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TO DANIEL O'CONNEL, ESQ., M.P.

"Knowledge is power."

"Who fears to talk of '98."

Sir,—I had hoped that you would allow me to serve my country, and to join in protecting you against her oppressors, at one and the same time. I was most anxious to have abstained from any course, which could by possibility weaken you in your combat with the law's oppression. It was my intention to have written a series of letters to the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland, upon the position and prospects of my country. I was aware that for a time those letters would be either sneered at, or allowed to slumber, until the day of reason had drawn them from the obscurity to which the present system of sarcasm, assumption of exclusive patriotism, and monopoly of criticism had consigned them. I abstained from undertaking the task just now, lest in the performance of my duty, I should be compelled *to cast even an implied* censure upon that course which has brought you within the trammels of foreign law. I was anxious to have engaged in the double warfare, against Ireland's enemies and your oppressors. But, Sir, *as it is now evident* that a triumph for Ireland is not your object, and that personal safety, coupled with personal aggrandisement, has absorbed all thought of a Repeal of the Union, and as you would lead the world to believe that the English Chartists have led to the necessity of compromise upon that question, I feel myself, as an humble associate of that powerful body, compelled to abandon my intended silence, and once more, as an Irishman and a Chartist, *to* register my protest against your ungenerous, unmanly, foolish, and suicidal course.

It is now something more than twelve months since you made your last start for a Repeal of the Union. *Antecedent to that time*, you had been incessant in abuse of Feargus O'Connor and the English Chartists. During the progress of this the hottest year of your agitation, the rejection of our proffered aid, the abuse of our party, and your reiterated personal invectives against the Chartist body and myself were met by a determination upon our part to prove the injustice of your charges by increased activity on behalf of Ireland. We could and did distinguish between Ireland and Daniel O'Connell; and we had the magnanimity to look with pity upon the slander of the individual, provided, by our forbearance we could serve the country. Our terms were at once creditable *to* Englishmen, and honorable to Irishmen, and might have been accepted by you without any other compromise than that of the surrender of personal ambition to your country's good. The Chartists asked nothing from you in return for their co-operation on behalf of Ireland, because they doubted your sincerity. From the commencement of your agitation for Repeal, since the Whigs became weak in 1841, and when an Irish crutch might have propped their tottering frame, and down to the present moment, the *Northern Star* newspaper and the English Chartists have linked themselves to the cause of Ireland; while throughout that whole period they, the best and the honestest supporters of the Repeal cause, have been the objects of your bitterest and most unrelenting vituperation.

I could citenumerous cases in which other weak-men have wrecked their fame upon that rock against which you are now dashing your reputation to pieces. In olden times, before the "MIND" of this country was gathered into one great focus of thought, men made merchandise of persecution, and their followers were ever ready to bury principle in the grave of sympathy. In my own time, this system of living upon persecution and of making merchandize of ills which some have courted, for the purpose of profit, has been tried and successfully. But of late years the ascendancy of reason has taught men wisdom; and now a-days, a martyr must prove his title to sympathy by an increased devotion to the cause for which he *suffered*, and not by the abandonment or any compromise of that cause. For *eleven years* I have been endeavouring to heal the differences that you have engendered between the English and the Irish people. For eleven years I have taught the Irish to distinguish between the English oligarchy and the English people. I have shewn that the people of England *suffered* as much injustice from that oligarchy as the people of Ireland have suffered. And my principal reason for addressing you now, is, because in your recent tour of "Conciliation," "Compromise," and "sympathy," you have endeavoured to transfer Irish hatred from oligarchial oppression, to Chartist *indifference, obstruction*, and opposition.

I was even unwilling to criticise your defence too minutely, lest, as one bearing the confidence of the Chartist body, I might have appeared to seek a captious and ungenerous cause of quarrel with you. But, sir, when I find you denouncing the English Chartists before their enemies, the enemies of Ireland and the enemies of all Reforms, save those which would tend to the ascendancy of class, I cannot allow it for a moment to be inferred that I have lost sight of Ireland and her rights, or of Chartism and its objects, in the midst of that cloud of English middle class sympathy which is now cast around you, and through which I can see, though for a moment it obscures that Irish vision which it has been your object to delude by shew and fascinate by novelty. I have asked you before, and I now repeat my question, have you not solemnly pledged yourself to a Repeal of the Union as the only measure through which Irishmen can expect justice? And, pledged to the measure and cognizant of its value, I now ask you if it is politic, just, or honest to associate with its deadly opponents, and to gratify their morbid taste by systematic abuse of its uncompromising supporters? Answer me that question, Sir; and though there may exist a great difference in our political positions, sufficiently marked for the present to warrant your silence or even your contempt, believe me, that the query which now comes from an unimportant individual, will, when the season of sympathy is passed away, be thundered in your ears by millions of discordant tongues. While the sun of "sympathy" shines strongly upon you, your vanity may be *gratified* by the tribute of a Shrewsbury, a Camoys, or a Langdale, in return for the distinction and the powers conferred upon them and their order. But, Sir, the time will yet arrive when the people who are now blinded with the fanciful boon of Emancipation, will loudly ask—where is our share! and then how futile and unsatisfactory to point to the few emancipated Peers—to the few ermined Judges—to the few favoured barristers—to the few liberated representatives—to the many gorged placemen, but to the many more famishing yet unemancipated people!

I mention the importance attached to Catholic Emancipation by the few who have derived advantage from the measure, because, whimsically enough, your success *in its accomplishment is ever paraded* as a palliative, excuse—or justification for the trimming policy you have pursued since covered with the mantle of that one great tpiumph. Yes, Sir, the best argument that your apologists can offer for your inconsistency, is, that you have been always inconsistent, and yet you achieved emancipation! It is pitiful, very pitiful, that even your friends should be driven to such a defence: but so it is; and therefore it is my duty to remind them, that there is a great difference between a man seeking for power, and the same man exercising that power. While you sought for Emancipation, however your course might have been chequered by inconsistency, yet no man could doubt that it was a consequence of honest pride, honourable ambition, and an anxious desire to do as much as you could for your country. But what must be the feeling at the present moment when having obtained power, you use it for the express purpose of preventing the accomplishment of that only measure by which you admit justice can be done!

Your first charge against the Chartists was that of Physical Force: but since your "loud and lofty proclamation of defiance;" your warlike boast of "an army being at your command capable of overrunning Europe"; your invitation to the "Saxon to meet you in the battle-field, or in the law-court"; your assurance that "the Irish women would beat the whole military force in Ireland"; your offer of "an Irish brigade to restore the heir of the elder Bourbons to the throne of his ancestors"; the "suppleness of your arm, if required, to wield the sword in your country's cause"; "the young martial blood that still mingled with the cold-water caution in your viens"; the "mock of Saxon power"; the "boast of the devotion and discipline of your troops"; all this, with your Head Pacificator's announcement, that a "million pikes could be manufactured in a week", together with your connection for an appeal to Physical Force, has compelled you to substitute the plea of "bad character" and "obstruction" for the charge of Physical Force. And now, forsooth, you presumptiously arraign a nation upon its morals, while you associate with one who has ascribed their filth and immorality to their connection with the Irish people!

Did you ever take the trouble, Sir, to make such a critical analysis of the morality of your supporters in England and Ireland? Have you found no vices wherewith to charge any other body but the Chartists? And have you smelled the tribute flowing to your coffers, and rejected any, that was not perfumed with the odour of morality? or is it because we are too brave to be intimidated; too virtuous to be seduced, and to proud to bend at the shrine of expediency, that we have incurred your wrath? or do you judge of us from the deserters that have abandoned us, and the profligates that we have excommunicated, who literally constitute the staff of the ragged regiment of "Completes" to which you would pledge Irish support? Yes, Sir; know that the strength of the Sturge faction consists of renegades, apostates, and deserters from the Chartist ranks.

You have laboured long, and laboured hard, to crush the bud of Chartism in Ireland, and to snap the stem upon which the flower flourishes in England. You have used your tabernacles, your halls, your chapels, and your press, to proclaim the weakness of the only principle that can check your insidious course. You recommend yourself not so much positively as negatively to your middle class cohorts; not so much from the hope of what you can accomplish for their order, as from the belief that you can dissolve that chain called Chartism, constituted of links of MIND. Vain old man! *as well hope to turn the* sun from his course, or stay the ocean's tide, as dream of stopping the rushing stream of knowledge! In what shape has the enemy of Chartism presented itself that you have not attempted to foster its growth, and aided in its assaults? What violence that threatened the overthrow of Toryism *have you denounced?* What peaceful assault threatening to Whiggery that you have not declaimed against? When Whig spies led Frost into the trammels of the law, you eked Ireland's share in the patriot's downfall, out of the cheering announcement that it was accomplished by mere Irish recruits, and an Irish serjeant (Daly) But when the midnight assassin *threatened life and* property with destruction; when Rebecca and her middle-class auxiliaries took up arms against the law, you pointed to their deeds not in scorn or condemnation, but with exultation and delight as an embarrassment to the Tories. That force which you now denominate "weak," though "active," *is the force* that made you worth *the purchase of the* enemies who coerced your country. But you deceived it; and you dare not again appeal to it. You call Chartism "weak and contemptible;" while had you the power to cajole it, how many public dinners at Covent Garden, *theatrical exhibitions*, and parliamentary cheers, would you give for the wild embrace of "*weak and contemptible Chartism?*" O such demonstrations of sympathy would have been but as dross compared to the golden opinions that courage and consistency might have gained for you! Yes; tell the Irish that the middle classes, the Whigs, and the aristocracy constitute the English mind; and that it is friendly to Ireland. But tell them at the same time that you would have gladly exchanged their united sympathy for a public entry into London, Birmingham, Nottingham, Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle, Edinburgh, Glasgow or Aberdeen: but that the use to which you turned their former favours has deprived you of public confidence. Pray, sir, what denotes strength? Does it consist in the power of an overwhelming majority acting upon defined principle, or in the will of a tyrannical minority acting upon whim and caprice? Who made you the arbiter of the fate of millions? Who converted you from the "straw wafted by the current" into the rudder of the national vessel? What is there in you that ninety-nine in every hundred who live by their labour should bow down and worship your captains of cohorts? What can you boast of, but the triumphs of inconsistency? or where are those advantages to be found which during many years of power you have conferred upon your country? When have you agitated her, except when you sought patronage from the ascendancy of her bitterest enemies! While she was tranquil you filled her with police; and when tyranny had roused her to a sense of shame, of degradation, and of strength, you tied her hands behind her back, and made her an easy prey to Saxon law.

I told you in the outset of the recent agitation that there must be *one of these three sacrifices*—either that the Minister must sacrifice the Union; that the Catholic priesthood of Ireland must be sacrificed; or that *you* must be sacrificed. And however the sympathy of Ireland's enemies may save you for the present, yet rest assured, Sir, that you must go on with the *agitation for Repeal* to the close, or you will fall a sacrifice. You never wanted Repeal. I knew from the moment that you denounced the Marylebone meeting in July last, when we carried the principle against the shadow, that you were at your old tricks. And I tell you now, that if you had desired *Repeal you might have* carried it without a blow; if, *instead of defending* yourself by the abuse of Chartism, you had spoken thus when the verdict of Guilty had been pronounced against you:—"I allowed you to arraign me here, and I allowed myself and my son to be made parties to aid in the mock formality of the trial of Ireland. I have done it to *exhibit to my country the lengths* to which her oppressors will go, and the means to which they will resort, to perpetuate our provincialism and degradation. But, as at Mallow and Mullaghmast, I NOW hurl *the haughty defiance* of Ireland, (and you might have *added England also*) in your teeth, and dare you to proceed to judgment."

If, sir, there had been any sincerity in your frequent boasts of determination, preparedness and resignation, that short speech, without the threat of war, would have realised Ireland's hope, and your every promise. The united power of Whigs and Tories would have quailed before that timely defiance, and without a blow your country would be regenerated. But, alas, the same blow would have killed the goose with the golden egg. Now, sir, in reality I have a great dislike to leading people to the belief that they can right themselves by physical force. But I have a still greater dislike to that rashness which inspires hope, and to the caution which damps it. You might have preserved your consistency without having used threats or defiance: but when you did use them you had no right to soften them down into an appeal for sympathy.

I am very glad, Sir, that your own rashness has compelled you, during your recent English tour, to abandon you former charge of Physical Force against the Chartist body. It was one so foolish and indefinite that it was impossible to meet it. But now, Sir, that you have altered your charge to that of "weakness", let me remind you (as you will not afford me a substantial opportunity of trying the issue), of the following fact. Let a public meeting be called in any part of England, with one week's notice, and let the issue be, the *strength of Chartism*, against the united strength of all other parties, and I will pledge myself for the result. Nay, more; let a Conference be called, to consist of delegates from every town in England, Scotland, and Wales! (O! that I could include Ireland); and although the "weak" and "contemptible" Chartists might have to sell their last rag, yet I will *pledge myself* that those who would not go ten yards to a public meeting, will fly to the furthermost part of the land to the cry of "The Charter's in danger." And that, Sir, is the resolution that you hope to subdue by vituperation; the principle that you hope to crush by "sympathy"!

Believe me, Sir, that however you may torture your objections to Chartism into all whimsical, imaginable, or possible shapes, yet will the shrewd and discerning MIND discover, that your real objection is to its propelling, and not to its obstructive policy. You hate Chartism, not because it opposes *principles for the accomplishment of which you contend*, but because it prevents you from converting principle to class and personal purposes. No man has laboured harder to serve Ireland than I have: no man has been so systematically denounced for doing so. But my consolation is, that when those false and flickering lights by which you delude my countrymen in their course for freedom shall have faded before that blaze of truth which is now shining from the lamp of knowledge, justice will be done to me and to the English Chartists.

Believe me, Sir, that truth will beat you, because in it consists of real knowledge, and Knowledge is Power.

Your obedient Servant,

Feargus O'Connor.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS AND NON-ELECTOR'S OF NOTTINGHAM.

My dear Friends—As you are in the habit of imposing trouble, danger, and expense upon me during your election contests, and as I stand in some *respect answerable for the return* of Mr. Gisborne, I feel assured that you will allow me the further privilege of not an untimely interference in your affairs. This week I must be brief, upon the main part of that charge which I propose to bring against Mr. Gisborne for his recent votes in the trial between "Avarice and Humanity." Mr. Gisborne affects *to think* that his constituents are either indifferent upon the subject, or averse to interference. Upon these points I arraign either his ignorance or his subserviency. When you elected him as your representative, you were, as a matter of course, impressed with the belief that his caution and watchfulness would obviate the *necessity for your* closer attention to your own affairs. Therefor, even had *you* been indifferent to a subject vitally, most vitally, connected with your dearest rights, your best interests—the happiness and comfort of your wives and children, and your very character, of fathers, husbands, men, and christians, *he* should not have been so upon these points. Neither can he claim the protection that ignorance would give him, because Mr. Duncombe, who held himself justly responsible for his vote upon so important a question, conferred with him previous to the division; stating that he (Mr. D.) had received letters, expressing a suspicion that Mr. Gisborne was going to vote against Lord Ashley, whereupon Mr. Duncombe expressed a hope that such was not the case; when, to Mr. D.'s regret and surprise he learned that Mr. G. was going to vote against Lord Ashley. These facts I learned from Mr. Duncombe, upon whom I called immediately after the division, as I thought that we were both in no small degree implicated in Mr. Gisborne's vote.

Now, mark me well upon this one subject, my friends. I look with scorn and contempt upon the mere wholesale politician, who would swallow any pledge to secure a seat in Parliament, and who would then vote away the details of those principles which he was bound to support! This is what I mean. If a *candidate* pledges himself upon the hustings that he is a Chartist, in my mind that implies that he should vote for every measure which Chartism might be reasonably expected to support. I have no hesitation then, in saying, that the limitation of the hours of labour is second to no *other* consideration, except the People's Charter. It was left for me to point out the one valuable bit in Sir Robert Peel's tariff, while the press was squabbling about the Income Tax; and now it remains for me to take the question of the Ten Hours' Bill out of the mist in which the several interested parties have enveloped it, and to place it before you in its proper light, which I propose to do next week. I do not look upon the question as one of democracy, as the French press does. Nor as a question of commerce or policy, as the Minister does; but I look upon it as a question of nationality; of common decency, and of life or death. It is, in fact, stripping the bark from the tree of corruption, and must be productive of the most extensive benefits to all classes of society, even to the monopolists of labour, as a commercial question; and to the Government of the country as a question of revenue. Now, this is the measure against which Mr. Gisborne, the pledged Chartist, voted, and voted a second time, after being apprised of its value to you by Mr. Duncombe. I therefore call upon you forthwith to convene a public meeting of the electors and non-electors of Nottingham in the Market-place of your town, to take their opinon upon the conduct of Mr. Gisborne, and to call upon him to resign that trust which, in my opinion, he is not worthy of longer holding. You must either do this, or release me and Mr. Duncombe from all further responsibility *consequent* upon the return of Mr. Gisborne. I suggest this course, because my principal reason for supporting Mr. Gisborne was, that I understood him to have pledged himself to a deputation of the Chartist body, to resign whenever called upon to do so, by the non-electors of Nottingham.

My reason for not interfering with the Honorable Members for Sheffield, Leicester, and other *places*, whose members have opposed this vitally important measure, is, because I am in no wise responsible for their return; but I am for Mr. Gisborne's. I feel convinced however, that the Easter holidays will be devoted to the chastisement of those Free Trade monopolists of female and infant labour. There never was a single period in the history of this country when Labour required such an open, watchful, and jealous eye as the present moment: a period when landlords are committing wholesale plunder of their land by Inclosue Bills, and when capitalists are framing bills for the punishment of their servants upon the oath of their own minions before one justice! And Chartist though I am, I have no hesitation in saying that when the Ten Hours' Bill is carried, Richard Oastler, Tory though he be, will deserve the highest monument that pride and ambition can aspire to—the everlasting affection which honest and useful service is sure to erect in the mind of every working man, woman, and child in this country. Pledging myself to present this question in an entirely new light to you next week, I must conclude for the present by commending to your especial notice the admirable and unanswerable speeches of Lord Howick, Lord John Russell, Mr. Charles Buller, and though last, not least, our own Duncombe, upon the Ten Hours' Bill. If we can have the consideration of the Factory Bill, the Enclosure or Land plunder Bill, and Master and Servants or English Coercion Bill, postponed till after Easter, of which I have some hope, the country will have time to breathe and speak out, and Labour's short holidays will I trust be devoted to teaching the Home Secretary and his whipt-in-pack, as well as Mr. Gisborne, that Englishmen, English husbands, English fathers, English sons, and English brothers, have not become so degenerate under the rule of tyranny as to be indifferent to the comfort, the chastity, the endurance, the health, the appearance, and the very life of their wives, their mothers, their sisters, and their children.

Men of Nottingham, I have bled for you, in your Market place, in what I thought was a good cause. I even yet feel the effects of the wounds received in your battle; but the announcement that Nottingham shall be free, and that if you know how to give, you know when to take away, will heal them.

Ever your faithful Friend

and fellow Labourer,

Feargus O'Connor.

THE LEADING JOURNAL OF IRELAND.

ENLARGEMENT OF

THE WORLD NEWSPAPER.

It is now FOUR YEARS since **THE WORLD** *started into existence*, and it can, without fear of contradiction be asserted, that in its comparatively brief career, it has achieved more for the country in promoting good measures and checking fraud and corruption, than all the other Journals put together, which have been published in Ireland for the last century. When THE WORLD commenced its labours, there was to be found no Journal in the Kingdom which was not the slave of some party or faction; and, therefore, it was impossible, amongst the Irish Press, to look for independent advocates of popular rights or sound principles. True, it is, that good measures were sometimes espoused by our contemporaries, but this only happened when those who exercised control over them had some interest in their promotion.

THE WORLD being subservient to no man or faction, steered a different course, and satisfied that the advent of better times might be greatly accelerated by giving no quarter to a bad system, NO MATTER WHETHER WHIG OR TORY HELD THE REINS OF POWER, it persevered through good and evil report in boldly and undeviatingly avowing its conviction.

THE WORLD beheld Ireland, after a Legislative Union with England had existed for more than forty years, the most wretched and misgoverned country in Europe; and, believing that this state of things could not have continued under the fostering care of a resident and Reformed Parliament, it, from the hour it started until the present, urged the necessity of temperately and legally agitating to procure the Repeal of the Act of Union.

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Secondly—THE MONOPOLY OF A STATE CHURCH, which insults the majority of the people, while it obliges them *to contribute* to support a faith that they believe to be erroneous.

Thirdly—AN AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL MONOPOLY, in which we include the exclusive privileges conferred upon the Bank of Ireland. To storm the fortress of College Green, and endeavour to obtain for Ireland that Freedom of Banking without which no country can be prosperous or happy, has been the constant aim of THE WORLD, and this has exposed it to the hatred and persecution of a powerful class—we mean the whole tribe of usurious money-lenders.

THE WORLD will appear in its new Form on the 16th of March. It will be enlarged to the full extent allowed by Act of Parliament, and will thus contain no less than 3,060 *superficial inches of Letter-Press*—an effort hitherto unachieved in the Annals of Newspaper Literature. It will be printed on an enormous Sheet of beautiful colour and unequalled texture, manufactured expressly for the occasion. It will appear as usual every Saturday Morning, with a Second Edition for the Country at One o'Clock, containing all the Parliamentary and other News brought by that Day's Mail.

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WORLD Office, Dublin, March 8th, 1844.

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BRANCHES are being formed, and SUB-SECRETARIES appointed, in all parts of the UNITED KINGDOM.

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Blank Forms and Information, for the Admission of Country Members, can be obtained, by Letter, pre-paid, enclosing Three Postage Stamps, to

D. W. RUFFY, General Secretary, 13, Tottenham-Court Road, St. Pancras.

Chartist Intelligence.

BERRY BROW.—On Wednesday evening, Mr. West visited this place, and lectured in the commodious chapel of the Methodists in connexion with Mr. Joseph Barker. The chapel was crowded to excess. Mr. Roberts was called to the chair. As the Leaguers have some hold in the neighbourhood, Mr. West was requested to lecture on Free Trade. He went into the question at great length, taking the most prominent fallacies in succession, and refuting them in a plain and convincing manner. At the close, several questions were asked and replied to by Mr. West, to the satisfaction of all present. A vote of thanks was given to the trustees of the Chapel, for their kindness in lending it to the Chartists; when one of the trustees replied that he considered the Chartists were a persecuted people because of their opinions, and for one he should discountenance persecution, and would give his voice for the chapel to be lent on any future occasion. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. West and the Chairman, and the meeting separated, highly pleased with the evening's proceedings.

LOCKWOOD.—On Thursday, Mr. West delivered a lecture in the Democratic Institution, on the evil effects of the banking and funding system on the middle and working classes. Owing to the severity of the weather, the audience was not so numerous as usual. Mr. West explained the subject in a plain and simple manner, showing that the debt was the great obstacle to any Reform, and proving those to be political knaves who were afraid to grapple with this monster evil. The lecture gave great satisfaction.

HOLMFIRTH.—On Friday evening, Mr. West gave a lecture in the Town Hall, on the "Right of Labour to Protection," to a very numerous assembly. It was expected that the "Corn Craiks" would offer opposition; but though there was some of them present, they were as mute as mice. Mr. West illustrated his arguments by various statistics, showing the increase of labour and the decrease of wages, for the want of a protection among the rest. He instanced the case of the Holmfirth trade from evidence collected on the spot, showing an immense increase in the work of the weaver, and a corresponding reduction in his wages from 1837 to 1844. These statements produced a marked impression, and acted as a stopper upon the jawning tackle of the Leaguers. After repeated invitations to the "Craiks" to discussion, and none appearing, the meeting separated, after a vote of thanks to the chairman and Mr. West. The cause is progressing here wonderfully. Another visit from Mr. O'Connor, and Holmfirth would be one of the best strongholds of Chartism in the country.

LONDON.—Soho.—At a full meeting of Chartists, holden at the Golden Lion Tavern, Dean-street, Soho, on Sunday evening last, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That we consider the principles and objects of Chartism, as recently set forth by Patrick O'Higgins, Esq., to be worthy the consideration of every honest man; we therefore recommend to the Metropolitan Delegate Council the propriety of printing and publishing them in a small tract for general distribution."

Public Meeting.—Political and Scientific Institution, Turnagain Lane.—A public meeting convened by placard, was held on Sunday evening last, and was very numerously attended. Mr. Cuffay was unanimously called to the chair. The article "Ireland, Chartism, and the French Press," was read from the *Northern Star*, and received with loud cheers. The Chairman then called on Mr Dowling to move the first resolution, as follows:—"That this meeting, contemplating the stupendous means and resources, natural and artificial, possessed by the British Empire for the production of wealth, and believing it to be the imperative and paramount duty of legislators to promote to the greatest possible extent the mental, moral, and social elevation of the whole people, is therefore of opinion that the multitudinous evils which embitter the lives of the toiling millions are to be ascribed to the operation of that iniquitous system of oligarchic and middle-class dominance, which we emphatically and properly denounce as class legislation." In moving the above resolution, Mr. Dowling briefly addressed th meeting, and was warmly applauded. Mr. Mathews seconded, and Mr. Stallwood supported the resolution in his usual style of eloquence; he resumed his seat amidst loud cheers. Mr. Goodfellow followed, and the resolution was adopted unanimously. Mr. Davoc rose to move the second resolution, as follows:—"That this meeting, deeming the universality of the elective franchise indispensable to the securing of national prosperity, and recognising in its possession the only distinction between the freeman and the slave, and seeing that such possession is tyrannically denied to the industrious millions of the empire by the representatives of a paltry fraction of the community, this meeting pledges itself to persevere unremittingly in peaceful but energetic agitation until the People's Charter is established as a legal enactment of this realm." Mr. Davoc delivered an eloquent speech, tracing the decline and fall of the ancient republics and empires to the system of Helotism, which enslaved and degraded the great mass of the people of those states. His speech was received with loud applause. Mr. P. M'Grath seconded the resolution in a telling speech, which was received with loud cheers. After a few words from Messrs. Williams and Overton, the resolution was put and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up.

Black Bull Inn, Hammersmith-Road, Tuesday, March 26th, Mr. Brown in the chair; the following were nominated for the New Executive:—Philip M'Grath, Feargus O'Connor, T. M. Wheeler, Thomas Clark, David Ross, of Leeds.

LONDON—Emmett Brigade—On Sunday evening, Mr. Wine in the chair, Mr. T. M. Wheeler lectured on the principles of democracy, as opposed to despotism, &c., and was loudly cheered throughout. The room was crowded, and at the close a vote of thanks was unanimously awarded to the lecturer.

Marylebone—Mr. Gardner delivered an animated lecture at the Mechanics' Institution, on Sunday evening, on the New Tariff, which appeared to give the greatest satisfaction to the numerous audience. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer, and the meeting dispersed.

Tower Hamlets—At a meeting on Sunday evening last, March 24th, of the members of the Bricklane locality held at Mr. W. Drake's, the Standard of Liberty, it was resolved that a general meeting of the members be called for Sunday evening next, March 31st, at seven o'clock, to nominate five fit and proper persons to serve as members of the Executive for the ensuing twelve months.

London.—Dispatch Coffee House.—On Tuesday evening Messrs. O'Connor, O'Higgins, Wheeler, and M'Grath were nominated for the Convention.

Basford.—The Chartists have triumphantly re-elected Mr. Harrison as Poor Law Guardian, beating the Tory and Whig candidates by large majorities. They also elected a Chartist Assistant Overseer without opposition.

Bristol.—A branch of the Patriots Benefit Society was opened here on Tuesday evening.

BIRMINGHAM—Mr. John Williamson delivered a spirited address at the Chartist Room, Peck-lane, on Sunday evening last.

Birmingham and Worcestershire Delegate Meeting—The adjourned meet of delegates for this district assembled at the Shoulder of Mutton Inn, Bromsgrove, on Sunday last, to make arrangements for the forthcoming Convention. The following places were represented—Birmingham, Redditch, Bromsgrove, Sidemore, Studley, and Redditch Youths. Mr. M. Hale was unanimously appointed chairman, and Mr. A. Finlay secretary. A letter was read from Mr. Goodfellow, of Lye Waste, stating that through illness he could not attend; and one from Mr. Stevenson of Worcester, giving his reasons for not being present. After going through some important business a vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned to Sunday next, to be held at the Shoulder of Mutton Inn, St. John-street, Bromsgrove.

Bromsgrove—Mr. G. White will deliver a lecture at the Shoulder of Mutton Inn, at four o'clock on Sunday next. Mr. White will also address the Chartists of Birmingham at their Hall, Peck-lane, at half-past seven on Sunday next.

OLDHAM—On Sunday last Mr. W. Scholefield lectured in the Chartist room, Greave's street, and gave general satisfaction.

On Monday Mr. Leach *delivered his second lecture*. He handled his subject in a masterly style—urging his audience to aid and work in the good cause, and argued that if the labouring class wished justice they must rely on their own exertions, for if they depended on their richer neighbours they would be woefully deceived.

SHEFFIELD (Figtree Lane).—On Sunday evening, Mr. West delivered a lecture in the above Room, on "The Factory Bill." After remarking on the many advantages of a Ten Hours Bill, he went through the several speeches of the different Members, and dwelt particularly on that of Mr. Ward, particularly his allusions to the Chartists and the Chartist press. At the close, a resolution was passed, "That Mr. Ward be corresponded with, demanding an explanation of the language reported to be used by him, and to convey their marked disapprobation at his whole conduct on that question." The cause is going on well here, there being a fresh increase of members every week.

HULL—Mr. Shaw, of Leeds, addressed a Chartist meeting, at the Freemasons' Lodge, on the 25th instant, in a very able manner, when it was proved to the satisfaction of the meeting, that nothing would be of any permanent good to the working classes but *the destruction of class legislation*, by making the People's Charter the law of the land. A resolution was proposed by Mr. Lundy, and seconded by Mr. Holey: "That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to Henry Broadley, Esq, Sir John Hanmer, and Sir Walter James, for *the support they gave to Lord Ashley's* Ten Hours clause of the Factory Bill." *The motion was* carried with only one dissentient—Mr. *Moscow* Burns held up his hand against it. Mr. Lundy commented severely on the Free Traders, and proved that John Bright's speech at Hull was a flat contradiction to that delivered in the House of Commons.

NOTTINGHAM.—On Monday evening last, a general meeting *of members was held in the* Democratic Chapel, Nottingham, Mr. Sweet in the chair, when the meeting unanimously agreed to nominate Mr. Dorman, at the forthcoming public meeting on Easter Monday, as a fit and proper person to represent the town of Nottingham at the Manchester Conference.

LEICESTER.—On Monday last, a public meeting was held in the Market Place, at half-past twelve o'clock at noon, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for the immediate release of Mr. Cooper from Stafford Gaol. Precisely at the time Mr. Crow was unanimously elected as Chairman, who opened the business in an appropriate speech, and called upon Mr. Parkes, of Long Buckby, who, in an animated speech, moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting holds in abhorrence all persecution for opinion's sake, and holds that every human being has a sacred right to propagate his opinions, on whatever subject, *without let or hindrance*," which was seconded by Mr. Clark, of Stockport, and carried unanimously. Mr. G. White, of Birmingham, moved the second resolution—"That the petition now read be adopted by this meeting; that the town be canvassed for signatures; that T. S. Duncombe, Esq. be requested to present it to the House of Commons, and that the Borough Members be urged to support *the prayer of the same.*" The resolution was ably spoken to by Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Bairstow, and carried unanimously. The meeting was of the most orderly and enthusiastic character, and the vast assemblage dispersed, after Mr. W. Jones had nominated Mr. Bairstow to be elected on Easter Sunday as delegate to the forthcoming Convention in Manchester. Three cheers for the Charter and three for Mr. Cooper closed the proceedings.

PRESTON.—At a meeting held in the Association Room on Sunday evening, March 24, Mr. Richard Marsden was nominated as a fit and proper person to represent Preston in the forthcoming Conference.

REDDITCH.—On Thursday night, Mr. Mason delivered an address in the Chartist Hall. At the conclusion, a *vote of thanks was given to the lecturer*.—On Thursday night, at a meeting of the Chartists of this town, at the O'Connor Arms, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to: "That we, the Chartists of Redditch, are of opinion that a general Midland Delegate meeting is essential to preserve the unity of the cause in the Midland District, and that the meeting should take place at Birmingham on Sunday, March the 31st.

MACCLESFIELD, March 27, 1844.—A public meeting was held in the Chartist Room, Stanley-street, last Tuesday evening. Mr. Wm. Barnett was called to the chair, when Mr. Clark, of Stockport, was unanimously elected to represent the Chartists of this locality in the forthcoming Convention. Thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

LONGTON.—March of Chartism in the Potteries.—Wednesday last was a great day in this place. The gentry have too long had things all their own way; but that day has sealed their doom, for the working men mustered, and carried the Board of Surveyors of the Highways by a large majority. The manufacturers are quite chopfallen; they now see that the working classes are beginning to look to their own interests.

West Bromwich.—On Monday evening a social *meeting was held in the* People's Hall, when a number of patriotic speeches, recitations, &c. were delivered, and the meeting separated, highly gratified, at ten o'clock.

Arnold near Nottingham.—The Way to get the Charter.—The Chartists of this place have nobly done their duty, in a *contest for the election* of guardians. They have again elected their own men. On Monday, a vestry meeting was held, when three Chartists were elected overseers of the poor. The poor rate collector and surveyor of the highways, were elected: both were Chartists. A committee of twelve, nine of whom *are working men*, were elected to watch over and protect the interests of the parishioners. The next business was to dispose of a field, containing two acres of good land, which had been in the hands of the chief constable of the parish, for a number of years. The Chartists were determined to bring it before the vestry meeting; and it was brought forward, when it was unanimously agreed that it should be let to the working classes for cottage gardens, at a rent of two pounds per acre. When the business of the meeting was closed, an unanimous vote of thanks was given to Mr. George Harrison, the Guardian of Basford, *for the noble and honest manner in* which he had defended the rights of the poor in the Basford Bastile. Thus we have gained a glorious and moral triumph over both factions. God speed the Charter!

BRADFORD.—On Sunday, the M'Douall Committee met at Daisy Hill: delegates were present from Great Horton, Little Horton, Manningham, White Abbey, *and Daisy Hill. It was resolved*, "That a local Committee be elected for Daisy Hill, to act and co-operate with the General Committee." "That the next meeting be held at Great Horton, in the Association Room, West Croft Fold, on Sunday (to-morrow) at two o'clock in the afternoon.

On Sunday the Chartists of Little Horton, met in the School Room, Park-place, when the plan of Organization was discussed and further adjourned to Sunday next. The nomination of a candidate for the Executive was then discussed, when, after considerable debate, Mr. James Leach, of Manchester, was unanimously nominated.

The Chartists of Daisy Hill, met on Sunday evening in the Association Room, when they resolved to hold a meeting every Sunday morning at ten o'clock, and invite all the former members to attend and join the agitation.

Bradford Regeneration Society.—This body held their usual weekly meeting on Sunday evening, at Stott Hill House. Several new members were enrolled. The following resolutions were agreed to, —"That all the members be requested to attend Sunday's (to-morrow) meeting, to take into consideration the proper steps to organise a Joint Stock Company of the Society, for the purpose of commencing an experiment on 200 or 300 acres of land." "That the Bingley friends be requested to attend the next district meeting at twelve o'clock at noon, instead of two in the afternoon, on the first Sunday in April."

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

Mr. O'Connor's Tour.—After the Manchester and Oldham demonstrations he will be at Stockport on Tuesday the 9th; at Bury on Wednesday the 10th; Rochdale on Thursday the 11th; and Leeds on Friday the 12th. Chair to be taken at seven o'clock each night. Discussion of all *sorts* permitted, and opposition courted.

London.—A discussion will take place at the City of London Hall, on Sunday next, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon; subject:—Chartism versus Socialism.

In the Afternoon of the same day, at three o'clock, the Delegate Council will assembled for the transaction of business.

In the Evening, at seven o'clock, Mr. Thomas Clark, of the Executive, will deliver a public lecture.

Spitalfields.—Mr. M'Grath will deliver a lecture at the Standard of Liberty, Brick-lane, on Sunday evening next at half-past seven.

To the Chartists of the Metropolitan Districts.—A public meeting for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the Metropolitan districts in the ensuing Chartist Convention, to be holden at Manchester, on the 15th of April next, will be holden at the Hall of the Political and Scientific Institution, Turn-again Lane, on Tuesday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock.

St. Andrews, Holborn.—Mr. Davoc will deliver an address, on the People's Charter, at the Crown Coffee House, 14, Leather-lane, on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock.

Marelebone.—An harmonic meeting will be holden at the Mechanic's Institute, (up stairs), on Monday evening next, to commence at eight o'clock.

A Concert and Ball will be holden at the Jacobs Well-tavern, Barbican, on Easter Tuesday, to commence at seven o'clock in the evening.

Tower Hamlets.—Mr. Ruffy Ridley will deliver a lecture in the Working Men's Hall, Mile End Road, on Sunday evening next, at seven o'clock.

Westminster.—Mr. Davoc will deliver a lecture in the Golden Lion Tavern, Dean-street, Soho, on Sunday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock.

Southwark and Lambeth.—M. J. B. O'Brien will deliver his second lecture on Sunday evening next, at seven o'clock in the South London Chartist Hall, Blackfriars-road.

Black Bull Inn, Hammersmith Road—A meeting will be held on Monday evening next, April 1st, at eight o'clock precisely.

Islington Locality.—The members are requested to meet on Easter Sunday, at seven o'clock in the evening, at the Flora Tavern and Tea Gardens, York place, Barnsbury Park.

Mile End.—On Sunday next, Mr. Ruffy Ridley will lecture at half-past seven o'clock.

On Easter Monday a tea, ball, and concert will be held at the Hall, No. 29½, Mile End Road.

Southwark.—The members of the St. Olaves and St. John's Locality will meet on Thursday evening next, at the King of Prussia, Fair-street, Tooley-street.

A Special Meeting of the members will be held on Tuesday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, at the Hall, Turnagain-lane.

Mr. Wheeler will lecture on Sunday evening, at Circus-street, Marylebone.

Golden Lion Locality.—A special meeting of members will be holden on Sunday evening next.

Somers Town.—A public lecture will be delivered at the Bricklayer's Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, on Sunday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock.

South London Chartist Hall.—A grand Festival consisting of Tea, Concert and Ball, will be holden on Easter Monday, in honour of the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association. Tea on the table at seven o'clock.—Tickets 1s 3 each;—to the Ball 9d.

Whitechapel.—A general meeting will be holden at the White Horse Locality, Whitechapel-road, on Sunday evening next.

Dewsbury.—A district Council meeting will be holden on Sunday next, in the large room over the Co-operative Stores, to take into consideration the propriety of sending a delegate to the West-riding meeting to be holden at Halifax on the 7th of April next.

Oldham.—On Sunday (to-morrow), Mr. W. Bell, of Heywood, will lecture in the Chartist room, Greaves-street, at six o'clock in the evening.

Holinwood.—A Tea Party will take place in the Chartist room, Pew Nook, on Easter Monday, the 8th of April.

Bradford.—Mr. Clisset, of Mill Bridge, one of the "plug plot" victims, will deliver two lectures in the Large Room, Butterworth Buildings, on Sunday (to-morrow), at two o'clock in the afternoon, and at six in the evening.

Bradford.—The Chartists of the Central Locality are requested to meet, on Sunday morning next, at ten o'clock.

The Chartists of Little Horton, will meet on Sunday morning next, at ten o'clock, and at six o'clock in the evening, to elect a delegate to the West Riding meeting.

The Chartists of Bowling will meet on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, and two in the afternoon.

The Chartitss of Daisy Hill will meet on Sunday morning at ten o'clock.

Hull.—Mr. Kydd, of Newcastle, will address the people of this place, in the Free Masons' Lodge, Myton Gate, on the Banking System, on Monday April 8th.

Preston.—A public meeting will be holden in the Association room, Park Road, on Easter-Monday, to elect a Delegate to represent this place in the forthcoming Convention. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock.

Any Delegate going to, or from the Conference, who can make it convenient to deliver a lecture at the above place, is respectfully requested to send a notice beforehand. Address James Brown, 71, Park Road, Preston.

Halifax—Mr. John Murray will lecture here, on Sunday (to-morrow), at six o'clock in the evening.

West Riding Meeting.—A West Riding meeting will be holden in the Chartist Association room, Pellon-lane, on Sunday April 7th, chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

A Public Meeting will be holden in the above room, on Monday the 8th April, to appoint a delegate to the forthcoming Conference. Chair to be taken at six o'clock in the evening.

Hyde.—A *lecture will be delivered* by Mr. John Leach, on Monday evening April 1st, at half-past seven o'clock, in the Chartist Association room, on Phreno-magnetism.

The Adjourned County Delegate meeting will be holden in the Chartist Association room, on Sunday next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Delegates from *the following places are requested to be punctual* to time; Stockport, Macclesfield, New Mills, Hazelgrove, Mottram, and Duckinfield.

Rochdale.—Mr Joseph Wood will deliver two lectures on Sunday next, in the Chartist Association room.

Bury.—On Sunday (to-morrow) the Rev. W. V. Jackson, of Manchester, will deliver two lectures in the Garden-street lecture room, at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, and at six in the evening.

On Monday April 1st, a public meeting will be holden in the above room, at eight o'clock in the evening, to elect a delegate to the Convention.

Bromsgrove.—Mr. G. White will deliver a lecture in the large room at Mr. Thomas Guests, the Shoulder of Mutton Inn, St. John-street, on Sunday, (to-morrow to commence at seven o'clock.

Huddersfield.—A general meeting of the Chartists *of the district will be holden* in the Hall of Science, on Sunday, March 31st, for the purpose of selecting a delegate, or delegates, to the West-Riding Meeting, which is to be holden on the following Sunday; and also for the purpose of nominating delegates to the forthcoming Conference. The Chartists of Holmfirth, Honley, Berry Brow, Lockwood, Almondbury, Kirkheaton, and Brighouse, are requested to attend. A general meeting will also be holden in the Association Room, Upper-head-row, on Tuesday evening, April the 2nd, to which the Chartists of the above places are invited to attend, as the business to be brought before the meeting is of an important character; to commence at eight o'clock.—A lecture will be delivered in the evening of Sunday, March 31st (to-morrow), in the Hall, by Mr. Clarke, of Ledbury, (the gentleman who met Mr. Cobden at Gloucester). Subject—"Cobden and the Anti-Corn Law League."

Leeds—Mr. John Shaw will lecture to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, and Mr. David Ross, in the evening, in the Bazaar, Briggate. The Rev. Wm. Linwood, from Mansfield, will deliver a lecture in the above room, on Monday night, at eight o'clock. Subject—"Chartism considerad as an expression of the hopes of the age."

Melancholy Death.—A letter, dated Nenagh Wednesday, says, "Intelligence arrived this morning that the lady of Mr. Tuthill, of Rapla, and the sister of Judge Jackson, was found outside the house quite dead. She had fallen out of an upper window of her husband's residence, situate about two miles from Nenagh.

Hydrophobia.—On the 22nd of last month a fine boy of the name of James Martin, fourteen years old, son of Michael Martin, of Monvana, near Kilrush, was bitten by a young dog he had been rearing. The circumstance was passed over as a mere trifle until Sunday about noon, when the malady manifested itself in all its horrors. The state of the poor sufferer was melancholy in the extreme until Tuesday evening week, when death put a period to his agonies.—*Clare Journal.*

Fatal Accident in a Cotton Mill.—On Monday a shocking accident took place at Kingston Mill, near Hyde, belonging to Mr. John Sidebottom. From inquiry made on the spot, it appears that a young woman named Elizabeth Inman, residing in Denton, went to her work as usual on Monday morning. On going into the card room where she worked, she found that the strap which turned the machine (a lapping machine) on which she was employed was off the pulley. Instead of calling one of the overlookers for the purpose of putting on the strap, she attempted to do it herself, and by some means (how is not known) became entangled in the strap and dragged round the shaft. Few of the hands having arrived at the mill, the accident was not observed. The first person who saw it was a young man working in another part of the room. On seeing the young woman carried round the shaft, she ran and put the whole of the machinery out of gear. The young woman was found, with her clothing fast round the shaft, quite dead. In order to take her down it was found necessary to cut her clothes in pieces. The shaft which runs in an horizontal position, is about two feet from an iron beam which supports the floor of the room above. Between this space the deceased was dragged every revolution of the shaft, and, as a necessary consequence, there was scarcely a bone in her whole body not broken.

The Colliers' Movement.

(Received too late for our last week's publication.)

Durham.—Address to the Coal Owners.—At a delegate meeting held at Durham, the following address was ordered to be sent to the *Northern Star* for publication :—

To the Coal Owners of Durham and Northumberland :

Gentlemen,—We, the Miners of the said counties beg respectfully to apprize you that the time is now at hand, when we, as workmen, and you, as masters, must enter into an agreement for the purpose of carrying on the respective works; and as during the present engagement, prices have been extremely low, we wish or desire that you would give us your attention.

Gentlemen,—we have officially requested to be met by a deputation from your "agents the viewers," which request remains unattended to. We, therefore, deem it our imperative duty to solicit you to appoint a deputation from your own body to meet a deputation from the Miners' Association, in order to arrange matters, so as to prevent that last of all resources—a strike.

By order of the delegate meeting,
(Signed) M. Dent, Chairman.
Durham, March 20th, 1844.

St. Helens.—On Saturday last, W. P. Roberts, Esq., the solicitor to the Miners' Association, visited St. Helens, and was received with loud shouts of welcome. After taking some refreshment, he addressed a crowded meeting of Miners, and visited a poor fellow of the name of Molineaux, who had been arrested upon a charge of riot. Having given instructions how to proceed at the examination of the prisoner, and being obliged to be in Durham on Monday morning, he started by the half-past five o'clock train, followed by the prayers and blessings of those, for whom he has laboured so incessantly, and in whose cause he has been so eminently successful. Molineaux, the prisoner above alluded to, was brought before the magistrates at Prescott, on Tuesday; the only witnesses against him were policemen, and the magistrates having consulted together for some time, bound him over to keep the peace. The necessary sureties were entered into, and Molineaux was discharged. Two Miners were arrested at Burnley, on Sunday last; the charge against them being that they told a boy if he would not work as a nobstick he would be maintained by the union. For this very heinous offence, one of the men was committed for two months, and the other for fourteen days to Preston House of Correction. The following sums have been subscribed by the Wigan District, towards the relief of the St. Helens Miners; Brewers' Arms £3 4s; Fleece Lodge £1 10s; King ditto 14s; Gibralter £2, Rope and Anchor 14s; Dickenson's Arms £1; Horse and Jockey 7s; Nelson Lodge £1; Woodhouse £1 10s 4d; Millstone 7s; Whalleys £2 14s. The next general delegate meeting will take place at the New Inn, Dukenfield, on Monday next, March 25th. Chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. There will also be a public meeting on the same day.

Leicestershire, Mar. 19.—Joseph Palmer and James George have visited the following places during the past fortnight:—on Tuesday, March 5th, Peggs-green; 6th, Ibstock; 7th, Bagworth; 8th, Lount; 9th, Whitwick; 11th, Newhall; 12th, Jack-o'th-hole: 13th, Moira; 14th, Oakthorpe; 15th, Mesham; 16th, Snibston. The men of this part have been fully carrying out the system of restriction. The banks are now quite bare and the market is little better; the men have therefore presented to their masters a list of prices for an advance which, we have no doubt, they will accede to. Some of the masters here have left no means untried to induce the men to produce more coals, but they are one and all determined not to be diverted from their purpose.

Sheffield District.—We, the Finsley Colliers, wish you to insert in your paper the following sums paid over to us:—Mrs. Chambers 15s; Mr. Haigh, grocer 5s; Mr. Thomas Machin 5s; Mr R. Beonman 5s; Mr. J. Brashaw 5s; Mr. J. Bonford 2s; Mr. E. Duckenfield 2s 6d; Mr. Foster 2s 6d; Mr. G. Willy 1s; C. Naylor, Albion Inn 4s; Woodhouse Lodge 6s 11d; a few friends 2s 5d; Public-houses, Rotherham 8s 4½d; a friend 1s; Public-houses, Wicker Shaft 13s 10d; ditto. Rawmarsh 3s; ditto, Brightside 5s 1d; ditto, Grimesthorpe 2s ½d; a grocer, Bank-st, Sheffield, 2s; Mr. Tennent, brewer 2s 6d; Mr. Homes, grocer 5s; Mr. Morrion, ditto, 2s 6d; a few public-houses, ditto 8s 5d; a few tradesmen, West-bar, ditto 6s; Mr. Saunderson, forge £1 8d; Ecclesbaw Lodge £1; Jutoke ditto 10s; Mesbrow ditto 12s 6d; Messrs. Rodgers and Sons 4s; Mr. Meekin's works 1s 2d; Mr. Tennal Lawyer 1s; Mr. Saunderson, steel works 6s; Mr. Hondley 1s; J. Rodgers 6d; a few friends 3s. 5d; a friend 1s; a few friends 1s 7d; Mr. Chamber's men 2s 6d; Bradgate 12s 6d; Scissor's Forgers-Union 10s; Sheaf works 8s 3d; collected at Attercliffe and Darnal £1 5s 11d; collected in Sheffield, 14s 10d; Woodhouse Lodge 10s 8d; Chambers Colliers 12s 6d; Mr. Taylor 2s 6d; collected in Scotland-street, Sheffield, 3s 5d; Messrs. Ellin's factory 1s 5d; a few friends 3s ½d, a few friends 3s 10d; a Collier's friend 4s 6d; collected at inns, Sheffield, 9s 4d; Public-houses, Sheffield Moor 8s 2½d; collected in Coalpit-lane, Sheffield, 5 1½d; collected at Rotherham 9s 7½d; collected at Sheffield-park 7s 9½d; Mr. J. Meeke 1s; Mr. Booth 1s; Mr. Broadley 1s; Mr. W. Sparrow 1s; a friend 2s 6d. Total £17 14s 2½d.

Swanwick.—Amount of cash received for the support of our victimised brethren:—Lodges—S[illegible]ly £9 4s 7½d; Brimington £6 9s 6d; Codnor 11s; Ripley £4 2s 6d; Ridding £13 6s 9½d; Kirkby £2 14 4½d; Tupton £4 5s 4d; Swanwick £16 17s 6d; Kimberley £20 19s; Colmonhay £1 10s; Old Radford £6 14s 4½d; Wittington £1; Rillermarsh £4 15s 1d; Normanton £2; Pinxton £3 2s 6d; Todd's Row 10s 8½d; Selston 2s 11d; Ashby-de-la-Zouch £5 19s; Heage £1; Ilkeston £8 18s 4d; Newthorpe £6; Old Brinsley £2 8s; Hill Top, £1 16s 0½d; Chesterfield £1 1s 2d; Mr. J. Sweet, Nottingham 11s 6d; New Brinsley £2 9s 4½d; Normanton £2 1s 8d; Pinxton £2 3s 6d; collected by friends at Sutton £5; United Order of Odd Fellows, Alfreton 3s 3½d; Samuel Bridgett, 17s 3d; Green Hill Lane £2 13 6d; Hasland Lodge 4s 8d; Woodnook £1 1s. Friends—Collected by the Chartist Association at Swanwick and Ripley £5 18s 3½d; Alfreton £3 17s 11½d; John Togg, John Peach 1s 9½d; Henry Flescher 4s 10d; Wm. Eyre £1 6s 4½d; Francis Hall 5s 3½d; John Fiddler 8s; Francis Wood 4s 0½d; Mr. Maltby 5s; Mrs. Beresford 5s; Mr Bridgett 5s; Eastwood £1 2s 3d; J. Kitts, S. Reece 5s; A few friends 6s 6d; A few friends 4s 7½d; G. Beancroft 3s; T. R. Reece 5s; Wm. Reece 3s; T. R. Reece £1 16s 10d; Samuel Kerry 8d; J. Hunt 8d; Kendal Daykin 1s; G. Kerry 1s; A friend 3s; By W. Reece 18s 6d; Job Whysale 4d; T. Peck and S. Clark 16s 2d; T. Milner £3 2s 6d; Wm. Turner 1s; A friend 1s; Burdett Jarnolo 12s 3d; Francis Hall 13 6½d; Samuel Bondale 7s 8½d; Samuel Whitehead £1 3s 2d; A friend 5s 9d; J. Kitts £1 7s; J. Reece £1 0s 3d; S. Normanton £6 4s 6½d; Mr. Kitchin 1s; Mr. Rollin 10s; Wm. Reece £1 5s 7d; Mr. Wildgoose 2s; T. Calladin 1s; J. Johnson 2s; G. Walter 2s 6d.—Total £179 5s 8½d.

Barnsley.—The following subscriptions have been received in aid of the men from Crane Moor:—Subscriptions by the shopkeepers £4 15s 4d; from the Oak's pit 18s 3d; Thorp's Colliery 10s; Hopwood's Colliery 16s 9d; Jackson's £1 17s 9½d; Dirtymane £3 15s 8d; Wisbro' Parks Colliery £2 13s 1d; Blacker Hill Colliery £1 17s 1d; ditto, ditto 3s; a present from the men of Sheffield £2. The above subscription is for March the 9th; the following is for March 16th:—Mapplewell Colliery 4s; Thorp's Colliery £2 2s 9d; Oak's Colliery £1 4s 6d; Mounthesbourn Colliery £3 10s 3d; Hopwood's Colliery 16s 9d; Victoria Colliery £1 4s; Melton friends 17s 10d; subscriptions by the shopkeepers £4 1s 2d. The Miners of Barnsley respectfully suggest the necessity of every society having stamps to supply any of their members who may be going on tramp, so as to put a stop to imposters who are now going about the country.

Cumberland.—Delegate Meeting, March 20.—The adjourned delegate meeting of the Miners of Cumberland was held in the New Lodge Rooms, Washington-street, Workington, Mr. John Hunter, lecturer, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed; each delegate reported the progress in his locality, and the following sums were paid in:—for the General Fund—Seaton 2s; Broughton 11s 11d; Dearham 7s 3½d; Aughterside 8s 9d; Harrington 16s; Ditto 6s 0½d; Workington 11s 7d; Flimby 7s 6d; Clifton 1s; Cammerton 1s; Bolton £1 10s 8d. For the Support Fund—Seaton 3s; Broughton 8s 6d; Dearham 2s 6d; Harrington 4s 8d; Ditto, W. Kennison 6d; Workington £1 2s; Flimby 7s 5d; Clifton 2s; Bolton 6d. For the Law Fund—Workington 6s 3d; Flimby 16s 9d; and Clifton 6d. Mr. John Hunter, lecturer, and John Barker, of Whitehaven, were elected to represent Cumberland in the Glasgow Conference.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.—The adjourned delegate meeting resumed their labours on Monday last, in the large room of the Shoulder of Mutton, by electing Mr. James Walker to the chair. The following sums of money were paid in:—For the General Fund—From Whitwick £1 9s 3d; Coalville £2 5s 5d; Newhall £1 0s 9d; Ibstock £1 1s 3d; Jack's in-the-hole 3s 5d; Lount 6s 6d; and Peg's Green 8s 7d. For the Victim Fund—Whitwick 7s 0½d; Coalville 14s 10d; and from Lount 2s 4d. For the Law Fund—Whitwick £1 0s 2d; Coalville £3 14s 2d; Newhall £1 6s 3d; and Lount 5s 6d. Total amount of members in this district 803.

Bradford Miners.—The subscriptions received by the Bradford Miners for the present week, for which they return their grateful thanks, are as follows:—Steel Works 5s; a friend 1s; tin-plate workers, 7s; Murray's New Mill 1s 6d; No. 2, Shop, 5s; Tonges Lane Colliery 16s 2d; a chymist 2s 8d; a friend 2s 6d; No. 12 Shop 5s; No. 3 Shop 5s; No. 11 Shop 8s 3d; Mr. Royles' men 4s 3d; Clayton Mill 6s 2d; Picker makers 2s; a few boiler makers 2s 9d; Bird in Hand 1s 2d; William Third, Prince of Orange 4s 6d; Nelson 5s; Brittania 3s; a friend 3s 6d; Ridge Hill Pit 13s 9d; two friends 3s; a few gardeners 1s 6d; Old Mess House £5; No. 9 Lodge 16s; Ashton District, No. 1 Lodge £3 1s 6d; No. 3 Lodge £1 3s; No. 6 Lodge £1 16 6d; No. 7 Lodge £1 15s 6d; No. 8 do £1 10d; Clayton Colliery £1 12s; Rochdale District 10s; small sums £1 3s 8d. The men of this Colliery have now been on strike ten weeks, during which time they have been ably supported by their fellow workmen and other friends, for which they are grateful. But at the same time they have to request that the men in Dukinfield will exert themselves in keeping men from that district from taking their places, as they are sorry to say some have already done. And also to request the Miners of Shrewsbury to beware of parties who are amongst them endeavouring to delude them from their homes, under the pretence of good trade and want of hands. The fact is, that they only want them as tools to enable our oppressors to keep from us the just reward of our toil.

New and Interesting Work—"The Scotch Blasphemy Trials," under the Superintendence of the Anti Persecution Union.

Now Publishing in Weekly Numbers price 2d., Sixteen pages, size of the Movement, THE TRIAL OF THOMAS PATERSON, for Blasphemy, before the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh; with the whole of his bold and effective Defence. Also, the Trials of THOMAS FINLAY and Miss MATILDA ROALFE, (for Blasphemy), in the Sheriff's Court. With Notes, and a Special Dissertation on Blasphemy Prosecutions in general. By the Secretary of the Anti-Persecution Union.

Mr. Paterson at the conclusion of his intrepid address, was sentenced to *fifteen months solitary confinement.* The best eulogium of this defence is the fact that the Lord Chief Justice found it necessary to go out of his way to deprecate it, and declare the Court's satisfaction that it was not likely to have great effect in influencing the public mind in favour of the sentiments which it contained. What his lordship really thought is shown by his sentence. What the Anti-Persecution Union think is proved by their publishing it, and they are also curious to ascertain if his judgeship is as much of a wizard as a bigot.—*Movement.*

Hetherington and Watson, London.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

KEARSLEY'S Original WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS, so long and justly celebrated for their peculiar virtues, are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of most gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable Medicine in effectually removing obstructions, and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which, at an early period of life, frequently arise from want of exercise and general debility of the system; they create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart; being perfectly innocent, may be used with safety in all seasons and climates.

*** It is necessary, owing to the numerous imitations, to inform the Public that KEARSLEY'S is the only ORIGINAL and GENUINE MEDICINE of this description ever made, and has been prepared by them for more than Fifty Years! Purchasers are particularly requested to remark, that as a testimony of authenticity, each Bill of Directions contains an affidavit, and bears the signature of "C. KEARSLEY," in writing, also engraved on the Government stamp, and each box is wrapped in white paper.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by J. Sanger, 150 Oxford street, London; Heaton, Hay, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, and Tarbottom, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Burdekin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargroves, York; Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Fogget, and Thompson, Thirsk; England, Fell, and Spivey, Huddersfield; Sweeting, Knaresbro'; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, and Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, and Parker, Halifax; Waite, Harrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable Medicine Vendors throughout the Kingdom.

CLEAVE'S GAZETTE OF VARIETY,

Now Publishing, Price 6d., Part I.

It is Published in Weekly (penny) Numbers, and its First Part, consisting of Five Numberss, is now issued. It is admirably printed, and contains an excellent and instructive variety of general knowledge, literature, and science. We cannot detail the series; but the statement that this first part contains about sixty several articles, the immense quantity provided at an economical rate may be imagined. The publication is a valuable addition to the literary periodicals for the million.—*Morning Advertiser.*

Now Publishing, Price Sixpence, AMERICA and ENGLAND CONTRASTED; or the Emigrant's Hand-Book and Guide. Comprising information as to the best fields for Agricultural and Manufacturing Employment, Wages, Climate, Ships, Shipping, Far West, with Letters from actual settlers, &c. &c.

"This sixpenny work abounds with information; indeed, with every thing an emigrant can seek to know. Every inquirer about the States should possess himself of it. To praise this little work too highly were impossible."—*Morning Advertiser.*

Just published, in small octavo, price One Shilling in neat wrapper, and One Shilling and Sixpence in boards, Howitt's Popular History of Priestcraft, in Two Parts.

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"We are heartily glad that the abridgment has appeared, and we trust that it will circulate through the whole population of the empire. It is admirably written, it is incalculably useful, and it is precisely what is requisite in the present circumstances of the country."—*Leeds Times.*

Just published, uniform with the above, price Sixpence each, Considerations touching the Likeliest Means to Remove Hirelings out of the Church. By John Milton.

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This is Milton's most celebrated prose work; indeed it is a most precious manual of freedom, an arsenal of immortal weapons for the defence of man's highest prerogative—intellectual liberty!"—*Dr. Channing.*

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"The practical working of a state church is here truthfully pourtrayed, as it is exhibited in the page of history; and a mass of evidence is collected, the details of which, for their exhibition of sordid avarice and priestly intolerance, united with a settled enmity against all that tends to ennoble and ameliorate the condition of mankind, are almost without parallel in the history of any human institution; and must, we imagine, convince the most prejudiced of the fearful danger to which Christianity and freedom are exposed by this desolating moral plague. The facts appear to be compiled from the best and most unexceptionable authority, and are handled in a candid, though unsparing, manner. They will furnish an armoury from which the opponents of the state church may supply themselves with the most potent of all weapons—experience. Thousands who are sincere in their opposition to the establishment, must be ignorant of the black catalogue of misdeeds which our author has dragged to light. The contents throughout are a most bitter satire on the self-assumed title which the hierarchy has arrogated to itself, as 'The Poor Man's Church.' *Lucus a non lucendo.*"—*The Nonconformist.*

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London: Cleave, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street; and all the Agents for this paper in Town and Country.

FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD.

(American Paper.

"He hath created Medicines out of the earth, and he that is wise will not despise them."—Ecclesiastes, xxxviii.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

The Letters which are here given, are from persons of the highest respectability and character. The proprietors of Parr's Life Pills respectfully urge those invalids who have the slightest doubt of their accuracy, to visit the parties whose names are here given, or where this is impracticable, to make the fullest investigation by letter, as they have kindly promised to answer all questions to those who desire further information :—

No. 7, Washington-street, Jersey, City,

To Messrs T. Roberts and Co.. 304, Broadway.

Gentlemen—Your Medicine named Parr's Life Pills having attracted a good deal of attention in our city, I purchased from Mr. Zabriskie, apothecary here, a 25 cent box, and attending to the directions printed on the wrapper round the box, I took the Pills twice, and have already felt so much relieved of bile and heartburn, that sincere gratitude induces me to address you for the purpose of giving my testimony to their efficacy. I can only compare my health now to what it was before taking Parr's Life Pills, to being relieved from a violent attack of tooth ache. Neither myself nor my family will ever be without a supply.

I am, gentlemen, Yours gratefully,
Nov. 2nd, 1843. JAMES MILLER.

Mr. S. Towsey, Postmaster of Joslin's Corner, Maddison County, writes as follows :—

Gentlemen—I have sold many boxes of Parr's Life Pills, and they have given universal satisfaction, and it is my candid opinion that they are destined to supersede all the other Pills now in use. Their mild operation and fine balsamic properties will make them universal favourites.

I have used the Pills to my family, and find them to be an excellent medicine, and I shall recommend them accordingly.

To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., Proprietors of "Parr's Life Pills." 304, Broadway.

Gentlemen—I cannot refrain from expressing my gratitude and thanks for the benefit which, under Providence, my family and self have received from the use of your invaluable "Parr's Life Pills." I have used them constantly in cases where every other medicine has failed, to remove the most tormenting sufferings I experienced from habitual costiveness and bilious attacks, accompanied by dimness of sight and nausea, with complete prostration of the digestive functions. I am now completely recovered, as I believe, solely by the use of "Parr's Life Pills." Finding them so efficacious in my own case, my wife concluded to give them to our children, instead of the uncertain and ignorant prescriptions which are frequently recommended in the drug stores. I am happy to say, that notwithstanding the last summer was one of the most sickly and variable known in New York for many years past, yet my children did not suffer a single attack of summer complaint which is so fatal to young children. I consider "Parr's Pills" the best medicine ever used, and free from the objections of violence of action and prostration of strength, to which all others I have used are liable.

You are at liberty to use my name, and on reference to me, I shall cheerfully confirm my opinion and experience of your Pills.

Respectfully,
CHAS. A. GRIGLIETTI.
Formerly of Columbia-street, cor. of Delancy, N.Y., now of 204, Broom street.

No. 198, Christie-street.

Messrs. T. Roberts and Co.—This is to certify, that I have been afflicted for this twelve years with the liver complaint and dysepsis, and after trying all advertised medicines—then had recourse to a doctor, who pointed out to me the report of "Parr's Life Pills," and after attentively and carefully taking a few small boxes, I began to feel like another being—and I ask my cure may be circulated through the United States, so grateful am I for my recovery from the grave.

M. FLING, 198, Christie-street.

The above, with hundreds of other testimonials, can be seen at the Proprietor's Office, 304, Broadway.

This medicine can be purchased of all respectable druggists throughout the United Kingdom.

TO THE PUBLIC.

An injunction in the Court of Chancery of Massachussetts, was lately granted against George Roberts of the *Boston Times and Notion*, Boston—(no way related to our Thomas Roberts)—for fraudulently attempting to issue a spurious article as our farfamed and excellent medicine, "Parr's Life Pills." The Chancellor, Judge Story, after ordering the defendant, &c. into Court, ruled, that "the injunction be made absolute in every point sought for"—being a severe animadversion on the conduct of the defendant. Although our agents are constantly on the alert, and the great difficulty and expense of imitating our labels on and around our boxes of pills, are strong safeguards, we are determined, at any cost, to protect ourselves from the cupidity of dishonest persons, and the public from the danger of a spurious imitation of our medicine.

THOMAS ROBERTS & CO.,
No. 304, Broadway, corner of Duane-street.

It will be seen that Parr's Life Pills have extended their fame to the United States, and that equally there, as in England, they are efficacious.

Beware of Imitations; see the words "Parr's Life Pills," in white letters on red ground, on the Government Stamp. In boxes at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.

The number of Testimonials of Cures by Parr's Life Pills are crowding upon the proprietors daily, and their unsolicited testimoney witnessed by gentlemen of high reputation.

The following Testimonial is from one of the most talented and respectable members of the Theatrical Profession, Mr. T. D. Rice (the Original Jim Crow)—a gentleman whose high character for worth and integrity as a citizen places his unsolicited and voluntary attestation of the excellence of the medicine beyond the shadow of suspicion :—

"Gentlemen,—Having in the course of a long and arduous practice of my profession, contracted a tightness across the chest, with prostration of strength, and suffering much from the effects of the labour attached to my peculiar pursuits, while in England I had recourse to your popular medicine, Parr's Life Pills, from which I received great benefit. Finding a branch of your house in this city, I procured a few boxes of the medicine, and can now sincerely testify to their value and great efficacy; and also to the great character they bear in the Old Country.

"Your obedient servant, Thos. D. Rice.
"20, Vestry-street, New York."

"Thomas Callaghan, 31, Cumberland-street, Liverpool, was troubled for eighteen months with a waterbrash, which reduced him to a skeleton: he had plenty of medical advice, which was of no use, read the advertisement of Parr's Pills in the *Liverpool Chronicle*, and bought a small box, and before it was finished was as well as ever.

(Signed) "J. H. H. Nightingale, Agent."

A decided Case of Consumption radically cured by Parr's Life Pills.

"To the Proprietors.

"Gentlemen,—I feel it a duty I owe to you and to the public at large, to acknowledge the most important benefit I have received from Parr's Life Pills. I was for nine years a soldier in the 52nd Regiment of Foot, and was discharged in October, 1839, in consequence of ill-health, (being deemed consumptive,) after having the best advice her Majesty's service afforded. I returned to my native town, feeling that my days could not be long on earth. But by what almost appears an interposition of Providence my attention was directed to Parr's Life Pills, and by taking only two 2s. 9d. boxes, I was completely cured, and am thus a living monument to the good effected by this most valuable medicine. Within the last few days I have been on a visit to some of my friends in a neighbouring village, where I was told that 'It was like seeing one risen from the dead, to see me walking through their streets.' I have recommended them to my neighbours, and many of them have experienced very great benefit from their use.

"I am, gentlemen, yours, &c.,
"John Osborne."

Witness—James Burgess, Bookseller, Hinckly.

Mr. John Osborne's case was pronounced by the regimental doctors to be incurable consumption. By the aid of this wonderful medicine, he is now so hearty and active, as to be enabled to travel on foot since the date of his recovery upwards of 1200 miles.

IMPORTANT CAUTION—BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words "Parr's Life Pills" to be engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted round the sides of each box, in white letters on a red ground. Purchasers are also requested to observe that a *fac simile* of the Proprietors' signature, "T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Fleet Street, London," is printed on the directions wrapped round each box—without which none are genuine.

Sold wholesale by E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon Street, Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard, London; Mottershead and Co., Manchester; and J. and R. Raimes and Co., Edinburgh; and retailed by at least one Agent in every Town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable dealers in medicine. Price 13½d., 2s. 9d., and family packets 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.

THE NEW DISCOVERY FOR THE NERVES,

By which the trembling hand my become steady the weak heart strong, and nervous irritability (so often the precursor of insanity) may be arrested, is offered to the Public, who may rely on nervous vigour being the reward of a patient trial. By the use of this medicine (which does not contain one particle of any opiate) refreshing sleep has been obtained by those who have not enjoyed that blessing for years, and the most obstinate indigestion conquered. Above forty of the Nobility now use this wonderful restorative.

Prepared (for the Proprietor) in London, in Boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, containing directions for its use, and advice to the Patient, with Testimonials attached, and sold by Wholesale Houses, and all respectable Chemists. Ask for Dr. Grandison's Charity Pills.

From W. A. Goff, Esq.,
"Dec. 12th, 1842.

"Sir,—I cannot refuse to state that your Pill has had an effect upon my Nerves, almost miraculous.

"Your obliged Servant,
"To Dr. Grandison." W. A. Goff.

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The high encomiums bestowed on this unrivalled Preparation by the most eminent Surgeons, as well as the strong recommendations of Patients who have experienced its Salutary and Beneficial Effects, and the great and increasing demand for it from all parts of the World, prove its decided superiority over every other Medicine in present use, for the speedy and effectual Cure of that particular class of Diseases for which those dangerous, nauseous, and uncertain Medicines, Copaiva and Mercurials, have hitherto been *too frequently* resorted to. It generally effects a perfect Cure in the short space of three or four days, and in recent cases sometimes sooner, without danger of a return, which so often occurs after trusting to Copaiva, &c., for a cure. It contains, in a concentrated state, all the efficacious parts of Sarsaparilla, combined with other well-tried and approved alteratives, which make it an excellent remedy for secondary symptoms, pains of the bones, glandular swellings, chronic rheumatism, scrofulous scorbutic eruptions, blotches and pimples, and all disorders originating from Impurity of blood. In cases of debility, attended with lassitude, nervous depression of spirits, and loss of vigour, brought on by early imprudence, improper habits, long residence in hot or unhealthy climates, and other causes, it has been found to quickly produce a beneficial change, restoring health, energy, and vigour throughout the whole system. For weakness and obstructions peculiar to Females, it has in numerous cases proved invaluable.

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MANLY VIGOUR: a Popular Inquiry into the CONCEALED CAUSES of its PREMATURE DECLINE; with Instructions for its COMPLETE RESTORATION, addressed to those suffering from the Destructive Consequences of Excessive Indulgence in Solitary and Delusive Habits Youthful Imprudence, or Infection; terminating in mental, and nervous debility, local or constitutional weakness, indigestion, insanity, and consumption, including a comprehensive Dissertation on Marriage, with directions for the removal of Disqualifications, and remarks on the Treatment of Ghonorhœ, Gleet, Stricture and Syphilis. Illustrated with Cases, &c.,

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"The various forms of bodily and mental weakness, incapacity, suffering and disease, faithfully delineated in this cautiously written and practical work, are almost unknown, generally misunderstood, and treated on principles correspondingly erroneous and superficial, by the present race of medical practitioners. Hence the necessity for the publication of a timely safeguard, a silent yet friendly monitor, or, where debility has made threatening inroads, the means of escape and the certainty of restoration. The evils to which the book adverts are extensive and identical in their secret and hidden origin, and there are none to whom, as Parents, Guardians, Heads of Families, and especially of Public Schools, is confided the care of young people, who ought to remain for a moment devoid of that information and those salutary cautions this work is intended to convey. Not only are the most delicate forms of generative debility neglected by the family physician, but they require for their safe management the exclusive study of a life entirely abstracted from the routine of general practise, and (as in other departments of the profession) attentively concentrated in the daily and long continued observation requisite for the correct treatment of sexual infirmities.

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"Although a newspaper is not the ordinary channel for the expression of opinion upon the merits of a medical work, this remark is open to exception in any instance where the public, and not the isolated and exclusive members of the profession, are the parties addressed. Upon that which is directed to men indiscriminately, the world will form its own opinion, and will demand that medical works for popular study should be devoid of that mysterious technicality in which the science of medicine has hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work before us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet very strangely, neglected by the medical attendant, and requiring doubtlessly (as in operative widwifery and the surgery of the eye) an entire devotedness to a deeply important branch of study. The tone of this book is highly moral, and it abounds in well-written, harrowing, yet correct displays of the suffering consequent upon unbridled sensualism. No human being can be the worse for its perusal; to multitudes it must prove a beacon, a well-told appeal to reason, a permanet blessing. It is written in a clear intelligible style, and is evidently the production of a mind long and practically couversant with the diseases of the most delicate division of the human organization."—*The Magnet*

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Country Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, general habits of living, and occupation in life of the party. The communication must be accompanied by the usual consultation fee of £1, without which no notice whatever can be taken of their application; and in all cases the most inviolable secrecy may be relied on.

Sold by Mr. Joseph Buckton, Bookseller, 50, Briggate, Leeds; Mr. W. Lawson, 51, Stonegate, York; W. Langdale, Knaresbro', and W. Langdale, Harrogate; and Fox and Son, Pontefract; by whom this Work is sent (post-paid) in a sealed envelope, for 3s. 6d.

The never-failing effects of BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing every description of Gout and Rheumatism, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours, where the patient has been driven nearly to madness by the excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time. They are equally speedy and certain in Rheumatism, either chronic or acute, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pains in the Head or Face, and indeed for every rheumatic or gouty affection; in fact, such has been the rapidity, perfect ease, and complete safety of this Medicine, that it has astonished all who have taken it; and there is not a City, Town, or village in the Kingdom but contains many grateful evidences of its benign influence. The following recent Case, selected from among those with which the Proprietor has been favoured, is submitted to the public :—

TO MR. PROUT, 229, STRAND.

Hurst, Sussex, Nov. 6, 1843.

Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that a person holding an official situation, noticing in one of my bills that I was agent for Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, was induced to try them; he sent for a box, and had only taken them one day before he found wonderful relief. The second day he was able to walk without his crutches, and on the fourth day was completely cured and able to perform his ordinary occupation.

Previous to this he was generally laid up every year for several weeks, after leeches and fomentations had been applied, and medicine taken, to no purpose. I have obtained the above statement from a personal interview, and have sent this for publication if you think it worthy, and shall be most happy at any time to satisfy any party desirous of ascertaining its authenticity.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS WYBORN, Chemist.

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price 2s. 9d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbotton, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Burdekin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, and Hargrove, York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Horrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable Medicine Vendors throughout the kingdom.

Ask for Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," impressed upon the Government Stamp affixed to each box of the Genuine Medicine.

Messrs. Perry and Co have REMOVED *their Establishment from Birmingham to No. 19, Berners-street Oxford-street, London.*

THE THIRTEENTH EDITION.

Just Published, Price 2s. 6d., in a sealed envelope, and sent Free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for 3s. 6d,

THE SILENT FRIEND,

A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire:—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Engravings, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; followed by observations on the Obligations of MARRIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence of success.

By R. and L. PERRY, and Co., Consulting Surgeons, London.

Published by the Authors; sold by Heaton, and Buckton, Briggate, Leeds; Strange, Paternoster-row; Field, 65, Quadrant, Regent-street; Purkis, Compton-street, Soho, London: Guest, 51, Bull-street, Birmingham; and by all booksellers in town and country.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM.

Is a gentle stimulant and renovator of the impaired functions of life, and is exclusively directed to the cure of such complaints as arise from a disorganization of the Generative System, whether constitutional or acquired, loss of sexual power, and debility arising from Syphilitic disease; and is calculated to afford decided relief to those who, by early indulgence in solitary habits, have weakened the powers of their system, and fallen into a state of chronic debility, by which the constitution is left in a deplorable state, and that nervous mentality kept up which places the individual in a state of anxiety for the remainder of life. The consequences arising from this dangerous practice, are not confined to its pure physical result, but branch to moral ones; leading the excited deviating mind into a fertile field of seducive error,—into a gradual but total degradation of manhood—into a pernicious application of those inherent rights which nature wisely instituted for the preservation of her species; bringing on premature decripitude, and all the habitudes of old age. Constitutional weakness, sexual debility, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, total impotency and barrenness are effectually removed by this invaluable medicine.

Sold in Bottles, price 11s. each, or the quantity of four in one Family bottle for 33s., by which one 11s. bottle is saved.

Prepared only by Messrs. PERRY & Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. None are genuine without the signature of

R. and L. PERRY and Co.

impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper to imitate which is felony of the deepest dye. The Five Pound cases, (the purchasing of which will be a saving of one pound twelve shillings;) may be had as usual at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. Patients in the country who require a course of this admirable medicine, should send Five Pounds by letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit of such advantage.

May be had of all Booksellers, Druggists, and Patent Medicine Venders in town and country throughout the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe and America, of whom may be had the "Silent Friend."

Messrs. PERRY expect when consulted by letter, the usual fee one pound, without which, no notice whatever can be taken of the communication.

Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box,

(Observe the signature of R. and L. PERRY and Co. on the outside of each wrapper) are well known throughout Europe and America, to be the most certain and effectual cure ever discovered for every stage and symptom of a certain disease, in both sexes, including Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and all diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business. They have effected the most surprising cures, not only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed; they remove Scorbutic Affections, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerations, Scrofulous or Venereal Taint, being calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions to pristine health and vigour.

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, punctually, from Eleven in the Morning until eight in the Evening, and on Sundays from Eleven till One. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient, to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

N.B. Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, &c. can be supplied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, and Cordial Balm of Syriacum, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the principle Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London.

Sold by Mr. Heaton, 7, Briggate, Leeds.

LETTER FROM MR. WM. HICK, NORTHERN STAR OFFICE, LEEDS.

"Northern Star Office, Leeds, March 17th, 1842.

"Gentlemen,—You will oblige by forwarding, at your earliest convenience, the same quantity of PARR'S LIFE PILLS as last sent. While I am writing I cannot refrain from communicating the flattering intelligence of the great good your pills are doing in Leeds and its neighbourhood. It is clearly a great error to find fault with a medicine merely because it is a patent one; and more especially since its use has contributed so largely to the public health. The fact is, however, predjudice is fast giving way, as it always must where the pills are tried. A few cases in point may serve to confirm and illustrate what I have asserted.

"A young female came into the shop to-day for a box, who stated that they had done her immense good. She had been troubled with a hoarseness so bad that no one could hear her speak; but having taken a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, she was completely restored, as was evident by the way she spoke.

"Very many case of extraordinary cures have occurred among the aged workpeople, both male and female. In one mill, an aged couple, enfeebled by disease and debilitated by premature old age, had become almost past work; they were persuaded to try a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and in a week were restored and strengthened that they could pursue their employment with pleasure and profit; so much so, that from being unable to work at their calling more than two days in the week, and this with great physical difficulty and languor, they can now not only do a full week's work, but overhours besides. Bad as trade is here, the old people being favourites with the mill owner, are enabled to get as much employment as they can do, which has excited the envy of those younger persons who had been employed in their absence; and it is a laughable fact, that Parr's Pills come in for a share of their rancour. The old people continue to take the pills regularly in small quantities, and find them as necessary to their health and prosperity as their daily food.

"The next and last case which I shall mention at this time, is one of a most extraordinary nature. I have not seen the individual myself, but I shall give you the fact as I have received it from his employers and from Mr. J. Hobson, who has frequently seen him since his convalesence. The man is a working mechanic and had spent about thirty pounds last year on the doctor, in going to the Isle of Man and other places, for the benefit of his health, but to no purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of nothing but rice milk, the stomach refusing to take anything stronger. His body was greatly emaciated and his temporal prospects clouded; with a mind filled with melancholy forebodings for the future, he returned to his friends at Leeds, where he was told by his medical adviser that should he be restored a little, his disorder would have its periodical return; but being advised to try PARR'S LIFE PILLS, he bought a few boxes, which have completely removed his disease, and enabled him to return to his work, where he was seen a few days ago by Mr. Hobson, (it being dinner hour) eating beef-steaks with great gusto; and to whom he recited with pleasure and gratitude the cause of his then healthy condition, together with a long history of his past affliction

"Should the above three cases of cures be worthy of your notice, you are at perfect liberty to make what use of them you think proper.

I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,
"WILLIAM HICK.

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

MIRACULOUS CURE FROM THE USE OF PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

Copy of a Letter just received by the Proprietors from Mr. Wm. Moat, 3, Cobbett-street, Shaw's Brow, Salford.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

"Gentlemen,—I have the utmost pleasure in forwarding you this my own case of cure, effected solely by the persevering use of your Parr's Life Pills. Before having recourse to them, I had been for upwards of five years afflicted with a most distressing malady, which the different medical men who attended me all pronounced to be a serious case of hydrocele (or dropsy of the scrotum), and declared there was no other chance of either relief or cure than undergoing a surgical operation. I was thus driven almost to despair; and consulted the treatise written by Sir Astley Cooper, wherein he states that the operation is generally attended with considerable danger. I therefore determined not to risk so painful and uncertain an experiment, but rather chose to leave the result to nature and Providence. Fortunately, I heard of the great fame of Parr's Life Pills, and resolved to give them a fair trial. I consequently took them for some time without perceiving any benefit, but still kept persevering; and I have now taken twelve boxes, and to my great joy I am perfectly well, the dropsy is entirely removed, together with a scorbutic affection, which I had been much troubled with since my return from India in 1827; and now there is not a vestige of disease left in my whole system, as I am now in better health and spirits than I have been for fourteen years. I feel certain you would have accounts of far more cures, if people would persevere in the use of the pills a proper length of time, as I have done. I give you my heartfelt thanks, and authority to publish this letter, and will gladly answer any applications either personally or by letter, and remain your grateful and obliged servant.

(Signed)
"W. MOAT.

Witness—John Hough, Cheadle, carrier.
"Manchester, Feb. 7, 1842."

FROM MR. HEATON, BOOKSELLER, LEEDS.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills."

"Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you that we are daily hearing accounts of the good effects of Parr's Life Pills; to enumerate the cases would be a task too formidable for me, and which has prevented my writing to inform you before, as I can hardly tell where to begin. One man said he wanted a box of Life Pills for Life Pills they were to him they had done him so much good, in relieving him of an obstinate cough and asthma.

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

"Another said his wife had had a bad leg for years, but after taking one small box, which was recommended by his Class Leader, her leg was much better, and when she had taken the second box, it was quite as well as the other.

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

"You will please send immediately, by Deacon's waggon, 36 dozen boxes at 1s. 1½d., and 6 dozen at 2s. 9d.

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

"7, Briggate, Leeds, Feb. th, 1842.

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

Another most extraordinary case of cure, communicated by Mr. Moxon, of York:—Mrs. Mathers of that city, had for many years been affected with a most inveterate disease, which her medical attendants pronounced to be cancer. It originated in her breast, and continued to spread nearly all over her body, defying every effort of surgical skill. Parr's Life Pills being recommended to her, she resolved to give them a trial; and, speaking of the result, she say she cannot express the inconceiveable advantage which she has already derived from them. She further states, that she is now almost well, and ascribed her convalescence solely to the persevering use of that sovereign medicine—Parr's Life Pills. N.B. Any one doubting the accuracy of the above statement, may, through the agent (Mr. Moxon), be directed to Mrs. Mathers, who will herself authenticate its truth.—York, Nov. 17th, 1842.

CAUTION—BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words Parr's Life Pills to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides of each box, in white *letters on a* red *ground.* Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious and an imposition! Prepared by the Proprietors, T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London; and sold wholesale by their appointment by E. Edwards, 67, St. Pauls, also by Barclays and Sons, Farringdon-street, and Sutton and Co. Bow Churchyard; Sold by Joshua Hobson, *Northern Star* Office, Leeds; and at 3, Market Walk, Huddersfield; and retail by at least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable pealers in medicine. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.

Poetry.

THE DEATH OF THE PAUPER PEASANT.*

BY CAMILLA TOULMIN.

"Princes and lords may flourish or may fade—
A breath can make them as a breath has made;
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroy'd can never be supplied."
Goldsmith.

'Neath the summer's sun and the winter's snow,
Through youth and manhood's time,
He won by the toil that furrow'd his brow,
Deep in his early prime,
The homely food and the garments rude,
And shelter from wind and weather;
Up—up with the sun, his work was begun
Ere the birds sprung from the heather.
Plough—sow—delve away,
The harder the work the less the pay;
Do we not know
The world goes so?
But the shelter that kept out weather and winds,
Had the magical name of Home;
A word that is dearer to English minds
Than palace or lordly dome.
There were garments rude, and homely food,
For a little loving band;
And a wife was there, once young and fair,
To clasp the horny hand,
And bless it—through God—that its strength could give,
Not store for old age—but the means to live!
For the poor have hearts—and 'tis thought they know
A feeling of joy from one of woe.
Old Age—*he* hath pass'd by years the span
That the Psalmist, we know, "measureth out to man;"
And Fortune, the blind, for him doth rehearse
The mournful and terrible Roman curse.
His children have grown grey-headed—and died,
Why doth he not lie in the grave beside?
For England is bleak to the poor and old,
She knoweth no worth but the worth of gold:
She doth not attempt to understand
The noble labour of head or hand;
Her soul must be dead, if it never mounts
To a Heaven beyond "red-lined accounts."
And the horny hand is feeble now,
And the full bright eye is dim;
And his scanty hairs are white as snow,
And he totters in every limb.
Yet may it not be, that memory
Lives through the wreck of years?
Does he call on Death, with that gasping breath,
And the fast descending tears?
O! the world is cold
To the poor and old;
For he cannot work, and he doth not steal,
And only the poor for him can feel!
'Tis Poverty gaunt the shelter gives,
And a homely couch spreads there:
Though she can no more, and only lives
Herself on the scantiest fare.
But she *hath* kind words, that wakes the chords
Of grateful tenderness!
O, spoils the least, of the wealthy's feast,
Would soothe the hours' distress!
But the Law says, "No,
It must *not* be so;
Away from the scene that mirrors Home—
Away, to the parish workhouse come!"
Life's sands are ebbing few and fast:
Thank God, he hardly knows at last
The meaning of the words they say!
"Up—up, Old Man! come—come away,
Though cold and wet December's day!"
But harsher than the melting sky
The hearts that turn him forth—to die.
A pauper dies—what matter where?
Or how he lives, they little care.
Is Poverty so deep a crime?
Bears it the brand—the serpent's slime,
So plainly marked, that by its side
Seems fair the selfish heart of Pride?
That Idleness and Luxury
Are worthier held than Poverty?
No! Honour to the stalwart hand,
And honour to the labouring band!
And though the Pauper's winding sheet
Is all Old England now can mete
To him who till'd her fruitful soil,
Till Age forbid the hand to toil;
Deep in the heart such things shall sink—
Deep in the hearts that feel and think,
Until Opinion's mighty sway
Shall wipe the Nation's stain away!
Ainsworth's Magazine.

* See case reported in the *Times*, December 1843.

WILD FLOWERS.

Beautiful children of the woods and fields!
That bloom by mountain streamlets 'mid the heather,
Or into clusters, 'neath the hazels, gather—
Or where by hoary rocks you make your bields,
And sweetly flourish on through summer weather—
I love ye all!
Beautiful flowers! to me ye fresher seem
From the Almighty hand that fashioned all,
Than those that flourish by a garden-wall;
And I can image you as in a dream.
Fair, modest maidens, nursed in hamlets small—
I love ye all!
Beautiful gems! that on the brow of earth
Are fixed, as in a queenly diadem;
Though lowly ye, and, most without a name,
Young hearts rejoice to see your buds come forth,
As light erewhile into the world came—
I love ye all!
Beautiful things ye are, where'er ye grow!
The wild red rose—the speedwell's peeping eyes—
Our own blue bell—the daisy, that doth rise
Wherever sunbeams fall, or winds do blow;
And thousands more, of blessed forms and dyes—
I love ye all!
Beautiful nurslings of the early dew;
Fanned in your loveliness by every breeze,
And shaded o'er by green and arching trees;
I often wish that I were one of you,
Dwelling afar upon the grassy leas—
I love ye all!
Beautiful watchers! day and night ye wake!
The evening star grows dim and fades away,
And morning comes and goes, and then the day
Within the arms of night its rest doth take;
But ye are watchful whereso'er we stray—
I love ye all!
Beautiful objects of the wild-bee's love!
The wild-bird joys your opening bloom to see,
And in your native woods and wilds to be,
All hearts to Nature true, ye strangely move;
Ye are so passing fair—so passing free—
I love ye all!
Beautiful children of the glen and dell—
The dingle deep—the moorland stretching wide,
And of the mossy fountain's sedgy side!
Ye o'er my heart have thrown a lovesome spell;
And though the worldling, scorning may deride—
I love ye all!
Robert Nichol.

"BEAUTIFUL EYES."

Beautiful eyes!—beautiful eyes!
What charms unnumber'd around ye rise;
Fragile and soft, ye ever prove
The brightest links in the chain of love;
Flinty and cold must be the heart,
To whom ye cannot some warmth impart;
Beautiful eyes!
Beautiful eyes!—beautiful eyes!
The young and the old alike ye prize;
The choicest and brightest gems of earth
Compared with you are of nothing worth;
'Tis ye are the charm which nature gave,
For woman, dear woman, man's heart to slave;
Beautiful eyes!
Beautiful eyes!—beautiful eyes!
What mortal among us your power denies;
Young Cupid's quiver hath not a dart
Which pierces so quickly the depths of the heart,
As the tale-telling glances which from ye steal,
And the soul's best affections so sweetly reveal;
Beautiful eyes!

AMERICAN STRIPES.

Miss Wickliffe, the daughter of the Postmaster-General, proposed "The American Flag, the only thing American which will bear stripes."—*Globe*, Saturday, March 23rd.

"With rooster-tail* and best gin-sling
Fill high, them Britishers I'll wipe,
Our native flag, the only thing
American which bears a stripe."
"Hold, not so fast," John Bull replies,
"(For though of speech a pretty figure),
There's one thing more which truth's stern eyes
See bear a stripe—a Yankee's nigger."

* Cocktail; but the delicacy of the American ladies has led them to adopt the use of the word "rooster" for the hen's husband.—See Sam Slick's account of his interview with the Lowell factory girls.

Reviews.

CHRISTIANITY PROVED IDOLATRY. By Charles Southwell. Glasgow: Paton and Love. London: Watson.

This "Short and Easy Method with the Christians," as Mr. Southwell styles his book, is a sort of digest of the writings of Robert Taylor and Richard Carlile, principally the former; embracing also a number of the arguments of Dupris, with extracts from the works of Sir William Jones, and other writers of eminence. The getting up of this digest is not very creditable to the compiler; there is a lack of system exhibited in tracing the subject step by step; the argument, consequently, has the appearance of having neither beginning nor end. This has arisen probably from an anxiety to cram as much as possible into a small number of pages. The object of the present work is, as stated by the title, to show the Heathen Origin of Christianity; Mr. Southwell taking for his text a maxim of Chief Justice Coke's, that, "To trace an error to its fountain-head, is to refute it." Those who are familiar with the writings of Taylor and Carlile will find little or nothing *new* in this publication; the main contents of which appear to be called from the celebrated "*Diegeses*" of the former. But to others—and their name is legion—who have not read those works, this cheap compendium will be found very interesting in the absence of larger and more expensive publications, notwithstanding the drawback already pointed out.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

This publication improves both in appearance and matter. No. 16 contains some good articles. A Supplement to the Advocate, forming No. 9 of the Standard Temperance Library, contains a series of articles on "ancient wines," highly interesting to the general reader, and of all-absorbing importance to teetotal advocates.

LECTURES ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF MESMERISM: by John B. Dodd, of Boston, United States.

This is a reprint from an American Edition of a course of lectures on Mesmerism, delivered in Boston; and our only wonder is, that any body in England has been found foolish enough to attempt the circulation of a heap of the veriest *trash*, whether its philosophical or literary merits are considered. The author is profoundly ignorant of the commonest principles of science. As a sample of the *best* portion of the work, we content ourselves with the following extract, illustrative of the miracles of Magnetism:—

"Your brain being magnetically subdued, it is worth hundreds of dollars to you. You are then *ready for the* day of distress. Come what may—toothache, headache, tic doloreux, neuralgia, or any pain of which you can conceive; let some one mesmerise you and then wake you up, and the pain is gone. The whole process need not occupy more than ten minutes. Should you fall and break your arm, then let some one mesmerise the arm only, which can be done in one minute. You are free from pain, and though in your wakeful state, yet you can look quietly on, and see the bones put to their places. Your arm can then be kept in the mesmeric state, and thoroughly and rapidly healed without having ever experienced one single throb of pain. Or by simply mesmerising your arm or leg, you can sit in the wakeful state and see them amputated, and feel no pain. But if you neglect to have your brain magnetically subdued, then when the day of distress comes upon you, as it might require several hours to put you into this state, it will then be too late to avail yourself of the blessings this science is calculated to bestow.

"It is not only a preventative of fits, insanity, and of the most frightful nervous diseases, and a safeguard against pain, but it will cure fits, if no congestion of the brain has taken place. It never fails to remove the ague and fever, however long it may have been upon the individual, and will prevent any fevers prevalent in northern climates, if the individual be mesmerised as soon as taken."

The above is assertion without proof, of which, by the bye, there appears to be more than a necessary quantum. There is, however, something in the shape of "proof" given: for the lecturer states, that "A surgical operation has just been performed in Lowell on a lady while in the mesmeric state. A tumour was extracted from the shoulder, where it was necessary to cut to the depth of two inches. Dr. Shattrick was the magnetizer; and in the presence of several medical men of Lowell, one of whom was the operator, this tumour was removed without the slightest sensation of pain. This was not done in a corner, but publicly, and in the presence of several hundred spectators."

The lectures are largely taken up with speculations rather connected with religion than any other subject; and evidences of the truth of Mesmerism drawn from the account of the miracles recorded in the New Testament! all of which superstitious stuff we must leave to the Editors of the *Movement* to do justice to, should they deem the wild and trashy ravings worthy of notice.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE—March.

Again we are in arrears with our notice of this excellent Magazine, which only reached us on the 26th inst. We have only had time to look at one or two articles, and are therefore unable to speak to its contents *seriatim*. We hope for the future to receive the Magazine earlier in the month, and thus be afforded the opportunity of *doing* it that justice which, under present circumstances, is impossible.

The Editor, Douglas Jerrold, this month resumes his beautiful allegory, the "Chronicles of Clovernook," which, judging from a very hasty glance, appear, notwithstanding the lengthy and unavoidable suspension of the story, to be as interesting and truth-telling as ever. The principal of the other articles are "Birmingham and its Vicinity," (which we shall notice next week); "The Shawl Buyer;" "Thorp Cloud; or, the Monastery of Dove Dale;" "Deal and its Boatmen;" "The Belles of England;" comprising the Duchess of Richmond, and Duchess of Devonshire; "Sketches of Parisian Life," &c. &c. We take our extract from the pen of Angus B. Reach, entitled:—

A TALE OF A TEA KETTLE.—EPOCH I.

On a winter's evening, nearly an hundred years ago, the tea-board was laid out, and the window curtains closely drawn, in the humble parlour of a small house in the town of Greenock. A tidy active matron was bustling about, slicing the bread and butter, and carefully measuring out the due modicum of the Chinese leaf, probably under the good old principle of "a spoonful per head, and one for the pot." A blazing fire gleamed and roared in the grate, and curled round the black sides of the kettle which reposed in the midst of it, like waves lashing the sides of a ship at sea; and the fire crackled, and the water boiled with a faintly heard *poppling* sound; and a stream of white vapour came whizzing out of the spout of the kettle with a shrill cheery hiss. Now the matron aforesaid saw nothing particular in all this—the fire was burning, the kettle was boiling, and that was all—and the fire burned and the kettle boiled, just that tea might be made, and for no other purpose or end whatsoever. There was nothing wonderful either in the one fact or the other. Kettles had boiled and fires had burned from the beginning; and would probably do so to the end of the chapter. But the requisite number of spoonsful had been transferred from the caddy to the pot, and as the matron stooped to place it upon the hob, her eye fell upon a little urchin seated upon a stool of stunted dimensions, in the full glare of the blaze, who, propping his furzy head upon his hands, and supporting both upon his knees, by reclining an elbow against each, was intently gazing at the fire, and the kettle, and the steam, swallowing them with his eyes, and as much absorbed in fact, as the Peri might be supposed to have been in her momentary glance of heaven. The boy looked at the fire, and the mother looked at the boy. "Was there ever sic na idle neer-do-weel in this warld as our Jamie?"—was the question which almost unconsciously, she proposed to herself. As it rose in her mind, her hand (none of the lightest probably) rose in the air; and the next second would have seen it descend with no contemptible force on the shoulders of the luckless urchin when the door opened, and a neighbour gossip, who had perhaps been invited to tea, entered. The blow hung, like Mahomet's coffin, suspended in mid air; and the tongue was used instead of the fist. Turning to the visitor, Jamie's mother said,

"Noo, Mrs. Balderstone, did you ever see the likes o' that?"

"The likes o' what, Mrs. Watt?"

"O our Jamie;—look till the callan;—there he'll sit, woman, glowring at the kettle and the blaze till ye would think his very een would come out o' his head. 'Deed I ken'na what's in the bairn—whiles I think there's something unlucky in that glower. I hope nae *limmer haf been* throwing cantrips at him; but and 'deed it's mair nor likely."

"Hout, tout, woman, the bairn's only warming itself," replied the worthy Mrs. Balderstone, in a soothing tone.

"Warming itsel'!" reiterated her friend, "look till that glower o' his, and tell me if ye dinna think it's something by ordinar."

And truth to tell there was something peculiar in the glance of the boy's eye;—there was mind, active speaking mind, looking through it. He seemed as one who gazed upon a wondrous vision, and whose every sense was bound up in the display of gorgeous pageantry floating before him. He had sat watching the escaping steam, until the thin, vaporous column had appeared to cast itself upwards in fantastic-changing shapes. Sometimes the subtle fluid gathered in force and quantity, would gently raise one side of the lid of the kettle, emit a white puff, and then let the metal fall with a low clanking sound. There was *power*—*strength* in that watery cloud. But still the spout poured forth its regular volume of white vapour—shooting over the ribs of the grate, and curling and rolling in outlines as varying and quaint as those of a rising mist.

Suddenly, to the eye of the half-dreaming boy, the steam appeared, instead of escaping up the chimney, to spread itself out in a dense volume before the fireplace. He gazed intently at the phenomenon—indistinct outlines, like the wavy robes of spectres, showed themselves—floated dimly for an instant—then melted into the shapeless cloud. Again they re-appeared, and more distinctly than before; and the spell-bound boy saw faces, some terrible, and others gentle and mild, forming, and vanishing, and again re-appearing in that *wonderful steam-cloud*. *He gazed and gazed*.

* * *

And as the dreaming boy saw this, an unbidden thought came upon his mind, and he knew that the fierce struggle was symbolical of

INTELLECT WARRING WITH THE ELEMENTS.

And still he gazed—and lo, the discomfited demons, who lay at the feet of Intellect, overpowered by its might, faded, and resolved themselves and their writhing motions, into the waves of a mighty, heaving sea, and Intellect, in all its glorious proportions, grew dim, very dim, and its semblance changed; and lo, it was a ship without a sail, battling with the fierce seas which came rolling on, one after another, throwing their *foaming* crests higher and higher. But gallantly rode that lone ship. Against the fierce wind, against the rolling waves, against the rushing tide, it battled sternly. Wind and waves and tide did their utmost; but on, on, with a *fearful* innate power moved the mystic ship, dashing aside the white *sparkling spray*, and tearing through wave after wave, till the powers of the elements felt themselves conquered, and the wind abated, the waves sunk, and the tide ceased to roll, and the low murmur of the settling storm proclaimed the triumph of the Ship of Intellect!

"Jamie; Jamie, what is't ye're thinking' o'?" said a shrill voice.

The vision vanished; the waves, the ship, melted away; the steam-cloud dissolved; the old fashioned mantelpiece, with quaint carving and blue painted tiles, appeared where it had been, and on the fire was the kettle still kissing away, and on the hob sat the teapot simmering.

"Ye idle gawky," said the shrill voice again—"if ever I fin' ye sitting' glowering at the fire when ye micht be doing *something useful*, de'il's in it if I don't gar ye feel the wicht o' my han'. Sit in till ye'r tea, ye graceless loon, and shak han's with Mistress Balderstone here."

The boy rose meekly and did as he was told.

His name was James Watt.

EPOCH II.*

About the year 1815, some seventy years after the vision of the tea kettle, a large dinner party was assembled at the house of an opulent Glasgow merchant. It was the dreary half hour between the arrival of the guests and the announcement of dinner. The usual meteorological points had been duly discussed and settled, and an uncomfortable dead silence ensued. A few attempts to revive conversation died away in half-stifled remarks.

"Really I think," he said, "we must have dinner, and let Mr. Norris reap the fruits, or rather the no fruits, of his dilatoriness. More than half an hour late, positively."

This was a relief. A few inward curses were invoked upon the late Mr. Norris—the company filed off—and the all important matter of dinner commenced. It was over before any one dreamt of bestowing another thought upon the culprit.

* * *

"Hillo, Norris!" said the host, "where have you been hiding yourself?"

"Mr. Norris, Mr. Norris, come up here and be scolded," added his good lady, holding up a forefinger threateningly.

"Positively," rejoined the criminal, "I hardly know what apology to make. I'm afraid I've been very much to blame."

"Yes, you have," muttered a stout old gentleman, who had just cut his finger when slicing an orange, and who was in consequence delighted to have a decent pretext for grumbling.

"Come, come," said the founder of the feast—"a glass of wine with you, Norris, and then an explanation, as they say in parliament."

"Well, then," said Mr. Norris—"although I know you will laugh at me. You are aware that I had to come up from Greenock to-day,—but positively I am so angry with myself at my own credulity that——"

"Nonsense—nonsense. Go on," interrupted the landlord.

"Then here goes," said the late gentleman, desperately. "Perhaps you know Millar of Dalswinton?"

"A crackbrained schemer," said he of the cut finger.

"You may well say so," quoth a Dr. and Cr. sort of looking personage; "he has a notion that he can drive ships through the water by steam. Ha! ha! ha!"

"Ha! ha! ha!" laughed the company in chorus.

"A likely project," remarked a matter-of-fact West India merchant: "I would as soon believe that you could—— that you could——" and the matter-of-fact man hesitated for a simile.

"Light Glasgow with smoke instead of oil," prompted a dapper gentleman near him.

"Ha! ha! ha! very good notion that," chuckled the cut finger.

"Or turn the sun into a portrait painter, and make him draw minatures in thirty seconds each!" added another gentleman of lively imagination.

"Ha! ha! ha!" quoth the company at large again.

"Ha! ha!" re-echoed the host; "what an odd fancy to be sure! But I beg your pardon, Norris—go on with your confession."

"I have had a foretaste of how you will treat it," replied that gentleman. "Never mind—I ought to be laughed at. Well, Millar has a boat of this new construction at Greenock, or rather he had one there, this morning, worse luck. He was quite confident it would do—talked, in fact, of six miles an hour, with all the coolness in life. Well, would you believe it? he seduced me into embarking with him at Greenock, promising most faithfully to run me up the river and land me at the Bromielaw by four o'clock. Well, off we set—the pier was crowded with people laughing at us."

"Sensible people, too," said the matter-of-fact man.

"And I must acknowledge they had something to laugh at," resumed the steamboat voyager. "We did move at first; but we hadn't got one hundred yards when the machinery broke."

"Of course," said the cut-finger man.

"Well, then we had half an hour's hammering and screwing, with a fleet of boats round us, laughing at us all the time. One fellow in particular kept asking us, with such an infernal grin, if we didn't think a steam boat could cross the Atlantic in ten days?"

"Knowing fellow, that," said the host.

"At last we moved on—but it was only to break down again; and so we paddled and stopped and hammered, and then paddled and stopped and hammered again, until it began to be very clear to me, that if I remained in my friend Millar's precious steam-boat until it reached the Broomielaw, I was likely to have a week of it at least; so after three or four hours of vexation, I got put ashore about three miles on this side of Greenock, had to walk another three to the road, and stop there, tired and sold, till a stage took me up—and, here I am."

"Served you right for listening to such fellows as Millar, with their schemes, and their nonsense," remarked the surly gentleman with the cut finger.

"But I say, Norris, surely Millar sees the absurdity of the thing himself, now at all events?" inquired the landlord.

"Not a bit," replied Norris; "he is more confident than ever."

"The infatuation of some men exceeds belief," remarked the matter-of-fact personage, with an air of mixed profundity and pity.

"But, Mr. Norris, how could you venture yourself into such a thing as that steam-boat?" asked the pretty hostess, with a slight shiver of horror.

"Never mind—never mind," quoth her lord and master: "he is out of it now, at all events; but he must have some dinner; ah! here it comes—don't be modest, Norris; 'twasn't your fault, you know—come, make up for lost time, and never mind Millar and his steam-boats."

"Very good," said the matter-of-fact man. "Let us give up steam and steam-boats, and talk of something rational."

EPOCH III.

Years have rolled away, and the vision of the tea kettle *is realised*. The "*infatuation*" of *Mr. Millar*, of Dalwinston, has produced its results. The stout old gentleman with the cut finger is probably sleeping soundly in some quiet Glasgow churchyard; but his ghost ought to be doomed to drear penance for its presumptuous incredulity and scoffing.

Talk of political revolutions! they are nothing to the revolutions of science. Amid the roar of a conflict which shook Europe, the ancient dynasty of France fell prostrate, crumbled with the ruins of its own Bastile. And now are *new bastiles being created*—*new forts* erected—the tools with which tyranny will play a future game where tyranny played its game of yore. The chains are again clanking on the people who once so nobly burst them. But there is no such reaction in the revolutions of science. The echo of the cheery hiss of the old tea kettle, when the boy Watt sat dreamingly listening to it, is to be heard in the loud roar of the steam-pipe—rising often above the din of wind and waters, and proclaiming to both that a mighty power is battling with their fierceness.

Steam has made this old world of ours a new one. It makes ocean voyages pleasure trips; it binds cities together, literally with iron bands; it brings kingdoms into as close contiguity as parishes. What does it not do for man!—Services the most mighty and the most trivial. It hurries him across the Atlantic in ten days, and *grinds coffee in grocers' shops*; it has power enough to pump up volumes of water from the bowels of the earth, and delicacy enough to drive a shuttle and weave fine linen. Mighty as is its strength, the childhood of intellect can guide it. Up and down fly the huge beams and cylinders with a force that hundreds of horses would in vain crack sinew and muscle to control; and yet, let there be but the touch of a guiding lever—the stopping of a valve—demanding no more than a child's strength, and the vast moving fabric at once becomes motionless and passive—only so many tons of wrought and hammered metal.

And what a change has steam made in the outward and visible appearance of our country—its coasts, its roads, its cities, and its rivers? Railroads, we admit, are in an artistic point of view, no great beautifiers of landscape; but if any one can see a steam-engine, dragging after it its huge train of matter, animate and inanimate—whirling over the earth like a meteor over the heaven—conveying its hundreds of men, women, and children—and almost setting time and space at defiance by its fiery rapidity and power; if any one can see this, and not recognise in his breast a higher, more sublime emotion, than the richest landscape can afford, he is only fit for trimming over-grown hedges, or laying out cabbage gardens. Fancy an old gentleman of the Addisonian school; finical, precise, and little-minded; taking an airing out of his grave, and looking for the lumbering coach, which an hundred years ago transported him in something like a week from London to York; or the sober denizen of the metropolis of a later date, walking quietly to the waterside to secure a berth on board a Margate hoy. Would the worthy individuals in question recognise the world as the one they had been accustomed to, and its steam-whirled people as akin to the race of sober plodders which once peopled it? Animal produces mental activity. Rapidity of locomotion—power over the elements of nature—re-acts upon us, and makes us more morally bold, more quick in thought and prompt in action. So steam has revolutionised mental as well as physical things—has invaded the realms of mind as well as those of matter.

There is, to our thinking, something awfully grand in the contemplation of a vast steam-engine. Stand amid its ponderous beams and bars, wheels and cylinders, and watch their unceasing play; how regular and how powerful!—the machinery of a lady's Geneva watch is *not more nicely adjusted*—the rush of the avalanche is not more awful in its strength. Old gothic cathedrals are solemn places, preaching solemn lessons, touch solemn things; but to him who thinks, an engine-room may preach a more solemn lesson still. It will tell him of mind—mind wielding matter at its will—mind triumphing over physical difficulties—man asserting his great supremacy—"intellect battling with the elements." And how exquisitely complete is every detail!—how subordinate every part towards the one great end!—how every little bar and screw fit and work together! Vast as is the machine, let a bolt be but the tenth part of an inch too long or too short, and the whole fabric is disorganized. It is one complete piece of harmony—an iron essay upon unity of design and execution. There is deep poetry in the steam-engine—more of the poetry of motion than in the bound of an antelope, more of the poetry of power than in the dash of a cataract. And ought it not be a lesson to those who laugh at novelties, and put no faith in inventions, to consider that this complex fabric—this triumph of art and science—was once the laughing-stock of jeering thousands, and once only the waking phantasy of a boy's mind as he sat and in seeming idleness watched a little column of vapour arising from the spout of a tea kettle?

* The anecdote told in this "Epoch" is literally fact.

We think it would not have been assuming too much of poetic licence, if the writer of the above, who has so truthfully depicted the *passed* and the *present*, had attempted a shadowing forth of the *future*. He has performed his task so well, so far as he has gone, that our only regret is that he has not carried us to Epoch IV. We agree with every word of the pæan sung in praise of steam; but the author must be aware that while he has recounted the triumphs accomplished by steam there are songs of sorrow as well as gladness which echo round that mighty power's throne! So far from the discovery of Watt being an unmixed good, it has been to *millions* an unmixed evil. By its agency, Science has achieved her mightiest triumphs, and Mammon been gorged to its full: but alas millions of hearts have been crushed under its Juggernaut car, and tens of thousands doomed to a life of toil, want, and hopeless disease! To the *few* it has been a more powerful talisman than ever Eastern geni was fabled *to command*; *but to the many it has been the heaviest* curse that ever lighted on this earth. This is not the fault of Watt's discovery; but is to be ascribed solely to the cupidity of the master-class on the one-hand, and the ignorance of the slave-class on the other. Steam may yet be as all-powerful for universal good, as hitherto it has been productive of all but universal evil. But this can only be when two things are accomplished to which the present age is fast advancing, and which we have fervent faith the future will see fully realised: *i. e.*, when on the one hand governments responsible to all shall no longer legislate for classes, but for the protection of the entire community; and on the other hand, the millions, become awakened to a knowledge of the great principles of social unity, shall "take their affairs into their own hands," by labouring for themselves, instead *of for gold-gorged capitalists*. The means of attaining that consummation is only through the progress of knowledge. The pen and the press are the great emancipators, and before their increasing might, ignorance and wrong must ultimately fall. Then shall Epoch IV. be accomplished; the day-dreams of Watt become glorious realities; and Steam, *no longer the tyrant* but the servant of the millions, become one of the mightiest agents in promoting the happiness of the human family.

The price of the *Illuminated* is this month slightly raised; but this is more than compensated for by the vast improvements prominently visible in every department. 1st—We have the return of the Editor to his official duties, and consequently no small improvement in the literary contents. 2nd—a considerable addition to the quantity of matter, compared with all the preceding numbers.—3rd—A marked improvement in the wood-engravings which profusely embellish the present number; and, lastly, the commencement of the promised illuminated engravings, which were all that was needed to make his magazine the *gem of the monthlies*.

ADDRESS OF THE ANTI-PERSECUTION UNION TO ITS COLLECTORS AND FRIENDS.

The Committee of the Anti-Persecution Union have pleasure in announcing that they now have ready to issue Subscription Cards, in convenient cases. The cards are so contrived that the subscription given can be properly registered in a moment—entirely superseding the old and inconvenient subscription books.

All Collectors, therefore, are desired to return to the Secretary their books made up to the day of sending, that the new cards and cases may be forwarded to them.

Any person in town and country, willing to become a collector, may obtain a collector's card on application to the secretary, by giving a reference if the party applying is unknown to the Union.

The Union would remind their collectors and friends, that the published report of the trial of Mr. Paterson is the property of the Union; and those who promote its, sale will not only diffuse the principles of the Union, but increase its funds.

The trial is that of Mr. Paterson for Placard Blasphemy in London. A large edition of it was generously presented to the Union, by W. J. B., and its price has been reduced to 6d. that its circulation may be extended. It contains ninety-two pages of the size of the *Movement*, of the most extraordinary matter ever published; and when it is remembered that the magistrates insolently said, that no reports of Mr. Paterson's trial should appear by the press, it becomes every man's duty to disappoint such tyrannical malice, by largely promoting its diffusion.

To imprison a man for the avowal of his opinions, and deny him the privilege of being heard in his own defence, is a double injustice that every man is called upon to promptly and vigorously resist.

It is only by bringing public opinion to bear on persecutors, that we can hope to annihilate the infamous race. In courts of law, the Wetherells, Jardines, and judges, would behave as brutally as they do bigotedly, was it not for the consciousness that their deeds will be published to the world. It is for this reason that the committee are preparing the *Scotch Trials* for the press. The Anti-Persecution Union cannot shorten the imprisonment of the victims, and can perhaps do but little to diminish the torture they are subjected to; but they can win for them the respect of all just men, and the gratitude of posterity.

Hitherto the Union has had an indefinite constitution. Every person subscribing to its funds has been considered a member, but it has now been determined to issue *Members cards* at 6d each, by which persons taking them, will become *registered Members* of the Union. Consciousness of this, it is hoped, will perpetually stimulate to active exertion, in promoting its objects. *Members cards* will be renewed quarterly—the subscription will be at the rate of a half-penny per week. The subscription cards, before spoken of, are for registering the larger donations of members, or contributions of indifferent persons.

Collectors can obtain *Members cards* to issue in their localities, on application to the Secretary.

ADDRESS OF THE UNITED TRADES' ASSOCIATION OF BRISTOL TO THEIR FELLOW WORKMEN OF THE DIFFERENT TRADES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Committee Rooms, Crown and Dove,
Bridewell-street, Bristol,
March 14th, 1844.

"Union is moral power."

Brother Operatives, and Fellow Workmen.—We, the delegates acting for and on behalf of our several trades, and in connection with "The United Trades' Association for the Protection of Labour," beg leave to address you with the most friendly and cordial expression of feeling, trusting you will consider the objects and motives which influence them in the propositions which they advance as conducive to the interest of all, and the injury of no one individual, whose living depends on manual labour.

Fellow Workmen,—In times such as the present, when the most unfair systems of competition are resorted to, alike destructive to the interests of the middle and working classes; when machinery has its thousand arms daily stretched forth to grasp from the hands of the operative the labour which is the only source of his existence, and that of his wife and children; and when also, by the surplus of labour in the market, you are daily exposed to the cupidity and avarice of the *task masters* and monopolists, whilst the only resource left you—the producers of all real wealth—is to drag out your worn-out emaciated bodies to a poor law bastile, inhabit a pauper tenement, and in the end be consigned to a paupers' grave.

This, fellow-workmen, is the real state of things as they at present exist. Such then being the case, is this a time to look on with listless, nay criminal apathy, and make no effort to stem the mighty torrent which daily threatens to engulph you, and render your situation, already bad, deplorably worse?

We would ask, why are the working classes so indifferent to their own interests? or why allow themselves to be the slaves and tools of those whose interest it is to distract and divide for their own base *purposes?* Why is there not a closer bond of union between operatives of all classes? It is said, and that truly, that "Union is Strength": the absence of which proves too truly the cause of our weakness, and the sure and certain success of those whose attacks on our labour brings wealth and independence to them, and want and misery to us.

Do we not daily perceive that there exists a well organized union among the already powerful aristocracy? and that the monopolist manufacturers and petty employers have *their unions* among themselves, besides the protection of the law? And what protection has the working classes; or where is the union which should and ought to exist to afford him that protection? Unfortunately, there is none.

Whilst the agriculturists have their associations, the steam lords and monopolists their associations, the Anti-Corn Law League, and all other leagues, each leagued in defence of their own peculiar right, which appears to be that of making labour the means of gratifying their avarice and cupidity, the working classes, the only portion of God's creatures that require the most protection, has the least, and all for the want of Union!—"a Union of all for the good of all."

This, *fellow-workmen*, is the Union which it is our object to promote among the working classes of the United Kingdom—a Union that will not interfere with the established usages of any trade or body of operatives. The Union we wish to see established among the working classes is one simple in its nature and construction, combining great utility with little expense—giving no cause for distrust, nor offering any chance for peculation; but that each and every trade shall stand by the other in time of trouble, or in defence of their rights, and the resistance to reduction; and like skilful surgeons, allay the irritation, or effect a radical cure.

We consider that were the different trades throughout the kingdom to be united in their respective localities, subject to a governing power, and represented by their delegates, with rules and regulations agreeable to law, each member subscribing a certain small sum weekly, then the officers and members of each trade, when attacked, would be in a position to procure legal advice and assistance, and protect their members from the rapacity of those who would be so unfeeling as to offer a further reduction of your already too much reduced wages.

They would also be enabled to open marts and employ the poor *working men* who may have been compelled to defend themselves from the grinding oppression of the Jew Jobber and Money-monger, who, whilst starving the working man, make the public pay forty or fifty per cent. to support themselves and their splendid establishments.

We trust, fellow-workmen, that you may see these matters in the same light as we do; taking counsel by the past, and hoping to act well for the future. Be up and stirring; for whilst you slumber mischief is on the wing. Misery and destitution stalks abroad with giant steps, and famine is on your track.

Therefore, unite! Remember the motto: "United we stand, divided we fall." Take advantage of the fragment of the law left you, and unite legally and constitutionally for the protection of your labour. By so doing you will render futile any further attempt to deprive you of any portion of your only property and inheritance, "the reward of honest industry."

Hoping the officers of each trade will immediately communicate with the Secretary, and render every assistance in carrying out so desirable an object as an union for the protection of labour.

We are, fellow workmen,
On the part of our respective Trades,

Samuel Jacobs, George Broughton, } Cabinet Makers.
Benjamin Esau, George Jenkins } Tailors.
George Strange, Tin-plate Workers.
Wm. Rooke, Wm Parfit, } Cordwainers.
Richard Heffer, Cork Cutters.
——— Loft, Saddlers.
Charles Strawbridge, Masons.
James Hyde, Secretary.

Waste Land.—The largest quantity of waste land in any county of England is in the North Riding of Yorkshire, there being no less than 132 815 acres of common or waste land out of 1,897,597.—*Doncaster Chronicle.*

Mesmerism.—On the 23rd ult. Messrs. Hughes and Hagley illuminated the dim region of Hammersmith with a mesmeric lecture, in which the wonders of *clairvoyance* were surprisingly exhibited by a young gentleman, who on being blindfolded by a member of parliament, told all his votes for the next two sessions. We were not present ourselves at the lecture, but are indebted to "our reporter" for a faithful account of the proceedings. The following conversation took place between Mr. Hughes and the "young gentleman" mesmerized for the occasion:—Mr. Hughes—Can you see Sir Robert Peel? Young Gentleman—I can. Mr. Hughes—What is he doing? Young Gentleman—He's looking at a map of Ireland, and scratching his head. Mr. Hughes—Where is Alderman Gibbs—and what is he about? Young Gentleman—He's in his study, with *Cocker before him, making two and two five*. Mr. Hughes—Where is Lord Stanley? Young Gentleman—In the sulks. Mr. Hughes—Where is Lord Brougham—and what is he doing? Young Gentleman—He's in the House of Lords; now he's on the woolsack—and now he's in Lord Lyndhurst's lap. Fifty other questions were put to the young gentleman, all of them involving much political and social importance, yet all answered with equal fidelity, and all giving equal pleasure to a numerous and respectable audience.—*Punch.*

Pompeii.—Several surgical instruments have been lately dug up at Pompeii, which bear a strong resemblance to those used for lithothomy in the present day. It is singular enough that among the vast number of relics brought from Egypt there is no trace of a surgical instrument, whilst so many have been found at Pompeii.

Keep their Heads Cool.—The Commissioners of Police have decided on an alteration in the hats of the police, which will be immediately adopted throughout the force, and which will tend materially to add to the ease and comfort of the men whilst on duty, especially in hot weather. The alteration about to be adopted consists of a perforated button, affixed on each side of the hat near the crown; the hat having also an eyelet hole where the buttons are affixed, so as to admit air, and thus keep the policemen's heads cool.—[Very necessary!]

America (by our Express Extraordinary).—Pennsylvania.—Repudiation.—At a meeting of the Drab-coloured men of Pennsylvania, the following resolution was moved by Governor Porter, and seconded by General Duff Green:—Resolved: "That we, the united band of Pennsylvanian repudiators, do hereby utterly discard, abolish, deny, and renounce the signs and symbols heretofore used as the 'Arms' of this State, and that in future the same be, in lieu thereof, a statue of Mercury, with the legend, 'Base is the slave who pays!'" Carried unanimously.—*Punch.*

Sliding Scale of the Press.—Dr. H. called at the *Times* office to inquire the price of inserting the death of a relative. "Ten shillings," said a surly clerk. Dr. H. remonstrated, and said he had only paid seven for the last. "Oh," said the clerk, "that was a common death, but this is *sincerely regretted.*" "Well, my friend," said the doctor, laying down the money, "your executors will never be put to that expense."—*Sydney Herald.*

"The Cottar's Saturday Night."—Mr. Anderson, of Perth, the celebrated sculptor of "The Deil's awa' wi' the Exciseman," "Tam o'Shanter and Cutty Sark," "Watty and Meg," &c., has again finished another group of figures, viz., Burns' "Cottar's Saturday Night." Mr. A. has given the poet's imaginings an embodyment by his chisel which none but a person possessing a poetical mind could accomplish.—*Scotch Ref. Gazette.*

Arran.—The sister of the young woman who turned *insane* and died in this island, in consequence of the smallness of the party who went out to meet her intended husband, was married to that individual last week.—*Ibid.*

Turning the Tables.—During the present week, in the Manchester cattle market, there were exhibited a number of very prime beasts *brought from the vicinity of London!* From this extraordinary fact this inference may be drawn, that the London market is inundated with supplies, brought from all parts of the kingdom. This state of things is no doubt attributable to the quick transit by railways and steam boats.—*Manchester Courier.*

The Pope and the Press.—The Pope has prohibited the *Church and State Gazette* from passing the Roman frontier.

Factories Bill.—We are informed that a requisition to the Lord Mayor is in course of signature, to call a Common Hall for the purpose of petitioning the Queen to dismiss from her councils all persons who have publicly declared in Parliament their hostility to Christianity by their advocating slavery in factories, and also to exppess their opinions of the inhumanity and cruelty of the Liberals and Leaguers in supporting any Ministers who act against the common and universal feeling of humanity.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Bury.—Accident from Machinery.—About twelve o'clock, on Monday morning, a fatal accident occurred at the paper mills of Messrs. Wrigley, Heap Bridge. A girl, about twelve years of age, went too close to a horizontal piece of machinery, called a willow, which caught hold of her and killed her on the spot.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, March 22.

BANKRUPTS.

William Chapman, of 22, York-place, New-road, Marylebone, surgeon—Henry William Hemsworth, of Primrose-street, Bishopsgate-street, wine merchant—Jonathan Gundry, of Hampstead, Middlesex, shoemaker—John Mews, of Langley-place, Commercial-road East, hard confectioner—Frederick Ford and Frederick Riley Brocklehurst, of Bow-lane, City, wholesale stationers—George Wilkinson and Joseph Wilkinson, of Bishop Auckland, Durham, curriers—Robert Hurst, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper—John Cowen, of Penrith, Cumberland, linendraper—Theodore Frederick Clark, of Liverpool, draper—John Stephenson Hewitt, of Manchester, victualler—Thomas Hodgson, of Thornton-in-Lonsdale, Yorkshire, brickmaker—Thomas Shillito, of Leeds, chemist—Ebenezer Rogers, of Newport, Monmouthshire, fire-brick maker.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

William Dunnett, of Manchester, commission-agent, first dividend of 2s in the pound, payable at 12, Norfolk-street, Manchester, on March 26, or on any subsequent Tuesday.

Michael Cullen, of Liverpool, merchant, fifth and final dividend of forty one-hundredths of a penny in the pound, payable at 19, South Castle-street, Liverpool, on March 25, or on any subsequent Monday.

Robert Moon, sen, and Robert Moon, jun., of Greenfield, Lancashire, manufacturers, second dividend of ½d in the pound, payable at 12, Norfolk-street, Manchester, on March 26, or on any subsequent Tuesday.

John Sewell, of Charles-street, Paddington, victualler, first dividend of 9s in the pound, payable at 12, Birchin-lane, City, on March 25, or on any subsequent Monday.

Rowland Evans, John Foster, Skinner Zachary Langton, and Thomas Foster, of Barge Yard, City, East India merchants, second dividend of 1s 6d in the pound, payable at 12, Birchin Lane, City, on March 25, or on any subsequent Monday.

William Atherton, of Manchester, glass manufacturer, first dividend of 5s 6d in the pound, payable at 7, Charlotte-street, Manchester, on March 26, or on any subsequent Tuesday.

DIVIDENDS TO BE DECLARED IN THE COUNTRY.

Samuel Barker, of Wrockwardine, Shropshire, mercer, April 18, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham—William Birch Price and John Edwards, of Shrewsbury, bankers, April 26, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham—William Johnson, of Shrewsbury, leather dealer, April 19, at eleven, at the Court of Bankrupty, Birmingham—Seth Flitcroft and Thomas Musgrove, of Liverpool, grate manufacturers, April 9, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

John Hardley, of West-mill, Newport, Isle of Wight, miller, April 12—Duncan Lomont, of the Grapes public house, West Smithfield, dealer in foreign wines, April 12—William Fuller, of Cotton-street, Poplar, coal merchant, April 12—James Judd and William Judd, of Romsey, Hampshire, mealmen, April 12—Henry Tisoe, Hertford, carpenter April 12—J. Bish Williams, of 138, Regent-street, stationer, April 12—Henry Southgate, of 22, Fleet-street, auctioneer, April 17—John Stewart, of Hampton-street, Walworth, linendraper, April 18—George Hillier, of Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street, varnish manufacturer, April 18—Charles White Taylor, of Epping, draper, April 11—Hewitt Fysh Turner, of Myddleton-street, Clerkenwell, painted baize manufacturer, April 18—James Sproule, of Liverpool, wine merchant, April 16—Charles Reesby, of Stamford, miller, April 19.

CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before April 12.

Donald Nicholson, of Liverpool, hatter—John Henry Fuller, of Flixton, Lancashire, logwood grinder—Ephraim Brain, of Rodney-street, Pentonville, copperplate printer—Jose Luis Fernandes, of Wakefield, corn miller—John Donnelly, late of Newry, Armagh, Ireland, but now of Liverpool, merchant—Henry Slesinger and Joseph Slesinger, of Cateaton-street, City, warehousemen—Joseph Leonard Woodruff, of Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire, innkeeper.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

John Blackburn, Christopher Stowell, and Isaac Fieldhouse, of Wibsey, Yorkshire, worsted spinners—Samuel Topham and Hugh Prichard, of Leeds, photographers—William Marsland and Frederick Kent, of Manchester, lacemen—Richard Evans, sen, and Richard Evans, jun., of Liverpool, sugar refiners—William M'Intosh and Thomas Webster, of Kingston-upon-Hull, wine merchants.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, March 26.

BANKRUPTS.

Robert Webster, victualler, Oxford Market—William Golightly Kelson, builder, Canterbury—Thomas Andrew, victualler, Little Earl-street, Seven Dials—Wm. Lott, grocer, Ipswich—Edward Levy and Augustus Levy, fruit merchants, Botolph Lane, City—Isaac Elkersey, victualler, Liverpool—Jeremiah Williams, flannel manufacturer, Newtown, Montgomeryshire—Joseph Ridgway, fringe manufacturer, Chester—John Wildey, jun., upholsterer, Nottingham—Robert Hitchcock, miller, Taunton—Samuel Bettison, wine-merchant, Leamington Priors—Benjamin Pountain, wine-merchant, Darby.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

London Corn Exchange—Monday.—The demand for Wheat fresh up ruled excessively dull, and in order to effect sales an abatement of from 1s. to 2s. per qr. was submitted to by the factors, without any progress being made. Foreign Wheat, both free and in bond, at a decline of 2s per qr. from the prices noted on Monday last. The finest malting barley at fully last week's quotations; grinding and distilling sorts were lower 1s. per qr. Malt gave way 1s. per qr. Oats heavy at unvaried figures. Beans and Peas about stationary. Flour had a downward tendency.

London Smithfield Cattle Market, Monday, March 25th.—The Beef trade was in a depressed state, and the salesmen were compelled to give way in price quite 2d per 8lbs; however, a few of the very primest Norfolk and Aberdeenshire Scots found buyers at 3s 10d per 8lbs. The Mutton trade was in a very depressed state, and the currencies declined quite 2d per 8lbs; the highest figure obtained for the best old Downs in the wool being 4s 4d per 8lbs; those out of the wool selling at 3s 8d. Lambs ruled from 5s to 6s per 8lbs. Prime small Calves supported their previous value. Pigs at last week's quotations.

Borough and Spitalfields.—The arrivals of Potatoes at the waterside, in the past week, have consisted of about 3,100 tons, 400 being from Scotland. The best qualities are quite as dear, but other kinds are much neglected.

Borough Hop Market.—There continues to be a very small quantity of all kinds of Hops on offer here, hence the amount of business doing is comparatively trifling. The market, however, is firm, and prices are steadily supported.

Wool Market.—During the week, a very limited quantity of Wool has been imported into London. By private contract, the demand is tolerably active, and prices are steadily supported.

Tallow.—There is not the least alteration in this market since our last. The demand is steady, and prices firm. There are letters received this morning from St. Petersburgh up to the 2nd (14th) inst; business had been done since the previous post to the extent of 3,500 casks. The prices were firmer, and the quantity for shipment this year is fully expected to be only 110,000 casks. *Town Tallow is plentiful* at 41s 6d. nett cash.

Liverpool Cattle Market, Monday, March 25.—We have had a larger supply of Cattle at market to-day than last week. Beef a little lower in price; Mutton about the same. Beef 5d. to 5¾d., Mutton 6¼d. to 7d. per lb. Cattle imported into Liverpool, from the 18th to the 25th of March:—1,298 Cows; 4 Calves; 3,632 Sheep; 136 Lambs; 6,328 Pigs; and 29 Horses.

Manchester Corn Market, Saturday, March 23.—No change was observable in the trade during the week, and, although consumers' stocks are generally supposed to have become pretty nearly exhausted, no activity was apparent in the demand for any article, and prices remained nominally as our preceding report notified. At our market this morning we experienced a continuance of the langour noted for some time past, and a general unwillingness on the part of the trade to increase their stocks. In either Wheat or Oats, the transactions being on the most limited scale, we cannot make any change in our quotations of those articles. But Flour was purchased by the dealers and bakers to a moderate extent, at a reduction of 1s to 2s per sack; and Oatmeal must be noted 1s per load below the recent nominal rates 22s 6d being a full quotation.

Liverpool Corn Market, Monday, March 25.—The week's arrivals of Grain, Flour, and Oatmeal to this port are of moderate amount; but, with a continued lack of country demand, and the utmost caution on the part of the local millers and dealers in their purchases, prices for most of the leading articles of the trade have given way. Wheat must be quoted 2d. per bushel, Flour 1s. per sack, Oatmeal 6d. to 9d. per load cheaper than on this day se'nnight. Choice mealing Oats have been held at 2s. 8d. per 45lbs., but few of any description have been sold. Barley has met little inquiry, and may be bought at 1s. per quarter below the rates demanded last week. A few small lots of Beans have found buyers at the previous rates, which are also maintained for Peas; the latter, however, have gone off merely in retail. No transactions have occurred in the bonded market.

Richmond Corn Market, Saturday, March 23.—We had a tolerable supply of grain in our market to-day. Wheat from 7s to 8s 3d. Oats 2s 8d to 3s 6d. Barley 4s to 4s 3d. Beans 4s 6d to 5s per bushel.

GRAND CONCILIATION MEETING AT THE CHARTIST HALL BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.

While two Irishmen are at present upon the English stage, each professing a desire to ameliorate the condition of the working classes, and both declaring union to be essential to the success of their undertaking, while they pursue different means in accomplishing the desired object, the following particulars of a meeting which took place at the South London Chartist Hall, on Monday night last, becomes particularly interesting to the working classes. Mr. O'Connell having recently denounced the Chartists as enemies to Ireland, and having recommended the Irish Repealers to join the Sturge party in their agitation, together with the subject announced for discussion by Mr. O'Connor, on Monday night "*the recent State Trials in Ireland,*" led to a belief that the Chartists would receive some opposition from their Irish brethren: a belief, however, which subsequent events proved to be unwarranted.

Mr Thomas O'Connor, an Irishman, a Repealer, and a Tee-totaller of seven years' standing, was unanimously called to the chair; and although in his opening speech he declared that he had not previously taken an active part in politics, he nevertheless defined the real democratic principle, and the necessity of union and sobriety as the means of accomplishing it, in a manner which left no doubt upon the minds of those present, that he has been a deep and sagacious thinker and reasoner upon political subjects. His address was delivered in a clear and unhesitating tone; his reasoning was conclusive; his appearance was most prepossessing; and the impression conveyed to his audience, by his whole bearing, was, that he is a man worthy of his own freedom, and anxious to confer it upon his order, without distinction of country, colour, or of creed.

The excellent Chairman concluded his address amid hearty applause, by introducing Mr. O'Connor, who spoke for nearly two hours, making the proper distinction between that sympathy which was necessary for the protection of the oppressed, and that which was calculated to obscure or extinguish the great Irish question of Repeal. He scouted the idea of a Shrewsbury, a Camoys, a Langdale, a Russell, or a Cobden, being sincere in their love for Ireland, however they may affect sympathy for those whose strength might ensure their order further triumphs. He said that if a jury should be unanimous, and if the whole English people and the whole Irish people rationally dissented from the verdict of the Orange Protestant dozen, the conviction of that jury was reversed. Separate the trial from the questions of Protestantism, or Catholicism, as they might, he assured the meeting that the best claim that those jurors could hereafter lay before the Government for patronage, when any of their sons were fitted for Holy Orders, would be, not that they found a verdict according to law or evidence, but according to Church and State necessity—(tremendous cheering).

Mr. O'Connor challenged Mr. O'Connell or any other man in the world, to the proof that Cobden and Co. were the friends of Ireland, and the English Chartists the enemies of Ireland; while he contended that if the English Oligarchy were instrumental in oppressing Ireland, the Irish Representatives sitting in the House of Commons from the Union to 1833 had been the greatest instruments of oppression, both of England and Ireland, at the command of each successive Ministry; and that the liberal Irish Members, from 1833 to the present moment, were not one whit better; and had equally assisted in the oppression of the working classes. After Mr. O'Connor had disposed of the subject of the Irish trials, he then entered into a clear and lucid illustration of the Ten Hours Bill, the Master and Servants Bill, and the reasons why Graham and the Whigs opposed the one and support the other. During his speech, Mr. O'Connor was frequently interrupted by partial disturbances in different parts of the room, which, however, he assured the meeting, if left to himself, without their interference, he would silence in his own thunder, and which he effectually accomplished. At the close of his address he was greeted with several rounds of applause, after which,

Mr. Dwaine, another uncompromising Repealer and Chartist, proposed a vote of thanks to the Lecturer. It is creditable to Mr. Dwaine and honourable to Mr. O'Connor to state, that in the outset he (Dwaine) was violently opposed to Mr. O'Connor as a Repealer; but having narrowly watched the course of agitation during the last year, and having fairly judged of the Chartist party and Mr. O'Connor by his own reason, he has been an uncompromising and unflinching supporter of Repeal and Chartism. Mr. Dwaine staggered his countrymen, many of whom were present, by the following pithy observation: "Now," said he, "I will just ask you, my own countrymen, one question. Why is it that Feargus O'Connor is eternally abused in Dublin, while that little contemptible renegade, Dickey Lawlor Shiel, who sold Ireland for a mess of Greenwich soup, and who wanted to subject Irish paupers to trial by Jury composed of Protestant landlords, as a means of ensuring convictions, should not only escape denunciation, but receive the applause of the same party?"—(loud and long-continued cheering).

Mr. Dron, that uncompromising Chartist, seconded the vote of thanks, which was carried by acclamation, after acknowledging which,

Mr. O'Connor proposed a similar honour to his namesake, his countryman, and his friend, observing that that minature which presented an Irishman in the chair, an Irishman as the principal speaker, and an Irishman and a sound English Chartist moving and seconding a vote of thanks, was ominous of that full-length picture of union which ere long must pull down every vestige of corruption, and establish the rights of labour upon an impregnable basis.

An unanimous vote of thanks to the chairman was then passed, and the meeting separated in high spirits.

Trades Movements.

Barnsley.—Peckett's strike is still pending. A very good meeting was held at Burton, on Tuesday night, Mr. Thomas Lister in the chair. Mr. Frank Mirfield addressed the meeting, and was followed by Mr. J. Grimshaw, who spoke at considerable length.

A large meeting was held on May-day Green, on Monday last, to petition Parliament against clause the fourth in the Masters and Servants' Bill. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Hoey, Collins, Noble, Garbutt, and others.

Shoemakers' Strike, Bradford.—This body held a special meeting at the Boy and Barrel Inn, Westgate, on Monday last, at two o'clock. The balance-sheet was read and approved of. The progress of the strike was then entered into: it was stated that Mr. Huggan had agreed to settle the dispute with his men, and signed a statement to that effect; but the men refusing to work until the five men who had opposed the trade were discharged, Mr. Huggan refused, and erased his name from the document. The expense of the strike has amounted to £16 0s. 6d., and the income to £17 1s. 8d. A resolution was carried, with only two dissentients, to continue the strike, and a levy was laid on the trade to meet the expense. A great number entered the society. There is every prospect of a speedy termination of this strike in favour of the men.

Framework Knitters.—Kimberley, near Nottingham.—At the weekly meeting of the united framework knitters of Kimberley, and the adjacent villages, employed in the wrought cotton hose branch, held in the Infant School Room, Kimberley, on Monday, the 4th instant, and again confirmed by a general meeting of the same body on Monday, the 25th of March, it was resolved unanimously—"That we, the workmen employed in the cotton wrought hose branch of Kimberley, and adjacent villages, being of opinion that the introduction of wide frames into our trade is the main cause of our present low rate of wages, and that the abundance of spuriously produced articles from such frames will continue until a preventative be found; such being brought in competition against our regular wrought articles, we pledge ourselves not to work any frame wider than the common narrow frame—that is to say, from sixteen to seventeen inches wide, in the manufacture of cotton hose; that we recommend the same to be adopted by our fellow-workmen in the varied branches of the framework-knitting trade; and that we solicit the co-operation of the whole of the framework smiths to enable us to carry this desirable object into effect."

Meeting of the Tailors of Norwich.—A meeting of the journeymen tailors of the city of Norwich was held on Monday evening last, at the Bear and Staff Inn, Fisher's Lane, to take into consideration the present depressed condition of their trade. Resolutions, condemnatory of unprincipled competition, and pledging the meeting to use all legal and constitutional means to suppress so nefarious a system, were unanimously adopted. The meeting was numerously attended, and a Society formed to carry the resolutions into effect.

Southampton Shoemakers.—A meeting of this body was held on Monday last, to take into consideration the address of the London Ladies' Shoemakers. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Payton and Oliver; sixteen new members were enrolled; and it was resolved to make arrangements to send a delegate to the Birmingham Conference in May.

Yeovil Tailors.—A meeting of the Tailors of Yeovil and Sherborne was held on the 25th inst., to elect a delegate to the forthcoming National Delegation. Mr. Walker was called to the chair; and Mr. Milborn was unanimously elected the delegate. Mr. M. addressed the meeting at great length, and was enthusiastically cheered. The meeting was the largest ever held here by the Operative Tailors.

Metropolitan Tailors' Trade Protection Society, Woolwich.—A public meeting of the trade, which was numerously attended, was held on Monday evening last, at the Royal Oak, New Road, Woolwich, to take into consideration the present state of the trade; and to explain the best means of securing a General Union, to protect employers and the employed, from the withering effects of unprincipled competition. Messrs. Parrott, Parker, and Eames attended as a deputation from London; and, on the motion of Mr. Lattin, seconded by Mr. Evans, Mr. Joseph Weldon was unanimously voted to the chair. The Chairman having opened the proceedings, Mr. Parker read the petition to Parliament on the grievances of the trade, which was adopted unanimously; and a large sheet laid at the other end of the table, for the purpose of receiving signatures, which were liberally supplied during the evening. Mr. Parrott then moved the following resolution:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the present position of the Tailoring Trade is such as to require the active co-operation of all classes and members of the trade to accomplish any change that may be beneficial; and, as this co-operation can only be secured by a General Union of the whole in town and country, it pledges itself to use every legitimate method to effect such union by becoming members of the Tailors' Trade Protection Society—forming a section in Woolwich in connexion with the same, and promoting the extension of its principles in all parts of the United Kingdom." Mr. Eames seconded the resolution; Mr. Parker supported it; and, after Messrs. Clark and Baines had also spoken to it, it was carried unanimously. The deputation explained the principles and objects of the Union, answered several questions put to them by those present, and urged them to co-operate heartily for the attainment of the objects proposed. The effects of their observations were shown by the cards, laws, &c., disposed of: and, after the usual officers were appointed, and their next night of meeting fixed for April the 3rd, in the same house, the meeting separated.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1834.

THE FACTORIES BILL.

DISGRACEFUL STRUGGLE OF THE MINISTERS TO UPSET THE DECISIONS OF "THE HOUSE."

"PROFOUND POLITICAL ECONOMY."

If ever the Parliament of England was in danger of falling into utter contempt, it surely is at the present, when the Ministry is openly applying the Treasury-whip to procure the reversal of a solemn decision that the infantile and female labourers in factories shall be protected from undue and excessive labour; protected, *because* such undue and excessive labour is attended with moral and physical evil incalculable, threatening danger most imminent to society itself. It was one of the standing jokes of the "Monarch of the Press," that Castlereagh caused the House of Commons to pass a bill visiting with banishment any one who should *endeavour* to bring it into contempt, because he had once jocularly observed that if he stretched a cord across the highway, and took the first 658 men so caught, he would find more patriotism and more real statesmanship, than could be found amongst *that* assembly of 658 gentlemen, which had dubbed itself the "Collective Wisdom of the nation"; and right well and often did he "ring the changes" upon the fact that Parliament was so jealous of its *own character* as to accord *banishment* even to those who should only *attempt* to bring it into contempt! Whenever a more than ordinarily *wise* decision was come to, such as the notable one, one day, that "a one pound note and a shilling were *equal* in value to a guinea in gold," at a time when it was notorious that a one pound note and seven shillings were regularly given for a golden guinea; and the no less notable one, the next day, that those who gave *more* than a one pound note and a shilling, for a guinea in gold, should be subjected to severe "pains and penalties"; at such a decision as this, "Old Cobbett" used to run riot, and split the sides of his readers with laughter at the needlessness of the provision of *banishment* for attempting to bring *such* an assembly into contempt, unless it was intended that the members of it should banish themselves: for of all efforts or attempts to engender *contempt* in the minds of the people of England, surely the "sayings and doings" of the "Collective Wisdom" itself were the most signally successful! And had that powerful writer but lived to the present day, and seen the "inextricable confusion" in which "the House" has involved itself, by its conduct on the Factory question, his pen would surely have received fresh and *stronger* licence in support of his position, that it was needless for any one to attempt to do *that* for "the House" which "the Hon. House" had most effectually done for itself!

On Monday week, after a debate of two nights duration; a debate of more than ordinary interest; conducted calmly and dispassionately—the only ebullition of warm feeling in the course of it being consequent on Quaker Bright's audacious personal attack on Lord Ashley, which the House very properly, but very indignantly, made him retract; a debate in which the merits of the question were mainly set forth, amid heaps of trash and nonsense from speakers on both sides, and some not very justifiable attempts to alarm the ignorantly timid as to the probable effects of the limitation of labour to Ten Hours a-day; but after a debate, as full and as complete as could, or can, be had in the House of Commons, with its present amount of knowledge, it was decided, *twice over*, that the governmental proposition for *twelve hours* as the factory day, (exclusive of meal times), was far too long; and that *Ten Hours* for actual work was quite enough. "The House" then decided, that women and children should not be *permitted* to labour in factories *during the night;* and it further decided that the word "night" should be interpreted to mean the time included between Six, p. m, and Six, a. m: thus rendering it *impossible* for women and children to be within the factory more than Twelve Hours, out of which would have to be deducted Two Hours for meals and rest, leaving *Ten* for laborious toil.

On Friday last (we write on Wednesday) the question of the number of hours again arose, Sir James Graham, on the part of the Administration, having refused to acquiesce in the decision of "the House." For a report of the proceedings on that occasion we refer to another page; contenting ourselves here with merely stating the result. The Ministerial whip had been well applied, as will be evident from the names we publish elsewhere of parties who came "to the rescue" of Ministers on Friday, and who had been absent on the Monday; and the consequence was, that Lord Ashley's *second* proposal for *ten* hours, on another and separate clause from the one previously adopted—(a proposal necessary to make the Bill consistent with the former decision); this *second* proposal was *negatived* by a majority of seven, while the Governmental proposal of *twelve* hours was also again negatived by a majority of three!

There, for the present, the matter stands. Thrice has the House defeated Ministers on their twelve hours' proposal—twice on Monday week, and once on Friday last; and while it has "*enacted*" a clause which makes it *impossible* for women and children to work *more* than *ten* hours a day, with time for meals and rest, it has also decided that their labour *shall not* be limited to that ten hours a day!! a decision alike disgraceful to those who have given it, and those whose threats and persuasions have caused it.

The question, therefore, at the time we write, stands just as it did when we wrote respecting it last week. Lord Ashley's first victorious motion is unaffected by the subsequent proceedings. It has not been *rescinded*. It still stands good; and it can not be got rid of, if the present Bill is gone on with, *without an actual vote to set it aside.* We doubt not but the dread of incurring the odium that must necessarily attach to another effort to get rid of the decision of the House for *ten* hours, has induced the Ministers to seek to get out of the mess by *withdrawing* the present Bill, and introducing another. This Lord Howick clearly saw; and saw also that with a new Bill the fight would have to be begun again: and he, therefore, most properly we think, advised that Lord Ashley should resist the attempt to dislodge him from his 'vantage ground by withdrawing the Bill. What course will be pursued in opposing the disgraceful struggle of the Ministers to *coerce* the Commons we have no means of knowing; but we do know that if the Commons submit to be so coerced out of their decision, they may *banish* every man but themselves out of the kingdom; and even then they will not be safe from *contempt*; for every one of the "Hon. crew" must despise both his fellows and himself, and hold both in the greatest possible contempt!

The question is confessedly so involved in "*inextricable confusion,*" that we shall forbear all speculation on the probable result of the next "debate." By the time this sheet is in the hands of the reader another "*decision*" may have been arrived at; but not in time to enable us to make it known. Any sort of *guess* as to what that decision will be, can be but a mere guess: for the vagaries of Hon. Members render calculation from known premises absolutely impossible. Like the satyr of old, they blow hot and cold with one breath. On Monday a measure is necessary and just and proper; on Friday it is impolitic and dangerous!

Leaving it, therefore, for the chapter of accidents to determine what the next "turn up" in "the House" may be, we *can* address ourselves to the merits of the question itself, and try to expose and counteract some of the ravings of our "*profound political economists,*" who are trying to "fright the isle from its propriety" at the prospect of success to a measure restricting factory labour to ten hours a-day. *Only* ten hours a-day! "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" Our immense masses of machinery; the greater part of our male adult population—(for we are *now* taught that the manufacturing interest predominates!)—with their wives and children to aid them: all these to work ONLY ten hours a-day! Why, there is social ruin, destruction, DEATH in the bare proposal! at least, so aver the "*profound* political economists."

"THE HOUSE" UNFITTED TO LEGISLATE ON LABOUR QUESTIONS.

Lord Howick was never more right in his life than when he said that "the House" was wholly unfitted to legislate on Labour questions: for it did not, nor could not, possess the requisite *knowledge* to enable it to do justice to all concerned. Of this fact the recent "debates" have afforded most conclusive proof; for had "Hon. Members" generally possessed the slightest knowledge of the question they were called to legislate on, they would not have tolerated the poor compliment made to their judgments in the base and unworthy attempts to *frighten* them from doing justice, by conjuring up mighty horrors as the *effects* of that measure which common *feeling* alone told them was necessary and just. "The very existence of this powerful state *depends* on the keeping of women and children in the factories at work for twelve hours a day." "With the two hours' cessation from labour, will *cease* our social and political being." "Reduce the hours of labour, and *you add to the cost of production;* and thus annihilate our foreign trade: for the foreign competitor is just at our heels." "Work only ten hours, and wages must be *reduced* twenty-five per cent.: for to expect twelve hours' wages for ten hours' work is folly run mad." "Two hours a day subtracted from national manufacturing toil, will decrease our manufactured productions one sixth; and wages will therefore decrease one fourth." Such are the representations that have been made to the folly, the ignorance, and the childishness of the "Collective Wisdom;" and not a few have been moved by them to vote that death-dealing toil shall not be abridged, for fear of the *awful consequences* that would "inevitably" ensue from allowing the producer of wealth the *time* required alone for rest and recruit from bodily exhaustion, to say nothing of time for mental and moral culture! The poor ingerant things to whom these representations were addressed could not see that they were *contradictory* in themselves; that the one answered the other: and that *all* were in direct opposition to the principles of political economy itself.

"PROFOUND" TEACHINGS OF THE "LEEDS MERCURY."

But the work of *alarm* has not been confined to "the House." The press, particularly that portion of it devoted to the party who wish to cram "*cheap* bread" down the throats of the labourers; the Free trading anti-monopolist press, has been as "hard-at-it" out of the House, in circulating misrepresentations, and in parading *boggarts* before the eyes of the lieges, as Sir James Graham, Sir Robert Peel, Sir William Clay, or George Henry Ward, have been in the House. Among these the most prominent has been our old friend, THE "profound *Political Economist*" of the *Leeds Mercury*. He has been more than commonly active. We will just have "a taste of his quality."

"To us," says he, "who have no interest in this question except that of the great and industrious population among which we live, the decision of the House of Commons looks like an act of infatuation—an act of daring and rashness the most incomprehensible. We believe, with Mr. L. Horner and Mr. Saunders, the Factory Inspectors, whose authority was quoted by Sir J. Graham on Monday last, that '*the passing of a Ten Hours Bill would have the worst effect on the interests of the working classes.*' We believe, with Mr. Horner, Sir James Graham, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Senior, and many others, that it would produce *a reduction of wages to the amount of 25 per cent.*, or at the very least of 15 per cent. No man in Parliament on either side of the question, now doubts that the measure must produce a reduction in wages equal to the reduction in labour. The stupid sophisms by which the working class have been persuaded for years that they could obtain twelve hours' wages for ten hours' work, are admitted to be utterly delusive. If the workmen generally knew this, they would speedily 'hark back,' and abandon that strange combination of Socialists, Chartists, and Ultra Tories called the 'Short Time Committee,'—a set of men as little deserving of confidence for their judgment as any existing in the kingdom."

Of course, the working people *firmly believe* that the *Leeds Mercury* has not, nor ever had, any *interest* but that of "the great and industrious population among which it lives"! They may have a notion that the *Mercury* has rather a *queer* manner at times of evincing his *interest* in their welfare; but then they know tastes differ; and they know also that though it has been their *fate* to be always placed *in direct opposition to the Leeds Mercury* on every question affecting their labour or their supposed "interests," yet this has arisen from the fact that the "profound one" could see beyond his nose, and knew what was best for them; much better than they know *themselves!* It was this "interest" in their welfare that induced the *Leeds Mercury* to array itself in deadly hostility to the trades unions of 1832-3-4, weekly inserting lying and scandalous accounts of their "*tyranny*" and "*intimidation,*" and calling on the employers of labour to join in trades unions to put down those of the men. It was this lively "interest" for the good of the workers that caused the *Mercury* to support and defend the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the Rural Police Act: though the one was notoriously passed to reduce *the labourers to live on a coarser sort of diet;* and the other instituted to cram the New Poor Law Act down the throats of a revolting people! It is a strong sense of the "interest" the man of vast "profundity" takes in all that appertains to Labour's good that induces him *always*, on all occasions, to take *the side* of the employer against the employed; to *justify* every attempt of the former against the rights or privileges of the latter; never to denounce reductions of wages, but always to speak disparagingly of attempts by the workers to get "more": it is this feeling of "interest" in the comfort and happiness of "the great industrious population" that prompts to action the *Leeds Mercury;* and right well do the *operatives* know it!! It was *needless* therefore for him to parade so ostentatiously his good feeling and deeply "interested" motives of action!

But then this "*interested*" feeling caused the "PROFOUND one" to look upon the passing of the Ten Hours' limit as "an act of *infatuation!* an act of *daring* and *rashness* the most incomprehensible"! Only think of the Christian legislature of a *highly civilized* nation, in the middle of the nineteenth century of gospel light; only think of the "Collective Wisdom" of the *most thinking people on earth;* only think of such a set of law-givers DARING to pass it as their opinion that women and children should *only;* only; ONLY, be allowed to work ten hours a-day! What "infatuation" to think that *civilization* meant time for anything but *toil!* that *Christianity* could endure any cessation from misery-engendering, disease-and-death-producing labour! What a "*daring*" act of "rashness" to attempt to interfere between the helpless victims of a murderous system, and the system itself! Horrible, most horrible, to think of! The very cap, bells and all, of our "profound" philosopher is lifted from his head, at the bare thought of such an "act" of atrocity!

HOURS OF LABOUR IN OLDEN TIMES, BEFORE THE WORLD WAS BLESSED WITH "CIVILIZATION."

We have read somewhere of a nation that existed in times long ago betid,—before "*civilization*" had shed its humanizing influences over the earth, and almost before the name of Christ had become known to man; we have read of some nation or other that was accounted powerful and great: *powerful* in being able to rid itself of invading hosts, driving the "conquering hordes" into the sea; and great, because its people were happy and free; so *happy* and plenteous in condition, that when golden and costly bracelets were *exposed* on the road-side to *tempt* and *try* the cupidity of the people, they remained there unmolested: and so *free*, that their *institutions* were in advance of the world, and have, many of them, remained to this day the "envy of surrounding nations, and the admiration of all:" we have some faint glimmering of some such nation and some such *uncivilised* people having existed, presided over by one whom they called, and whom history has recorded, the Great Alfred: and we have a sort of notion, that that eminent law-giver, promulgated a (tyrannous violation-of-all-sound-principle) regulation that the day of twenty-four hours should be divided into three parts; *eight* for work; eight for recreation and mental culture; and *eight* for rest! Was it not well for Alfred that he had no "profound" philosophers living in his kingdom *at that time;* or his "act of daring *rashness,*" in presuming to *interfere* with the "*freedom* of industry" and the power of the employer *to exact his own terms,* would have driven him from the throne, and sent him packing after the sea-swallowed-up Danes! The poor benighted ignorant savages would have been *enlightened* as to the value of principle; and taught that *that* must be maintained, at whatever cost of human suffering, *tears,* or blood. Philosophy disdains such minor considerations as human happiness or life, when asserting and maintaining her *glorious* "truths"! Hearts, broken and bleeding through they be, avail nothing when placed in the scale against an "axiom."

Besides, what was fit for *savages*, for the *uncivilised* Saxons, would not at all apply to the state and condition of an *enlightened* people; particularly when we have steam and gas to aid us in the production of wealth! Eight hours' work might do, in the absence of the *useful* and glorious discoveries of scientific application, to procure, by the labour of the adult man, enough to make *his home* a happy one, and his family so contented, that costly gems, when they could be had for taking up, could not tempt them to break the *morality* of savageism: but had Alfred lived in our day, and seen *Epoch* I. II, and III of the "history of the Tea Kettle;" seen the complication of wheels and pinions; of straps, rollers, and pullies; of spindles, looms, and dressing machines; seen the great steam engine moving all, with mathematical precision, and propelling across the ocean the stately vessel laden with the fruits of skill and toil; had Alfred but seen *this*, and learned that *all*, all, ALL was in *aid* of the labour of man, to which has been added the labor of woman, and even the child, since the reign of *civilisation* set in; and had he but had the benefit of modern "enlightenment;" sucked in the "truths" of "profound political economy;" had he but seen and heard with *our* eyes and *our* ears: had he but learned the lessons that "profound political economy" alone can teach, he would have deemed it "an act of gross *infatuation*," of reckless "daring, and *rashness* incomprehensible," to attempt to *restrict* the labour of the living agent to ten hours a day!!! an act which could only eventuate in the annihilation of our "glory" and our "power"! and possibly of the state itself!

O! the blessings of *civilisation;* of philosophical light; of Gospel teaching; of "profound political economy"!! Would that the people could but appreciate them! and pour out their hearts in thankfulness and joy to those "stern-path-of-duty" devotees to principle, who

"Give them *leave* to toil"!

"PROFUNDITY" WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE.

But the *cause* for our man of deep "profundity" standing aghast at the "infatuated act" of the "Collective Wisdom," is the knowledge that "the passing of a Ten Hours' Bill would have the worst effect on the interests of the working classes; for it would produce a *reduction* of wages to the amount of *twenty-five*, or at the very least *fifteen* per cent." For *this* discovery we have to thank "profound political economy." There is a monstrous deal of difference between political economy, and "profound political economy." The teachings of the former are wholly at variance with the wise saws, axioms, and discoveries of the latter. "A general reduction in the hours of labour will *inevitably* produce a reduction in the wages of labour." Such is the *axiom* of the "profound" ones. It is everlastingly in the mouths of such teachers as the *Mercury*, the *Chronicle*, the *Globe*, the *Examiner*, the *Manchester Guardian*, and their mouth-pieces, Sir R. Peel and Sir James Graham; and this too, when in the very same breath they tell us that to restrict the hours of labour to ten per day, would lose us the foreign market, *because of the enhanced price of our manufactured productions, consequent on the increased wages, or cost, of producing them!!* Is not *that* indeed profound?

But if a reduction in the hours of labour inevitably leads to a *decrease* in wages, should it not follow that an increase in the hours of labour should as inevitably lead to an *increase* of wages? Say, ye *profound ones!* Common sense would seem to say that this should be even so: and common experience but too conclusively proves that the converse of the "profound" axiom is a *mighty big lie!* It is notorious that the hours of labour *have* increased enormously: and it is as notorious that *wages have decreased* most enormously also! Pray tell us, man of "profundity," how is this?

We had hitherto thought that the teachings of political economy were, that "wages do not depend on either masters or men, but are governed solely by the law of demand and supply: if the supply of labour be greater than the demand, wages will fall, spite of all efforts to the contrary; and if the demand be greater than the supply, wages will as assuredly rise; for whatever tends to enhance the demand for labour, tends to enhance the price of labour." But it seems that political economy itself has been wrong! or we surely should not have the "profound" ones giving utterance to the stupid sophism that to *decrease* the supply of labour in the labour market, would decrease the price! To produce the quantity of goods with ten hours' labour, that is now produced by twelve hours, must call "more" labour of some sort or other into play: the demand must therefore increase; and if there be any truth in political economy at all, at least wages will not fall under such circumstances, if they do not even rise.

EFFECTS OF FORMER REDUCTIONS OF HOURS OF LABOUR ON WAGES.

It matters not to the men of "profundity" that facts are wholly against their theory; and that our every-day experience gives their "axiom" the lie. Notwithstanding this, the assertion is constantly on their lips; is continually iterated and reiterated with a degree of earnestness and seeming candour that causes the easyful and the ignorant to be led away by the representation. As Mr. Brotherton well remarked in the debate, the cry of lower wages, and of danger and destruction to our commerce, has been set up against every attempt to reduce the hours of labour; and has been found *in practice*, to be wholly senseless, if not also wicked. The hours of labour in factories *have been* reduced; generally reduced; and yet our commerce, our foreign trade, is *greater* at the present moment than it was ever before known to be; while John Bright is a witness that "wages *as high*, if not higher, continue to be paid"! And, fortunately, there is the operation of the *last* Factory Act to appeal to, which *reduced* the labour of all under thirteen years of age from fourteen to *eight* hours daily; and all between thirteen and eighteen to twelve hours daily. Did the "axiom" hold *good* in that case? that enormous *reduction* of working time? Will even THE "profound" man of the *Mercury* venture to assert that it did? We have the evidence of Mr. Brotherton to the effect that the wages of those below thirteen *were not reduced;* while we have universal experience to prove that by far the greater portion of those above thirteen immediately received higher wages *for less time*, which they have continued to receive to the present hour. It is notorious that *two* children above thirteen now receive as much as *three* did before the Factory Act reduced their working hours! And yet England occupies the same spot on the map of the world that she formerly did. She has not shifted from her moorings; nor has there been any indication that she was likely to sink beneath the ocean from the weight of misery caused by *that* act of "*short time.*" Our commerce has not suffered in *amount* at all events: for, as was before remarked, it is *now* "greater" than ever! The gloomy forebodings of the "profound" ones have proved to be

"Baseless as the fabric of a vision—
Leaving not a wreck behind"!

The "axiom" of "profound political economy" has been swallowed up in *fact:* and the utterers of the miserable sophism proved to be a charlatan crew.

THE COLLIERS' MODE OF ADVANCING WAGES BY WORKING SHORTER TIME.

Were it at all needful to multiply *proofs* as to this point, we might instance what is passing under our eyes at the present moment. The workers in Mines are no mean proportion of the sons of labour. By Marshall's "Analysis of Occupations" according to the census of 1831, 180,000 families, comprising 600,000 persons are immediately dependant on Mining operations for subsistence. The sheet now in the hands of the reader contains proof that nearly *one hundred thousand* of adult operative Miners are combined together in one bond of Union, to procure for themselves higher wages, and *shorter time of work!* "O what *fools,*" exclaims the man with the cap and the bells; the dealer out of "*profound*" axioms of political economy; "only to think of higher wages with shorter time! Why, the men are cracked! Pray how do they mean to accomplish their unattainable end?" Simply by giving you and your "science" *the lie.* They seek to obtain higher wages *by working shorter time!* Aye, and what is more; THEY FIND THAT PLAN TO ANSWER! They find that the sure way, *the one* only way, *to procure higher wages, is to work shorter time!* and they have, therefore, reduced their hours of labour very considerably; in many instances more than *one-third;* while for the two thirds of their former amount of labour they receive at least one-third "more" in amount of wages!! besides having called into regular employment hundreds of their brethren who had before time "to stand in the market-place, *idle.*" It has been well said that "*one fact* is worth a bushel of theories:" and here is proof of the truth of the saying. The Colliers' *fact of* higher wages FROM *shorter time*, is the grave of the "axiom" of "profound" political economy.

As to the *judgment* of the Short Time Committee, which the "profound" man impugns, we think *that* may safely be left to contrast with his own. The reader has had a "taste of *his* quality" for judgement: how does he like it?

THE ADVOCATE OF RURAL POLICE DENOUNCING INSPECTORSHIP!

Fearing that the above base effort made to *alarm* the working people, and drive them from their devoted and heroic adherence to the Ten Hours' Bill, would not be successful, because the most ignorant labourer among them now possesses "nouce" enough to *smoke* out *real* political economy from the "profound" on *that* question at least, the *Mercury* makes another attempt in aid of his purpose, and in a new direction. Here are his words, italics and all:—

"If Parliament should go on to interfere with the industry of the people on the principles and in the spirit of Lord Ashley, we shall ere long have a *Government Inspector of Work* for every *street*, for every *hamlet*, and almost for every *farm* in the country! Every workshop, and even every house, will be subjected to the visit of an army of officials. The industrious classes will find too late that they have been fastening *a yoke upon their own necks*, and *a bridle upon their own heads.*"

Now this allusion to *Government Inspectors* in connection with the Ten Hours' Bill is a most unfortunate one for the *Mercury* to venture. He ought to know who it was that *inflicted* that curse. He knows full well that *Inspectorship* forms no portion of the demand of the Ten Hours' men; that they have unfailingly set their face against it, denouncing it as a system of interference and *spyism* not to be borne; and that it was forced on the country, by the Whig Ministry, in *spite* of the efforts of the advocates of Protection to Labour. The *Mercury* well knows that it has ever been held by those who seek for Parliamentary interfence to restrain the crushing power of Capital, that if the Legislature would deal with those employers of labour who broke the law, as they dealt with the labourer himself, making them liable to the treadmill for their transgressions, there would be no need for *Inspectors* of any sort.

It is rather *funny*, however, to see the pious horror of our stiffly-starched friend, at the bare idea of *Inspectors* in every *street*, every *hamlet*, and on every *farm:* particularly when we call to mind the efforts of this same friend to inflict on the towns a Police Force, which regularly makes its appearance *in every street;* and his efforts to procure for the country a similar blessing in the shape of a Rural Police, who are not only to be found in every *hamlet*, but almost on every *farm!* It would be difficult to imagine a possibility of reconciling these seeming contradictions, were it not that the *Mercury* had himself furnished the means. The *Inspectors* he has such an horrific dread of, would be "Inspectors of Work;" appointed to *protect the Labourer* against the tyranny and exaction of the Employer, and *therefore* would be most dangerous and most unendurable: the Police Forces, both town and rural, are for the protection of the property-men *against* the labourer, and *therefore* "all right": for our friend having "no *interest* but that of the great industrious population among which he lives," would not for the world submit that *they* should be the recipients of that protection accorded to their "betters."

But, "profound" *Mercury;* even were the industrious classes to "fasten a *yoke* upon their own necks, and a *bridle* upon their own heads," would it not be better they should do so, if they list, than that the *yoke* and *bridle* should be fastened by others, against their inclination? You,—kind, considerate "friend" as you are, helped to fasten the *yoke* and *bridle* of the police force.

"PROFUNDITY" DEEP, AND DEEPER STILL.

The main reason, however, of the *Mercury*, why the Ten Hours' measure should not pass, and indeed why no protection should be accorded to the factory worker at all, is yet to come. It is indeed a "profound" one! Let the reader judge:—

"Factory Labour is *not compulsory;* it is purely *voluntary.* A factory worker, if out of health, or dissatisfied with his treatment or remuneration, or induced by any personal or domestic circumstance, or even by caprice, may quit his work whenever he pleases. He sees men in a thousand other occupations around him, and he may change his line of life whenever he thinks fit, if by so doing he could better himself."

Now, is not that conclusive? Can that be gainsaid? Is it not in accordance with *fact?* Can not a factory-worker, taken there by the parent when stern necessity forced him to do violence to his own feeling, and *live* on the earnings of his "little one;" can not a factory-worker, so forced into factory-labour—brought up by the side of a single machine—taught but one division of one branch of business; can not such an object "leave work whenever he pleases, and *change his line of life* whenever he sees fit"!!!! Has he not the remedy in his own hands, "whenever dissatisfied with his treatment or remuneration"!!!

What a *fine thing* theory is. "Our Courts of Law are as open to the poor as to the rich," observed an ardent admirer of our *theory* of Government, in the hearing of Horne Tooke; "and justice can always be obtained by the wronged". "Yes," answered that matter-of-fact man; "and so is the London Tavern, *if you have means to pay for it.*" Precisely so in this case. We have "profound" men spinning *theories* by the mile, proving, most conclusively, that the Labourer is free to choose his own condition in life; that "he can quit work whenever he pleases, and change his line of life whenever he thinks fit;" the *fact* being that *he is tied down* to the wheel by the stern unyielding law of necessity, and forced to travel round and round, like the harnessed and tethered horse in a gin! To tell our operative population, *who have no alternative but to work on the conditions forced on them*, or starve; to tell men so circumstanced that "they can quit work whenever it suits even their *caprice,*" and "change their line of life," is to add cruel insult to manifold oppression! But what is *that* to one who looks at things as a "profound" man alone can?

Here for the present we must stop. Time and space forbid further examination of the *Mercury's* "profound" discoveries, several of which we have not yet set forth. This shall however be done; particularly the *reason why the wages of the hand-loom weavers are so low.* That addition to "Profound" Information for the People is far too valuable to be lost! That single discovery alone proves the man of the *Mercury* to be the prince of "Profundity"!

Since the above was written, we find that Lord Ashley has intimated his intention to permit the Government to withdraw the present Bill, and introduce another, without opposition. Our own feeling is against this course; but we doubt not but that there are reasons for the proposed mode of action. No doubt but that the Noble Lord has measured his strength, and calculated his chances of success; and also taken counsel with his friends as to the best course to be pursued. The *whip* is being stoutly applied, as we learn from the *Times* of Wednesday, who significantly enough says:—

"Much is it to be deplored that Sir James Graham should first be enabled to throw the House into 'inextricable confusion,' and then procure a week's delay before another division. A week, though a short period for the propagation of a righteous cause by righteous arguments, is a long time for the threats and persuasions of authority—a short time for the House of Commons—a long time for the Treasury. The members of the Administration are active—the members of the House are, some of them, easy. We hear already that some are getting out of the way. They must excuse our reminding them that they cannot escape responsibility or animadversion."

The course determined on by Lord Ashley will have *one good effect:* it will give the country *time* to speak out! and speak out it must!! The present is no ordinary question; nor are the circumstances connected with it such as can be ordinarily passed over. By a vigorous effort Labour may gain a complete and solid advantage. Let the opportunity slip, and it may be long ere it present itself again.

Arrangements ought to be instantly made for large public meetings, to *back up* the efforts of the people's friends in the House, and against Ministers. Let every working man read the reports of the efforts already made; and then say whether Lord Ashley, Lord Howick, Mr. C. Buller, Mr. Duncombe, Lord John Russell, Lord J. Manners, Sir R. Inglis, and the others who have stoutly defended Labour's cause against Ministers; let every workman say, whether, on *this* question, these men are not deserving of, and entitled to, Labour's support. We say they are; and trust it will be given most energetically. Let every hand be summoned to the pump; ever shoulder placed to the wheel!

To the letter of Mr. O'Connor, in another page, we invite special attention; particularly of those to whom it is addressed. We trust the special recommendation it contains will be at once acted on in the town of Nottingham; and that the other portions of it will sink deep into the hearts of the working people, and cause them to do in other Boroughs what the Nottingham people are invited to do in theirs.

Friday morning's post has brought us further news. By it we learn that Lord Ashley has taken the course which to him and his friends seemed best under the circumstances. Some portion of the Whig Press, and even the *Times*, has roundly insinuated that his course was a sort of compromising; that he was fearful of embarrassing Ministers; that he had his election to make between his Ten Hours measure and the Ministry; and that he was disposed to save the *latter* even at the expence of the former. This we hold to be ungenerous. It should never be forgotten that Lord Ashley declined *place and pay* under the present Ministry, because they would not adopt his Ten Hours' measure. Had he been disposed to *sell* his clients, it would surely have been when he could have himself pocketed the price in hard cash; and not when the price was merely the gratification of a predeliction in favour of particular men in office.

On this point we are able to offer conclusive evidence. From a member of the London Central Short Time Committee, we have received the following, which fully explains Lord Ashley's position:—

"The *Times* has an article this morning founded on misconception. Lord Ashley has sought, and had, *the best advice from both sides of the House.* If he had resisted the withdrawal of the Bill, he would have had a large majority against him; and this, not upon the main principle involved, but upon a question which would leave many to vote with the Government, without turning their backs upon the principle. They would have got off on a matter of form—almost a technicality. This would have been bad policy. The question now, therefore, will be re-discussed (after Easter); and Lord Ashley, I doubt not, will then enter into the commercial part of the question, to do which he is fully competent."

But we are also able to say that the Governmental motion to withdraw the Bill will not be permitted to pass as a matter of course. When Sir J. Graham moves "that the order of the day on the Factory Bill be read, in order that it may be discharged," Mr. Duncombe will move that after the word "discharged," these words be added:—

"With a view of carrying into effect the recorded decisions and intentions of this House, that the labour to be performed in factories by women and young persons, shall be less than twelve hours per day; thereby not only maintaining good faith with those whose confidence is indispensable to the existence of this House as a representative and deliberative assembly, but also upholding its own dignity, by establishing a character for integrity and consistency."

This is a good move; one very necessary and proper for the House to adopt, if it would not become the laughing stock of the country.

It will be seen that Mr. Duncombe's motion does not *oppose* the discharge of the order of the day; but imposes on Ministers, if it be adopted, the carrying into effect the decisions of the House *against* twelve hours. It is a most proper instruction for the House to give.

Mr. Duncombe attended in his place on Thursday night to give notice of his intention; but as there was "no House," he was prevented from doing so. But we have the best authority for saying that his motion will be made; and that he will divide the House on it. We shall see how "Hon. Members" get out of the "fix" it places them in!

Mr. Duncombe has also succeeded in putting off, till after Easter, the Bill affecting Servants and Artificers, to which we called public attention last week. He has done this, that the people may have time to meet, and *back up* their friends in their opposition to a measure which will, if it be allowed to pass, place the workmen completely in the hands of their employers. Let the Easter holidays, then, be devoted to the sacred purpose of Labour: to wring from Government the Ten Hours' Bill; and to prevent Government from passing the new Servants and Artificers' Bill.

Next week we shall give at length the able petition against this latter Bill, drawn by Mr. Roberts. Want of space alone prevents our doing it at the present. That petition fully sets forth the evils to Labour that will ensue if the infamous proposal becomes law.

Derby.—A general meeting of the members of the Chartist body of this town, will be holden on Sunday (to-morrow), evening, at seven o'clock in the Association room, Thorntree-lane, when the subject of the Convention will be brought before the meeting.

LABOUR AND ITS FRIENDS.

THE *DUBLIN WORLD* AND THE ENGLISH CHARTISTS.

The *Dublin World* has replied to our article of the 9th instant, on "The Policy of Principle *versus* the Policy of Expediency"; the spirit of the reply forcibly reminding us of the Hudibrastic adage—

"A man convinced against his will
Is of the same opinion still."

We shall confine ourselves to one or two points, considering the remainder of our contemporary's arguments to be only repetitions of what he has before advanced, and which we have already fully answered.

The *World* wants to know why the Chartists, while "disturbing" Anti-Corn Law Meetings and "abusing" Cobden and Sturge; why "they squander their time and money in feasting and doing homage to such persons as Mr. Oastler, the idol of the Protestant Operative Association, who would as soon cut the heads off the multitude who cheer him, as confer upon them the right of sending Representatives to Parliament?"

Why we "disturb" Anti-Corn Law Meetings was fully answered in our article of the 9th: and as our argument has been wholly left untouched by the Editor of the *World*, we need not repeat what was then advanced.

Why we "abuse" Cobden and Sturge, and *why* we do "homage" to Richard Oastler we will here explain.

We oppose Cobden and Sturge because the former of these men is the recognised chief of a party selfish and unscrupulous, *whose object is the utter prostration of Labour.* Without entering upon the question of "Free Trade," we need only, for proof of our assertion, point to the recent proceedings in the Legislature on the Factories Bill. There we find Bright, Hume, Ward, and most of the out-and-out "cheap-bread" men, leagued with Peel and Graham in bitter hostility to the proposed protection of suffering women, and helpless children. We know that there are opponents of the "sliding-scale" and bit-by-bit Free Traders, such as Lords John Russell and Howick, and Charles Buller, who have nobly supported the humane proposition of Lord Ashley: but we speak of the "out-and-outers;" the favourites *par excellence* of the *World*, who have exhibited their real characters in the course of this contest. Bright, in particular, has "damned himself to everlasting fame" by his bitter tirades and votes against the protection of native industry. As to Cobden, all his loud-mouthed vapourings of sympathy with the *toiling classes* were carefully reserved for the boards of Covent Garden Theatre. Not daring to vote against Lord Ashley, he slunk away, absenting himself from each and all of the divisions; thus showing himself to be even a shade meaner than the "drab-coloured" hypocrite; the buttonless blackguardly bully, Bright.

As to Sturge, he professes to be a "philanthropist." He commenced his popularity-hunting career as "an Anti-Slavery man." He has been one of the foremost of the "sympathisers" with the suffering *black* slaves; but we have never heard of his sympathy with those of his own country, colour, and creed; [O no! we forget! *his* creed is *Quakerism;* English-Jewism; *anything—but work-ism!* Were the people all of *his* "creed," what, in heaven's name would come of us! Devil a Quaker will work! They will "speculate;" and "lend on usury;" and "profitmonger;" but no work; no real hard work; not a hand's stir to *produce* wealth. It is quite clear, that Quakerism would not do for *any* nation, as a national "creed:" for without workers, there could be no existence]; but we have never heard of Joseph's sympathy with those who are suffering under a system of slavery in many respects more hideous than that which to destroy cost the tax-ridden people of this country twenty millions sterling. He has undoubtedly (among his own order) considerable influence in *the important town* of Birmingham; but we have not heard that he has attempted to use that influence to prevent the triumph of the slave-drivers of England, who are just now moving earth and hell to keep in bondage ignorance and misery the infant and feminine victims of their Moloch rule! We say nothing now about his conduct as the chief of the "nameless" squad. The *World* has not ventured upon a defence of the "*Shoy Hoys.*" It has not called in question our "unmasking" of that party; it will be time enough for us therefore to "return to the charge" when we have something more substantial than shadows to bear down.

Why we do "homage" to Mr. Oastler is easily answered. His whole life has been devoted to the service of the oppressed. For years before Cobden and Sturge were known to exist, Mr. Oastler had been steadily working to arouse the public mind to a knowledge and right appreciation of the iniquities of our manufacturing system. Has the Editor of the *World* never heard of those enormities! Let him read Fielden's "Curse of the Factory System," written by one who is himself a wealthy manufacturer, and no Tory; let him read the Report of the several Select Committees appointed to collect *evidence* as to the practices and enormities of the unregulated Factory system. Let him con over the *Report of the Factory Commissioners, a body of* men appointed at the instance of the masters themselves, in the fond hope that they could be whitewashed from the damning facts already on record against them. Nay, let him but peruse the periodical Reports of the Factory Inspectors; or let him visit the manufacturing towns of England even *now*, when the system has been for some time past in course of amelioration; and we have no doubt but that he will honestly confess that there was indeed awful need of some one arising to save England from that physical, *mental*, and *moral degradation*, which like a cancer, has for years past been eating at the very heart of the state. Now of all men living Mr. Oastler is the man who, before all others, is entitled to the thanks of all good men for his super-human exertions to annihilate this accursed system; and to him mainly are the people of this country indebted for the triumphs in humanity's cause that are now in course of achievement. But this is not all. Mr. Oastler has been one of the first in these later days to unfurl the banner of "Protection to Labour": *a principle which the trades of this* country are now agitating, and which ultimately they will fully insist upon having thoroughly embodied: a principle recognized in the recent acts of the Legislature, and which such men as Lord Howick and Charles Buller are now advocating to an extent almost as complete as advocated by Mr. Oastler: a principle which, despite the sneers of the renegade Graham, and the blasphemous trash of the mountebank Brougham, will yet triumph, or England must follow to the tomb States once as mighty as herself, but which have been altogether blotted out of existence through their disregard of it.

We utterly deny that Mr. Oastler "would as soon cut the heads off the multitude who cheer him, as confer upon them the right of sending representatives to Parliament." Such an assertion proves that the Editor of the *World* knows nothing of the man whom he thus misrepresents. True Mr. Oastler does not go the whole length of the Charter; but he has over and over again declared that he would a thousand times rather have universal suffrage than the present system of franchise. True Mr. Oastler has certain old feudal notions of what he calls "the rights of all classes"; and in accordance therewith did, some time ago, promulgate a plan which would have given to the working classes a portion of the Legislature directly responsible to them. It is true we do not agree with his plan; but it is also true that it would be infinitely preferable to the existing system. As to "cutting heads off," we will only say that Mr. Oastler's whole life is sufficient answer.

But we will answer the *World* out of its own mouth; the Editor says that "if he saw the Whigs or even the Tories, inclined to support a good principle, such for instance as the destruction of the monopoly of the Bank of Ireland, he would not impede, but rather support them, even though in going so far, they did not go the full length of Legislative Repeal." Just so. Mr. Oastler does not go the full length of the Charter; but he is the advocate of *that* which the Charter would bring, if good for anything at all, viz., Protection to Labour. We think the *shortest* way to get full and adequate protection, is to get the Charter; but in the meantime, we will certainly not "impede," but do all we can to help, Mr. Oastler in the carrying out, so far as possible, the accomplishment of a good principle. To sum up; we oppose Cobden and Sturge because they are the opponents, —and support Richard Oastler because he is the defender,—*of a righteous principle.* The Chartists are for Protection to British Industry; and therefore they do "homage" to its most intrepid and gallant defender.

The Editor of the *World* reiterates his assertion that "*the Chartists are making no progress.*" He argues that "it is nonsense to talk of the Chartists being only seven years old as a party, seeing that their five points—(*six*, good *World*)—are as old as the principle of democracy itself." According to this logic, the *World* might as well argue that as the principle of democracy existed in the days of the Gracchii, *therefore* the "five points" existed then; and *therefore* that the Chartist party existed then. The *World* knows very well that the Radical Reform party were extinguished by the passing of the Reform Bill; and that the removal of Hunt and Cobbett from this mortal scene was the complete finale of that party. We maintain, therefore, that when, seven years ago, the Charter was first drawn up, and a party formed to promote its enactment, that that was the birth of a *new* party, though advocating old principles. Another generation altogether were the men called into political being by the agitation of 1837-8-9. Like all men embarking in a new struggle, they were more enthusiastic than discreet: they miscalculated their real strength; which miscalculation, aided by the treachery of middle-class "friends," produced the results all know. But we ask the *World*, whether he cannot find nearer home a very similar state of things! When the *World* sneers at the Chartist enthusiasm of 1839, has he forgotten already the Repeal doings of 1843? the "*high and haughty defiance*" hurled at *Mallow*, and the "breathless" incitements of *Tara* and *Mullaghmast!* One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty Three *was* THE "Repeal Year"; but where is Repeal? If there has been no "Newport out breaks" in Ireland, consequent on the blood-and-thunder appeals to the "Spirit of the Nation," it has been because the Corn Exchange orators were dishonest vapourers, who strutted and fumed only to pick the pockets of their dupes. But where is now the Repeal enthusiasm of only six months ago? The *World* itself is complaning that when O'Connell and his fellow "martyrs" go to prison, there is no plan suggested by which in their absence, the agitation may be maintained, and the Government coerced. We hear nothing now of the "Plan for a Domestic Legislature;" of the "*Three Hundred*" that were to meet last Christmas in Conciliation Hall. On the contrary, we have the *Monitor* chuckling that O'Connell is again coquetting with the Whigs and Federalists. Apathy and distrust, contemptible crouching on the one hand, and equally contemptible braggadocia on the other, have been the results produced already in Ireland by the *prosecution of only eight individuals.* Let the *World* then be a little more charitable; and remember that the Chartists have had to suffer more than one prosecution—prosecutions which have swept hundreds of men at once to the hulks and to the dungeons of oppression: and that if Chartism has not made the progress *it might have done*, it is owing principally to the treacherous and ever-to-be execrated conduct of O'Connell. Let the *World* too remember that in the persecutions which have been directed against the Chartists, *they* were not found to employ lawyers to bully, cringe, and lie to save themselves from that punishment which triumphant usurpation ever metes out to vanquished patriotism; that no one of the Chartists who has had to stand in a felon's dock, arraigned for his principles, has been found so base a miscreant as to endeavour to save his own carcase by recounting what he had done *to prevent the "liberation" of any portion of his fellow creatures!* and that Mr. Daniel O'Connell did so, when citing his denunciation and persecution of the Chartists as a proof that he was no "Conspirator;" when he was trying to wriggle out of the clutches of Baron Pennefather, by shewing that but for him *Chartism would have been universal throughout Ireland, and the Charter itself law!* Such baseness is not attributable to the Chartists. Let the *World* then take courage. Chartism *is* progressing; and something more than Chartism too. The Charter would be of little value without the people had a knowledge of the cause of the social ills that oppress them, and the remedies necessary for their cure. That knowledge the English working classes are fast acquiring. The *World* must not suppose because "monster meetings" are "few and far between," that therefore there is nothing doing. In the factories, the workshops, and by the firesides of our artizans, the principles of Chartism are silently, but steadily, advancing. In this country the many are not the blind followers of any man; but on the contrary think *for themselves*: and therefore have we undying faith in the steady advance and certain triumph of the democratic principle. Yes; despite the persecution of aristocrats and profitmongers; despite O'Connell treachery; *our march is onward!* To quote the language of the excellent article in the *National* given in our last:—"The Chartists *have* boldly proclaimed war in the name of the people." They *are* the champions of "ideas constantly at work preparing a more general and more profound emancipation." They *are* "the assertors of the sacred dogma of equality." Therefore are *they* hated and persecuted by O'Connell and every other hypocrite and oppressor: "*but it is neither in* his *power, nor that of any other man, to crush the bud that is growing, or to prevent the future, which is everywhere in preparation.*"

COBDEN FAIRLY UNMASKED.

While Alderman Brooks and "the lord love you" portion of Free Traders would wheedle us into the belief that Free Trade was to be the means, and "full, free, and fair representation" *the end*, of the united agitation of the League and Sturge party, we beg to refer our readers to the plain, the simple, unequivocal, and unmistakeable declaration of Richard Cobden, Esq., "Complete" Free Trader, against the principles of Universal Suffrage and Vote by Ballot. At a late gathering of the fraternity of real monopolists at Covent Garden, Cobden, the Free Trader, and "means to an end"-man, which *end* was to be "full, free, and fair representation," thus delivered himself. We give his whole reported speech:—

Mr. Cobden, who was hailed with deafening cheers congratulated the meeting—to whom, having been refused a committee up stairs by the House, he was now making his appeal—on the evidence given by his two witnesses, the tenant farmers. The Hon Gentleman, in an able and humourous speech, commented on Mr. Day's pamphlet, which he said made up its arguments by transposing sentences and omitting the dates of the Anti-Corn Law speeches on which it professed to comment. The League had been successful in all the country meetings, except that at Huntingdon, but they might comfort themselves for the want of success there by the reflection that it was unusually behindhand in intelligence, being the last place in England where an old woman was burnt for witchcraft, and where a Fellow of Cambridge to this day preached an annual sermon against witchcraft in conformity with a bequest left for that purpose. After urging various arguments to show that the value of land would be increased, and the demand for labour extended by the incitement to activity which the removal of the protecting duties upon which they now relied would occasion amongst the landlords, the Hon. Gentleman referred to a speech of Mr. Duffie whom he described as the Villiers of the American Congress, the only difference being that Mr. Duffie contended against protection to the American calico-printers, whilst Mr. Villiers fought the battle against the English landlords —with this exception the forcible arguments and enlightened views of both were exactly the same. His object in referring to this speech was to answer those who asked why did they not take a higher ground, and insist upon such change in the constitution itself as would render the repeal of the Corn Laws more easily obtainable. In America they had the ballot, they had universal suffrage, and yet, at the same time they had slavery and oligarchy, if calico printers were able to procure for themselves protection—(cheers and laughter.) He hoped this would be considered a sufficient reason why they concentrated their energies upon one practical object, and to effect this object the members of the League would hold out the band of fellowship to Mr. M'Duffie, and aid him in putting down the oligarchy of cotton-spinners on one side of the Atlantic, and of landlords on the other. (Immense cheering.)

Now, then, what will Joseph Sturge, what will "Lord love you," Brookes, and what will the bottle-holders of the "shy-cock" say to *that?* Is that, or is it not, the spirit of the "Lord-love-you" principle?

"In America they had the Ballot;" they had Universal Suffrage: and yet at the same time they had slavery and oligarchy! If calico printers were able TO PROCURE FOR THEMSELVES PROTECTION he hoped that would be considered a sufficient reason why the league concentrated their energies upon one practical object." Ah, Cobden! if America has slavery co-existing with the Ballot and Universal Suffrage, it is because slavery existed before America had the means of its prevention. It is the decease, the infection of which has been infused by the British Constitution, but one which the Ballot and the Suffrage is undermining and will speedily destroy. And *your* objection to the Ballot and the Suffrage for Englishmen is, lest they should destroy English slavery upon which you and many of your order have risen from pauperism to affluence and wealth. We have you now, Cobden! and will keep fast hold of you too, in the "Lord-love-you" vice, until every working man in England shall thoroughly understand that "if calico printers were able to procure protection for themselves," those whose labour is required to enrich them might go to the devil for protection! For with the consent of calico printers, they should never have it from the Ballot and Universal Suffrage. "The Lord love you," Cobden! what a failure you have made of your theatrical speculations!

THE VICTIM OF THE GAME LAWS.

We see, by the *York Courant*, that the execution of George Lowther, who is now lying in York Castle, under sentence of death, for the murder of the gamekeeper of the Marquis of Normanby, will take place on Saturday, the 13th of April, should a reprieve not be received in the interim.

We had hoped ere this to have heard that the *Noble Marquis had made some effort to obtain for* this unfortunate man the clemency of the Crown; but up to this time have been disappointed. When we call to mind that the Marquis of Normanby's administration in Ireland was signalized by a regard for the dictates of mercy, to an extent never exhibited by any previous Viceroy, and which did so much to render his name popular with the people of that country, we cannot bring ourselves to the conclusion that he will willingly allow this victim of selfish and brutal legislation to die a gallows death for a crime to which he has been driven by an infamous law. We are aware that his Lordship has not the power to advise the Sovereign to the performance of this act of mercy; but we know that his Lordship has influence, sufficient we believe, if only used, to save England from the disgrace of another public strangulation for a violation of the Game Laws. To him therefore we earnestly appeal to use his endeavours to prevent the horrid tragedy taking place, and trust we shall appeal not in vain. For the present we pause, to return next week to the subject; again entreating the Marquis of Normanby to remember that no time is to be lost; that the life of a fellow-creature hangs, in all probability, upon his breath; and that society demands of him that he shall carry out the rule he professes to believe in: "Love Mercy;" and "Do unto thy Brother as thou wouldst thy Brother should do unto thee."

LABOUR'S CONFERENCES.

It would appear that the sons of toil are about to take advantage of the breathing time allowed to their oppressors, and well employ the Easter vacation. This week's *Star* contains the deliberations of the Colliers' Parliament. On Easter Monday, the Tailors' Parliament meets in London; and we shall take care to furnish copious reports of the deliberations of *their* representatives, for which we have made arrangements. On Monday, the 15th, the Chartist Convention will meet at Manchester; and we trust that the deliberations of those several assemblies will give the gentlemen in St. Stephens a wholesome lesson in the science of legislation by respectively pointing out the means by which Labour proposes to protect itself from the assaults of Capital. The *Star* will contain copious reports of the proceedings of those several bodies.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Notice to Agents.—All Agents whose accounts have been sent to the end of the quarter, and who do not transmit their balance, cannot blame us if their papers are stopped, which they assuredly will be.

Wooton-under-Edge.—The Chartist friends at this place are requested to send to the Bristol Sub-Secretary—Mr. F. Evans, 19, Malbro'-street, Bristol; stating where the delegates are to put up on their arrival at Wooten.

The World Safe.——Comfort for Father Miller.—"Observer" writes us, in reference to Father Miller's preachings in America, that the world will be shortly destroyed, that on a "careful examination of the Scriptures, he is satisfied that nothing of the sort is to be apprehended. All the passages in the Bible quoted by the Millerites merely referring to the destruction of Jerusalem"—Our correspondent adds that "there is no revelation in the Bible that such an event as the destruction of this globe will ever take place." The Millerites, therefore, may rest in peace, and give up the hopeless task of frightening uncle Sam.

A Working Man, Merthyr Tydvil.—No room.

John Hunter.—His poetry is inadmissable.

Andrew Johnston, Glasgow.—Respectfully declined.

John Fergusson, Sunderland.—We have no time to write private letters; but we will notice his poetry next week.

Dublin Universal Suffrage Association.—Their report reached us only on Thursday afternoon, too late for insertion this week.

Bristol.—The report of the nomination of a delegate to the forthcoming Conference has not been received.

To Numerous Correspondents.—Answers which we had prepared to numerous communications received, we are compelled by press of matter to postpone till next week.

The Victim Richards.—We have received a most touching appeal on behalf of poor Richards, which, reluctantly, we are obliged to keep over till next week. It is high time that something effectual was done in aid of the old veteran, who has no prospect before him but the "Union House" on his liberation.

Mrs. Duffey begs to acknowledge the receipt of £2 4s 2d from Mr. Christopher Doyle. She also has to return her heartfelt thanks to her Chartist friends of Leeds and Clitheroe, assuring them that it shall be applied to the purposes for which it was given.

E. Parker, Burnley, will see that the subject he writes on is taken up in our correspondence from St. Helens.

Birmingham Delegate Meeting.—We, on *Thursday afternoon*, received a report which would fill, at least, a column and a-half of our paper, of the Delegate Meeting held at the Ship, Birmingham, on *Sunday last* which report should have reached us on *Tuesday morning*, to have been certain of insertion. Of course, we have had to omit it. We see, by the report that the Delegates have summoned another meeting, to be held at the same place, on Sunday (to-morrow) at twelve o'clock.

The Miners' Conference.—We, this day (Friday) have received from our indefatigable reporter, a very lengthy account of Wednesday's proceedings in the Glasgow Conference. The questions discussed are of such importance to the Miners' Association that we feel we could not justly curtail the report; we, therefore, are reluctantly compelled to postpone it till our next, when it, with the account of the subsequent proceedings, shall be fully given; the weighty Parliamentary discussions on the Factory question having, for this week, pre-occupied our columns.

John Thompson, Hamilton.—No. 14, North Ann-street.

John White, Bilston.—The letter was not pre-paid; send the postage

Accidents, Offences, Inquests, &c.

Another Suicide on Blackfriars-Bridge.—Culpable Conduct.—This "bridge of sighs" was on Monday morning the scene of another act of self-destruction, in the person of a young woman, who, a short time after twelve o'clock, was observed to run down the eastern steps of the south side of the bridge and precipitate herself into the river. An alarm was immediately given, and one of the watermen with praiseworthy intrepidity rushed in after her and succeeded in catching hold of her cloak; this, however, gave way, and she disappeared. The waterman was now obliged to come into shallow water to recover his breath. He had no sooner done this than she again rose, and he immediately darted after and succeeded in bringing her ashore. She was then evidently alive. With the assistance of police-constable Speakman, 326, and another waterman, the poor creature was conveyed to Mr. Rose, surgeon, corner of Stamford-street and Blackfriars-road, and after ringing and knocking several times at the door, the young man, who had gone to bed, made his appearance, but they were informed that Mr. Rose was not at home, and were referred to Mr. Meymott, surgeon, No 56, Stamford-street, where on arriving, they were directed to convey her to St. Thomas's Hospital. Thither they were obliged to proceed, but on the surgeons of that institution examing her, life was pronounced to be extinct. The conduct of some persons in this case is highly reprehensible, as the deceased was not more than five minutes in the water, but nearly three quarters of an hour had elapsed before she was attended by a medical man.

Extraordinary Land-slip—During the night of Friday last an unusual and remarkable occurrence took place on Claston estate, in the parish of Dormington, the property of Mr. Foley, of Stoke Edith-park. A large piece of land, consisting of more than three acres of rock and earth, with forty oak trees, slipped down Dadnor's-hill, a distance of two hundred yards, into the valley beneath, and now presents a very curious appearance, the projected masses of rock forming fantastic shapes of caverns, &c., and some of the trees remaining upright as if growing. The whole scene is well worthy of inspection. From the ground cracking, &c., there had been previous idication of the coming "slip," and no doubt the wet weather hastened the result. The damage occasioned by the occurrence is estimated at £150. The event has given rise to a variety of alarming reports about an "earthquake," &c., but we have stated the real nature of the incident as above.—*Hereford Times.*

Warrington.—Child Burned.—An inquest was held on Saturday, before John Heyes, Esq. and a respectable Jury, touching the death of George Rogers, three years and a half old. On Thursday the mother went to a neighbour's house for some clothes, leaving the deceased and an infant in the house. She desired the boy not to play with the fire; but on her return she found him lying on the bed, his clothes and the bed-linen being in flames. She called for assistance and extinguished the flames, and in so doing was severely burnt. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and made a small subscription for the mother, who is in a distressed state.

Fatal Accident.—On Saturday a fatal accident occurred to a man named John Emmett, well-sinker, who was engaged, with two others, in sinking a pump well for Mr. William Hartley, cotton-manufacturer, Heywood. It appeared the deceased had sunk to the depth of six yards and a half, three of which was built with brick, and made, to all appearance, secure. The deceased, who was the principal sinker, very injudiciously sunk three yards and upwards without putting a curb, or ring, in. While sinking through a bed of sand, and preparing to put another ring, the bottom suddenly gave way, and an instant afterwards, the brick work at the top, which was suspended to two planks placed across the top of the well, followed it: these also gave way, and all went down together, burying beneath them the unfortunate man who was at the bottom of the well. On being taken out he was quite dead.

Dreadful Murder in Tipperary.—Last Monday, a man named Keating, a decent farmer, was murdered in the noon-day. He resided near Ardfinnan, county Tipperary. His two nephews committed the act, having first ordered a labourer to go out of sight. The old lease of these persons' farms had just expired, but the landlord had retained them in possession. Some squabbles subsequently arose between the families, and at length they quarrelled about a lime-kiln, upon which the nephews murdered the uncle, by beating his skull to pieces with stones.

Ashton.—Fatal Accident.—On Monday morning, the neighbourhood of Audenshaw was thrown into a state of consternation, in consequence of a report being circulated that Mrs. Sarah Cordingley, an old woman seventy-seven years of age, had been killed by falling down stairs. The report proved to be too true.

Shocking Destitution.—On Tuesday evening, an inquest was held before Mr. Payne, at the Red Lion, Shoe-lane, Holborn, on view of the body of William Joseph Ellis, aged 45, of Plumtree-court, Holborn-place. The jury, on viewing the body of deceased, found it much emaciated, lying in a wretched cellar. From the evidence, it appeared that deceased had been affected with asthma during the last seven or eight years, but became much worse about Christmas last, since which he had done no work, and had been much distressed. On Saturday evening, about five o'clock, he appeared to be dying, when the wife called in Mr. James Taylor, a neighbour, who found deceased lying on the floor on a lot of old rags, without either bed, sheets, or blankets, and the only covering was an old coat: his wife was sitting on the ground holding his head. The only food in the place was about one-fourth of a quartern loaf. Mr. S. Wray, the parish surgeon, and Mr. Carvill, the relieving officer, were sent for: they promptly attended, and instant relief was given, but deceased died between one and two o'clock on Sunday morning. The deceased had said some time since that he would sooner perish than go into the union workhouse, but had for some time been in the receipt of only about one shilling per week from St. Sepulchre's parish, Middlesex, which he had to reserve to pay the rent of his wretched abode. He complained of this small allowance, and was told he was able to work, and also that he had been seen smoking tobacco in Smithfield, and therefore he ought to be able to buy food. The wife, Mary Ann Ellis, a miserable squalid-looking diseased cripple, gave a most deplorable account of their wretched state. The coroner, in summing up, *said it was to be lamented that such places as these* cellars existed, and that so much misery should dwell therein. Verdict, "Died from natural causes."

Stockport.——Canine Madness.——Considerable alarm was excited in various parts of this borough, on Friday last, in consequence of a sheep dog entering the town in a state of madness. Who the owner of the animal was has not been yet ascertained; it came from towards Bredbury, ran along Church-gate, and other parts of the borough, biting a number of dogs, and we regret to state several individuals. A youth in the employ of Messrs. Christy, hat manufacturers, had the end of one of his thumbs bitten off. The dog was chased by one of Mr. Christy's men with a loaded gun, and was ultimately shot while attempting to force its way through the iron-gates at Mr. H. Marsland's, Woodbank. The shot not proving fatal, the dog was dispatched by the lodge keeper with a spade.

Another Fire at Liverpool.—About twenty minutes after one o'clock, on Saturday morning, the policeman on duty in Soho-street observed flames issuing from Messrs. Pringle and Harvey's rice-mill, in that neighbourhood. The alarm was immediately conveyed to the Fire-station, and in the course of twenty minutes after the engines were got into play. The flames had, however, raged with such violence in the interim that the contents of the mill were almost wholly destroyed. The surrounding premises were for some time in considerable danger, but, owing to the efficient manner in which the engines were worked, and the plentifulness of the supply of water, the danger was altogether confined to the mill. There were two workmen in the mill at the time; and the only manner in which the fire can be accounted for is by the friction of the grinding-stones. The *damage to mill and property* is considerable.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Tuesday, March 26.

In the House of Lords the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill went through Committee, and the report was ordered to be brought up on Thursday.

The House adjourned at nine o'clock.

Thursday, March 28.

Lord Brougham, as usual, had a little talk. At the close of one of his Lordship's harangues,

Lord Monteagle very appropriately moved for a return of the correspondence between the Government and the Inspectors of District Lunatic Asylums, on the subject of the treatment of lunatics in Asylums in Ireland.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Tuesday, March 26.

The Earl of March moved the second reading of the Brighton and Chichester Railway Bill. Colonel Wyndham and the Earl of Arundel opposed the motion. A division took place, when the second reading was carried by a majority of 51.

The Stratford and Thames Junction Railway Bill, the Cym Celyn and Blaina Iron Company Bill, and the Colchester and Harwich Railway Bill, were read a second time.

On the motion that the London and South Western Railway Bill be read a second time,

Mr. Wallace objected to several clauses of the Bill, as they enabled the Company to act as wharfingers, Custom House agents, steam-boat proprietors, and in several other capacities inconsistent with their duty as railway proprietors.

Mr. Labouchere thought the objection of Mr. Wallace was well founded, but it might be taken into consideration on bringing up the Report. Mr. Gladstone concurred with the Hon. Member, and the Bill was read a second time.

Mr. M. Milnes gave notice of an amendment on Lord Palmerston's motion relative to the slave trade, to the effect that the mutual right of search was only temporary, and should be at all times under the controul of the Government who were parties to the treaty.

Colonel Wood moved for leave to bring in a Bill to exempt lime from toll conveyed on any turnpike road in Wales.

Mr. Hume opposed the motion; the Bill was intended only for the landlords, and he did not see why they should enjoy such an exemption.

Sir Charles Morgan was also opposed to the measure.

Sir James Graham said he was decidedly opposed to the exemption, but would not oppose the introduction of the Bill, as he thought it ought to be printed and sent down to Wales, in order that the opinion of the people in that quarter might be ascertained. On a division leave was given to bring in the Bill by a majority of twenty-six.

Mr. Hutt moved that corn imported from British possessions in South Africa, India, and Australasia, be subjected to the same duty as that paid on corn imported from Canada. The motion was rejected by a majority of 70.

Sir G. Staunton than made a motion for granting a pension to the survivors of the late Dr. Morrison, for his services in China.

After a lengthened discussion, the motion was withdrawn, and the House adjourned at eleven o'clock.

Wednesday, March 27.

Mr. Muntz moved the second reading of the Birmingham Corporation Bill.

Mr. Dugdale said that he should oppose the second reading of the Bill. He believed that it was not agreeable to the wishes of the majority of the people of Birmingham. He should therefore move that it be read a *second time that day six months.*

After a few words from Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Scholefield in opposition to the Bill, the House divided, when there appeared—

For the second reading	67
Against it	77
Majority against the second reading	10

The Bill is consequently lost.

THE FACTORIES BILL.

Lord Sandon thought it advisable to take that opportunity of requesting his Noble Friend the Member for Dorsetshire to state what course he intended to take on Friday night next, in reference to the Factories Bill, and whether he intended to follow up the challenge which he had thrown down to the Government?

Lord Ashley said, Sir, my first impression—which has since been confirmed by the opinion of several friends—was, that I should not offer any opposition to the Government's withdrawing the Bill on Friday night —(hear)—and it is not my intention to offer any opposition—(Hear, hear). I know that in so doing I surrender many advantages which I already possess. But I think it is my duty, when I can without compromising any principle, to consult the convenience of the House and the Government—(hear, hear, hear). I take this course on the understanding that the Government will immediately introduce another Bill, and will take the discussion upon it on an early day after Easter—(hear, hear). I presume that the House will not ask me now to state what course I may feel it my duty to pursue on that occasion—(hear, hear) but I beg leave to state that on Friday I shall offer no opposition to the withdrawal of the Bill—(cheers).

Sir James Graham—I may perhaps be permitted to give notice that it is my intention to move on Friday, that the Order of the Day for the House resolving itself into Committee on the Factories Bill be discharged; and after that Order of the Day shall have been disposed of, I will give notice that I shall move for leave to bring in a Bill to alter the existing laws for regulating labour in factories. If the present Bill should be withdrawn, and leave to introduce a new Bill should be obtained, I shall move that it be read a first time on Friday, and printed, and shall fix the second reading for an early day after Easter—(hear, hear). I therefore give notice, that on Friday next I shall move for leave to bring in a Bill to alter the laws regulating labour in factories—(hear, hear). The first motion on Friday will be that the reading the Order of the Day for the House resolving itself into Committee on the Factories' Bill be postponed to that day six months, but I shall not be at liberty to make the motion of which I have given notice until the other Orders of the Day shall be disposed of—(hear, hear).

MASTERS AND SERVANTS' BILL.

Mr. T. Duncombe said, he believed the question now was, the reading of the Order of the Day; if they allowed the Order of the Day to be postponed on one Bill, there could be no objection to its being postponed on another; and he had an objection to the Bill that stood No. 7 on the paper—the Masters and Servants' Bill, which he intended to propose should be postponed till after Easter. This was one of the most important Bills that had been introduced during the present session, not excepting even the Factories Bill, or the Commons Inclosure Bill. The labouring population had been taken quite by surprise by this Bill. The Bill was totally different in principle to any which had preceded it; and it had been altered in almost every word, from the preamble to the last clause contained in it. The Government, under such circumstances, ought to discharge the order for its committal, and bring in a Bill, as they proposed to do on the Factory question. He had received various petitions against the bill; But the labourers were taken by surprise with respect to its contents, and this was attributable, he thought, to the circumstance of it being fixed for discussion on Wednesdays, and the press not choosing to perform its duty by reporting the proceedings of the House on that day. He could tell them, however, that the fact of introducing this bill in a mitigated form, in the first instance and then presenting it in its present monstrous and unconstitutional aspect, only induced him to use all the forms of the House in opposing it, which he was determined to exhaust rather than quietly submit to such an unjust infliction upon the rights of labour. He had already received many petitions against this monstrous Bill, one of which was from Barnsley, and which he would read to the House, wherein the petitioners complained of their want of confidence in the magistracy, and the cruelty and injustice of arming them with further despotic powers. The petitioners further complained that if this bill passed, their condition would be worse than Russian serfs, and he (Mr. Duncombe) agreed with them, but was determined not to be a party to their degradation. He had also received notice of a petition which was to be forwarded from Glasgow against the bill from the representatives of 400,000 Colliers, who, he begged to assure the House, were not in a temper just now to be trifled with. It was a most insidious attempt of the Government that had fathered the Bill to crush the labouring classes of this country. There was no reluctance in postponing the Factories Bill, in consequence of one objectionable clause; while the characteristic perseverance of the House would, no doubt, be manifested in favour of a Bill which, throughout, was unjust, tyrannical, exclusive, and unconstitutional.

Sir James Graham disclaimed the Bill as a Government measure.

Mr. Ferrand said he had that morning received numerous letters from persons in the manufacturing districts, all expressing the greatest alarm as to the effect of the 4th clause of this Bill, if it should become law. That clause provided that if a working man should not fulfil a contract—

The Speaker said the Hon. Gentleman could not go into the merits of a portion of the Bill upon the motion then before the House.

Mr. T. Duncombe then moved, by way of amendment, that the order of the day relative to the Masters and Servants' Bill be read, for the purpose of being postponed.

On the motion that the Order of the Day be read,

Mr. Hume objected to the Bill, because he thought it would tend seriously to impair the interests of the working classes.

Mr. Ferrand denounced the principle of the Bill, and said he was confident that before the Bill again came under the consideration of the House the table would be covered with petitions against it.

Mr. Hawes thought it only an act of justice towards the Government to state, that whereas the Bill was originally obscure as to its enactments, it was now, in accordance with their suggestions, made clear and more fitted for discussion. He objected to the course pursued by the Hon. Member for Finsbury in taking that Bill out of its order and moving that it be postponed, especially after an assurance had been given that it would be postponed when the order of the day came before the house in regular course—(cheers).

Mr. T. Duncombe insisted on his right to make the motion, and would not be intimidated from the performance of his duty by cheers from the one side, or the appeal to convenience on the other; and, therefore, he was determined to persevere.

The Speaker said, it was the ordinary understanding that on Wednesdays the orders of the day should be taken as they stood on the list, but there was no rule of the House to prevent the Hon. Member for Finsbury from moving his amendment. The effect of that amendment, however, if carried, would be, that it would be impossible to move that the orders of the day be now read; and a separate question must then be put with respect to every distinct order of the day,—a course which would be contrary to the general understanding which existed—(hear, hear).

Mr. Duncombe did not wish to interfere with the other orders of the day further than was necessary for the attainment of his own object, which was the postponement of that Bill; and against which, after Easter, he would let the House know that the working classes of the country were determined to take their stand.

Sir R. Peel said, the Hon. Gentleman had received the assurance that this order of the day would be postponed, and therefore the object was answered.

The amendment was then withdrawn.

On the motion of Lord Worsley, the order of the day on the Enclosure Bill was postponed to the 24th of April.

The Night Poaching Prevention Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The House then adjourned.

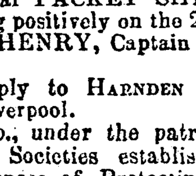
Thursday, March 28.

There being but thirty-four members present at four o'clock, the Speaker adjourned the House.

Factories' Bill.—Public Meeting in Carlisle.—A public meeting in support of the measure of Lord Ashley for the limitation of the hours of factory labour to ten hours per day, was held in the Athenæum, Carlisle, on the evening of Monday, the 26th March. The attendance was numerous, containing a fair springling of the middle classes. Mr. James Arthur, bookseller, was called to the chair, who made some introductory remarks, and read the bill calling the meeting. Mr. John Armstrong moved the first resolution:—"*That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the plain Ten Hours' Bill, for* all ages above thirteen, prohibiting night work, would be a most wise, practical, and beneficial measure, and consonant with the real and permanent interests of all parties concerned." Mr. Armstrong spoke at some length upon the subject. He thought the bill under consideration, was called for by every dictate of justice and humanity. He read, at some length, from the speech of Lord Ashley in the House of Commons, showing the debilitating effects of protracted toil in the unwholesome atmosphere of a *cotton-mill, in producing* premature old age, as proved by the fact that throughout almost all the factory districts, few persons were found fit for labour above forty years of age. Mr. Armstrong repudiated the idea that the operatives could possibly be injured by the adoption of this measure, or that any such effect as a reduction of their wages would probably take place; as according to every principle of political economy the value of labour depended intimately upon the amount of supply and demand for the produce of that labour. Owing to improvements in machinery, and the long hours of labour, the supply of our manufactured goods now exceeded the demand, hence they were diminished in value, and wages were reduced. But let some limit be placed to the amount of production, the supply would not then exceed the demand, the value of produce would be increased, and thus wages would be maintained. He (Mr. A.) thought that if every trade could effect a reduction in the hours of labour, the surplus hands now travelling the country in search of employment, would be absorbed, and all parties receive a better remuneration. Mr. Henry Whitcley, draper, seconded the resolution, which was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously. Mr. J. B. Hanson moved the adoption of a petition to the House of Commons upon the subject, and made some appropriate remarks, alluding most strongly to the dastardly conduct of certain free traders, who, while so anxious to give the poor man a cheap loaf, were equally anxious that he should labour long hours to obtain it. Mr. Hanson read the evidence of various medical gentlemen upon the injurious effects of protracted factory labour; and concluded by proposing the adoption of the petition. Mr. Porter, of the Foundry, seconded the resolution. He said he could bear testimony to the evil of young children working long hours in factories. He had been engaged in teaching the young, and had always found that the long hours they had to labour was a great impediment to their intellectual advancement. He had watched the progress of this measure with interest, and he trusted that the voice of the people would be heard in the House of Commons, and that the cause of justice, truth, and humanity, would triumph—(applause.) G. H. Head, Esq., banker, of Rickerby House, was then requested by the chairman to make a few observations. This gentleman is no less noted for his charity than for the warm interest he has ever taken in the welfare of the working classes. He complied with the request. He was received with cheers, and addressed the meeting for some time. He took similar views of the subject to those taken by previous speakers, and introduced several statistics, showing that increased production had brought only decreased value and low wages. He looked upon a ten hours' bill as highly necessary, and had no doubt, even if the present measure were defeated, that it would eventually be carried. It was then resolved that the petition be signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting, and forwarded without delay. Three cheers were given for Lord Ashley and those who voted with him, and three cheers for G. H. Head, Esq, for the noble manner in which he had come forward on all occasions in behalf of the working classes. That gentleman acknowledged the compliment, and the meeting then broke up.

Bradford Ten Hours' Bill.—A public meeting of the clergy, manufacturers, and operatives was held in the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday evening, Mr. Joshua Pollard, Esq, in the chair. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Scoresby, Vicar, the Rev. Mr. Morgan, Rev. Mr. Dowson, Rev. Mr. Ackworth, of Horton College, Mr. C. Walker, Mr. Squire Auty, and several other gentlemen. Resolutions were unanimously carried in favour of a Ten Hours' Bill; and a petition adopted to be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meeting, to be presented by Lord Ashley to the House of Commons. Dr. Scoresby spoke in an eloquent manner in favour of Ten Hours' labour not only in fatories, but for all laborious employments. Mr. Charles Walker entered into calculations proving that the reducing of the hours of labour, from twelve to ten hours, would not enhance the value of a piece of stuff one halfpenny per yard. The Hall was crowded to excess, and not a single dissent to the resolutions, or petition. A vote of thanks was carried by acclamation to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

Hebden Bridge.—Ten Hours' Bill Meeting.—A meeting, similar to those held at Carlisle and Bradford, noticed above, was held at Hebden Bridge, on Saturday evening last. Mr. Abraham Marshall occupied the chair. Mr. Joshua Hobson, of Leeds; Mr. Samuel Kydd, and several speakers belonging to the locality, addressed the meeting. The large room was crowded by an enthusiastic assembly, who adopted the resolutions and petition unanimously.



IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS.

THE only Regular PACKET SHIP for NEW YORK, Sailing positively on the 21st of April, is the PATRICK HENRY, Captain Delane, 1000 Tons Register.

For Passage, apply to Harnden and Co., 62, Waterloo Road, Liverpool.

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SOIREE TO MR. OASTLER.

MR. OASTLER'S return to public life will be honoured by a Public Soiree, in the Music Hall, Leeds, on the Evening of Easter Monday, 1844. W. B. Ferrand, Esq., M.P., and other distinguished friends, are expected to attend. Tea to be on the table precisely at Six o'Clock.

Tickets, 1s. 6d. each, to be had at the Offices of the Leeds Newspapers; of the Chairman of the Committee, J. Summers, Esq.; of the Secretaries, Mr. J. Beckwith and Mr. Samuel Healey; and at the Committee Room, Golden Fleece Inn, Briggate.

OLDHAM WORKING MAN'S HALL.

THE Inhabitants of Oldham and Neighbourhood, are very respectfully informed that on EASTER MONDAY, April 8th, 1844, the Grand Ceremony will take place of Laying the *First Stone* of the Working Man's Hall, on which occasion the following Friends of the People have promised to attend:—

General Johnson, M.P., T. S. Duncombe, Esq. M.P. Feargus O'Connor, Esq., W. P. Roberts, Esq., of Bath, Attorney-General to the Miners' Association; Joshua Hobson, of Leeds; James Leech, of Manchester; and many other Distinguished Individuals are expected.

A PROCESSION will form opposite the Town Hall, from whence it will proceed at Half-past Twelve o'Clock to the Railway Station, to meet the Friends of the People on their arrival at One o'Clock; from thence it will proceed up Manchester Street, down High Street, and up Horsedge Street to the intended Hall, where the Ceremony of Laying the First Stone of a Temple of Fame will be performed by Feargus O'Connor, Esq. In Honour of the above Ceremony, A TEA PARTY AND BALL will be held in the Town Hall. Tea will be on the Table at Four o'Clock prompt, and will be attended by the above Friends of the People, who will address the Audience. The Ball will commence at Ten o'Clock, for which occasion a Full and Efficient Quadrille Band is engaged, and many favourite and fashionable Dances will be introduced, together with several Recitations. Trades wishing to join the Procession, will please send in an intimation to John Grimshaw, Hair Dresser, George Street.

Tickets for the Tea Party and Ball, to the Body of the Hall—Gentlemen's 1s. 3d., Ladies 1s., to the Platform—Gentlemen's 2s., Ladies 1s. 6d., for the Ball only—10d. each, may be had at the following Places:—Messrs. Leonard Haslop, Temperance Hotel, Manchester Street; Peter M'Donald, Boardman Ground; Samuel Knott, West Street; John Grimshaw, Hair Dresser, George Street; Joseph Schofield, Grocer, Market Place; Henry Mulliner, Draper, High Street; Richard Haslam, Bow Street; Thomas Smith, Tailor, Side of Moor; John Wild, Temperance Hotel, Lees; Robert Beaumont, Waterhead Mill; John Rayner, Hollinwood; or from any of the Directors.

"The Condition of England Question."

"Laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the law."

STATE OF THE PEASANTRY—WORKING OF THE POOR LAW—DOWNWARD PROGRESS OF ENGLAND.

One most deplorable feature in the present position of the British labourer, is its bearing on what is otherwise a state of national prosperity. It partially converts that which should have been a blessing into a curse. The labourer exists under a system of repulsion. He is repelled by the landowner, who considers him the worst weed on the land. The labourer was once protected against this quarter by the parish which he used either as a refuge or a threat. With the parish to go to, he contrived to keep his wages to a living level. Turned out of his own house, or not allowed a house at all, which was the more common emergency, he had *that* house to retreat to. So he could play off the parish against the farmer or the landowner; and a very fair play it was, considering all things, especially that it was work he wanted after all. At last, however, the landowner, in an evil hour, with the help of the political economist, got the wind of the labourer, and cut off his retreat. He made the workhouse too hot, or rather too cold for him; and the labourer was at his mercy.

So long as there is nothing else to go to, the labourer has nothing to do but to make the best of a bad job. He must accept the terms offered; and very miserable they are. This is bad enough; but if an opening does by chance offer itself—if, for example, manufacture or *trade offer a chance of escape—repelled from the land,* he goes to the town. Thus it is the distress of the labourer seems to poison our national prosperity, by enticing him into an adventure which must always produce some ill consequences—sometimes the worst.

The repulsion which the labourer experiences from the owners and occupiers of land, we will describe, in the words of Mr. Godolphin Osborne's letter to Mr. Bankes.

"The truth is, the landlords are most of them paying 9s., the farmers some of them 8s, but many only 7s.; doubtless, in many cases the men have more or less of the advantages you allude to; but I can get you the names of scores of labourers who get only 7s, without any advantages whatever. * * As to the cottages, it is not, as you would have it inferred, merely the parish houses and small leaseholds that are indecently crowded and in a ruinous condition; the cottages of many large proprietors are in the same condition. If you wish it, I will publish a well-authenticated list of cottages that have been destroyed by large proprietors within these thirty years, over a large tract of country, and the numbers that have been built; and I think I shall prove to your satisfaction, that *if the parish houses and the cottages of small seedy proprietors are indecently crowded. it is owing in a great measure to the larger proprietors having caused the great scarcity of dwellings, by pulling down so many, and putting up so few.*"

This statement we can ourselves vouch for. We could produce not a few parishes from which the poor have been almost wholly expurgated, in dependence on a supply of labour from neighbouring parishes; and still more in which every means whatever have been used to reduce the number of cottages, with an increasing population—a course certain to produce great misery. Thus much for the land.

Now for the other salient point of repulsion recently devised against the wretched labourer. In the same paper with the above appeared an account of an investigation into the management of the Wandsworth and Clapham Union. We consider it no unfair illustration of the system, though forbidden by the Commissioners when ascertained, and followed by the dismissal of the master and matron. It shows what a board of guardians and a set of workhouse officers thought consistent with the system, and, in our opinion, were justified in so thinking. It shows what had actually gone on for some time, and would have gone on longer but for an accidental discovery. It shows to what usage the immense numbers shut up in these large establishments are liable, and what is likely to result from excluding with bolts and bars the check of public opinion.

The Hon. R. Eden, the vicar of Battersea, having had his suspicions excited, made inquiries, which led to an investigation by an Assistant Commissioner.

"It was clearly proved at this inquiry, that girls even fourteen years of age had had their clothes thrown over their heads, their legs tied, and their hands held by a man, the porter to the establishment, whilst the punishment was administered by the schoolmistress, or some other woman appointed by the master. In addition to this it was proved that the girls were confined, two and three together, in a dark cell for thirty-four or thirty-six hours together. During this period of incarceration they were supplied with their food, but not permitted even for the purposes of natural cleanliness to leave the 'black hole' they were placed in. It was further proved that the matron of the workhouse was not only cognizant of these acts, but on more than one occasion was present when the girls were flogged."

The board of guardians, master, matron, school-mistress, and porter, were not so much to blame, and hardly deserved this reproof. They went by the system. They were the officers of a gaol, and administered gaol discipline; and we have no doubt that what *all* the managers of one important union did without scruple, is sometimes done elsewhere throughout the 600 unions already built. Such, then, is the other repelling force provided against the labourer. We will return to our original point, and see how this repulsion operates in seasons of commercial prosperity.

It is impossible not to feel grateful for the present revival of commerce. The happiness and the life itself of millions are cast on that die. The most thorough devotee to the charms of ancient simplicity cannot raise his eyes for one moment off his Arcadian dreams, without acquiescing in the actual necessity of a thriving and expanding trade.

But the present condition of the British labourer is a most serious drawback to the hopes we might otherwise build on this revival of commerce. Everything has been done to put the whole agricultural population at the mercy of the speculator. Be his plans ever so illusory—his means *ever so unsubstantial*—though he is manufacturing gowns for the ladies of a possible Nova Australis, and has no other capital than what he has raised by mortgaging his possible returns—he has only to hold up his hand and all England rushes to his power-looms and printing-blocks. Things are in that state that the promise of 15s. a week for a twelvemonth will bribe any labourer, at least in the southern counties, to the most certain and headlong destruction. Overstocked as the manufacturing districts are already, there is every prospect that the human stream will now set in upon them stronger and deeper than ever.

The Legislature, conspiring, of course, with social changes, but latterly rather in advance of them, has done all that it could to detach the labourer from local ties. He has now no connexion with the soil. He has no stake in the country, The word "cottage" has ceased to mean what it once meant—a house with a little plot of ground. The small freeholds have been bought up. Lives have been run out. Copyholds are almost extinct. Commons have been enclosed. Small holdings of every shape or kind have melted away. A few poor men here and there have stuck to their little properties or rights. By this time they are nearly all bought out, or starved out, or bullied out, or tricked out of their miserable remnants of house and land. Long did they cling to the merest twig of a tenure; but at last they were forced to relax their grasp, and down they went. Farms are fewer and larger. The gulf between the labourer and farmer increases. The labourer has no chance of rising; if he had three lives, how could he save enough to rent a thousand acres? The large farmer looks on the labourers as a mere crowd, hungry and dependent. Last of all, the parochial tie is severed. The labourer's last home is gone. He is a stranger in his own parish. It is no last resource to him. It is not bound to supply him with work, or to give him christian relief in the hour of adversity. A grim scarecrow—the union workhouse—warns him off the neighbourhood to some more hospitable region, where it may perhaps be possible to find regular employment, to live, to save, and to die in peace.

The result is obvious. Instead of an infinite number o fsmall people, some mere labourers, and some rather better, subdivided into distinct and different groups and classes, and tied to persons, places, and interests, we have now "a labouring population"—one uniform unencumbered living sea of labour. Every breakwater has been smoothed down, and now we see a great lagune before us. What follows? The storms of passion and the currents of desire will now have absolute sway on the vast unbroken surface. A breath will raise it into billows. The smallest depression of the level will change the whole into one irresistible stream. Ebb and flow will have free course. All this is, of course, exactly as it should be to the political economist. He has labour at his command without any restriction; but so has the speculator,—so also has the agitator.

Now, the memory of a labourer is not a very long one; and the warning felt by the father does not always tell on the son. So, what is there to check the agricultural labourer from renewing a fatally excessive migration to the regions of smoke and steam? We warn all parties concerned of this danger. If the present flush of prosperity should last even for five years, hundreds of thousands will flutter, moth-like, to that flame. To be sure, the price of labour will rise in the country, and fall in the town, all according to rule, and just as it ought to be. This is very fine talk, if it were only a matter of book learning. But what is actually to be done when the next crash comes? Neither statesman nor economist can answer that.—*Times.*

ABINGER AGAIN!—BRUTAL SENTENCE ON A LAD OF EIGHTEEN.—WORKING OF THE SYSTEM.—At the Huntingdon Assizes a young man (*aged eighteen*) was indicted for sending a threatening letter to a farmer. The letter was as follows:—

"TO THE FARMERS OF BLUNTISHAM, HUNTS.

"We are determined to set fire to the whole of this place if you don't set us to work, and burn you in your beds if there is not an alteration. What do you think the young men are to do if you don't set them to work? They must do something. The fact is, we cannot go any longer. We must commit robbery and everything that is contrary to your wish.

"I am, "AN ENEMY."

Now, we do not defend this custom of threatening to burn farms and houses. *It is a wicked, criminal, and* dangerous custom; it may even be, as Lord Abinger says it is, more frightful than the actual commission of incendiarism; but we do say, that the state of the poor, which drives them to the perpetration of such crimes, is far more fearful than the crimes themselves are desperate And we do not hesitate to reiterate our conviction, that something must be done, and done soon, to prevent the repetition of acts which, although vindictive and malignant, are not without an obvious cause. Lord Abinger took a judicial view of the case. He doubtless considered it superfluous to consider it in any way, except so far as regarded the demand and supply of punishment. He, therefore, with a due sense of the enormity which he was called on to discourage, sentenced this foolish lad to transportation for life! We will content ourselves with believing that the Lord Chief Baron considered this lad's crime to be so great, and so pregnant with future mischiefs, that nothing short of transportation for life could prevent its imitation. Be it so. But did it not occur to his Lordship to comment upon that rotten and diseased state of social relations of which the crime he punished was but a mere local symptom? True, Lord Abinger is a Judge—not a political lecturer; and to have entered upon these topics might have been somewhat extra-judicial. But we think that we do remember cases of Judges travelling from the mere criminal matter before them into dissertations on the origin of crime—and this, too, where there was less reason than on the occasion to which we allude. We do not think that Lord Abinger would have compromised his character as a lawyer, or his dignity as a Judge, by reading the farmers of Huntingdonshire a stern lesson on the suicidal fatuity of mustering around them a population active, willing to work, seeking work, and finding none.

But the poor wretch who went about looking for employment, and starving for the want of it, will, at the age of eighteen, be transported for life, because he yielded to the promptings of the two fellest fiends that haunt the mortal breast—hunger and despair. He will be sent to herd with the most depraved and abandoned of God's creatures—to learn a new life of hopeless and thankless toil—to learn a new language, made up of the odds and ends of ruffianism, blasphemy, and obscenity. And should he in the dreariness of a convict's existence have a moment's time to reflect or to compare, he will muse upon the laws of his country—free, happy England—which punish the frenzied language of industry seeking for its work with penalties no less severe than are visited upon the deliberate murderer of his wife, or the wholesale violators of defenceless chastity; and far less severe than a Buckinghamshire Jury would exact from the unprovoked but "respectable" slaughterer of his neighbour's sheep.—*Times.*

INCENDIARISM.—WAGES.—Sir Augustus Henniker at the Suffolk sessions, held at Ipswich, March 19th, after observing that the calendar was not heavier than usual, and that the offences were of the ordinary description, said that he felt it a duty incumbent on him to call the attention of the Grand Jury to a subject in which they must be individually interested. "Gentlemen," said he, "we cannot close our eyes to the fact that there exists, unhappily, not only in our own county, but in other districts also, a wide-spread spirit of discontent—a discontent which manifests itself in the wanton destruction of property—I allude to those frequent acts of incendiarism, which are calculated to bring discredit and disgrace upon the national character, whilst they bring ruin upon the owners of agricultural property. This, indeed, is a frightful state of things. It is the duty of all good men to unite with the constituted authorities for the suppression of these mischievous atrocities, and in order that the guilty may be brought to justice. But, gentlemen, we should not stop there. It becomes us to trace some adequate remedy. The question has been asked how it is that the rural police have not been able to prevent the commission of incendiarism—why the perpetrators are not apprehended? The answer is obvious. If you had the whole metropolitan force sent down into even one division of the country—if you were enabled to allot a constable to watch each separate homestead—I think that would not insure detection. If then the crime be so mysteriously planned, and so easily executed, as to baffle the most unceasing vigilance, it is imperatively necessary that we set ourselves to inquire into the cause of an effect which we all deplore and deprecate. In my opinion, the only efficient protection for agricultural property—the only rational hope that exists of restoring the country to a wholesome state, and of ensuring permanent tranquillity, is to obtained only by securing to the labourer constant employment, together with the payment of more liberal wages. I think you will agree with me that there is no other mode so well calculated to prevent the recurrence of those frightful evils to which I have alluded. We are bound to mete out to the offender the fullest measure of punishment; but, if we hope to preserve order and protect property, we should endeavour to take away all pretence for complaint on the part of the labourer. It is said that, as agriculturists, the soil will amply repay those who properly cultivate it. If that be true, and I do not seek to controvert the proposition, it should operate only as an additional incentive to carry out every improvement, which, while increasing the productiveness of land, must afford a more constant demand for labour, together with more liberal wages. But, independent of all pecuniary consideration, we shall have a far higher reward in the gratitude of the honest and well-disposed labourer, who returns kindness and consideration a hundred-fold to those who compassionate his condition, and seek to alleviate his suffering. To do this we must I grant, make some sacrifice; but it would be accompanied by a satisfaction which cannot but be pleasing to us as men and Christians. This is a debt of justice to the labourer—it is a debt of mercy, which is 'twice blessed—it helpeth him that gives and him that takes'."

MORE POOR LAW ATROCITIES.—There never was a measure which gave such frequent and signal proofs of an oppressive nature, as the New Poor Law. These instances are so often repeated, and are so important in themselves, that no doubt can possibly remain even in the minds of the most sceptical, relative to the real manner in which the measure works, and the influence it must exercise upon the poorer classes of society. For centuries has England prided herself upon the hospitality of her sons; and of late years she has become the wonder and admiration of the world for her philanthropic societies and humane institutions. Does the condition of some particular section of the great community seem to require amendment, forthwith an association is formed, and thousands of pounds are collected to carry out the desired object. Does some particular malady become epidemic and gain ground, the same magic spells raise up a hospital to receive those who are assailed by it. Sympathy and commisseration ever appear to run into the most absurd extremes; and the most impossible systems and plans for improving the morals and elevating the condition of the humbler classes are the result. Or else mistaken humanity turns its eyes to climes thousands of miles distant, and endeavours to convert the denizens thereof to a creed professed in many civilized countries. The religionists asks for means to export Bibles to those lands; and forthwith Exeter Hall is crowed by thousands ready to subscribe to a purpose which they doubtless deem philanthropic and sacred in the extreme. Then again there are Associations formed to protect the dumb animal, and bring to justice the ruffian who dares to ill-treat his beast of burthen. Every branch of humanity would thus appear to meet with its patrons and supporters:—all the charities and amenities of life seem to be made the objects of a philanthropic supervision. Hundreds of thousands of pounds, gratuitously given—voluntarily subscribed, are annually collected for these purposes. Yet, when one walks through the streets of this "multitudinous metropolis," and scans the dwellings of the poor in contrast with the palaces of the rich—or reads in the public prints those appalling statements of suffering poverty which appear impossible in a civilised country—or hear the dread tale of anguish, misery, and sickness from the lips of the poor themselves—he is at a loss to conceive how the greater portion of those immense sums can be expended otherwise than in vain. He must also begin to suspect that the labours of so many thousands of philanthropists are undertaken with but small effect. This leads him to a contemplation of the real condition of the poor; and what does he see? That the charity for which England is famed is but a thin and flimsy veil thrown over heaps of revolting filth—a drop of honey in a whole sea of gall? That the ingenuity of man is racked to discover upon how small a quantity of food the unfortunate pauper can exist; that the efforts of the imagination are directed to the fearful experiment of how great a proportion may be daily removed from that already feeble barrier which separates the poor man from the horrible death of actual starvation. In this land of millions of Bibles—of slavery abolition—of protection for the dumb animal—of hospitals for the sick—of humane institutions of innumerable denominations; in this land the poor are treated with the most heartless cruelty and the most abhorrent indignity. Of this assertion we are unfortunately compelled to give too many proofs weekly in our columns. But there is one now before us which seems more remarkable for the principle of refined cruelty which it developes, than any other that has lately come under our notice. At the annual meeting of the Alstonfield Incorporation, held at the workhouse, on Monday last, Sir H. Fitzherbert, Chairman of the Board of Guardians, congratulated the members upon the fact that—"The cost of the maintenance of the inmates of their workhouse had been reduced to 1s. 9d. per head a-week, without any diminution of their comforts or any alteration in the quantity or quality of their food." What must our French—what must our German friends think of us, when they read this statement translated into their newspapers? The idea of *comforts,* in connection with *one shilling and ninepence per week,* is a monstrous absurdity—an outrageous insult to the poor, who are the objects of the remark; and as to quantity and quality, what, in the name of common sense and common justice, can that pittance procure, in the shape of food, that can either be sufficient or wholesome? Were the butcher and baker, who contract for that workhouse, to steal the one his meat and the other his flour, they could not supply provender at a rate calculated to produce such an economy. The knacker's yard can alone afford meat upon terms consistent with that parsimonious weekly outlay. And then, for Sir Henry Fitzherbert to talk in solemn tones of comforts—quantity—and quality! Such language is a mockery of his fellow-creatures' sufferings—the ridicule of banter levelled against those unfortunate beings who are lingering out a miserable existence with all the horrors of protracted starvation.—*Weekly Dispatch.*

INFAMOUS TREATMENT OF AN ENGLISHMAN AND HIS FAMILY IN BETHNAL-GREEN WORKHOUSE.—We give the following just as we received it, which we should have hesitated to have done but for the endorsement of Mr. Burroughs. If the atrocities detailed in this communication are indeed true, as we fear they are, "Lynch law" must be sadly wanted in England:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR—I have been directed to transmit to you for insertion, the following copy of a letter, the original having been read on last Saturday evening at the weekly meeting of the Broad Silk Handloom Weavers' Union, held at the Crown and Anchor, Waterloo Town, Bethnal Green.

Trusting Sir, that you will give the said copy (which is a verbatim one) the desired insertion,

I remain, Sir, yours very repectfully,
W. E. BURROUGHS,
Secretary of the Broad Silk Hand-loom Weavers of Spitalfields.

William Dowling and his wife and child became inmates of Bethnal Green workhouse, on the 28th of February, 1844. My wife, Jane Dowling, was locked up in the receiving ward, and her child with her, for twenty days—the child being but twenty-three months old. At the expiration of eleven days I asked the master, Mr. Fairfield, if he would be so kind as to release her from the place of confinement, and he told me he would not so long as she was in the workhouse. I said to him, Sir, my wife is near her confinment. He bade me go to my ward. On the 9th of March I was ordered to work outside of the workhouse. I left my work and went direct to the magistrate, and stated the case, and Mr. Broughton (the Magistrate) gave orders to Mr. Roland, the officer, to go and see that the woman was released from that solitary place of confinement; and the officer wrote me a letter to that effect to give to Mr. Fairfield, the master. I went direct from the police office and gave the letter to the Porter of the Lodge of the Workhouse, and he gave it to the master. On the 10th of March I said to him, "Sir, is my wife released?" Mr. Fairfield said, "I will release *you* next week." On the 11th of March I was brought before the Guardians of the Workhouse, and the letter was read, and the Board gave orders to Mr. Fairfield the master, to lock me up on bread and water for twenty-four hours. I underwent that punishment on the 12th of March. At three o'clock in the afternoon I came out of the cell, and then I was locked up where there was five more men, in the refractory ward, until the 17th of March; and the door was unlocked for me and the others to go into the chapel to hear the word of God I went to the chapel in the Workhouse; I remained there about an hour and a half, and then the porter locked us up again for the whole of the day. On the 18th of March I went before the Board of Guardians to be discharged, and the gentlemen asked the master how I had behaved myself during the week; he said, very well. On the 19th of March I came out with my wife and child.

WM. DOWLING.
13, Wolverley-street, Bethnal Green-road.

The receiving ward is a place where people are placed until they are clothed with the Workhouse clothing; then they are sent to the regular wards: but the poor woman Dowling was kept there three weeks in a sort of solitary confinement; and if ill at night nobody could be made to hear. She indeed found it difficult to make herself heard in the day time, when she wanted a drop of water for her child. The only crime she had committed was asking the master, Mr. Fairfield, to be so good as to send her to a regular ward, where she would have some one to speak to, and where she would be able to obtain some assistance if taken ill, being within three months of her confinement.

W. E BURROUGHS.
13, Charlotte-street, Hope Town, Bethnal Green, London, March 25, 1844.

THE SUFFERINGS OF THE POOR.—An interesting and affecting case was heard a few days since, at the Queen Square Police Office. A female named Elizabeth Burton, seventy-nine years of age, was charged with begging, when it appeared, to quote the language of the Reporter, "that in the exercise of their vocation as mendicants, she and her sister were frequently apprehended, but whether in the streets of the metropolis, or within the walls of a prison, they had always been inseparable, until yesterday morning, when for the first time the prisoner was found begging alone." The Magistrate having asked her what had become of her sister, *the following was her simple and touching* answer—"O, Sir, she's lying very ill at home dying! I was really obliged to go out and beg this time to get the poor creature something. I am sure I shall never live after she is gone." Greatly to the credit of his good sense and humanity, the Magistrate, on hearing this artless statement, not only dismissed the prisoner, but gave her some money, observing that "he could not think of separating the sisters under such circumstances." We have alluded to this circumstance because it affords another striking illustration of that inherent kindliness and generosity of nature which is found not merely among the poor, but the hopelessly destitute, far oftener than your wealthy and respectable folks imagine. It is easy to talk of the recklessness and depravity of spirit which poverty engenders, by way of justifying the indifference of the rich towards the poor; but here we find—and we have read lately of many similar cases—the warmest, purest, and noblest feelings of the human heart surviving even in the midst of hopeless, squalid destitution; and this, too, at an advanced period of life, when callous selfishness, egotism, and indifference too often gain the ascendant in the breasts both of men and women, to the utter exclusion of every healthy and generous emotion.—*Sun.*

RESULTS OF COMMONS' ENCLOSURE.

A writer in the *Times* says:—I remember the man possessing a cottage and half an acre of land, with his right of common. The men, each possessing a cottage, and from one to twenty acres of land, with their right of common, and bringing up their families in comfort, who were to be depended on when required to assist the authorities, having something to lose; enclosure bills passed; commissioners appointed; expences—£3,000, £4,000, £5,000—paid; the small proprietors had their allotments, struggled and starved for a time, and at last sold their little properties. And where are their descendants now? In a ditch, in the union, or, more happily, in their graves. I remember men, boys, and girls, each in their way, playing happily on the common lands, and when the first thing a boy got was a cricket-ball, or something like it; bats, balls, and stumps were to be found in all parts of a parish, and were in constant use on spots far removed from the alehouse (a very good thing in its way, and very useful to the poor when used properly); cricket, quoits, football, and many other manly sports, were then enjoyments within reach of the poorer orders of society, and brought them in contact with the classes above them—a state of things in which each found advantage.

What are the amusements of the poor now, and where alone are they to be had? The men are reduced to four-corners, bowls, dominos, cards, and dice; and the only places in which room is to be found even for such games are the public-houses and beer-shops, and the yards thereto attached, where they are constrained to play for money to be spent, in all or in part, in beer or gin. Every open spot has been enclosed "for the *benefit of the poor.*" Bats, balls, stumps, foot-balls, quoits, &c., and the games in which they were used, are almost unknown to the boys of the present generation; for cricket, hockey, and such like amusements, no place is to be found; they are superseded by marbles, dumps, and other games, played for the purpose of winning from each other in the villages and roads, until they are given up as childish: and excitement is then sought in witnessing the matches of four-corners played by the men, and betting on the events.

By enclosures of common lands the old English games have been destroyed, and men and boys driven to foreign amusements which they would never have thought of; and, it may fairly be asserted, driven to become gamblers and drinkers. And then persons wonder that crimes till lately unknown in England *spring forth* as the fruit of such benefits conferred on the poor! Stabbing and incendiarism were unknown in England before the manly, honest, out-door amusements of the poor were destroyed.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE LATE KING OF SWEDEN.

CHARLES JOHN BERNADOTTE was born at Pau, the capital of Beard, the birth place of Henry IV., on the 26th of January, 1764. His father was a lawyer, who so much preferred his elder brother, that Charles John enlisted, and went with his regiment to Corsica, where he passed two years. When the revolution broke out he was a sergeant, and was able to save his colonel's life, threatened as an aristocrat, in the streets of Marseilles. The sergeant of the *ancient regime* soon became a colonel himself in the army of the Rhine, where he served under Custine and Kleber. He commanded, as general, a division under Jourdan at the battle of Fleurus. Here he gained much glory, but later was somewhat unsuccessful against the Archduke Charles. He commanded the division from the army of the Rhine sent to serve under Bonaparte in Italy. He bore a part in the most brilliant actions of that campaign; and was chosen by Bonaparte to convey to Paris the standards captured at Rivoli. After the peace of Campo Formia, he went to Vienna for a short time as minister of the French Republic. Here he was too zealous a Republican to please; his hoisting the tricolour on his hotel created a tumult, and he was obliged to leave.

Bernadotte then returned to Paris, and married the wealthy Mdlle. Clary, the sister-in-law of Joseph Bonaparte. After again commanding on the Rhine he was appointed war minister under the directory; but Sieyes got rid of him as too sincere a Republican. Notwithstanding his marriage with a connection of Bonaparte, he held aloof from the military revolution which made Napoleon first consul. It is well known that if the Ancients, or the Council of Five Hundred, had ordered him to arrest the intriguing Napoleon, he would have done so without hesitation. No order, however, of the sort was issued, and in the meantime the great chief of the conspiracy had obtained from him a promise that he would not interfere of his own accord—a promise which was scrupulously, though reluctantly, fulfilled. In 1800 he commanded in Brittany, at the unfortunate landing of Quiberon. In 1804 he became marshal. He commanded the French centre at Austerlitz, and was made Prince of Ponte Corvo. In 1806 he commanded in Germany a corps separate from that which vanquished at Jena, and which completed the success of the campaign over the Russians and Prussians. In 1808 he commanded at Hamburgh, and won golden opinions by his fair and able administration. He then laid the foundation of his promotion to the Sweden throne. He served the Emperor faithfully during the famous Austrian campaign, when he commanded a Saxon division of the army; but having issued a somewhat inflated bulletin after the victory of Wagram, in which he ascribed the day's success in a great degree to the skill and valour of his own troops, Napoleon took umbrage, and issued a counter-bulletin, which reflected severely on Berndaotte, who shortly after returned to Paris, and lived in comparative retirement, until his elevation to the dignity of Crown Prince of Sweden. In the German campaigns, as well as in the command which he held for a short time against the Chouans, in the west of France, he was distinguished from all his military comrades by his consideration and generosity towards the conquered enemy. From 1806 to 1809 he commanded the first *corps d' armee* in the north of Germany; and it is recorded that his personal kindness to a body of 1,500 Swedes, who had fallen as prisoners into his hands, first awakened amongst the younger officers of that nation those feelings of gratitude which led to his nomination as a candidate for the reversion of the crown of Sweden.

Of all the Imperial Generals (for the sterner Republican spirits of the army had long been removed from the scene) Bernadotte was the least inclined to yield to Napoleon that servile deference which he so strictly exacted. The blemishes of the Imperial regime, the abuse of military power, and the jealousies which had sprung up between the grandees of that transitory Court, had alarmed his caution, and, perhaps, offended his sense of justice. Suddenly, and by a personal impulse rather than by any subtle combination of policy or intrigue, his name was mentioned at the Diet of Orebro, where the deputies of Sweden were assembled to choose a successor to Charles XIII. The consent of the Prince de Ponte Corvo had already been privately implied; that of the Emperor Napoleon was, not without misgivings, extorted from him. Bernadotte said, with characteristic astuteness, "Will your Majesty make me greater than yourself, by compelling me to refuse a crown?" Napoleon replied, "You may go: our destinies must be accomplished:" and Bernadotte, renouncing the Catholic for the Protestant faith, became Prince Royal of Sweden.

From that hour Bernadotte, or as he was thenceforward styled, Charles John, Crown Prince of Sweden, turned with no divided affection to his adopted country. The first acts of his government were to refuse to recruit the French fleet at Brest with Swedish sailors, and to struggle against the oppressive exigencies of the continental system. In 1812 a secret alliance was formed between Sweden and Russia; and in the following year the Crown Prince assumed the command of the combined forces of Northern Germany against the French Empire. He defeated Ney at Gros Beeren, and took part in the battle of Leipsic. He entered Paris with the allies in 1814, and in 1818 ascended the throne of Sweden and Norway.

Opinions differ, of course, according to party predelictions as to the character of the deceased King. According to Tory writers, "He showed himself worthy of the confidence of Europe by his undeviating adherence to those principles of order, justice, and forbearance by which the maintenance of the general peace has been happily secured; and by his frank and judicious compliance with the obligations imposed upon a Sovereign by the free constitutions both of Sweden and of Norway he earned the unbounded veneration of those nations. The population of Sweden has been largely increased. The commerce and the manufactures of the country have been doubled—agriculture improved—instruction diffused—the finances raised from a state of great embarrassment to complete prosperity—the national debt almost paid off—a civil and a penal code proposed for promulgation—the great canals which unite the ocean with the Baltic have been completed—and, lastly, the secular hostility of the Swedish and Norwegian nations has given way to mutual confidence, cemented by kindred institutions, and the enlightened government of the same sceptre."

On the other hand, writers of the opposite school, tell us, that "In his domestic policy, especially of later years, Charles John has closely resembled his compatriot, Louis Phillippe. Both, after having founded their dynasties on the consecration of popular rights, took fright at the development of those *rights, and have struggled, with much inconsistency* and unfairness, to curtail and crush them."

Bernadotte had completed his 80th year on the very day on which he was seized with his fatal illness. We cannot better close this sketch than by the following quotation from a writer in the *Morning Chronicle,* expressing as it does exactly, an estimate of the career, and character of the deceased:—"On the whole, there is no great crime laid to Bernadotte's charge, and no great virtue attributable to him. He was a fortunate adventurer, far above mediocrity, but far below genius, both as a soldier and as a politician; and the same qualified approbation is due to his memory both as a Sovereign and as a man."

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1844.

OBSTRUCTIVE CHARTISM.

ONE of the "monster" complaints preferred against Chartism is the "obstructive policy" to which its supporters have found it their duty to resort, upon all occasions, where a different course would have had the effect of lessening its influence. It was well not the name, but the principles of Chartism, to which its middle-class professors really objected." We may, without any false reasoning, apply the same argument to those who charge upon us the sin of "obstruction;" and say that it is not to our policy, but to our principles, that they demur. Had the Chartists confined their "obstructive" policy exclu- observed by Dr. Wade, at Birmingham, that "it was sively to Tory opposition, how loud would have been Whig plaudits in commendation of their noble and patriotic perseverance! Or had they backed the chief "obstructer," Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, who literally waged war upon the principle of obstruction, a war,—though futile and foolish,—to which the support of some, and the sympathy of more had been profusely pledged—their *obstruction, running in the* Whig channel, would have been in its legitimate course; and the "obstructive" policy in such case pursued by the Chartists would have been the pet warfare of all admiring Liberals. Had the Chartists confined their obstruction to the Feudalists' agitation, "obstruction" would have been a noble policy; but when they applied it to the equally offensive and destructive agitation of the League, it was then an impolitic a factious, and unfair obstruction. Had they used it to resist the Income Tax, it would have been successful, and would have been applauded; but when they used it to confirm the principle of direct taxation, it was senseless and factious "obstruction." When used by Mr. DANIEL O'CONNELL in support of his own banking scheme against the banking scheme of Lord MONTEAGLE, the Whig Chancellor of the Exchequer "obstruction," was hailed as a triumphant principle,—because the policy had succeeded, although no good was accomplished.

As our object is, not only to place our adversary in the wrong, but to prove ourselves right, we shall here enter into the cause which first led to the use of the "obstructive Policy." The League meetings are still fresh in the recollection of the working classes. An attempt was made in 1840, to hatch the principle of Free Trade in quiet; and when the question had been matured by the supposed sanction of in-door meetings, and when the principle of Free Trade had been proclaimed throughout the press of Europe to have been the ascendant star in the political firmament, it was to have been introduced, in all the brilliancy of a shining constellation, to its out-door worshippers. This policy was concocted and acted upon throughout the whole of the manufacturing districts. Meetings, proclaimed as public meetings, were convened, and interested partisans usurped the chair at those meetings, without the sanction of the assembly. Acting the dishonest part of partial judges, the chairmen so appointed, in the first instance, tolerated discussion, and sanctioned amendments being proposed to the Free Trade resolutions. When it was discovered that those chairmen used their power unjustly, awarding a triumph to some few "kid skin gloves," and "unblistered fingers" over thousands of "blistered hands"; and when those supposed triumphs were paraded through the world by the Liberal press, as the triumphs of Free Trade over Chartism, then, but not till then, did the Chartists resort to that policy for discovering the truth which their enemies, the real offenders, have audaciously denominated "obstruction."

The sincere advocates of Chartism began to despond. They mourned over the labour that they had lost in procuring the ascendancy of a principle over a question. They found the press of America, of France, and of Ireland, taking its tone from the "Heralds" of Free Trade, and joining in denunciation of the "obstructive" policy. Then, but not till then, did the jealous Chartists decide upon the policy not of "obstruction" but of discussion. Then did they appoint impartial Judges to decide between the contending parties: and from that moment the press was compelled to open its battery *against the defenders* of Chartism; and while it professed to expose its weakness, it was compelled to confess its superiority and strength. From the commencement of this policy ludicriously enough denominated the "obstructive" policy, is to be dated the ascendancy of Chartism over all other principles. Thus foiled in-doors, before the star of Free Trade was of sufficient magnitude to shine under the broad blue canopy, the League resolved upon trying physical force, as an expedient to ensure ascendancy. Hence the projected massacre of the Chartists by hired ruffians in Stevenson's-square, when the assassins told them "TO BE PREPARED TO MEET THEIR GOD." Hence the Hall of Science butchery, and the contemplated assassination of FEARGUS O'CONNOR for the reward of £5. The defensive policy of the Chartists upon those occasions being successful, *the real obstructors* were driven to the alternative of holding ticket meetings: and from that hour to the present the Free Traders having failed in their endeavours to make their crotchet an extinguisher for Chartist principles; have abused, insulted, and maltreated, every honest hardworking man, who, though armed with a ticket of admission, has dared to court discussion, or even ask a question, no matter however minutely connected with the proposition the meeting was called to discuss. And now forsooth the Chartists, who have ever invited discussion, and who have ever listened with attention and patience to hired disturbers who have been sent to *their* meetings to cause confusion, are denominated the "*obstructive* Chartists"!

When O'GORMAN MAHON boldly demanded the right to defend himself against Mr. O'CONNELL's calumnies, that gentlemen blew out the lights, dissolved the meeting, and cleared the room, declaring that "it was his, as he paid the rent of it." When the young American recently rose in the Conciliation Hall to discover whether or not his countrymen had paid their contributions for the substance or the shadow of Irish freedom, his American eloquence was extinguished, by the Liberator declaring, "we can't hear you, Sir!" When SHARMAN CRAWFORD presented himself at the Corn Exchange, to defend himself against the slander of Mr. O'CONNELL, "CRAWFORD's white waistcoat, with the Regent-street cut," was offered as confirmation of all the Liberator had advanced! When Chartism was declared triumphant at Birmingham, at the Sturge Conference, STURGE, old RITCHIE, and LAWRENCE HEYWORTH declared that that majority consisted of "obstructives," and that the poor minority of packed middlemen constituted the real majority of the Conference.

Before we enter more minutely into the question of "obstructive" Chartism let us just remind our revilers of whom Mr. STURGE, Mr. DANIEL O'CONNELL, and Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD are the leading triumvirate, of the policy proposed by themselves. Mr. CRAWFORD as the mouthpiece of the association of the "hopping" Liberals, proposed to commence his sessional labours upon the very principle of "obstruction!" declaring that twenty members acting in concert could "obstruct" the whole proceedings of the "House," and compel the remaining 638 to surrender to this small band. The Sturge and O'Connell party agreed in approval of this "obstructive" policy! but then the obstruction was to be used for their own party purposes. The Chartists did not "obstruct" the obstructers. Mr. DUNCOMBE voted with the obstructers; and yet were the Chartists and Mr. DUNCOMBE insolently styled the obstructers." Chartism does not profess sympathy, kindred, or alliance with Whiggery, anymore than with Toryism. Chartism is as a noun-substantive, and can stand alone. Whiggery is a noun-adjective and requires some other word to give it signification; such as lying Whiggery, tricking Whiggery, rascally Whiggery: and therefore Chartism cannot stand justly chargeable with any heinous offence for refusing to be that word which would give substantial signification to the term Whiggery.

When it suits the purpose of the O'CONNELL Liberals, the STURGE Liberals, the *Chronicle* Liberals, and the WILLIAM TAIT Liberals, to arraign the Chartists upon the charge of "obstruction" it becomes our duty to put in a plea upon behalf of those whose defence we have ever cheerfully undertaken, and in establishing whose innocence we have invariably succeeded. What, then, let us ask, is

OBSTRUCTIVE CHARTISM?

It has prepared the way for all Reform, weakening the opposition of all class and sectional monopolists. It is the moving power, though the unacknowledged propeller, of even the cautious PEEL. It is the hobgoblin with which the innovator affrights the refractory Landlord, the reluctant Churchman, and the "jumping" Free Trader. It enables the Prime Minister to say to each, "take what I offer, or Chartism will take all you have." It is the reconciler of changes which would otherwise be termed innovations. It is the shadow of coming events. It is the precursor of the MIND's power; the model from which Governments, suitable to existing circumstances, must be henceforth cast. Who now thinks of resisting innovations upon property, whether held on temporal or spiritual lease? Chartism seeks to unbind the body from the chains of capital; and to untrammel the MIND from the galling fetters of sectarianism. It breaks the fall of corruption's trembling ruins, and smiles upon the "wreck of old opinions." It confines the battle of party within the narrow sphere of sectional squabble. It teaches all classes their respective rights; how they must maintain them; and what they must surrender of other men's to hold their own. It tells the Landlord that he can no longer swim with the millstone of State Church around his neck; while it tells the State Church that henceforth she must fight her battles alone. It has severed the elements of faction, and made them an easy prey to the united wisdom of the movement party. It has invaded no right, but has pointed out the manner in which its several rights have been invaded by other classes and sections, whose motto formerly was, "Let us stand or fall together"; but whose motto now is, *Sauve qui pu*—"Save who can." Each section has now more than enough to do upon its own account; and hence the Irish Protestant landlords, who, while there was plunder enough for all, hugged the Church as a portion of their auxiliary force, now say: "If one of the old constitutional bastions must tumble, let it be the Church first; and leave me time to correct some of my own abuses, in the hope that my power may survive the general crash." The Irish Church is therefore doomed by Chartism, and not by Repealism; and her fall will furnish a precedent for her Saxon sister's demolition! Chartism is as the invisible girl; directing, though not admitted in sight. It is a propelling power and an obstructive force. It is forcing measures from men to sustain them in power which but for a love of office they would oppose to the death. If it is "obstructive," it but obstructs the commission of evil, which, when moulded into law, it would be called upon to destroy. It never stands in the way of good, come from whence, from whom, or from where it may! It never shrinks from opposing evil, come in what form it may. It allows others to do, and assists them in doing those things which if in power, it would do itself; while its motto is, never to tolerate in others what its own principle does not recognize as justice. It is not the talisman of kings, of priests, of peers, of classes, or of sections. It is faction's scourge and the nation's hope. It is a whole, an indivisible thing, and cannot be subdivided into sections of the one great whole. It cannot as Toryism, be divided into old Toryism and Conservatism: or like Whiggery, into 1688 Whiggery and 1832 Whiggery; into "Glorious Revolution" Whiggery, based upon the blood of our ancestors, and Reform Whiggery built upon the ruin of cities and the expatriation and murder of its dupes! Neither, like the "Bill of Rights" of "Completeism," does it recognise the theory of the British Constitution as its title to rule and reign!

Where it opposes changes to which it professes itself favourable, it does so because the advantages cannot be equalized under existing circumstances consequent upon the present system. Where it cooperates it is hearty and unflinching. Where it "obstructs" it is un-compromising, persevering, and always consistent. It seeks no ascendancy to which it is not entitled. It exercises no control save were neutrality would lead to an acquiescence in its own inferiority, and to the admission of some superior force.

Chartism is a principle which cannot be made subservient to the purposes of faction. It is a new Sun promising to rise upon this new world of invention and improvement, whose rays faction cannot compel to shine partially. All must be allowed to bask in its warmth. It is not confined to Irish Repealism, to Scotch Free Churchism, to Welch Rebeccaism, or to English Free Tradeism. It is the MIND's spirit, from which must spring the government of thought, deliberation, and reason, before which the rule of class, of creed, and of sections must expire. *It is that, in the hope of realising which, brave men live peaceably; in the hope of crushing which, cowards speak valiently;* and rather than surrender which, the English working classes would cheerfully die upon the scaffold or in the field. Chartism is the good man's hope, the bad man's dread. Hence it is loved by the good man and hated by the bad man.

THE STOMACH PUMP.

IN the good old times, when Government was the one great and all-absorbing tyrant, there was but little difficulty in extracting the heaviest amount of taxation from a well-fed, a well-housed, and a well-clad people. Every wholesale and retail shop was then a house of call for the tax-gatherer; but as the new competitive Government—Machinery—achieved toleration, equality, and at last ascendancy, a large per centage of the houses of call have become closed against the Government agents; and our rulers, to keep the thing together during their time, are now compelled to apply the stomach pump to extract taxation from the gorged capitalist. What objection can we have to this great improvement in the science of Government? Surely, when wood and iron has become a substitute for flesh and blood, it is right that Government should draw its resources from wood and iron! But, then, another question arises, and one of great importance. It is admitted that you cannot draw blood from a turnip; and we doubt not that our modern Government of centralization will find it equally difficult to draw taxes from wood and iron.

The Malthusians, who have proclaimed this unnatural ascendancy, appear to have forgotten that *unrepresented* flesh and blood was pliable as clay in the potter's hands, and capable of being moulded into any shape best suited to his will; while *represented* wood and iron "are made of sterner stuff," and not so easily dealt with. The substitution of direct for indirect taxation bespeaks the people's poverty, and not their rulers' justice. But the transition having taken place, and the enfranchised being now liable to the domiciliary visits of the tax-collector, our rulers will have to transfer their accounts from the abodes of the millions to the counting-houses of their oppressors. Symptoms, strong symptoms, of those difficulties which will be hereafter multiplied as obstacles in the way of centralization, are presenting themselves. The collector calls at the house of ASHBURTON, BARING, and Company, the great American merchants, for their quota to aid in the preservation of national faith; and the return from perhaps the largest mercantile house in the world, is NIL. The collectors call at the house of FIELDEN Brothers, probably the largest wood and iron manufactory in the country; and there likewise the return is NIL. These two concerns are not only represented by their capital—but the head of one sits in the Upper House, and the head of the other; in the Lower House; and if inspirited by their example, their order should kick against the stomach pump, what, then, we should like to know, will be the position of the dependants upon *such* "national faith!" a faith which the position of their order has enabled the Chancellor of the Exchequer to violate by one fourteenth of its present, and one seventh of its future engagements.

Those who tamely looked on while power was being transferred from flesh and blood to wood and iron never dreamed that the latter would one day assume the hard-hearted supremacy of the law. The bold attempt of Sir ROBERT PEEL to draw his resources from Income and Property has, in the *outset,* been transcendantly successful. The hope that the War Tax would last but for three years induced many to acquire a fictitious standing in the commercial world: and therefore thousands whose after credit was mainly to depend upon three years' advertisement of their stability, had no objection to acquire confidence by this national puff. Although, however, the torments of purgatory may have been borne with equanimity and fortitude, in the hope of a happy future the present "heaven-born Minister" will find it difficult to reconcile his votaries to that eternity of blistering which he has in store for them. The present healthful appearance of our national resources is deceitful, illusory, and fictitious. The amount produced by the Income Tax we declare to be mainly owing to the extensive use made of the Governmental puff. But then we hail it; because to it we look for the realization of our fondest hope—the realization of the real value of the flesh and blood of this country acknowledged through its enfranchisement.

How often have we declared that *while labour* the source of all wealth, is outlawed, it is impossible for a union of all other classes to represent the interests of the country. Hence we find the landlord pulling at the fund lord and the Church; the fund-lord pulling at the merchant, and the owners of Property and Income; the Church pulling at the Throne and the *pap of charity; while Puseyism is* nibbling at both; the special pleader pulling at the practising barrister; the Lord Chancellor pulling at the Attorney; the Bishops pulling at the inferior Clergy; and the inferior Clergy pulling at the sympathy of their flocks; the Free Traders pulling at the landlords and their own slaves; *the landlords pulling at the tenants; the tenants* pulling at their labourers; and the labourers pulling from the Poor Law Commissioners, instead of from the shopkeepers.

Here then is the chaos of class legislation. Here is the higgle-de-piggledy in which the Exclusives have placed their several orders; while the labourer, who has hitherto borne the whole brunt of battle, now laughs at the blows that the several factions are administering to each other, conscious that out of their ruin his prosperity must spring. Aye, and if granted in time, out of the labourers' prosperity that of all other classes must flow. Out of chaos will ultimately come shape and form; out of misrule the protection of good government; and out of the horrors of class legislation the blessings of the People's Charter.

COPPER BALLOONS—A new and curious experiment is to be made in aerostation. A balloon made of sheet copper is to be seen in the Impasse du Maine, No. 10, near the Versailles railroad station (left bank), and an ascent is to be soon attempted It is supposed that if it should be successful, a step will have been gained by the use of metal for balloons towards the application of the steam-engine to aerial navigation.—*Galignani.*

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Friday, March 22.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Three-and-a-half per Cents., and other Financial Bills, and also to the Gaming Transactions Indemnity of Witnesses Bill.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied by the presentation of petitions.

Monday, March 25.

Lord Brougham said he held in his hand a petition, to which he earnestly begged their Lordships' attention, as it was one of considerable importance; it was a petition from a colliery in Lanarkshire, complaining of the Act that passed two years ago (the Mines and Collieries Act), stating that it had flung a number of women out of employment, who had no other means of subsistence. They prayed their Lordships to allow females to work in mines and collieries under certain restrictions. He regretted to see that a cheap mode of legislating with the interests of others had taken possession of the Legislature—(hear). He denounced this interference in the cause of humanity,—disregarding whose interests might be affected—and he believed that the interests of those whom it was intended to protect would be injured—as hypocritical and short-sighted. *That the working people were worked too hard, and fed too lightly, God knew*; he was the last man to deny this, but he very much feared that this was the lot of humanity and the state of civilisation; but he would not call them oppressed beings, nor would he ever do so, unless some doctrine, of which he had never before heard, expounded to him how much could be amended in their lot by human means and human laws, considering, as he did, that they were under the guidance of a mysterious dispensation of Providence. Some persons thought that those principles might be carried too far; others might go further and wish they should be extended. He thought, at all events, that we ought to be cautious how we interfered with the dispensations of Providence, and the imperfections of human nature. No doubt the sufferings of the working classes were greatly to be deplored—to be regretted; but they must be submitted to. This was the law to which humanity was liable. It was the lot of all men ever since the primitive curse. "Thy bread thou shalt earn by the sweat of thy brow." Their Lordships would not forget that there were no ten hours' bills in France, nor in Switzerland, where manufactures were making a great progress.

A Peer.—Nor in America.

Lord Brougham.—Nor in America (as he was reminded by his Noble Friend,) where the raw material, too, was at hand, and where protection might be supposed to be more needed; but no such thing as a Ten Hours' Bill, existed there. If the legislature were to interfere with one class of labourers, it must interfere with all—(hear, hear). For his own part he would rather have a bill to fix the maximum of work. But it was bad in principle, and for this reason he never would support it. Those men who said that Parliament could legislate so as to give twelve hours' wages for ten hours' work did not know what they were talking about. Let them depart from Parliament—(hear, hear.) They know nothing whatever of the subject any more than what was passing in another planet—(hear, hear, hear). He knew one person who entertained such notions, for whom, indeed, he had the highest respect. But persons of that respectable class, who acted from conscientious motives, when they acted in so fantastic a manner, did more mischief than the hypocrites themselves. He had received the drafts of two Bills respecting the miserable condition to which many young women were subjected, who earned a living—or rather who were half starved—by their needles, which he had declined to lay before the House, because of the reasons against such a principle being made the subject of legislation which he entertained. The drafts of the Bills went to the regulation of wages. The catalogue of sufferings to which those poor women were liable had been laid before him—they were subject to dyspepsia, to diseases of the lungs, and frequently died at a premature age. If such Bills as these were to pass, the legislature would become a public nuisance instead of a national benefit. It was the lot of human nature to suffer. This was the law of our existence. We might repine at it, but we are unable to remedy it. He was against such interference, as calculated to produce nothing but misery to workmen and masters—especially to the workmen; and it was his business to do his best to prevent such grievous error, which in those who governed would be a crime. Their lordships being a body eminently Conservative, from their reluctance to enter upon wild and hazardous speculations, it was more important sound views should be maintained and kept up, and applied in practice among them.

The Marquis of Normanby begged their Lordships and the country not to be led away by the powerful and eloquent speech of his Noble and Learned Friend, for he (Lord Normanby) had received from various parts of the country the testimony of numbers of persons to the good effect of the Act, which was passed two sessions ago. It would be most unwise to disturb it.

The Bishop of Exeter moved for copies of all communications to the Poor Law Commissioners relative to the death of Mary Miller, who died by her own hands in Penzance Union.

After some discussion the motion was withdrawn, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Friday, March 22.

THE FACTORIES' BILL.

The House having resolved itself into Committee on the Factories Bill,

Mr. T. Egerton moved to exclude silk factories from the operation of the measure.

Sir J. Graham resisted this suggestion, proposing, however, some modifications with respect to children employed in the silk trade.

Mr. Labouchere supported Sir James Graham's view.

After some further conversation, Mr. Strutt recommended it to Mr. Egerton to withdraw his motion, which the latter consented to do, considering that his purpose would be substantially answered by the modifications which Sir J. Graham had announced.

Lord Ashley rose to propose his amendment. He began by adverting to some observations which had just before been made by Mr. Vernon Smith, who, admitting the plea of protecting young children, had objected to the new principle of restricting the labour of adults, whether males or females, seeing that they were competent to judge and act for themselves. This Lord Ashley combatted, by adducing the evidence of Mr. Horner, who shewed that in fact adult females were not free agents; that they frequently worked fifteen hours a day; and that the social and moral condition of the adult population could only be ameliorated by affording them more time for improvement. He had brought the question before the House on the broad principles of justice and humanity. Every previous restriction of the hours of labour had been preceded by predictions of the evil consequences which would result, and all had been falsified by the results. He argued, from the reports of the inspectors, that it would be vastly better for the moral and social improvement of the people to have more rest with less wages, than to maintain the present system of excessive labour. He believed, however, that a fall of wages would be no necessary consequence from a reduction of the working hours. But even admitting that consequence, he dwelt upon the economical advantages to a poor family from the cooking, washing, and other domestic work, which might be done by the woman on the ten hours' plan; and argued that these savings would more than compensate any addition which the twelve hours of factory labour might produce. He entreated the Government and the House to recollect that the question had been growing up during twelve years to its present magnitude, and warned them against the peril of disappointing the long-cherished hopes of the operatives, and of lowering their own character, by rescinding the conclusion to which the House had already come. If they did succeed in rescinding it, they would not thereby crush the question, but would have to surrender it when it had lost all its grace, and not a little of its remedial power. His amendment, as printed, set forth that his intentions were to move in clause eight, that the word "ten" be substituted for the word "twelve;" and, in the event of this amendment being carried, to add a proviso, to the effect that the restriction of the hours of labour to ten in the day shall only take effect on the 1st of October, 1846; and that from the 1st of October next until the 1st of October, 1846, the hours of labour for females and young persons shall be eleven.

Sir William Clay thought that the evils Lord Ashley depicted, and the remedies he proposed, took opposite directions—the one would only aggravate the other. He urged that our manufacturers, running an intense competition in foreign markets, would either be gradually driven from our soil, or profits must be cut still lower down; in either case, the whole weight of this great error in legislation would fall on the very operatives whom we were professing to serve. At the same time he praised Lord Ashley for the purity of his motives, and exhorted him to turn his active benevolence to other branches of industry more requiring his care.

Mr. Monckton Milnes thought that the yielding of Sir James Graham, with the Factory Bill of last year was just as undignified as his perseverance on the present occasion. The Government were taking advantage of a chance contingency, in order to try if they could reverse the solemn decision of the House. We had contracted enormous national guilt by the length to which we had suffered the factory system to proceed, training up thousands, if not millions, in a state of brutish degradation. The delegates of the operatives of Lancashire and Yorkshire had issued an address, in which they stated that they had deliberately reviewed the whole of Lord Ashley's speech, paragraph by paragraph, and they affirmed, from their own experience, that every statement he had made was correct. Let them beware of disappointing the hopes which the majority of Monday night had excited, nor drive Lord Ashley to some great exremity in prosecuting the question.

Mr. Vernon Smith was in favour of the restriction of ten hours, for the sake of children and females. He remembered, in the debate of 1833, a gentleman with whom he did not much agree in politics, but who at the same time he considered a person of considerable talent and humour—he meant Mr. Cobbett—he remembered that gentleman saying—"that he had heard that the greatness of this country depended upon its navy; that at other times it depended upon the learned professions; and at other times upon its great statesmen; but he never till that moment heard that it depended upon the over-working of little girls in factories"—(laughter and cheers). He blamed the Government for calling on Parliament now to revoke a division taken considerately, and upon an adjourned debate.

Mr. Cardwell, declaring his object to be the welfare of the operative classes, condemned the error of treating this question as one of humanity alone, unconnected with commerce. Commercial considerations affected the prosperity of the operatives too largely to be excluded from such a discussion. He believed that the reduction of a sixth in the time would occasion the reduction of a fourth in the wages. He had heard innumerable complaints of short wages; and he knew that misery had always accompanied short hours. Every derangement of the labour market led to farther improvements in machinery; and all these improvements extended the employment of infant labour, and diminished that of adults. Look to Belgium; it had our machinery, but wanted our capital: but put restrictions enough on the employment of English capital, and it would soon follow the machinery. Could we disregard the competition of foreign countries? Let us beware, by legislating on short-sighted principles of humanity, of "sowing the wind and reaping the whirlwind." He believed the worst enemies of the operatives to be those who, with mistaken motives of humanity, were attempting to disturb the natural distribution of labour.

Mr. Brotherton supported the restriction to ten hours, which time, he said, was long enough for man, woman, or child to work. He wished to see a uniform measure of ten hours for labourers of all ages.

Lord John Manners described the comfortable state of some of the factory districts in which he had made a tour. He declared himself favourable to Lord Ashley's proposal; and professed to treat with "something like contempt" the notion that the commercial prosperity of England depended upon a couple of hours.

Mr. Ward remarked that it was admitted on all sides that there was a universal pressure on the population—that hand and body were overworked—that even children were forced to labour too early and too long. He admitted that, morally and socially, ten hours' labour was better than twelve; he would not submit to be taunted with a deficiency in humanity, in his consideration for such a state of things. But could they, *by an Act of Parliament, overrule such a state of things?* He deeply regretted the countenance which had been given by the leaders of the Whig party to the fallacious expectations which this vote on the ten hours' question was calculated to excite. We had to deal with an export trade of forty millions; and, without considering the variety of manufacturing productions involved, they were called, on mere principles of humanity, to strike off seven weeks from the annual amount of the labour of every individual employed. It had been said that the reduction in wages would not be great; but the first reduction was nothing; for this bill was to be only the first step in a great career of innovation. Under such legislation, no capital would be invested in new mills to supply the decrease in the quantity of your produce from the old ones; and then foreigners would step in and deprive you of your markets. The connection between the reduction of profit and the fall of wages which would ensue, could be almost mathematically traced; and therefore he was sorry to see that some of the leading organs of the press advocated principles which were calculated to disturb all ideas of the relation of capital and labour in this country. Compared with the manufacturing operatives, the condition of the agricultural population in the Midland counties was deplorable; and when they sought to ameliorate the condition of the factory labourers, could they do anything for the Sheffield grinders? He thought they could—by the repeal of the Corn Law; and he alluded to it, to show that he was not insensible to considerations of humanity, or the real interests of his constituents.

Sir R. H. Inglis remarked on the anomalous condition of the Government—they had proposed a bill which was regarded as right by nearly all the opposition, and as wrong by all their usual supporters. Would it be right, consistent, or even decent, to reverse a solemn decision of the House, and thus dash the expectations which had been raised? No matter whether it were Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, or Lord Ashley, who were hereafter to be leader of the House, the question could not be defeated.

Mr. C. Bulwer said, that as ministers were seeking to make nonsense of the bill by negativing, on the 8th clause, the construction which the House had already given to the 1st, they ought to have begun the debate by stating their reasons for that reversal. But the House, up to that moment, knew nothing about those reasons; and the only important speech in favour of the Government had been that of Mr. Cardwell. He (M. B.) acknowledged that they wished to depart from the ordinary principles of legislation in such matters. But he said that a new state of things called for new principles of legislation; and the adoption of those new principles of legislation he was prepared to defend upon that occasion. One hundred years ago the unskilled labourers of this country were scattered over the land without any means of communicating with each other; but they were under the guidance of persons whose authority was sanctioned by hereditary power, and, let him add, by hereditary attachment—(hear, hear). But what was the present state of things? They had, during the last fifty years, got millions of men collected together for the first time within small spaces—millions not of skilled artisans, but of persons engaged in one single branch of industry, which they followed until they could work no longer. The labourers pressed upon each other with the competition natural in the case of unskilled labour under such circumstances. They were beaten down in their wages by that competition, while the law formally prevented their combining for the protection of their interests. Let him ask them whether they looked with satisfaction upon that immense mass of unskilled labourers now collected together in their great manufacturing towns? He would not indulge in any extravagant attempts to depict in the darkest colours the condition of the factory labourers. He was sure that among the master manufacturers there were a great many individuals—(hear, hear)—who did all that lay in their power to ameliorate the condition of the operatives in their employment, and who in doing so exhibited the utmost benevolence and intelligence—(hear, hear). But the condition of these operatives was still very far from satisfactory. He compared the mortality of the great towns with that of the agricultural districts, and inferred that where the health of the parents was so injuriously affected, the race of their offspring must degenerate. The temperature in which they worked was the temperature of India. The women and the children in the factories did the work of men, while the men remained at home doing the household duties. He would ask the proprietors of England what they thought would become of their property and of the tranquillity of the country if they allowed the present state of things to continue?—(loud cheers). Let them not disregard the opportunity thus placed in their hands of alleviating a mighty evil. It had been said that if they prevented women and children from working more than ten hours a day, the result would be that men also would be prevented from working a longer period. Now even if that were the case, he saw no very great harm that would be likely to ensue either to them or the country. His belief was that the effect of the Noble Lord's proposition would reduce all labour to ten hours. According to the factory reports of Mr. Horner, it appeared that men between twenty and thirty years of age were employed at eight or nine shillings, at the same mill where girls of eighteen years of age were engaged at eleven or twelve shillings. The effect of the Noble Lord's proposition would be to bring into employment the adult labour now unemployed. He admitted that the bill generally would have the operation which had drawn upon him and those who supported him the taunt of proposing a ten hours bill in fact. The Right Hon. Baronet at the head of the Government had mentioned a great many other trades, and had asked what, if interference should be sanctioned with regard to factories, would be done in the case of the button-makers, the potters, and *domestic servants?* He answered that he would apply the principle to all, and would only cease from interference at the point where he was stopped by the possibility of the inconvenience which it would occasion—(ironical cheers from the opposition). His friends, he perceived, were laughing at him; but would they have him state the proposition *in converso* and propose to go farther than he could? He would interfere just so far as his interference would do more good than harm. Why, his opponents were in harmony with him on this point, for they proposed a limit of twelve hours in factories—(cheers). With regard to the instances given by the Right Hon. Baronet at the head of the Government respecting the screw-makers and the earthenware workers, he was not sufficiently acquainted with those particular trades to pledge himself as to the course which he would pursue in reference to them; but he knew of no reason why he should not legislate for them in the same way as for those employed in factories. The Right Hon. Baronet at the head of the Government said "this is your great export trade—millions depend on it for subsistence—the greatness of the country is involved in it—and you will ruin this trade by increasing prices." What increase? Surely those who apprehend these dangers must have shadowed forth some probable amount. They said that the reduction from sixty-nine to sixty hours would diminish about one-seventh of the whole labouring power employed in factories. That, in his (Mr. C. Buller's) opinion, was open to controversy; he could not think that the last two hours could be as valuable as had been represented. He would mention to them a simple remedy by which they could prevent those results which they anticipated from agreeing to the amendment of the Noble Lord, and that was the abolition of the tax upon raw cotton. Surely there were no Anti-Leaguers to dread on this subject. Suppose that the House rescinded the vote that they had already come to on this subject, the public would know how it was effected. They would know and would see who had changed sides, who had changed their votes. They would also know who had stayed away upon this division (hear). The public would know very well where to apply the whip—they would clearly understand how the opinion of Monday night had been re-considered. They, who would sacrifice every other consideration in their wish and determination to maintain this law, how would they deal with the masses of the people of England, from whose lips they were about to dash the cup of hope which they had just offered them? The intelligent classes—the great majority of the people, believed that humanity and good policy went together. How, then, would Hon. Members reconcile their conduct and their opinions with their empty wishes to benefit the people? It remained now to be seen what the House would do on this question. The government had taken a most unusual course—a course, whether right or wrong, which was always a very dangerous and impolitic one in this House—(hear, hear). It might give rise to feelings which should never be excited, and which would long outlive the decision to which they would come. He was prepared to give her Majesty's Government full credit that they were acting under the most honest convictions; but they who had voted for the Noble Lord's amendment the other night, would they be less bold now than they were then? Were they less confident in the course they ought to pursue? Would they shrink now from their duty? Men of all parties and all interests were mixed up in this great public cause. Would they say that the feeling still animated them now which had actuated them in their votes on the former night? Would their absence from, or presence in this House to-night, make any change in the principle that had been already carried? Let them boldly persevere in the same course they had already taken, and confirm that principle which the House of Commons did itself the honour to adopt on the former occasion—(hear, hear).

Lord F. Egerton said a few words.

An adjournment was then moved, amid loud cries for a division; but the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. T. Duncombe wished to know whether it was the intention of the Government to divide on the question of adjournment, or whether upon a subject so important as this the House was to divide without any expression of opinion from the Government—(hear, hear). He thought the country had a right to expect some explanation from the Government of the vote the House was now called on to give, contrary to the vote given the other evening. What his Hon. Friend the Member for Liskeard had said was perfectly true—that the Government were sanguine that evening in their hope of defeating the Noble Lord, and substituting twelve hours for the ten, which had been agreed to on a former occasion. He could only say he believed the people of this country were prepared for any injustice and inconsistency on the part of that House and the Government—(Loud cries of "Oh, oh.") He did think that, when the House was called upon to commit one of the grossest inconsistencies of which it had been guilty for many years, some explanation ought to be afforded by her Majesty's Ministers of the reasons which induced them to call on the House to adopt such a course. If their vote to-night was adverse to that of Monday, great consternation and dissatisfaction would be excited among the working classes throughout the country, and especially in the manufacturing districts. The Hon. Member for Sheffield (Mr. Ward) had said that he would not fear to go among his constituents, and rest the retention of his seat in that House upon the vote he was about to give this evening; but did the Hon. Gentleman know, and would not the operatives of Sheffield be fully sensible, that that boast was an insult and mockery of them? Would the Hon. Member peril his seat upon his vote to-night if those operatives had the power of voting for or against him?—(hear, hear). He would venture to say that if the operatives of Sheffield were the parties who returned the Hon. Gentleman to Parliament, his seat would be placed in most imminent peril in consequence of the vote he intended to give on this question. Two years ago he (Mr. T. Duncombe) presented a petition to that House signed by about 3,000,000 of the operative classes of this country; and a paragraph in that petition set forth that the petitioners complained that the hours of labour, especially in the case of the manufacturing classes, were protracted beyond human endurance. The greater number of the persons who signed that petition did not possess the franchise; and he (Mr. Duncombe) requested the House to allow them to appear at the bar, and prove the allegations which it contained. The House refused to consent to such a course, and some Honourable Gentlemen turned round upon him and said, "Bring forward a substantive motion as to any of the grievances of which the people complain, and we will give it our best attention." The Noble Lord the Member for Dorsetshire (Lord Ashley) had now brought forward one of those grievances; that House had given it their best attention; they had decided twice upon the question; they had declared by their votes that the grievance ought to be redressed; and now the Government came down and called upon the House to reverse that decision—(hear, hear). They might endeavour to conceal and disguise the real nature of the question involved in this discussion; but the country would regard it in its true light. They would see that it was a question between avarice and humanity—between an insatiable thirst for gain, and, as the Noble Lord (Lord Ashley) had truly put it, the moral and social improvement of the people—(hear, hear). Hon. Gentlemen might call the supporters of the Noble Lord's proposal "humanity mongers:" they might term this "spurious humanity;" but, as the Hon. Member for Liskeard (Mr. C. Buller) had justly said, it was the same "spurious humanity" which carried negro emancipation—which wrested the lash from the slave-driver, and set the negro free; and that spurious humanity would also, sooner or later, emancipate the white slaves of this country—(hear). Hon. Gentlemen might try to evade this subject now; but the proposition of the Noble Lord would be eventually carried. He believed there were very few persons out of doors who were not connected with the manufacturing interests, who were not of opinion that the Noble Lord's proposal was one which, if adopted, would greatly ameliorate the condition of the working classes of the country, and promote their moral and social improvement. Entertaining these views, he should give his vote in favour of the amendment of the Noble Lord.

Sir James Graham said, that if he could have perceived any probable benefit to the operatives from acceding to the motion of Lord Ashley, he would gladly have concurred in it. He adverted, in passing, to the unfriendly tone of some of the usual adherents of the Government; and commented on the desertion of the Whig ministers, whom he had himself supported when in their administration they resisted this very proposal. He stated the communications which he had received from Leeds, and from the great manufacturing interests in Lancashire, entreating that the ten hours' limitation might not be adopted. He had anxiously reconsidered the whole subject, and had found it impossible to depart from his former judgment. He was convinced that the wages of the operatives would by this alteration be depressed greatly and early; and the results of such a depression would, he felt assured, be so fatal, that there was no effort which he did not think himself bound to make for the prevention of it. It would be to the master manufacturers a notice to quit; it would be the transfer of British capital and manufactures to foreign States. He vindicated his own calculation of a reduction of twenty-five per cent. upon wages; but if that reduction should be only fifteen per cent., it was quite enough for the argument. It was most painful to him to be opposed by so large a body of the supporters of Government; but his conviction on this subject was so deep, that all personal considerations were but as dust in the balance; for he believed that the whole commerce and manufactures of the country were at stake upon this question.

Mr. Beckett represented the general opinion of manufacturers and others at Leeds as unfavourable to the twelve hours' term, though many of them were desirous of a limitation to eleven hours.

Sir J. Graham read a memorial from Leeds, expressing a wish that the twelve hours' clause should be left unaltered.

Mr. Aldam believed that the Leeds manufacturers were generally desirous of an eleven hours' term.

Mr. Mitchell, Lord Howick, Mr. Hindley, and others, said a few words each, and the committee then divided:—

For the twelve hours' clause	183
Against it	186
Majority against Ministers	3
For the ten hours' clause	181
Against it	188
Majority against Lord Ashley	7

Sir J. Graham then said that he thought the best thing he could do would be to postpone stating what course he would adopt until Monday—(hear, hear). He therefore moved that the Chairman should report progress—(hear).

Lord Ashley said no one was more ready than he was to bow respectfully to the decision of the House; and although he had ventured at the outset to make a solemn appeal to them, he would never presume to impugn even in thought the justice or humanity of their decision. Though defeated now, he might say without presumption, that he had a right to assert his principle, and would exercise it on every legitimate occasion. He would persevere to the very last hour of his existence; and he had not the slightest doubt that at no very distant time from that period, by God's blessing, he should have a complete triumph—(loud cheers).

The House then resumed, and the Chairman reported progress.

The House adjourned at a quarter to two.

It will thus be seen that the House negatived both the Government proposition for twelve hours, and Lord Ashley's amendment for ten hours.

The *five* gentlemen whose strange votes, *against both propositions*, reduced the whole proceedings to a nullity were—

W. Aldam, (Leeds)
Captain Archdall, (County Fermanagh)
William Ewart, (Dumfries)
John Martin, (Tewkesbury)
George Palmer, (Essex)

The following Conservative members who had been absent from the Factory divisions on Monday night, voted with the Government, and against Lord Ashley, on Friday, March 22:—

Allix, Peter
Arbuthnot, Hon. Hugh
Bailey, Joseph (Worcester)
Bell, Matthew
Buller, Sir John Yarde (Devonshire)
Cartwright, William Ralph
Charteris, Hon. Francis
Follett, Sir William
Hale, Robert Blagden
Heathcote, Sir Wm. (Hants)
Irving, John
Jolliffe, Sir Wm. G. Hylton
Lascelles, Hon. W. S.
Maunsell, Thomas Philip
Powell, Colonel (Cardiganshire)
Rous, Hon. Captain
Russell, Charles (Reading)
Seymour, Sir Horace Beauchamp
Sheppard, Thomas
Stuart, Henry (Bedford)
Waddington, Harry S.
Yorke, Hon. Eliot Thomas (Cambridge)

The following Whig and Radical Members, absent from the divisions on Monday night, voted with the Government, and against Lord Ashley, on Friday, March 22nd:—

Currie, Raikes.
Hayter, William C.
Majoribanks, Stewart.
Morrison, James (Inverness).
Ord, William.
Ward, Henry George
Wrightson, William Battie.

Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Morgan O'Connell, absent on Monday night night, voted with Lord Ashley, on Friday, March 22.

Captain Gladstone, M.P. for Ipswich, and Mr. Sturt, M.P. for Dorset, who had voted with Lord Ashley on Monday night, absented themselves from the division on Friday night.

Lord J. Russell paired with Sir J. C. Hobhouse for Lord Ashley's amendments; as did Mr. John S. Wortley with Mr. C. Wood. Mr. Wortley was absent *solely* through illness.

Mr. Aaron Chapman, who had voted with Lord Ashley on Monday, was kept away on Friday by domestic affliction; and Lord Alfred Paget, who had also voted with Lord Ashley in the previous debates, was absent *on Friday in consequence of the death of Lady Uxbridge.*

Dr. Bowring, the Radical member for Bolton, who voted with the Government on Monday, was absent from the division on Friday (March 22) in consequence of the great dissatisfaction his votes of Monday had occasioned in that borough.

We hear that Mr. William H. Stanton, the Whig member for Stroud, who had not voted on the former night, went down into the country, *on purpose to consult his constituents*, and came back again, saying that they had no objection to the ten hours' amendment. He consequently voted with Lord Ashley.

Mr. Alexander Beresford Hope, one of the members for Maidstone, voted with Lord Ashley on Monday, but did not attend the House on Friday night, nor did he pair off.

Mr. James Milnes Gaskell, M.P. for Wenlock, and a Lord of the Treasury, did not vote in the late divisions.

Mr. William R. Ormsby Gore, M.P. for Sligo, voted with Lord Ashley on Friday night.

Mr. John Bennett, M.P. for South Wiltshire, paired off with Mr. Joseph Hume, in favour of Lord Ashley's amendment.

The Marquis of Granby, eldest son of the Duke of Rutland, did not come up to vote with the Government, though sent for twice.

Mr. Charles Standish, one of the members for the manufacturing town of Wigan, voted with Lord Ashley on Friday.

Mr. Peter Greenall, the other member for Wigan, was absent from the divisions both on Monday and Friday night.

Mr. Henry Marsland and Mr. Richard Cobden, the members for Stockport, were also absent from all the four late divisions.

Mr. Vernon Smith paired *off in favour of Lord Ashley's amendment on Friday last, with Lord Norreys, against it.*

Monday, March 25.

In the House of Commons there was a crowded attendance of Members to hear the decision of the Government on the subject of the Factories Bill, which was announced by

Sir James Graham, who prefaced his speech by an expression of the profound respect which the Government entertained for the opinion of the House of Commons, when constitutionally declared. But there was another duty paramount to even that of yielding to the feelings of a majority—that of an Administration refusing to adopt a policy which they really believed to be injurious to the welfare of the State. The Government had maturely, deliberately, and carefully considered the course to be adopted; and it appeared to them that there were three alternatives consequent on their threefold defeat, twice on Monday last, and once on Friday. The first course was a compromise; and as the House had, on Friday night, rejected both a "ten" and a "twelve" hours limitation, the compromise would appear to be the adoption of an "eleven" hours bill. The second course which might be taken, was simply to drop the bill, and leave the law as it now stood. The third course was the dropping of the present bill, and the introduction of a *new one, embodying such* provisions as were likely to receive the sanction of the House. With respect to the first, he admitted that in the legislation of this country compromise might sometimes be expedient; but then such compromise should be safe, and should promise to be durable; and the compromise now in question would, he feared, have neither safety nor durability. He affirmed, once more, that it would cause a reduction of wages from fifteen to twenty-two per cent—a reduction which would lead to more dangerous combinations amongst the workmen themselves. They had been told that a new social condition required new principles of legislation, and on this ground they were urged to a limitation of the hours of labour. It would be far better, at once, not to determine the maximum of labour, but the minimum of wages. But the adoption of such a course would be the commencement of a Jack Cade system of legislation. For, while the adoption of the eleven hours would be dangerous to the state, and detrimental to the workman, it would not settle the ten hours agitation. He gave credit to Lord Ashley for his sacrifices of political ambition and connexion in this cause; but Lord Ashley had declared that he would never rest satisfied without a restriction to ten hours. Mr. Fielden had expressed his resolve to continue the struggle for a restriction to eight; and the delegates of the operatives, assembled in Manchester so lately as Sunday last, had resolved that they would never abandon their exertions until they had succeeded in carrying a ten hours bill through Parliament. So that if a compromise were made for eleven hours there would be no chance at all of its permanence. Passing to the second course which was open to the Government to adopt, that of dropping the bill, and leaving the law as it now stood, he saw many objections to it. The principle of restricting the labour of young children to six hours and a half daily had already been sanctioned; and there were other provisions which were likely to be approved of, the advantages of which he would not like to lose. There was then the third course, that of abandoning the present bill, and of bringing in another, containing such provisions as were likely to receive the sanction of the House. But the Government were still, with all respect to the opinion of the House, determined to resist all limitation of the hours of labour to less than twelve hours. He concluded by proposing that the committee should be postponed till Friday next, when he would move to rescind the order, and ask for leave to bring in a new bill.

Lord Ashley then said—Mr. Speaker, I think there can be no doubt that the most reasonable course for the House to take will be that which has been suggested by the Right Hon. Gentleman, merely to allow the House until Friday next to consider its determination. I, for one, have certainly been taken by surprise; and although my own resolution as to the eventual course which I shall pursue has been in no way shaken, yet I own that I am at present undecided as to the course, with regard to this motion, which it will be best for the House, and most prudent for myself, to adopt—(hear). It is, Sir, totally unnecessary for me to follow the Right Hon. Gentleman through the whole of his able statement. The question has already been fully discussed—(cheers). Everybody has made up his mind on it, and not only has the discussion been ample, but, let me emphatically remark, the whole matter has been most solemnly decided—(loud cheering). This great assembly, in their successive divisions, has affirmed the principle that twelve hours' labour is not to be endured; and, therefore, whatever opinion we may be called upon to pass next Friday, I do make to the House a solemn appeal to stand by its decision, and to uphold its recorded verdict—(loud cheers). Upon that verdict, upon that decision, I take my stand,—(repeated cheers),—convinced, as I said before, that it is not necessary for me nor for any other person to deal with the subject by further argument. I must, however, before I sit down, express my regret that the Right Hon. Baronet, the Secretary of State, should have introduced into this discussion observations of a character which were carefully excluded from the previous debates upon this subject. I deplore that the Right Hon. Gentleman should have thought it necessary to go out of his way in order to describe the present motion as "the beginning a course of Jack Cade legislation"—(Loud and repeated cheers). However, Sir, I am not ashamed of, nor will I repudiate, the title. Let me ask the House what was it gave birth to Jack Cade?—(hear, hear.) Was it not that the people were writhing under oppressions which they were not able to bear?—(hear, hear). It was *because the Government refused to redress their grievances* that the people took the law into their own hands; and I tell the Right Hon. Baronet and those with whom he acts that, if they take not better care, this will be the effect again; and that, when they designate the people they oppress as rebels, with a Jack Cade for their leader, they are only, in my opinion, adding insult to injustice—(loud and repeated cheering). As, however, the Right Hon. Gentleman has said that he will postpone the further consideration of the question until Friday, I will not detain the House any further at present. I have only to repeat, what I said at first, that this question has been most solemnly decided: on the decision of the House, three times recorded, I take my stand; and, as I shall never depart from the course I have adopted, so I trust none of those who voted with me will be found to depart from their solemn and recorded opinions.

Lord Howick thought that the House could not with fairness and propriety decide upon the question at that time. But what was the course the Government were now proposing to adopt? They were told by the Government that they would not listen to any compromise. They would neither adopt a ten nor eleven hours bill, notwithstanding their own inspectors had told them that twelve hours' labour was more than ought to be borne. The evidence of the highest medical authorities went to the same effect, and yet the Government told them they would allow no reduction. What did the Government intend to do? They had been defeated on this clause, and how did they propose to take the decision? Why, they took the extraordinary course of saying to the House, if you choose to regulate labour to a greater extent than we approve of, then you shall not regulate at all—(cheers). That was what the Government presumed to say to the House—(loud cheers). At the present moment, let it be recollected, there was no check at all on the labour of women. The inspectors appointed by the Government had reported that a check was absolutely necessary—that women who were not, in fact, their own masters, required and should have the same protection as children. Well, the Government said they would regulate this labour by confining it within the limit of twelve hours—the House said they would confine it to ten hours—and then the Government said to those females, and to the House, you shall have no limitation nor regulation at all—(cheers). He now suggested to his Noble Friend (Lord Ashley) that the course he should take on Friday night should be to resist the discharge of the order. If he allowed the bill, which had now made such progress, to be withdrawn, what would be the effect? The Government would introduce a new bill still more objectionable in shape than the one now before the House—the Noble Lord (Ashley) would have to re-propose his clause, and if it were carried again the Government would drop the bill. If his Noble Friend meant to persevere in his present course, what then would he be driven to? To carry on the bill in opposition to Her Majesty's government. He should say, let them encounter this difficulty rather than go on with the bill as proposed by the Government. When the question should be put for discharging the order for the further consideration of this bill, if he were to stand alone, he should say "No." He believed that the operatives wished to see their wives and children protected from excessive labour. Sir J. Graham's argument against the principle of limiting human industry at all was defeated by his own proposal for restricting labour to twelve hours. His principal object in rising was to urge that if they were to carry further their resistance to her Majesty's Government, the proper course to take would be to resist the discharge of the order of the day.

Mr. Brotherton had heard with feelings of deep regret the announcement made by the Right Hon. Baronet. Had he stated that he was ready to propose eleven hours he (Mr. Brotherton) would have given his cordial assent to that proposal; and he was sure that it would have met with hearty acquiescence out of doors.

Captain Rous made a ridiculous speech, denouncing all limitation of working hours, praising this country as the happiest country in the world, and asserting that all the discontent that existed amongst the poor arose from persons, like Lord Ashley, abusing the rich!

Sir R. H. Inglis wished to ask his Right Hon. Friend who was at the head of her Majesty's Government whether when ninety-three of those who generally support the measures introduced by his Government thought it their duty to give their support to the Noble Lord the Member for Dorsetshire—was it with the united sanction of her Majesty's advisers, that they had ventured upon a course which the Right Hon. Secretary for the Home Department termed "the commencement of a Jack Cade system of legislation?"—(cheering). He was sure he was giving his Right Hon. Friend (Sir R. Peel) an opportunity of which he would gladly avail himself to set himself right with the House. He would, therefore, simply ask his Right Hon. Friend (Sir R. Peel) whether he adopted the phrase which had been used by the Right Hon. Secretary for the Home Department?

Sir J. Graham explained, that he had used that phrase, which he had quoted from a periodical work lately published, in reference only to the project for the universal restriction of labour.

Mr. Bernal recommended it to Lord Ashley to reject the advice of Lord Howick.

Mr. Hindley exceedingly regretted the course proposed to be taken by her Majesty's government on that question. He fully expected, after what had taken place on Friday night, that the Right Hon. Baronet would that night have come down with the proposition to restrict the hours of labour to eleven. (hear, hear). The operatives had a perfect right to take the matter in their own hands; and as far as his influence extended he would give them his support. They (the operatives) had now a most glorious opportunity; and they would succeed in carrying the limitation of factory labour in spite of the decision at which the Government had arrived. He was not much persuaded that when the operatives found out their power they would rest. Upon the head of the Right Hon. Baronet would rest the responsibility. He (Mr. Hindley) would not recommend the working classes to adopt a course contrary to peace and good order, but he would urge them to remain united, and they would ultimately obtain the object which they had so much at heart.

Mr. Ferrand said it was his intention to reserve what he had to say on the subject of the question under the consideration of the House until Friday evening—(hear, hear). He merely rose for the purpose of referring to an observation of the Right Hon. Baronet (Sir J. Graham), who said that all those Hon. Members who voted for a Ten Hours' Bill were supporting the commencement of a Jack Cade system of legislation. He (Mr. Ferrand) understood the Right Hon. Bart. to adopt that expression. If the Right Hon. Baronet retracted the words, of course he (Mr. Ferrand) had nothing more to say upon the subject.

Sir J. Graham said that the phrase he had quoted had been applied by him only to the ulterior project of legislating for *all* kinds of labour, and had not been intended by him to refer at all to any individual member, still less to a large party of members.

Lord J. Russell said he might be permitted to say that he was himself not quite proof against the charge of having commenced the system of Jack Cade legislation—(a laugh),—but he did not at all wonder that his Hon. Friend, the Member for Oxford, and those who, with him, prided themselves on maintaining Conservative doctrines in this House, felt hurt at an expression which seemed to imply that nothing but reckless revolution was the object of the measure which they now proposed. Giving the Government credit for *their* sincerity, they might allow that others were equally sincere in supposing that the industry of the country could be maintained by giving protection to the labourer, without supposing the adoption of a new or dangerous principle in legislation.

Mr. Hume was glad that the matter was to be postponed till Friday next, as it would give the country time to breathe, and to recover from its surprise. He warned the House against rashly adopting principles which would lead them to interfere with the freedom of labour to an extent scarcely to be calculated on; and urged freedom of commerce, rather than interference with labour.

Mr. Borthwick said he would offer only a very few observations. He regretted that the Government had not proposed an eleven hours bill, though, for his part, he thought the ten hours system would not be fraught with those dangerous consequences to which the Right Hon. Baronet (Sir James Graham) had referred. He should be prepared that night to vote for the introduction of a bill for limiting the hours of labour by milliners and dressmakers—(hear). Restriction on labour was not a new feature in the legislation of this country—it was as old as the reign of Elizabeth; and he believed he might say it was as *old as the written law*, whether described as Jack Cade legislation, or by any other epithet. The giant Jack Cade was the Right Hon. Baronet who brought in the bill—(a laugh). He (Mr. Borthwick) and those with whom he had voted, were only his progeny—the little Jack Cades—(renewed laughter). The moral effect of the first division upon the Factory Bill was such as it would be impossible to resist. He had no sympathy with any Jack Cade system of *legislation*; and trusted that on Friday next the House would confirm the principle which it had already recognised by its vote—(hear).

Mr. Charles Buller adverted to some comments of Sir James Graham on his speech of Friday night, respecting new principles of legislation being required for a new social state of things, and blamed the Home Secretary, in an amusing way, for not having then answered him, instead of waiting till that evening.

Sir Robert Peel did understand Mr. Charles Buller to have avowed that he supported the ten hours, because it was the commencement of the application of a novel system of legislation to a new state of things, and which he was prepared to push as far as practicable. The Government had always looked upon this question as a most important one to the interests of the country; and considered that they were performing the first duties of a Government in resisting a proposition which they thought would prove so detrimental to the working population themselves. He hoped that on Friday next the House would come to its deliberate consideration, not in a party spirit, but with a due sense of its importance.

Lord Sandon counselled Lord Ashley to allow the substitution of another bill for this. He repeated, however, his desire to see a ten hours' clause enacted, relying on testimony given by a considerable number of masters. The testimony of one master, given thus against his own interest, ought clearly to out-balance the testimony of many who contended *only* for retaining a profit to themselves.

Mr. Morrison believed that when the operatives should come to understand this question, and should see that the fall of their wages would be the consequence of the change, their wishes would be adverse to a ten hours' clause.

Lord Stanley remarked that though there was no difference between the Government and Lord Ashley on *principle*, as to interference with factory labour, there was a very important one of *detail*, which they considered to be of great consequence to the commerce and industry of the country. It would, therefore, neither be a wise nor a worthy course in them to hold any doubtful language on the subject, or to lure on the working classes with any vague expectations of their ever granting that which they believed would be injurious to the interests of those for whom Lord Ashley benevolently but mistakenly laboured.

After a few words from Mr. Hawes,

Mr. Aglionby inculcated the duty of interposing for the protection of children, and preferred the ten hours' limitation.

Mr. Ewart was of opinion that if Government had adopted the compromise of eleven hours, they would have succeeded in conciliating all parties. But if the time for compromise was allowed to pass away, agitation would increase, and demands would rise proportionately.

Dr. Bowring was aware of the difference of opinion which prevailed among the manufacturers on the question, and he knew that a majority was unfavourable and unfriendly to the proposed change; but then he also knew the determination and enthusiasm of the working classes, and this led him to the conclusion that the time had now come when the experiment must be tried—(hear, hear).

After a few words from Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Escott, and Mr. Brocklehurst,

The order of the day for the House resolving itself into a committee on the Factories Regulation Bill was then read, and postponed to Friday next.

On the question for going into committee on the Mutiny Bill,

Mr. French made a general complaint of the conduct and management of the Poor Law commission in Ireland, the rates having frequently to be collected by military power, and the whole administration of the law exciting intense discontent amongst the people.

Sir James Graham, censuring Mr. French's departure from the usual order of the House, declined to follow him through his details.

On the House having gone into Committee on the Mutiny Bill, a discussion was raised by

Captain Pechell, as to the employment of a portion of the naval force in Ireland in the collection of the poor-rates.

Sir James Graham said that assistance was given on account of a determined resistance to the collection of the poor-rates in a remote part of the western coast of Galway; and on the part of the Government he was prepared to justify it.

The Bill then went through Committee, as did the Marine Mutiny Bill, after remarks from Sir Charles Napier, and other members.

Some other business having been disposed of, including the third reading and passing of the International Copyright Bill,

Sir Robert Peel moved for a select committee to inquire into what means can be adopted for the improvement of the law respecting the trial of controverted elections. He intimated that he had no intention of subjecting to the consideration of such a committee the question whether or not the trial of controverted elections should be referred to another tribunal than the House of Commons—that was a matter which he thought should be reserved to the House itself.

After some observations from Mr. Gisborne, Mr. Collett, and Sir George Grey, the committee was granted and appointed.

The House then adjourned.

Chartist Intelligence.

THE METROPOLITAN DELEGATE COUNCIL TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTIST BODY.

Brothers in Bondage,—We have watched with pride and satisfaction your many gallant and heroic struggles, as they exhibit to us your fixed determination to possess the elective franchise. The legislature, evidently with a view of making property more valuable, have considerably extended the franchise under the Reform Act in cities and boroughs; the Court of Common Pleas having recently decided that all occupiers of rooms or apartments of the annual value of £10, or lodgers paying four shillings per week are entitled to the elective franchise. Apprised of this fact, we some weeks weeks since passed a resolution in council recommending the localities to form sub-committees, to carry out the registration of compound householders, which we regret to state has not been carried into execution; but we trust present activity will make up for past apathy. We now therefore call on all who are so circumstanced to bestir themselves and make an immediate claim to have their names inserted on the rate books so that at the next *registration they may be enrolled as electors. We are fully aware* that at the present time there are several registration societies in existence; but past experience warns us that if we want our business well done we must do it ourselves. We call on you to register for the "People's Charter;" the whole Charter and nothing less. Then let each locality form a sub-committee, and it will be the business of such sub-committee; to see that all the members of their respective localities, as well as all good Chartists who reside in their vicinity, are placed on the register. You have one member in the House (called the House of Commons) who truly and faithfully serves the people. Follow out the plan we now submit to your notice, and instead of one Duncombe, at the next election you will be enabled to return at least twenty; and the people of England, Ireland, and Scotland, will be in the direct road to the goal of freedom, where representation being coexistent with taxation, every man of twenty-one years of age, of sane mind, being protected by the elective franchise and its safeguards, will be in possession of liberty, peace, contentment, and happiness. Faithfully yours,

The Metropolitan Delegate Council,
Edmund Ford, Sec.

For your guidance we hereunto annex some general instructions; and should any further be deemed necessary, by application to the Metropolitan Delegate Council a delegate will be appointed to wait on any locality requiring such instructions; or any person applying by letter pre-paid, inclosing a postage stamp to Mr. Edmund Stallwood, at Mr. Wheeler's, 243½, Strand, will receive an immediate answer.

INSTRUCTIONS, &c. A CLAIM TO BE RATED.

To the overseers of the parish of ——————— I hereby give you notice that I occupy a ——— at No. ——, in——street, in your parish, and I claim to be rated to the relief of the poor in respect of such premises, in order that I may be entitled to vote in the election of Members of Parliament. Dated this —— day of ———— 184 .

(Signed),

£10 Tenants' Claim to be Registered.

NOTICE OF CLAIM.

To the Overseers of the Parish of
I hereby give you notice, that I claim to have my name inserted in the list made by you, of persons entitled under the Reform Act, to vote in the election of Members for the City or Borough of and that the particulars of my qualification and place of abode are stated in the columns below:—

Dated the twenty-fourth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty ——

Christian and Surname of the Claimant at full length.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Street, Lane, or other place in the Parish, where the property is situate, and number of the house (if any).

Signed,

Insert the name of the parish, and the nature of the premises, as house, warehouse, counting-house, shop, workshop, stable, shed, as the case may be; and the name of the street, court, &c.; put in the date, and sign the names of the claimant, and his place of residence, at full length, the copy *being* filled up in like manner. Give the claim to an overseer, and carefully preserve the copy. The person who serves the claim should immediately write on the copy to whom the claim was delivered, and the day of the month. If any poor's-rate be due in respect of the premises occupied by the claimant, tender the amount. If omitted from the list of voters on the 31st of July, claim to be registered on or before the 25th of August.

As the parish officers are not in the habit of dividing premises into different tenements, it becomes necessary, in order to obtain the right to be registered, for the occupiers of shops, workshops, warehouses, counting-houses, and other lodgings or buildings, to give notice of their occupancy to the overseers, and to claim to be rated. No particular form of claim to be rated is absolutely necessary, for a mere verbal request to an overseer is sufficient; but the foregoing form may be adopted. By section 30 of the Reform Act, the overseers are required to put the name of the claimant upon the rate for the time being; and the claimant is deemed to have been rated from the period at which such rate was made; and if that be the only rate made between the day of serving the claim and the preceding 31st day of July, the claimant will be entitled to a vote at the ensuing registration. By section 75, every overseer or other person wilfully disobeying the Act, is liable to a penalty of £500. The claimant need not again claim to be rated, so long as he retains the same premises; but in case of removal, a new claim should be sent in immediately, with a notice thereon as follows:—"I have removed from a ———— at No. —— in ——— Street, in the parish of ————." It will be better for the claimant that his name be not inserted in the rate, as then he can never be a defaulter.

Hyde.—On Sunday last, the Chartists met in their large Room, Hyde-lane, to hear read the debates on Lord Ashley's amendment. After the the speeches had been read from the *Star*, Mr. John Leach delivered a discourse. At the close of the meeting Mr. John Leach was nominated to represent Hyde and Mottram in the forthcoming Convention.

Bury.—On Sunday last, a very energetic address was delivered in the Chartist Room, Garden-street, by Mr. Bell, of Heywood. The same day, a members' meeting was held and the following persons were duly nominated as fit and proper persons to serve on the forthcoming Convention—Messrs. William Richardson, John Jones, and Martin Ireland.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Prosecution for "Blasphemy."—The Priests are again making desperate efforts to recover that horrible supremacy wrested from them by the Great evolution. We announced in our last the condemnation and sentence of M. Michel for "blasphemy," the following additional and interesting particulars are supplied by the correspondent of the *Dispatch*.—The Court Assize for the Department of the Seine has just condemned M. Toussaint Michel to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs, (£80), *for having written and published a work* entitled "Conducite des Religions Pretendues Revelées," ("The Decline of Religions Pretending to be revealed"). The Barrister who defended M. Michel entered into a long disquisition to prove the truth of the author's propositions, and quoted passages from the Bible and Koran for the purpose of showing that these works are repugnant to common sense and *common decency*. The Judges and Jury listened with great attention to this speech, which occupied several hours in delivery, and did not once attempt to interrupt the mode of reasoning adopted by the Learned Counsel. This religious prosecution is, I believe, the first undertaken since the revolution of 1830; and was probably allowed in order to propitiate the Clergy, whose virulence against the University daily gains ground. Whether it be wise or just to prosecute and punish a man for his religious opinions need not be argued in the nineteenth century; but this I may mention, that such a process must be pre-eminently absurd in a country where the works of Voltaire, Bayle, Volney, and the thousand and one anti-religious writings are far more common than Bibles and Prayer-books. It is considered no disgrace for those works to be seen upon drawing-room tables in France; and no library, public or private, would be deemed complete without them. Some years ago there died in the south of France, at a very advanced age, a priest of the name of Jean Messlier; and upon his will being opened, it was discovered that he had written a book against the Christian religion, which he desired might be immediately published. This book concludes with an apology for having, for so many years, preached a creed in which its author did not believe, and expresses a hope "that God would forgive him for having aided in the propogation of a system at variance with the eternal omnipotence, omniscience, and mercy." This work was published; and there is not a man in France who can read that has not read it. No means are adopted to suppress the sale of this and similar books, but they are actually to be found in the Royal library and that of the University—libraries of public resort for literary men, like that of the British Museum in England. To prosecute then, a man for his religious opinions, in the face of facts like these, is a most monstrous proceeding, and one (amongst innumerable others) indicative of a desire on the part of the King to return to the old tyrannies which, it was hoped, the revolution of 1830 had abolished for ever.

Louis Phillippe and the Army.—The *Commerce* states that near three hundred non-commissioned officers and privates of the 70th Regiment of the Line have been dragged to Algeria, in consequence of the mysterious affair which has lately occurred in the Paris garrison.

Tax on Newspapers.—A proposition presented to the Chamber of Deputies, for the abolition of the tax upon newspapers, had been authorized by six out of the nine bureaus into which the Chamber is divided, and in the others the majorities in favour of the tax were very small. The abolition of the tax was warmly supported by M. Dupin and M. Lamartine. It is not expected that the Cabinet will give up the newspaper tax, notwithstanding the strong party in its favour in the Chamber. It yields a large amount of revenue to the Treasury, and this the Ministry are unwilling to surrender. The subject will excite a serious discussion in the Chamber.

SPAIN.

March of Royalty and Priestcraft.—Blood! Blood!—The Madrid papers of the 17th, contain as usual some fresh tales of horror. At Alicant on the 12th and 13th, three civilians were shot; and Senor Garrido, Secretary to the Political Chief, on being identified, was to undergo the same fate, for remaining at Alicant during the insurrection.

A Barcelona journal of the 17th announces that a new conspiracy had been discovered in that city, and that the *persons suspected of being engaged in* it were to be tried by a court-martial, then sitting in the citadel. A letter adds that four had been capitally convicted and shot. Two other executions had taken place at Zamora.

The *Heraldo*, a Madrid paper, publishes the following atrocious order of the day, issued on the 4th at Denasal, by the Commandant-General of the Queen's troops in the Maeztrasgo:—"Any individual that shall be seized and convicted on evidence, however slight, of having attempted to induce a soldier or inhabitant *to join the factions, shall be shot*. Shall also be shot any soldier that shall be found communicating with persons hostile to the Government of the Queen (whom God save!) and that shall be known to wish to join the enemy. Before he suffers death, his offence shall undergo a summary inquiry of not more than two hours, and he shall be allowed but three hours to prepare to die as a Christian."

Carthagena.—There are no later accounts from Carthagena, but it appears that the insurgent regiment of Barcelona, six hundred of the men of which were sent as prisoners to Carthagena on account of the part they took in the disturbances at Barcelona, and who at once joined the insurgents at Carthagena, are determined to hold out to the last. They know that this, their second escapade, leaves little hopes of mercy, and they are determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible. They are described as being completely masters of the place, and as having abundance of provisions and ammunition at their disposal.

Alicant.—Carreras, who was vice-president of the Alicant junta, got off, with his two sons, on board a French man-of-war. Carsi, another of the leading insurgents, has escaped on board of a foreign vessel, of what nation is not stated. It appears that the unfortunate Bonet tried to make his escape on the 24th of February, when he went on board the English corvette, Scout, to claim a refuge, accompanied by an officer; but the commander of the Scout, Mr. Drummond, having refused to see them, they were obliged to return to Alicant. Such cold-blooded inhumanity is a disgrace to the English name. The French naval officer on the other hand received several of the unhappy refugees on board his ship, and placed them in safety at Port Vendres.

Letters from Madrid of the 19th, state that the butcheries still continued in the province of Alicante, where no less than thirty-five persons had already been shot, without even the semblance of a trial, and sixty-five more were doomed to undergo the same fate. General Roncali writes from his head-quarters, before Carthagena, on the 15th, that the rebels were making strenuous endeavours to maintain themselves in the place, and that he was awaiting the arrival of the siege artillery to attack it.

A Carlist conspiracy is said to have been discovered by the authorities at Tafalla, and to have been promptly suppressed, but none of the particulars are given.

POLAND.

Posen, March 9.—I hasten to inform you, that the rigorous measure respecting the Polish emigrants is, if not revoked, yet essentially modified, inasmuch as their departure is indefinitely adjourned. This decision of our Government has caused general joy here. The Communists who have latterly come from Poland, and been here in the citadel, are already conveyed, partly to Magdeburg, and partly to Stettin.

The recal of Prince Paskewitsch and the appointment of Prince Czonitschiff as his successor, causes a great sensation here, because it gives reason to apprehend further rigorous measures in Poland, the recal of the Field-Marshal being attributed to his too great forbearance.

ITALY.

A letter from Leghorn gives a report that the King of Naples intends to give a charter to his kingdom. The situation of Central Italy becomes daily more and more agitated. Cardinal Spindala, the legate of the province of Bologna, finding that he could not make head against it, has suddenly thrown up his office. He is replaced, *ad interim*, by Cardinal Venicelli-Casoni.

Later from the United States.—Liverpool, March 25.—The arrival, this morning, of the New York packet ship Patrick Henry, Captain Delano, has put us in possession of New York papers to the 6th instant inclusive.

The President has appointed, *pro tem*, the Hon. J. Nelson, Attorney-General of the United States, to the office of Secretary of State, and Commodore J. Warrington, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, to that of Secretary of the Navy, vacant by the melancholy accident on board the Princeton. It is hinted that Mr. Upshur's office will probably be offered to Mr. Calhoun.

Horrors of Slavery.—The same writer says—Letters just received from Havanna state that there have been negro insurrections on six estates at Cardenas, Cuba. Many lives were lost, but the Government suppresses all the particulars. The insurrection in Cuba, says a private letter, "is a concerted movement. Planters and overseers are flying into the cities. Many whites have been killed; some of the overseers have been boiled to death in sugar-coppers. Houses have been burnt, and the revolt is spreading. Troops are gone to the disturbed districts."

CIRCASSIA.

The *Manheim Journal* states that the Russian army in the Caucasus has recently experienced many reverses, arising principally from the improved state of discipline amongst the hardy mountaineers who are defending themselves against the invaders. It appears that several Poles of military experience, have succeeded in joining the Circassians, and giving to them the aid of their tactics.

According to another journal (the *Cologne Gazette*), the Circassians have received large supplies of arms and ammunition from England; and this circumstance is said to have caused great irritation in the mind of the Emperor of Russia, and led to remonstrances to the English Government. This infraction of the laws of nations, as it is called, is spoken of in the official papers with great bitterness.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Stockholm, March 12.—On Saturday, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, the heralds, accompanied by a detachment of the Horse-guards, read, in the principal market-place of the city, the following proclamation:—

"We, Oscar, by the grace of God, King of Norway and Sweden, and of the Goths and Vandals, announce by these presents:—It having pleased the Almighty, yesterday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, to call away, by a tranquil and happy death, his Majesty Charles John XIV., King of Sweden and Norway, and of the Goths and Vandals, we have, therefore, by virtue of the Constitution, entered on the government of the kingdom, as King of Norway, Sweden, &c., and we are assured that all the inhabitants of the kingdom will, with all loyalty, obedience, and zeal, obey us as their rightful King, and faithfully perform all their duties as subjects. "OSCAR.

"Palace at Stockholm, 9th March, 1844."

Wherever his Majesty appeared, he was received by the people with the most unequivocal marks of affection and attachment. The marine has also taken the oath of allegiance.

GREECE.

Athens, March 5.—Yesterday the "great fact" of Greece was accomplished. The 107 articles of the Constitution, read for the last time in the National Assembly in the morning, were presented to the King at night, and received with a gracious and befitting speech. In a few days it will be returned with his Majesty's amendments. It is believed he will make few, and indeed none, in those articles which secure the national freedom.

The discussions have all been conducted openly. The countenances of the members are those of men undoubtedly earnest in their business, many open and manly, and many astute, a few sunburnt faces of simple gravity, and almost all characterised by the bright eye, and that union of vivacity with patient tranquillity, so peculiar to the Greeks. They are men of all ages, from the President, 104 years old, downwards to the lately returned student from Europe, and of all costumes, but chiefly wearing the Greek cap and Greek dress. Some are covered with gold and silver embroidery; some seem to have stepped out of the French or English Opera House; others again wear the shaggy capote of shepherd or palikar. What is extraordinary, all speak with ease, and without hesitation; and, probably, the few honest sentences of the uneducated, urged with strong feeling and shrewd mother-wit, have been as eloquent as the harangues of the several refined orators of the Assembly. On the final clause being carried, the whole Assembly rose, as well as the spectators, with shouts and vivas. The wild Palikar Grivas, who is still more of a Condottiero than a Senator (but a fine man, and splendidly dressed), begged his brother members to pardon any rude or unkind remarks, and that all that might have given offence or pain in the assembly should be forgotten in the moment of triumph. The feeling seemed roused, as by the electric-shock, in every breast; embraces, hand-shakings, smiles, and tears of joy, were to be seen on all sides; ladies it is said (*it were more worthy to call them women of Athens*) kissed the hands of Kelergi as they passed out, as the representative of that garrison which had not only been a main instrument for recovering the birthright of their husbands and brothers, but the means of preserving peace to themselves, and defending that assembly which was to transmit these blessings to their children. The populace paraded the town in the evening with music, going to the palace and the houses of many members of the senate, and the night passed in hilarity, without the slightest breach of order.

The following are the most important of the articles of the Constitution, according to the correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*. The established religion is that of the Orthodox Eastern Church of Christ. The free exercise of all other acknowledged religions is permitted, but without proselytism. All Greeks are equal in the eye of the law, and subject *to taxation according to their means*. Greek citizens alone are eligible for all public employments, civil and military. Complete personal freedom, and freedom from all arrests, except by legal process. Inviolability of domicile. Slavery inadmissible. Every slave *ipso facto* free on landing in Greece. Free press without censorship. By another article, trial by jury is made applicable to offences of the press, and editors of papers *freed from* the former burden of depositing caution money. Primary and secondary public schools to be paid at the public expence. Torture and confiscation of property forbidden. Government of the state placed in the hands of the King and the two chambers. The initiation of laws with the King, or either Chamber; but with the lower Chamber, in the case of budgets, taxes, and recruiting the army or navy. Sittings of both Chambers to be public. One-half of each Chamber must be present. Petitions to each Chamber may be presented by members, and ministers must reply to questions of members. Budget to be voted, and accounts passed every year. No pension to be granted without an express law. *Deputies to be chosen for three years*, (law of election to be determined hereafter, which will probably be one for every ten thousand, so as to give from eighty to ninety members); to be thirty years of age; Greeks by birth, or having served the country from or before 1869; or sons of those who have; or inhabitants of Greece for twelve years since 1828 five of them in the province for which they are elected, and to possess at least 15,000 drachmas (£536) of real property. Deputies to receive 250 drachmas (£9) a month, should they be pleased to demand it, but only during the session. The members of the Geronsia, or senate, named by the King and council for life. He must nominate 27, and may extend the number to 40; and still further with consent of both Chambers. Qualifications as for Deputies, and also that they must be forty years of age, have fulfilled one of certain civil or military offices. They may receive on demand, 500 drachmas a month (£18) during the sessions. The president named by the King. Princes of the blood become senators of right. Ministers may, or may not, be members of either house, have the right of being present, and must be so on the demand of either. Judges to be irremovable except by legal process, viz., special law to be framed. Courts of justice public. Trial by jury preserved (it now only applies to the criminal cases), and extended to political cases and the press. No foreign army can be received into the King's service, or remain in or pass through the kingdom. The correspondent of the *Chronicle*, curiously enough, says nothing about *the qualification for voters*, the most important of all considerations.

The *Malta Mail*, of the 15th, announces that the King signed the constitution on the 11th.

UNITED STATES.

The packet-ship Oxford, arrived at Liverpool, on Friday, with letters and papers from New York of the 2nd inst. They bring no political news of interest. The discussion upon the Oregon territority was still proceeding in the Senate, but it excited very little attention. The negociations which had been opened upon the same subject between Mr. Pakingham, the British Minister, and the late Secretary of State, Mr. Upshur, will be proceeded with as soon as a successor to the latter gentleman shall have been appointed.

The Oregon.—According to the *New York Herald*, the war feeling against England is at its very lowest ebb, and it will be difficult to raise it from the "vasty deep." Whigs, northern Abolitionists, and southern Nullifiers are all for peace, on fair and reasonable terms, and they, all together, outnumber in influence the Benton ultra section. The singular *rise of a deep commercial excitement*, caused by the recent rapid advance in stocks, cotton, and other staples, and the increase of the foreign trade, will all contribute to repress political agitation of a character injurious to peace and prosperity.

Slavery.—The House of Representatives, after cancelling on the 28th their twenty-fifth rule, which recorded the refusal of the House to receive any abolition petitions or notices, by a strange act of inconsistency reinstated the said rule on the roll of the House on the day following. This small step towards liberal action is thus quickly retraced.

WEST INDIES.

Arrival of the West India Mail.—Southampton, Sunday.—The drought continued at Jamaica, and fears are entertained that there will be a considerable deficiency in the sugar crop this season. In the House of Assembly a Bill to amend the import duties had been also introduced, and read a third time and passed. A Bill had been also introduced, and read a second time, to incorporate the Royal Agricultural Society of the island. Capt. Duling moved for *a grant of £500 for the Society*. After considerable discussion the sum was ultimately reduced to £200, and carried. Another Bill had been presented to make tenders in silver coin legal to a certain amount. It was read a second time and committed. The amount fixed upon was 40s.

Trinidad.—At Trinidad the Council was engaged in remodelling the old Spanish laws of the island, and adapting them to the exigencies of the country, according to the spirit of the British Constitution.

Murders in France.—The Paris journals demonstrate the continued increase of crimes of the blackest dye to an extent truly appalling. One paper alone, the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, announces the rejection by the Court of Cassation of appeals from four several murderers' sentences to death in various parts of France—the murder of a young man by his own father; the murder of an unfortunate waggoner by two robbers; and that of a young man who was shot dead because, as was supposed, he had transferred his addresses from a young person of whom he had been the accepted lover to another.

The Colliers' Movement.

COAL MINERS' CONFERENCE.

The Delegates from the various Coal Districts in England, Scotland, and Wales assembled in the Mechanics' Hall, Tontine Close, Trongate, Glasgow, on Monday, the 25th of March, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The attendance of Delegates was much larger than was expected; and we are happy to state that from the reports given in, the Association is in a prosperous condition. The increase of members since the Manchester Conference, as given in up to the close of the meeting on Monday night, was 23,674.

At ten o'clock, the hour appointed for commencing business, Mr. George Harrison moved, and Mr. John Berry seconded, "That Mr. H. Birnall, President of the Executive Committee, do preside over the deliberations of this Conference."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Birnall said they had conferred upon him a great honour, in fact, the greatest that was ever conferred upon him in the whole course of his life, by electing him chairman of that Conference; and he hoped that they would conduct their deliberations in such a manner as would reflect credit upon themselves, and redound to the benefit of the great movement in which they were all engaged; and if, during their sitting, any question should arise that was hurtful to the feelings of any individual, or individuals, he hoped that they would manifest that charitable feeling towards each other which was to be expected from men assembled together for the purpose of forwarding the cause of the oppressed Miners of the country.

Mr. Berry moved, and Mr. Richardson seconded, "That Mr. Woodworth be appointed Vice-President." Carried.

Mr. Stoker was appointed door-keeper.

A lengthy discussion ensued on the propriety of allowing the public to be present. On being put to the vote, the majority was declared to be in favour of the public being admitted, without charge of admission.

One of the Lancashire Delegates stated that owing to the names of the parties moving resolutions, and taking part in the debates at the Manchester Conference, being made public in the newspapers, the masters had persecuted the men, and in some instances had turned them from their employment.

This was corroborated by a Delegate from the same county; when the Conference came to the unanimous decision that the names of the Delegates should not be published.

The Delegate from Dalkeith moved "That no person or persons be allowed to take part in the proceedings of this Conference who is not a legally appointed Delegate."

The motion was seconded by one of the Lancashire Delegates; and, after considerable discussion, was adopted by a considerable majority.

Mr. Dixon handed a letter to the Chairman from the Coal Miners of Chorley, announcing that they had duly elected him (Mr. Dixon) as their representative to the Conference. He (Mr. D.) not being a member of the Association, requested, through the Chair, the opinion of the Conference as to whether he could be allowed to act in the capacity of Delegate, or not?

The decision was that he could not.

Mr. Dixon then handed over his letter to Mr. Berry, who represented the adjoining district, in order that the Chorley men might not be without a representative in the Conference.

The next question brought before the Delegates was, the propriety of having public lectures on the evenings during the sittings of the Conference: when it was decided that Mr. Dixon should deliver a lecture on "The Grievances of the English Miners," on the evening of Tuesday, March 26th, at eight o'clock; and Mr. Clougban, on "The Grievances of the Scotch Miners," on the evening of Wednesday, March 27th, at eight o'clock.

Considerable discussion took place on the question of the hours the Conference should sit each day, which finally terminated in a resolution that the Conference meet each morning at nine o'clock, and adjourn at one for dinner; reassemble at two and sit until six in the evening.

Mr. Roberts suggested that a committee should be appointed to examine and consolidate the resolutions in the programme. He thought that it would facilitate the business of the Conference to a very great extent. At this part of the proceedings some one called upon the Secretary to read the resolution which was passed that no one should be allowed to take part in the proceedings but delegates (in order to prevent Mr. Roberts from speaking): this called forth some warmth of expression from the men of Northumberland and Durham, and also from delegates from various other counties, on finding that that resolution was to be made applicable to Mr. Roberts, as they had always allowed Mr. Roberts to take part in their proceedings at other Conferences: and further there were many things in the programme in with which he was personally mixed up.

Mr. Roberts said that he wished to interfere with them and their business as little as possible; but he had received letters from Mr. Duncombe and other members of the House of Commons concerning a bill that was pending before that House, which would strike a serious blow at the Miners of this country. He considered it to be his duty to lay the particulars of that bill before that Conference—(tremendous applause.)

The Conference was then adjourned until two o'clock, with a request that Mr. Roberts would bring the subject of the Bill before the Conference the first thing after dinner.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

At two o'clock the Chairman took his seat, when Mr. Roberts said that some weeks ago, he learned that a Bill had been brought into the House of Commons, to alter the law of master and workman. He received a copy of the Bill, and on looking it over he thought that it would be an amendment upon the old law, inasmuch as it provided for the workmen the privilege of summoning the masters for wages, &c. But a Bill brought into the House, and a Bill coming out of committee, was a very different thing. When a Bill was brought into the House, it was the practice to make it appear as just as possible, nay even to be in some measure generous. Such was the case with the one under consideration; but as amended by the Committee, it was one that struck at the liberties of the working classes. Mr. Roberts then distributed a number of printed copies of the Bill amongst the Delegates, and proceeded to explain the clauses of the Bill, in which he clearly showed that there was no provision made that the *contract* should be a written one, but a verbal one depending on the oath of any underlooker, viewer, foreman, or deputy. All that was necessary by this Bill to secure the imprisonment of a man, was that one of these individuals should swear that he had contracted with the master to sink a certain number of yards, or drive a shaft a certain length; this was sufficient to drag the man from his family and send him to a dungeon.

The Conference requested that Mr. Roberts would draw up a petition to which the members of the Conference would attach their names, in order that it might be presented as their protest against the Bill.

Mr. Roberts said that he would willingly do any thing that they requested him—(loud applause).

The Chairman then intimated that he had received a letter from the Miners of the Glasgow District, which the Secretary would read. The reading of this letter called forth several explanations on the part of the Glasgow Miners and the past and present officers of the Association, which was finally settled to the satisfaction of all parties, and a Union was formed between the Glasgow Miners and the National Association.

The first resolution on the programme was then brought forward for discussion. It was as follows:—

"That when the ballot is taken upon any important resolution, brought forward at either delegate meeting or conference, that the votes of each colliery be recorded, that each member of the Association may see whether their delegate votes according to the instructions given him."

For the resolution—Hallshaw Moor 730; Bishop Auckland 1150; North Staffordshire 4000; East Cramlington 290; Gasforth Kinton 220; Rainton 273; North Hetton 176; Airdrie 1000; Easden 330; Monkwearmouth 180; Wreckenton District 1175; Little Lever 528; Bury 346; Kolloe Colliery 280; Cassep 500; North Elswick 618; Seaton Burn 241; Thornley 600; Pittington 131; Wingate Grange 456; Workington 360; Seaton Delaval 250; Dean 200; Bolton 400; Netherton Bedlington 240; Seghill 285; Shincliffe 112; Sherburn Hill 269; Elemere 275; South Hetton 543; Lumley 312; West Moor 287; Trimden 300; Shotton 300; Yorkshire 3000; Holleytown 800; Pemberton 359; Coatbridge 800; North Wales 1528; Dalkeith 700; W. Cramlington 156; Cowper 146; Walls End 680; Falkirk 400; Derby and Nottingham 3,265; South Staffordshire 11,000; Woedhouse 351; Bannockburn 146; Linlithgow 263; Edmonsley 132; Ayrshire 1,076; Whitby 188; Aspal 550; Glasgow 700; Framwell, (G. Mercer) 165;—total for the resolution 44,905. The following were against it:—Sacriston 461; Unthank 273; Oldham 1,000; South Shields 432; Rochdale 568; Coxhoe 150; Derwent Iron Works 617; Haswell, South Wingate 411; New Durham, Bellmont-street 362; West-Hathan 170; Dunkin-Park 818; Bishop Meadow 80; Castle Eden 300; Fifeshire 390; Oddock 275; St. Helens 650; Paynton 775; Prescot 164; Ashton, 1,110 Wigan 600; Chorley 260; Leicestershire 803.—Total against 10,769.—Majority for the resolution 34,136.

TUESDAY MORNING.

The Chairman took his seat at nine o'clock.

Mr. Stoker was appointed Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Thompson was appointed door keeper in the place of Mr. Stoker.

The names of the delegates was then called over, and credentials received from those delegates who had arrived during the afternoon and evening of Monday.

The number of paying members which the new delegates represented swelled the increase of members since the Manchester Conference in January last to thirty thousand.

The minutes of the previous meeting was read and confirmed.

Mr. Hunter rose to move a protest against an infamous hand-bill which had been read at the close of the last meeting, and circulated with the intention of injuring their esteemed friend W. P. Roberts, Esq. His object in doing so was to let the anonymous author know, that so long as Mr. Roberts conducted himself in the manner that he had hitherto done, the Miners would not allow any person to injure him with impunity. The following is the Bill complained of:—

"*Miners' Look Sharp!*—Miners,—An attempt is now being made to connect your movement on behalf of your trade with the political proceedings to be adopted to-night at a meeting of Chartists, at which Messrs. Roberts and Beesley (ostensibly of your body), are to be present. Although it may not be apparent to you at present, nevertheless the attempt will be made, and its object is to assimilate the Miners' Association with the Chartist body, so that the Government may be enabled to exercise the powers of the Anti-Combination Act, and by litigation find employment for a certain Solicitor, who whilst receiving your money may be enabled to work out the plans of his patron Feargus O'Connor. A Friend advises you to take care."

The motion, at the request of Mr. Roberts, was withdrawn,—considering that the best way the Conference could act was to treat it and it author with contempt.

Mr. Roberts was called upon by the delegates to read the petition against the bill now pending before the *House of Commons*, which the Conference had requested him to prepare.

Mr. Roberts said that in the petition which he had prepared he had not embodied his own feelings upon the subject, but considered only the welfare of the Miners' Association, steering clear of every thing in the shape of politics. Mr. R. then read the petition which was received with rapturous applause. Mr. Roberts said that he hoped there would be discussion on the subject, inasmuch as his object was to give them all the information in his power, and to make them so well acquainted with the law that they might act for themselves without the assistance of a lawyer.

Mr. Claughan read a clause from the 4th Geo 4th, from which it appeared that the Bill before Parliament was milder in its nature than the one referred to, inasmuch as it only inflicted two months imprisonment, whilst the old one inflicted three months.

Mr. Roberts said that was just what he liked. By this discussion they would be enabled to examine the merits of the two acts. Mr. Roberts then went into an elaborate examination of the two Bills, and proved that the old one was far preferable to the new one.

Mr. Harrison moved, "That the petition just read be adopted by the Conference, and that each delegate put his name to it, with his place of residence."—Agreed to.

It was also agreed that the petition be printed, and that each delegate be provided with one or more copies to take to his constituents.

The Yorkshire delegates brought forward a resolution—"That a Committee be appointed, to be composed of five persons, to examine the organization of the Association, and to lay before the Conference the opinions of the various districts on a general strike, and further to audit the general accounts of the Association."—Agreed to.

The following gentlemen were elected as the Committee:—Edward Richardson, George Mason, Mathew Pasquel, David Maffet, Andrew Burt.

The next business was the consideration of the second resolution on the programme, which was to the following effect:—

"That any member laying a charge against any official character in the Miners's Association, lay the same before the Executive Committee, so that the accuser and accused may receive justice."

After a very lengthy debate, which was not of much public interest, the following amendment was agreed to:—"That any charge brought against any lecturer or general officer of this Association, be examined before the district meeting in which he may be labouring or reside at the time; and if found guilty to be suspended, but have the power of appeal to the next Conference, and the district to supply the accused party with money to take him to his home."

The Chairman then called the attention of the delegates to the third resolution on the programme—"That nothing in the shape of resolutions or propositions be binding upon the members, or be passed into a law, without it be carried by at least two-thirds of the payable members of the Association."

Poynton District.—Mr. Joseph Alford has been labouring very hard in this and the Whaly district, and has done a great deal of good. The unemployed men of Poynten and Worth return their sincere thanks for the many kindnesses they have received from their friends, and acknowledge the receipt of the following sums towards their support:—from Poynton £5 9s 8d; Bredbury £1; Macclesfield £1 10; Pott Shrigly Bollington £1 13s 3d; Middlegate £2 1s 6d; Norbury £1 15s 9d.

The Stainbro' Miners desire to return their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for the support which they have received during their protracted struggle against the unjust aggressions of their masters. The following contributions have been received:—George Buckle 5s; Barnsley £2 14s 6d; Mrs. Marshal 7s; Edward Edgar 8s; Denby 2s 8d; Dodworth 17s 8½d; Gober Hall 4s 10d; George Buckle 12s 6d; Bradgate Lodge £3 6s 6d; Robin Hood Lodge, Sheffield £1; Hoyland 1s 6d; Abraham Hilton 2s 6d; Thorncliff £2 1s 6d; Mr. Travis 1s; Odd Fellows' Hall, Barnsley £1 1s 8½d; Barnsley Committee £15 5s 8½d; Dodworth £1 2s 5½d; Hudhill £1 1s 1½d; neighbourhood £1 6s 10d; Rawmarsh £1 10s; Mr. Charles Tizzerton, butcher and landlord 1d; Thorp Hesley £1 11s 10d; Sheffield 17s 9½d Swinton 1s 9½d; Huthwaite 19s 2d; Eastfield 11s; Bradgate and Masbro £2 4s 5½d Sheffield 2s 1½d; Robin Hood, Sheffield 8s 1d; Wortley Wire Mills 10s 8½d; Barnsley Committee £11 6s; Blacker Hill £1 17s; Masbro Lodge 10s; Dronfield Lodge £1 10s; Wakefield Outwood £1 5 4d; Lound Side 12s 6d; a few friends 3s ½d; Wosbro' Dale 19s 5d; Mirfield 4s 6d; Wadsley 3s 10d; Pointon Lodge 14s; Hyde Inn 2s; Cawthron 3s 10½d Shaw's men, main line 15s 6d; Barnsley Common £1 2s 6½d; Tankersley £2 12s 3d; Thorp Hesley £1 11s 2d; Wosbro' Common £1 7½d; Burton 7s 4½d; Thurgoland 4s; John Fieldsen 2s 6d; Mapplewell 3s; Burton 2s 3d; Shaw men 5s 11½d; Doggy Pit 7s 6½d; Robin Hood Pit £1 5s 2d; Smithton Pit 8s; Stanley Pit 11s 9d; Stanley Main 5s.

The Whitehaven Colliers.—We understand a certain process was served on the Clerk of the Peace for this county, in the course of last week, respecting the imprisonment of the two colliers who were very severely sentenced at the late sessions, for some trifling assault at the turn-out—the one to eighteen, and the other to twelve months imprisonment and hard labour. *The process has been served at the instance of* that clever and persevering friend of the colliers, Mr. Roberts, solicitor; and it is fully expected that before long the prisoners will be liberated.

St. Helen's.—The Miners in St. Helen's district beg to correct a mistake in last week's paper concerning Haddock Colliery, it should be £10 instead of 10s. The following sums have been received:—March 23rd, Union Colliery £2. March 25th, Jerry Shop Lodge, No. 6, Blackrod, £1 6s 6d; Black Horse Lodge, Blackrod, £1 5s; Green Barn Lodge, Blackrod, £2 7s; Cropper's Hill Colliery, five men, 12s 6d. March 26th, a few friends £1 18s 9d; from General Board £187 11s 10d; Greenough's Colliery, Parr, £8; a few friends £2 10s. March 27th, a few friends £1 13s. The next county meeting will be held at Rochdale, on Monday, the 8th of April, at Samuel Shores, Amen-Corner. The chair to be taken at eleven o'clock.

St. Helens—March 16, Pemberton district contributions were £17 1s. 4½d; Edge Green was £2 2s. These were both put to Edge Green; we hope you will correct the mistake. March 18, Colliers' Arms, Wigan, £2 10s; Ashton, Peter Dierden 5s; Union Colliery, St. Helen's 15s; Peter and John Layland 5s; Union Colliery, Greenough, &c. 9s 6d; ditto, Sinkers 15s; Colliers' Arms, Aspul Springs £4; Pemberton district £7 10s; 19th, Wigan district £14 5s 9d; Haydock district £6; Bridge Inn, Standish £3 3s; No. 9 Lodge, Adlington £1 17s; No. 2 Lodge, Whiston £2 10s; 20th, St. Helen's Plate Glass Works £3 7s 5½d.

Nottingham.—On Monday last, the Colliers held a large meeting on Nottingham Forest, Mr. Douro in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Smith, Clark, and Walker, and the sum of £1 9s 10d was collected on the ground. The following sums were likewise handed to the Treasurer, viz. 4s 4½d by Mr. J. Sweet; 12s 8½d from Fisher's Factory; 2s 6d from a Corn Law Repealer; 2s from a friend; 1s 6d from a few females; and 2s 6d from a friend was given for refreshments. The meeting dispersed in the most orderly manner, after agreeing to hold another meeting at the same time and place on the following Monday.

Rawmarsh Colliery.—As complaints have been made in Sheffield through not having seen their subscriptions in the *Northern Star*, we beg you will insert the following sums received by us:—A friends, Rotherham 8s 11½d; Melton Field Colliers 4s 10d; Joshua Crosley 1s; Don Pottery 4s 5d; Pressers 1s; Edward Shaw 1s; George Kemp 1s; a few friends 13s 7½d; Newhill Potters 3s 3d; Fitzwilliam Colliers £1 2s 10d; friends at Rawmarsh 15s 2½d; friends at Sheffield 2s 3d; Robin Hood, do £1; Intake 10s; Woodhouse Lodge 9s 5d; the Rev. W. Blackburn, Attercliff 1s; Whitwood Colliery 14s 10½d; *Kippax Lodge 6s*; friend 1s; Broadgate Lodge £1 5s; Barnsley Lodge 4s 10d; S. Thorpe's Colliers 3s 10d; B. Carr 6d; Rawmarsh Potters 7s 4d; Barber's Colliers 16s 3d; Knapton's Colliers 2s 10d; a few friends 6s 9d; New Market Pits 2s; Friends 1s 2d; Newcastle, Stanley 13s; Burnley 3s; Smithen's Colliery 8s; for which we return our sincere thanks.

South Staffordshire.—A Delegate meeting took place on Monday last, at the People's Hall, Wednesbury, when the following sums were paid in:—Stammer Mill £1 4s 1½d; West Bromwich, No. 1 £3 6s 8d; West Bromwich, No. 2 £1 18s; Oldbury No. 1 £1 14s 6d; Oldbury, No. 2, 11s 6d; Great Bridge £3 3s 3d; Dudley Port £1 5s; Swan Village, No. 1 £1; Darlaston, £3 18s; Wednesbury, No. 1 £2 16s 8d; Wednesbury, No. 2 £2 13s 4d; Wednesbury, No. 3 3s; *Summer-hill 15s 3d*; Dudley, No. 1 £2 11s 10d; Dudley, No 2 £2 13 4d; Dudley, No. 3 £2 4s 8d; Dudley, No. 4 £1 8s; Tipton, No. 1 £1 10s; Tipton, No 2 £1 13s; White Heath Gate, 15s; Horseley *Heath 14s; Bilston, No. 1 £7 5s 4d; Bilston, No. 2* £1 7s 9d; Pleck 9s 1d; Jerusalem £1 15s; Wolverhampton, No 1 £1 19s 3d; Wolverhampton No. 2 10s 4½d; Wolverhampton, No. 3 14s; Monmore Green £2 7s 8d; Brierley Hill, No. 1 £2; Brierley Hill No. 2 £1 0s 9d; Woodside £2 15s 6d; Netherton, No. 1 £1 11s 4d; Netherton, No. 2 £1 0s 10d; Brockmoor £1 15s 5d; Delph 11s 6d; Hart's Hill 10s 6d; Mount Pleasant £1 10s; *Portobello £4 6s; Kate's-hill*, £1 11s 6d; Oldhill £2 11s 4½d; Walsall, No. 1 £3 3s 7d; Walsall, No 2 16s; Dudley Wood, 7s 3d; Caseley £1 9s 8d; Can Lane 7s 9d; Pelsal 16s; Wirley-bank £1 15s; Total £80 15s 4d.

Wolverampton.—At a public meeting of Miners at the Association Room, Bath-street, Woverhampton, held March 25, was resolved, "That a meeting be held every Monday at ten o'clock at the above room, for the transacting of the business of the Association.

Ayreshire.—A correspondent writes us that the Miners' Association is progressing throughout this county, and that the good cause everywhere looks well.

North Durham.—Mr. Wilde has held several successful meetings in this district.

North Staffordshire Miners Association.—The delegate meeting was held at the Plough Inn, Hanley, on Monday, the 25th instant, Mr. Booth in the chair, when the following sums were paid in:—To General Fund £14 18s 1d; Subscription Fund £257 13s 8½d. The following sums were paid in from the undermentioned places:—A friend at Kidsgrove £1; Friend at Butt Lane 5s; Friend at Longton 5s; Burslem do. £1 12s 3d; Friends at Tunstall—Walter Davies 3s; Messrs. James Booth 4s; Wm. Pitts 1s; Thomas Emberton 2s 6d; A friend 5s; Do. 5s 6d; James Winsor 1s; Wm. Edge 1s; Cole 2s 6d; Malkin 5s; Bennett 3s; Clark 2s; Davies 3s; A friend 3s 6d; Do. 2s; Do. 1s; George Burges 1s; Friends 11s 5d.

Thornbro' near Whitwick, Leicestershire.—The most glorious out-door meeting of Miners belonging to the Whitwick and Snibston collieries, was held here on *March 21st*, to take into consideration the propriety of giving in their notices to quit their employment at the expiration of one month, if their masters do not accede to the list of prices which was drawn up and presented to them by the men the week before. The advance sought for, on average, will enable the men to earn about four shillings a day per eight hours: this they consider no more than what is fair and reasonable, coidering the laborious nature of their employment, and the imminent dangers to which they are constantly exposed, and this they do not hesitate in saying they are determined to have before they rest satisfied. Robert Howe, a working man, was called to preside over the meeting. After a short but appropriate speech, he enquired if each man was provided with his notice paper—(Cries of "Yes, yes.") Show them. (A cloud of papers was held up, which would have gladdened the heart of any paper dealer to behold.) It was then agreed that each man at the close of the meeting give in his notice. The meeting was addressed by Mr. James George, one of the authorised agents, and a friend by the name of Mr. J. S. Bowerson. Mr. Palmer held a meeting at Peggs Green the same afternoon. After the meeting broke up the men went to their masters and gave in their notices, and the masters in return gave them notice papers to leave their employment, and have since sent them notices to quit their houses. Restriction is here carried out with a vengeance; the banks are now quite bared; the carts and waggons are daily coming for coals, but are obliged to return with as many as they bring with them, and Leicester market is about in as good a state.

Affray Among the Colliers at Tynsley Park.—On Tuesday John Booker, Charles Cutts, John Taylor, Joseph Hardwicke, Richard Shaw, John Elliot, George Pickering, Wm. Cox, Mary Anne Atkin, Emma Gibbins, Martha Hawley, Hannah Smith, Sarah Hopewell, and Lettice Hardwick, were brought before the magistrates at the Town Hall, Sheffield, charged in the warrant with assaulting Daniel Haigh, David Ogden, George Brown, George Booth, and others, on Thursday last, at the Peacock Colliery, Tynsley Park. The case excited the greatest interest; the large Court Room being crowded by the Colliers and their friends; there were also hundreds in the streets who were unable to obtain admission. Mr. Bramley, town clerk, and Mr. Stamforth appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Palfreyman and Mr. Broomhead for the defence, Mr. Stamforth opened the case by reading the warrant, and entered into a short history of the strike, by which it appeared that the colliery had for *some time been working under assignees*, who took objection to the men being in the Union, and likewise resisted the restriction system; the men turned out and were brought before the magistrates, but the bond *or agreement* not being valid, the case was dismissed. Since then several conferences have been held between Mr. Higgitt, the manager, and the men, and by each giving way a little, the dispute was likely to terminate, but the men refused to pay for the timber that was used as props in the pit to keep the roof *from falling in*. During these negotiations, the manager had succeeded in getting a small number of men to work on the old terms. It appeared that on Thursday, a large body of two or three hundred persons, chiefly *women, assembled at Attercliffe*, and proceeded to the Peacock colliery. They had a flag which was carried by Sarah Hopewell, but which on cross-examination, turned out to be a red handkerchief tied on the end of a stick, and John Booker had an old can lid, on which he was drumming with a stick, as a substitute for martial music. On their arrival, at the pit, they caused Allen, the enginetenter to draw the men out, and the *women* seized them and used them roughly. D. Haigh swore that when he came to the top of the pit he had his pick over his shoulder, which was quickly taken from him, and he was *paid* with it. He could not tell who had done it; he thought it was the women. They got him down, and pulled his hair, and beat him with their fists, and nearly smothered him. He was also struck on the side with a metal tram-rail; he called out "murder," and they said if he did not stop that noise they would limb him; he was then struck under the jaw with a large brick; was insensible, and remained so for a long time; was under the care of a surgeon, and unable to follow his work. On cross-examination he said he saw no men; it was all women. David Ogden swore that when he was drawn up, the women seized him by the hair and ears, and beat him on the head with a stick, then dragged him into a field, and tore all the clothes off him except his trousers. After beating him till they were tired, he made his escape to the engine-house, where he found Daniel Haigh lying on his back, likewise naked. George Booth, an underground labourer, detailed the rough treatment he received, and exhibited the front part of his head, where all the hair had been completely torn up by the roots. Thirteen witnesses were examined, each detailing in a variety of ways the origin and progress of the affray and identifying one or more of the prisoners as being present; the solicitor for the defence endeavouring to make it appear as merely a spree of the women; and those in the dock viewing it in the same light, and enjoying with humour the various details of their mischievous pranks. A Mr. Higgit, the manager being put into the box, Mr. Palfreyman was about entering into an examination to show that he was the occasion of the disturbance by unnecessarily keeping the men out, but was stopped by the Bench on the application of Mr. Bramley, and not allowed to proceed. Mr. Palfreyman then said by that decision he was precluded from bringing any evidence, and endeavoured to make it appear that it was merely a woman's "spree" for fun, and that the men had nothing to do with it; that they were there merely as spectators, enjoying their curiosity in the same manner as many strangers who were proud to be present. The magistrates, however, were of a different opinion, as some of the witnesses swore the men were making signals, and encouraging the women. They would therefore send the case to the Pontefract sessions, but would admit them to bail, themselves in £40 and two sureties in £20 each, the husbands to be taken as sureties for the married women. Mr. Palfreyman protested against the amount of bail which was ultimately reduced to £20 and two sureties of £10 each, which was immediately put in, and the prisoners liberated, much to the joy of their friends. A rumour was afloat that Mr. Roberts would be present, which caused a great deal of curiosity to see the man who has earned for himself such well-deserved popularity among the working classes. He, however, was not present, although we believe he had been sent for, but was engaged elsewhere.

Millbridge.—The turn-out at the St. Helena Pit, Hightown, has been brought to a close, by the coal owner giving the men an advance of 3d. On Monday last he advanced them other 3d.

Mr. Harris lectured at Brighouse March 20th; Ossett 21st; Thornhill Edge 22nd; Upton 23rd; Heckmondwike 25th; and Daw Green 26th.

Bowling.—The Bowling Miners return their sincere thanks for the following sums—Lockwood society 4s 9d; Reckin society 9s 7½d; Hopton fancy weavers 2s 4d; the neighbouring Colliers 8s 6d; Lepton society 18s 10d; Ledger Bridge Colliery *4s 8½d; Heckmondwike society 6s*. The strike is now brought to a close. A special meeting was called on Saturday last to consider what was to be done, when it was agreed to by all present, that the men that were standing out should go to the masters, and see what numbers they would take on. The reason we have acted thus is, that so many men kept going in, one and two at a time, to work as black sheep; the reason being that support kept falling off week after week. We have now been on strike fifteen weeks, and the utmost support we have received is but six shillings and threepence per man. *Above one hundred men from other places have* taken our situations, and there is a large number that the masters have refused to take on again. These will have to be supported until they can get work elsewhere; we therefore hope and trust that those who have supported us will not desert us in the hour of trouble.—By order of the Committee, Union Inn, Ivegate, Bradford.

Shropshire.—A number of very successful meetings have been held in this county, which have been addressed by Messrs. Fergusson, Stevenson, Edwards, and Butler. A large number of new members have been enrolled, more than a thousand in the three last weeks. On Monday, March 25th, a delegate meeting was held at Hartshill, when the following sums were received:—Hartshill Lodge, £2 7s 4d; French Lane Lodge, £1 8s 4d; Dawley Green Lodge, 13s 3d; Hallen Lane Lodge, 2s 10d; Aqueduct Lodge, 4s 8d; Watling street, 5s 8d; Madley Wood. 5s; Madley, 8s 8d. Victim Fund—Hartshill, £1 13s 10d; French Lane, £1 12s 10½d; Hallen Lane, 1s 10d.

Rothwell.—The next General Delegate Meeting of Yorkshire Miners will take place at Halifax, on April 6th, 1844, at the house of Mr. John Crowther, the Lower George Inn. To commence at nine o'clock in the morning.

Lancashire.—Mr. John Auty has *visited the* following places since his last report:—Baxenden, March 14th; Church Parish, the 15th; Over Darwen, the 16th; Scout Moor, near Ramsbottom, the 18th; Altham, the 19th; Broadfield, the 20th; Burnley, the 21st; Shawforth, the 22nd; Dulesgate and Bacup, the 23rd; and Dukenfield, the 25th.

Whitehaven.—P. M. Brophy arrived here on Saturday last, and on Sunday delivered a lecture on the present state of society. On Monday, Mr. B. delivered a good lecture to the miners, and the working people generally. Both meetings were well attended, and a good spirit seemed to exist amongst the people generally.

MONIES RECEIVED BY MR. O'CONNOR.

VICTIM FUND.	£	s.	d.
From An Enemy to Oppression	1	0	0
Yeovil	0	3	6
Two Friends at Milborne Port	0	1	6
A. C. A. (Islington)	0	2	6
FOR EXECUTIVE.			
An Enemy to Oppression	1	0	0
Manchester	2	0	0
Yeovil	0	9	0
TRIBUTE.			
S. P., Manchester	0	2	6
SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
From Carrington Chartists, in advance, hoping that all others will follow the example, per John Ley	0	10	10

RECEIPTS BY GENERAL SECRETARY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.	£	s.	d.
Preston	0	7	7
Alnwick	0	5	6
Southampton	0	6	3
Preston	0	5	8
Macclesfield	0	5	0
Paisley	0	6	0
Cummersdale	0	5	0
Wadsworth Row	0	7	6
Somers Town	0	5	6
Mansfield	0	10	0
NATIONAL TRIBUTE.			
Preston, Mary Richardson	0	0	3
King of Prussia	0	3	0
Ditto, collected by Mr. Webb	0	2	0
VICTIM FUND.			
Chartists, Southampton	0	2	0
MR. DOYLE'S CARD ACCOUNT.			
Tunstall	0	3	4
Longton	0	5	8
Fenton	0	1	8
Hanley	0	13	2

CARDS PER MR. LEACH.

	£	s.	d.
Oldham	0	7	4
Bury	0	13	4
Enamelled Cards	0	3	0

We beg to call the attention of all sub-Secretaries of the National Charter Association to the necessity of immediately sending the nominations for Delegates to the ensuing Convention, to the Secretary, 243½, Strand; also properly attested documents relative to the result of the Elections. We also remind them that all nominations for the next Executive, must also be transmitted to the Secretary on or before the 10th of April. Each Locality in the kingdom can nominate five persons to fill the above office, and from the persons so nominated the ensuing Convention will elect the five most eligible persons.

Thos. Martin Wheeler, Secretary.

Dr. Coffin's Eighth Lecture on Consumption will be delivered next Thursday Evening, April 4th. *It will be rendered very interesting by the presence of Four or Five of his* Patients, who have been Cured of this hitherto considered Incurable Disease, and who will state their own Cases to the Audience.

A General Meeting of the Master Tailors' Society was held at Mr. Aspell's, Waggon and Horses, Thomas-street, Manchester, on Monday, March 25th, 1844, to take into consideration the List of Prices presented by the Journeymen to them for an advance of wages, when the following resolutions where unanimously passed by the following gentlemen, who compose the Society:—

Messrs John Tewlay, President; H. Clayton, Secretary; L. Wolf, S. Marks, G. Webster, C. Clayton, S. Watson, J. Levy, Joel Caspar, J. Orr, S. Shirley, A. Lipman, L. Levy, R. Edgar, T. Butterworth, J. Jennings, C. Jones, J. Hardley, Jacob Caspar, M. Lipman.

Moved by Mr. C. Clayton, seconded by Mr. Jacob Caspar, and resolved: "That this Society cannot entertain any communication from the journeymen with respect to an advance of wages, until the whole of the employers in the town and vicinity of Manchester are brought to coincide with us in paying to the present price list; *after which we have not the* least objection to listen to any grievance they wish to make known, and to give such grievance our best consideration; and whatever a majority of the employers shall decide upon shall be binding upon the whole."

Moved by Mr. Joseph Levy, seconded by Mr. S. Marks, and resolved: "That this Society has no wish to oppress their workmen; but view with regret this attempt of the journeymen to impose a higher rate of wages upon us, while there are one half of the employers *in the town in competition with us*, who are not paying men so much as the present Price List, and of which fact they take no notice."

Moved by Mr. M. Lipman, seconded by Mr. C. Jones, and resolved: "That we still adhere to the present Price List agreed upon by the Committee appointed (equally numbered of Masters and Journeymen) in November last, by both Societies, to fix a standard rate of wages."

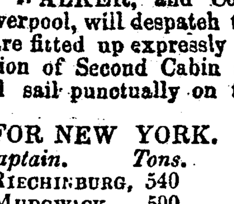
Proposed by Mr. Joel Caspar, seconded by Mr. L. Lewis, and resolved: "That all the masters' names who compose this Society shall be put before the resolutions already passed, in order that the public may know that we have paid considerable higher prices than our neighbours, and that what we are standing out for is equality."

Proposed by Mr. Edgar, and seconded by Mr. L. Wolf, and resolved, "That the above resolutions be advertised in the *Manchester Guardian* and the *Northern Star*, of next Saturday."

J. TEWLAY, President.
H. CLAYTON, Secretary.

Mr. Ludley having left the chair, it was taken by Mr. G. Webster, when it was proposed by Mr. John Orr and seconded by Mr. F. Shidley, and resolved "That our best thanks are due, and are hereby given to our worthy President for his conduct in the chair, and attention to the interests of this Society."

G. WEBSTER, Chairman.



Fitzhugh, Walker, and Co., 12, Goree Piazzas, Liverpool, will despatch the following Vessels, which are fitted up expressly with care for the accommodation of Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and sail punctually on the following days:—

FOR NEW YORK.

Ship.	*Captain.*	*Tons.*	*To Sail.*
NEPTUNE,	Riechinburg,	540	1st April.
"IRVINE,"	Mudgwick,	500	6th April.
TALLAHASSEE,	Hadley,	750	8th April,
FOR NEW ORLEANS.			
NEW SHIP,		800	10th April.

Each Passenger is provided by the Ship with One Pound of good Bread, Flour, Oatmeal, and Potatoes, and Three Quarts of Water per day during the voyage, free of charge. Rates of Passage, and any other information may be obtained by application as above, which will be answered by return of Post

TO JOURNEYMEN BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

Wanted, a number of good Workmen, in all branches of the Trade. Applications to be made to Mr. JOHN PRESTON, 78, Bridge-street, Manchester, Secretary to the Master Boot and Shoe Makers' Protective Society.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

Friday, March 29.—We have large arrivals of Wheat, Barley, and Beans at this day's market, and a pretty good attendance of the trade. Millers were unwilling to purchase Wheat, at a decline of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter, and to effect sales a still further reduction had to be submitted to. Barley was in limited demand at a reduction of fully 2s. per qr. on all descriptions. Oats and Shelling remain without material alteration. Beans are heavy sale, and rather lower.

Next Friday being Good Friday, our market will be held on the previous day.

Leeds:—Printed for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq. of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Printing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate; and Published by the said Joshua Hobson, (for the said Feargus O'Connor,) at his Dwelling-house, No. 5, Market-street, Briggate; an internal Communication existing between the said No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office one Premises.

All Communications must be addressed, Post-paid, to Mr. Hobson, *Northern Star* Office, Leeds.

(Saturday March 30, 1844)