Above all things, my beloved friends, Sign! Sign!! Sign away!!! every man of you, and every woman. You will receive directions from your friends, through their address, which you will do well to observe. I must beg and request of the hundreds of correspondents who honour me by writing to me, to accept my apology for not replying to all. In fact, it would be impossible. I have now over fifty letters upon legal questions, involving a large amount of property, the writers all requesting answers, which I have not time to answer. I now beg to announce to the people that it is in

contemplation to hold a National Conference at Birmingham, for the purpose of carrying out what is called Complete Suffrage; and, being resolved that the whole people shall be represented in that Conference, and being more than once or ten times paralized for want of pecuniary means to back and carry out our principles, and having paid for that purpose out of my own pocket a large sum of money, I have resolved upon devoting my time and energy to the levying of an Emergency Fund, to be applied to such purposes as procuring delegates from places too poor to contribute to any Conference which may be called to discuss our principles. I am meeting. ready during the sitting of the Convention, to attend meetings within one hundred miles of London, on routes where railways have been established. These meetings must not be called for earlier than eight the metropolis." o'clock in the evening; and the committees of the several places where I attend must make arrangements for charging what to them shall seem fit for admission; the proceeds to go to the fund to be applied as I have stated. I will not lose a moment of my time which should be devoted to the Convention, as I can start at two o'clock when the Convention adjourns, and can return at night after my lecture, and be ready for morning at nine.

I shall be at Cheltenham on Monday next, the 18th instant, and at Southampton on Tuesday, the 19th; and whatever places within one hundred miles require my services for the above purpose will please address me, directed care of Mr. John Cleave, 1, Shoe Lane, Fleet-street, and then I shall appoint a day by return of post. Now to work, brave Chartists! Onward, and we

conquer; backward, and we fall!

THE CHARTER, AND NO SURRENDER !

Ever your faithful friend. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Convention Room, Wednesday.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION.

It having been arranged that this body should assemble at Dr. Johnson's Tavern, Bolt Court, Fleet-street, on Tuesday last, at eleven o'clock on, that day, several members being present. Mr. Abram Duncan was appointed chairman, and Mr. Campbell elected secretary, pro tem. Credentials were received from Messrs. Stallwood and M'Donall for the Metropolitan district; Mr. Abram Duncan, from Alloa; Mr. Campbell, from Norfolk and Cambridgeshire; Mr. Beesly from Yorkshire; Mr. Doyle, from Cheshire; Mr. M'Pherson, from Aberdeen; Mr. Powell, from Cornwall; Mr. O'Connor not being prepared with his credentials, some discussion arose respecting the power of the secretary of the Executive to grant credentials to those whom he was officially informed were elected.

Mr. Stallwood moved, and Dr. M' Donall seconded. "That those persons of whom there was a reasonable belief that they had been elected members of the Convention should take their seats until they had procured their official credentials," Which was carried unanimously. Mr. Ford was appointed doorkeeper and mes-

senger pro lem. Mr. Stallwood moved, and Mr. M'Donall seconded, that the members present constitute themselves into the National Convention.—Carried. Mr. O'Connor moved that Messrs. Stallwood. M'Douall, Duncan, M'Pherson, and Beesley, be appointed a committee to draw up rules for the guidance of the Convention .- Carried.

Messis. Stallwood and M'Douall were deputed to procure for the perusal of the members the rules of the Old Convention. Mr. Cleave was unanimously appointed Trea-

surer to the Convention during its sittings in Dr. M'Dovall moved that 600 small cards be purchased for tickets of admission for visitors, &c .-Carried.

It was then carried that each member of the Convention be allowed four tickets of admission for Dr. M'Douall moved that a deputation be sent

from this body to attend the delegates from the London localities, meeting at 55, Old Bailey, this evening, to offer the services of the Convention for the purpose of efficiently agitating the Metropolis.—Carried, and a deputation appointed. Mr. O'Connor moved that this Convention appoint a committee, consisting of Messrs. Stallwood, M. Donail, and Duncan, for the purpose of prepar-

ing an address to be laid before the country, urging upon them the necessity of exerting themselves in procuring signatures to the National Petition, and of stating to the country the means to be adopted in transmitting the petition to London. Mesers. Philp and Ridley, delegates for London, Somersetshire, and Wilts took their seats as mem-

bers of the Convention. Mr. Ridley moved that until the rules, &c. be drawn up, all committee men and officers be appointed by ballot. Seconded by Dr. M'Donall.-Carried.

Mr. O'Connor moved that it be a recommendation to the committee for drawing up rules to consider the propriety of appointing a permanent Chairman, and supported it by many cogent arguments, showing it would tend to produce unanimity, and greatly facilitate the transaction of business. Messrs. Duncan, Campbell, Doyle, and Ridley

supported the recommendation. Mr. Stallwood opposed it. The Convention then adjourned till three o'clock.

AFTERNOON MEETING. It having been circulated that the Convention had commeaced its sittings, many visitors were present. Mr. Duncan was again called to the Chair, and

whose credentials had been received. Mr. Stallwood moved " That the residences of the

Not being seconded it fell to the ground. important Committees appointed, that they did now Commons! he had heard of such a report. adjourn till Wedne day morning, at ten o'clock."

Mr. Powell seconded the motion. Messrs. M'Donall and Philp were opposed to an adjour ment. Many country delegates might arrive, on the subject, and Messrs. Stallwood and Beesley at the Britianna Coffee House, 86, Waterloo Road, and it would then be inconvenient if the meeting was | gave-notices of motion relative to it.

A suggestion was made that the adjournment terval notices of motion for the morrow were

The meeting of the Convention was then adjourned until Wednesday morning at ten o'clock. Wednesday, April 13.

Pursuant to adjournment this body met at 9 o'clock.

Messrs. Duncan, O'Connor, Beesly, Doyle, Campbell. M'Douail, M'Pherson, and Ridley, were pre-

The secretary then read the minutes of the meet-

ing of the preceding day. Dr. M'Donall laid before the body the address to the country which the committee appointed had drawn up. Mr. O'Connor moved the adoption of the address,

Which was seconded by Mr. Ridley, and carried unanimously. The Address was signed by the members of the perienced the evils of a contrary system. It may be the members of the perienced the evils of a contrary system. It may be the members will be energetic in carrying out the clude such men as Prince Albert, the Duke of Wel-above desirable object with spirit, and to use their clude such men as Prince Albert, the Duke of Wel-above desirable object with spirit, and to use their clude such men as Prince Albert, the Duke of Wel-above desirable object with spirit, and to use their clude such men as Prince Albert, the Duke of Wel-above desirable object with spirit, and to use their clude such men as Prince Albert, the Duke of Wel-above desirable object with spirit, and to use their clude such men as Prince Albert, the Duke of Wel-above desirable object with spirit, and to use their clude such men as Prince Albert, the Duke of Wel-above desirable object with spirit, and to use their clude such men as Prince Albert, the Duke of Wel-above desirable object with spirit, and to use their clude such men as Prince Albert, the Duke of Wel-above desirable object with spirit, and to use their clude such men as Prince Albert, the Duke of Wel-above desirable object with spirit, and to use their clude such men as Prince Albert, the Duke of Wel-above desirable object with spirit, and to use their clude such men as Prince Albert, the Duke of Wel-above desirable object with spirit, and to use their clude such men as Prince Albert, the Duke of Wel-above desirable object with spirit, and to use their clude such men as Prince Albert, the Duke of Wel-above desirable object with spirit, and to use their clude such men as Prince Albert, the Duke of Wel-above desirable object with spirit, and to use their clude such men as Prince Albert, the Duke of Wel-above desirable object with spirit, and to use their clude such men as Prince Albert, the Duke of Wel-above desirable object with spirit, and to use their clude such men as Prince Albert, the Duke of Wel-above desirable object with spirit, and to us copies of it were sent.

# Dorthern Star,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. V. NO. 231.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1842.

paper advocating Chartist principles, and that he right of removing him at pleasure. Considerable would translate it into that language and procure its discussion took place regarding the point of law, The Committee appointed to draw up rules, &c., stated they were not yet prepared with a report, an amendment, that the Chairman be elected daily, The time for receiving their report was extended to but the members having expressed their opinions

the following day. Correspondence from many quarters was received, more particularly a letter from the Rochdale Chartistr, stating that a deputation had waited on Mr. Sharmun Crawford, and that he had stated his intention of bringing forward his motion for the Abram Duncan was elected Chairman by a large

Suffrage, in the House of Commons, on April 21st, majority. and that he would be happy to receive any suggestions or advice from the Convention. Mr. O'Connor moved a vote of thanks to the writer of the letter, and also to Mr. Sharman Crawford.

Seconded by Mr. M'Pherson. Mr. Stallwood was opposed to the vote of thanks o Mr. Crawford. Messrs. Bairstow, Doyle, Beesly, and Woodward supported the motion.

Messrs. Ridley and Morgan Williams were opposed to it. Mr. Stallwood moved as an amendment, " Tha this Convention give their cordial thanks to Mr J. Leach and the men of Rochdale, for waiting upon Mr. Sharman Crawford.

Mr. M'Douall suggested that it would be better first to correspond with Mr. Crawford. Mr. O'Connor cordially adopted the suggestion, and the motion and amendment were withdrawn. The Secretary was then instructed to correspond with Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Ridley gave in the report from the deputation which attended at the London Delegate Council Mr. O'Connor moved and Mr. M'Donall seconded. That an agitating committee of three be appointed,

M'Douall, and O'Connor were elected. Credentials were received from Mr. Woodward, an amount of public opinion in their favour as the above body took place at 55, Old Bailey, on

felt by a contrary conduct during the first Conven-Commons, and through that the press, an organ to tion. One great and important object they must convey their opinions to the country. The press look to was, being able to lay a clear balance sheet now neglected them—they had a Convention of matters be actuated by the greatest purity. Mr. country; they would have a petition signed by four O'Connor then ably spoke in favour of preserving a millions of people, and yet not a reporter from either feeling of unanimity, and not, as had been the case a Whig or Yory paper was present. in a previous Convention, frittering away their time by long speeches.

Mr. Morgan Williams seconded the motion. Mr. Stallwood did not see the necessity of the Secretary being a paid officer. Mr. M'Pherson should not be doing his duty to many liberal members would feel it their duty to be Mr. M'Pherson should how be doing his constituents if he voted for any large salary to present.

Dr. M'Douall stated that deputations could after-

The motion was then unanimously carried. Mr. O'Connor moved that the Convention should | Parliament. ssemble at nine o'clock, and stand adjourned at two o'clock. His object in moving this was to ascertain carried unanimously. the feelings of the majority; he was very willing to Mr. White, having been instructed by his constialter the time, if disapproved of by the majority. Mr. Roberts seconded the motion.

Mr. Bairstow moved as an amendment, "That journ for the day at four o'clock.' Mr. Beesly seconded the amendment.

Mr. Stallwood supported the original motion.

Messrs. Campbell and M'Pherson supported the imendment. Messrs. Ridley and Woodward were in favour of

by a majority of three. Dr. M. Douall moved "that a Committee of seven be appointed to report upon all notices of motions required for that object, and the Convention funds previous to their being brought before the Conven-Mr. Morgan Williams seconded the proposition.

the correspondence being also referred to the same mittee. the power in any way to interfere with the the Convention adjourned. right of the members to bring a motion which, at least, in their opinion, was calculated to do good, before the body: a committee had no right to preudge any motion previous to hearing the mover in is defence.

Mr. Stallwood also objected to the appointment of the committee. Mr. White supported the motion on the ground that several notices of motion might be given on the same subject; it would greatly expedite business. Mesers. Philp and M'Pherson were opposed to

Mesers. Campbell and Ridley supported it; it had been found to work well in the petition Con-

The motion was then put and carried with two dissentients; it being understood that the sole duty Messrs. Purcell and Simpson, Walworth. of the committee should be to arrange the motions and correspondences. The election fell upon Messrs. Mr. Martin, Finsbury.

Beesly, Leach, Philp, M'Pherson, Morgan Williams, M'Donall, and Roberts.

Some little discussion took place respecting a book, a writing desk, &c., public property having belonged to the late Convention, which was now in the hands of private individuals, and which could not be obtained until the arrival of Mr. Pitkethly. A book, for the insertion of minutes, &c., was then

ordered to be purchased. Dr. M'Douall moved that a Finance Committee. consisting of three persons, be appointed to audit the Mr. Dob. II, tailor, King St., Soho. accounts of the General Treasurer, and relieve him Mr. Cuffay, tailor, Berwick St., Soho. of the labour of arranging the receipts from the sepa- Messrs. Parker and Blackmore, tee-totallers, Water rate districts, &c. Mr. O'Connor seconded the motion, which was

agreed to unanimously. Messrs. Leach, M'Douall, and Campbell were then Mr. O'Conner moved that, as many copies of the address were now completed by aid of the manifold

writer, that it should again be read, and the signa- Messrs. Arderry and Morrish, Albion Coffee-House, tures of the Convention members attached to the various copies of it which had been prepared for the Mr. Wynn, Snoemakers Clock House, Leicester public press. Mr. Woodward seconded the motion, which being Mr. Shepherd, Tailors, Red Lion King St., Soho.

carried, the address was read, and the signatures Several notices of motion were then given in for the ensuing day.
Mr. Doyle moved, and Mr. O'Connor seconded, that a copy of the address previously read be sent to

the Sun newspaper for insertion. A letter was read from Mr. Powell, delegate for A letter was read from Mr. rowen, delegate for itself to use every exertion in its power to carry out the only reason he could assign was, that he was cornwall, apologising for his non-attendance at the the same?" to make a provisional committee to an the Secretary read over the names of the Delegates morning sitting, on account of sudden illness, from which he was recovering.

Mr. Beesley moved, and Mr. Stallwood seconded.

various members of Parliament be divided into that a deputation, consisting of three individuals, certain sections, in order that they might be waited be appointed to wait on Mr. Dancombe. Messrs. upon to request their support to the National Pe- Leach, M'Pherson, and M'Douall, were then appointed. Mr. Philp wished to know whether there was any

> The Chairman stated that he had no: heard the Mesers. Stallwood, O'Connor, and Roberts, spoke

Petition sheets were received from Tunbridge, in ing, and reveral members were enrolled. Kent, containing upwards of 2,000 signatures, whereshould be delayed one hour, and during this in- as, to the last petition, they only obtained 400; this

shows the progress of the cause. The Secretary then called over the names of the delegates, and the meeting was adjourned until Thursday morning at nine o'clock.

Thursday morning, Nine o'clock.

oll, when it appeared that Messrs. Campbell, Leach,

for the Dumbartonshire Burghs. The Secretary then read the minutes and they having been confirmed. Mr. Doyle moved, that a permanent chairman and

vice chairman be appointed. Mr. O Connor second of a contrary system. If they its efforts tend to promote the happiness and pros- have no vote. Did Mr. Sturge mean by that to ex- the members will be energetic in carrying out the

which Mr. O'Connor explained. Mr. Stallwood moved, and Mr. Ridley seconded, that this would be practically carried into effect,

The amendment was withdrawn. Mr. Stallwood was in favour of an open nomination previous to the Ballot, but this course being disapproved of, the Ballot was taken, and Mr.

The numbers for the Vice-Chairman being equal wood, and the evening's entertainment appeared to it was decided that the Chairman should give the casting vote, which being done, he declared Mr. Leach to be elected Vice Chairman.

Mr. Beesly moved and Mr. Stallwood seconded that a permanent Secretary be appointed.
On being put to the ballot, Mr. J. Campbell was Mr. White maved, and Mr. Thomason seconded,

that a permanent door-keeper be appointed. Carried unanimously. Mr. Stallwood moved, and Mr. Powell seconded that Mr. Ford be appointed door-keeper. Mr. White moved and Mr. Thomason seconded. that Mr. Linney be appointed.

Messrs. Ridley and M Douall, having been re-

quested by the Bermondsey locality, moved and seconded that Mr. Pirie be appointed. After some conversation respecting the merits of the candidates, Mr. Linney was withdrawn, and Mr. Ford was unanimously elected; the salary was

bring forward a motion in the House of Commons, to secure the best method of ensuring the attendance shall be heard at the bar of the Honse of Commons, of delegates at the public meetings in and around to plead in favour of the People's Charter. If it made no impression upon that house it A ballot then took place, and Messrs. Ridley, would make a great impression upon the country, and would raise up such an agitation and create such

Charter. Mr. O'Connor moved that no member of the Convention should receive any salary, with the exception of the Secretary, and alluded to the evils pursue, and they would thereby make the House of Essex, and Kent was carried by a large majority. before their constituents. They must in money twenty-eight delegates elected from all parts of the

> Mr. Stallwood supported the motion. Mr. Roberts threw out a suggestion that other members should also be requested to support it. It would test those who were lukewarm, and they would shrink from opposing it. If this were not done

> wards be appointed to wait on those Members of Mr. M'Pherson supported the motion, which was Mr. O'Connor explained, that if any word in the

remarks, the motion was withdrawn.

to the House of Commons. Mr. M'Pherson seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried; and Messrs. Beesly, M'Pherson, M'Douall, Ridley, and Mason appointed. Dr. M'Douall moved that a committee be apthe original resolution. The resolution for meeting pointed to consider the propriety of engaging a at nine, and adjourning at two o'clock was carried theatre for the purpose of aiding the funds necessary to carry out the ensuing demonstration. The members were well aware that funds would be

were not available. Mir. Ridley seconded the motion; the question Mr. O'Connor supported it, with the addition of by Mr. Woodward, referred to the Finance Com-Several notices of motion were then given in, the

# Chartist Entelligence.

LONDON.—IMPORTANT MEETING OF DELEGATES. The Executive Council having issued a notice to the lation has inflicted great and perilous evils on the various localities of the counties of Surrey and Mid. British empire, squandering its resources, creating that committee." Mr. Cross moved, Mr. Frazer dlesex, to meet them on important business, at 55, selfish and burdensome monopolies, and reducing a Old Bailey, on Sunday last, delegates attended from patient and industrious people to the verge of

the following places:-Messrs. Salmon and Goulding, City of London. Messrs. G.ff. rd and Stallwood, Hammersmith. Messrs. Foster and Maynard, Bermondsey. Messrs. Stangroom and Hornby, Somers Town.

Messrs. Wheeler and Ridley. Chelsea. Messrs. Seal and Poyser, St. Pancras. Mr. Drake, Brick-lane.

Mesers. Nagle and Packer, Mary-le-bone. Mr. Cooper, Globe Fields. Mr. Southey, Westminster. Messrs. Stratton and Kemplay. Dockhead. Mesers. Brown and Pedley, Walworth. Mesers. Bassage and Duffield, Limehouse.

Messrs. Whitesides and Bartlett, tailors, Richmond St., Soho.

Mr. Fergusson, tee-totullers, Beak St. Regent St. Messrs. Serle and King, City of London Shoemakers.

Mr. Wilkins, Tower Hamlets Shoemakers. Messrs. Langwith and Macarthy, Shoemakers, Golden Lane.

Shoreditch. Mr. Martin, of Finsbury, was called to the chair; wiser. Gentlemen might laugh, but had he not

Mr. T. W. Parker was appointed secretary, pro tem. great reason to thank Him who can change hearts political economy. Dr. M'Donall and Mr. J. Campbell then stated the of stone, that a gentleman, who was now standing objects of the meeting, when the two following reso- on his (Mr. S.'s) right, evidently to advocate Comletions were unanimously agreed to :- "That public pleto Suffrage, should have no hesitation in May, meetings be held in the metropolis during the sittings lass, to perjure himself in making a charge against of the Convention, and that this meeting pledges him (Mr. S.) before a Bench of Magistrates, and the same." "That a provisional committee, to con- a d-d Chartist. He (Mr. S.) saw that their new sist of two from each locality, be appointed to ar-range and carry into effect the above resolution." sufficiently acquainted with the principles, he would Mr. Maynard proposed, and Mr. Fergusson seconded move an addendum to the resolution before the

CHARTIST TEETOTALLERS .- Mr. Sankey lectured Lambeth, on Monday last, to an overflowing meet-

A Public Ball and festival took place at Johnstreet, Tettenham cou t-road, on Monday last, in aid of mons; and that the following national memorial to the funds for the Convention, &c.; at half-past six the Queen be adopted and submitted to the inhabitants o'clock, a numerous company sat down to enjoy an of the Borough for signature. (Here follows Surge's subscribed by no less than sixty individuals, candiThree cheers were then given for him, three for excellent tea-repart, which as usual, was served up memorial.)—Mr. Alderman Brockett seconded the excellent tea-repast, which as usual, was served up in first-rate tyle. Shortly after seven o'clock, Mr. resolution.—Mr. Charles Cross, in a very pithy Martin was called to the chair, and apologised for the absence of Mr. O'Connor, who had been appression should terminate with the word "Compointed to preside, and for other delegates, whose mons," and that Mr. Sturge's memorial form no Mr. Campbell acted as secretary, and called the assistance had been promised, and explained that part of that resolution. Mr. C. said, why adopt Mr. their absence was occasioned by their being compel- S.'s memorial? The Sturge movement had a ten-M'Pherson, White, Bairstow, Philp, Duncan, led to be present at the grand demonstration at Birdenoy to weaken and divide the agitation of the M'Douail, Woodward, Powell, O'Connor, Morgan mingham. Mr. Powell, delegate for Cornwall, property of the Board led to be present at the grand demonstration at Bir- dency to weaken and divide the agitation of the Credentials were received from Mr. Leach, for Lancashire, Mr. Morgan Williams, from South Wales, Messrs. Bairstow and Harrison, for the Mid-land counties.

Mr. Duncan was elected to the chair.

Mr. Duncan was elected to the chair.

Mr. Duncan was elected to the chair.

The secretary then read the minutes of the meet-land counties.

Mr. Duncan was addressed the Mr. Powell, O'Connor, Morgan Mr. Powell, O'Connor, Morgan Mr. Powell, O'Connor, Morgan Mr. Powell, O'Connor, Morgan Williams, Ridley, Stallwood, Doyle, Roberts, and Was composed of persons who were little known to was composed of persons who were little known to was composed of persons who were little known to was composed of persons who were little known to was composed of persons who were little known to was composed of persons who were little known to was composed of persons who were little known to was composed of persons who were little known to was composed of persons who were little known to was composed of persons who were little known to was composed of persons who were little known to was composed of persons who were little known to was composed of persons who were little known to was composed of persons who were little known to was composed of persons who were little known to was composed of persons who were little known to was composed of persons who was composed of persons who was composed of persons who was composed Charter Association, may its organisation tend to create division—to sow division in the ranks of the lowing resolution was unanimously passed:reform the present corrupt House of Commons." He people. The Sturge memorial was a phantom, an "That a discussion class be formed, to consist of the ably showed the superiority of that association of indefinite though plausible document, that might members of the National Charter Association, to be which Feargus O'Connor was the able advocate, and mean anything or nothing. The printed instructions called the scientifical, political, and mental improve. Pinder's blacking: which reargns of control was defined and mental improve-the Northern Stor, the acknowledged organ over to convassers for signatures made several exceptions. ment class; the discussion to commence at nine ice chairman be appointed.

While they professed to recognize Universal Suffrage, o'clock on Monday evenings, after the business of persons who were a burden to the association is transacted." It is requested that

Mr. Morgan Williams stated they had a Welsh regulations, and they would still retain the inherent less. Mr. Campbell, amid much cheering, proposed the following toast:-" The speedy restoration of Frost, Williams, Jones, and all political prisoners, and in a speech which manifested great sympathy with the unfortunate exiles, and drew great applause from the audience, urged upon them the necessity of renewing their efforts for their release. Mr. Goodfellow addressed the meeting in support of the above entiment, and it was warmly responded to. Mr. Campbell proposed, and Mr. Stallwood seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman, who briefly acknowledged the compliment; after which the hall was cleared for the festive dance, which was kept up with great spirit until an early hour in the morning. The concert was ably presided over by Mr. Scall-

> give great satisfaction to all present. THE METROPOLITAN TRADES DELEGATE COUNCIL.-As usual at the Craven's Head Inn. on Sunday night last, the Executive and several of the members of the Convention, who have arrived in London, were was no use sending the petition to him, as he could present. Deputations were appointed to visit the bricklayers, basket-makers, and hatters. It was arranged that each deputation should be accompanied by a member of the Convention. An excellent spirit seemed to be manifested, and the Council determined to render every possible assistance to the Convention during its sitting in London.

LAMBETH. - At the meeting of the above society. Mrs. Jocelyn delivered a very able lecture on education, which ended in a vote of thanks, and the meetng separated.

TEETOTALLERS, WATERLOO-ROAD .- A meeting of the above body took place at their meeting room, fixed at 30s per week.

Mr. Beesly moved, That a deputation from the body wait on Mr. Duncombe, to request him to spirit-stirring lecture on the principles of Chartism and Total Abstinence. The Chairman announced a appointing a deputation from the working classes tea-party and concert to take place on Monday evening next, for the benefit of the Convention, and that Messrs. O'Connor, M'Douall, Binns, Bairstow, head constitutionally expressed through a public Leach, Campbell, and others of the people's advo- meeting, duly convened by their chief magistrate. cates had been invited.

DELEGATE MEETING.—An adjourned meeting of for Hampshire, Sussex, &c.; Mr. White, for Bir-would greatly assist in the obtainment of the Tuesday evening last, when the third proposition of the Executive was taken into consideration, and he Executive was taken into consideration, and

WALWORTH.—The members of this locality met at their room, the Ship and Bluecoat Boy, Walworth road, on Monday evening, when Dr. M'Douall gave a very interesting lecture on taxation, to a crowded audience. At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Brown gave in a report of the delegate meeting which took place on Sunday last, to hear the propositions of the Executive. The report was unanimously received. Five shillings was voted to the Executive; also 8s. to the Convention.

NEWCASTLE. DEFEAT OF STURGITES IN GATESup a requisition to the Mayor, bearing a hundred friendship before we put any reliance in them. If Petition. signatures, requesting him to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants in the Town-hall, to take into
motives, let them join the National Charter Association. Las sub-Secretary, have brought the hook Mr. White, having been instructed by his constituted by his constitute the place became crowded to suffocation. George having then dissolved the meeting. Mr. Woodward they should meet at nine o'clock, adjourn the sitting petition was now altered, all the signatures re- Sowerby, Esq., the Mayor, was called to preside. moved a vote of thanks to the Mayor for his conduct at twelve; resume at two o'clock, and again ad- ceived would fall to the ground; after some other He opened the proceedings by requesting the Town in the chair. Mr. Sinclair said that at the last meet- gies of the Convention, for the purpose of securing Mr. O Connor moved that a committee of five be persons who might have any remarks to make for or thanks be held in abeyance until his Worship had Mr. Philp was in favour of the amendment; it would give a better opportunity to those who felt an interest in their proceedings to attend the after- for the purpose of conveying the National Petition was highly creditable to him, and Mr. S. the moral effect we shall be able to produce upon he expressed it as his opinion that the time was at would therefore most cordially second the propo- the Government, and the public opinion we can hand when the people would unanimously and irresistibly demand political enfranchisement, moved the first resolution, which was briefly seconded by Mr. Clephan, and carried unanimously, namely, atory speech, and was well received, although some our principles.

That by the constitution of this country, the House showed some slight marks of disapprobation; after Fellow-count of Commons should be representatives of the great which, Mr. Sinclair moved a vote of thanks to the body of the people, but that in practice it is the creature of a class, the majority of its members seconded and carried with three cheers. Three trebeing elected by the aristocratic interest, already mendous cheers were then given for the Charter, more than amply represented in the House of Lords." Mr. Wm. Cook, in a very able speech, in which he was then on a motion of Mr. O'Connor, seconded gave some very broad hints at the profligacy and ex-

travagance of the Whigs, at the same time not forgetting the Tories, moved the next resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Windeatt, Mr. Roberts objected to any committee having Secretary called over the names of the members, and and carried. Mr. W. in seconding the resolution, and that Messrs. Binns, Johnstone, Young, Smith was understood to recommend all men to become Cross, Dees, Sinclair, Frankland, Hazer, Seed, Finthe followers of Mr. Sturge to procure political lay, Sloane, Parvis, Livington, Higgins, Collins freedom, and yet this same Mr. W. would not sign Snatton, and Embleton, form that committee. the National Petition when solicited to do so about | Carried. Mr. Sinclair moved, and Mr. Cross three months ago; he was hissed throughout, having seconded, "That a Committee of three be now apthe imprudence of occupying the time of the meeting without having any information to give them. The resolution was as follows:-"That class legisnational bankruptcy; and now, when the public revenue, notwithstanding its shameful amount, wrung from the industry of a starving people, falls were handed in to the Convention fund treasurer, short of the enormous expenditure of our profligate Government, such class legislation has prevented Bellingham and neighbourhood-a place that, we the people from sending even one man to Parliament bold enough to tell both factions that the national expenditure ought at least to be reduced our best thankst. Any place having petition sheets to meet the national income." Mr. Pratt moved or donations to the Convention fund, are respectfully the third resolution, expressing a hope that reformers required to transmit the same to Mr. Smith, Basket of all grades would soon be united, and thereby become invincible as in 1832. Mr. Craggs said, the re- Chartist blacking manufacturer, 23, New Market. solution before the meeting was one in which he cor- or to sub-secretary James Sinclair, No. 3, Pipewelldially concurred, and trusted one day to meet with his fellow townsmen in congratulation that the great principle which it laid down was legally recognised, and sat down by seconding the resolution amidst great applause. "That the only effectual remedy for the grievances of the nation is to be found in the abolition of that fruitful source of all other monopolies, the monopoly of legislation; and therefore the representation of the people should be amended by the extension of the elective franchise to the adult male population of the United Kingdom."
Mr. Sinclair said he felt great pleasure at the change which appeared to have taken place in the actions of the shopocracy of Gateshead. He saw centlemen in the room now avowedly advocating Universal Suffrage, who a few months since occupied a great deal of their precious time

in practising the most effectual mode of cutting off the heads of the Chartists if they even mentioned Universal Suffrage in public; but he hoped the middle classes were becoming

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, or Pive Shillings per Quarter.

the honest, industrious man who might be necessitated to receive parochial relief, and by such exceptions Mr. Sturge's Universal Suffrage might become a mere mockery. The people wanted no such pretended friendship; they knew their own work and were able to accomplish it. Let Mr. Sturge and his followers join the associations of the people and combine with O'Connor, O'Brien, and other true friends to the popular cause. The working classes rejected the alliance of men who would merely use them for selfish purposes. Mr. Sinclair said he would second the amendment tricts, and Payment for Parliamentary services. on two conditions-first, that the name of William Sharman Crawford, Esq., M.P. be substituted for that of Mr. Hutt; for Mr. Hutt declared publicly on the hustings, at the election here, that his decided opinion was, that no man paying less than £7 10s. rent had a sufficiency of sense to exercise the elective franchise; he declared he would not support a further extension on that account, consequently it not support the prayer thereof: secondly, that the petition be submitted to a deputation from the National Charter Association prior to its transmission to Mr. Sharman Crawford. But as Mr. Cross would not accede to these conditions. Mr. Sinclair withdrew his support, and Mr. John Walker seconded Mr. Cross's amendment. Mr. Sinclair then moved, as an amendment, "That the petition be entrusted to Mr. Sharman Crawford for presenta-

the affirmative. If precaution was not observed they might substitute another petition instead of the one now adopted. Sinclair was a Scotchman, and their maxim was, never to be twice cheated by the same party; and he was cheated out of the result of the show of hands taken at the last public meeting in Gateshead. Those gentlemen who profess such honour and honesty to-night, smuggled the anti-Corn Law petitions contrary to the decision of the meeting. Mr. S. hoped the working men then present, would trust no man above his own sphere in life, without testing him well first. We know them only as

in the chair, when Mr. Cross moved and Mr. Watson seconded, "That an Election Committee be immediately formed in connexion with this Association. lay, Sloane, Parvis, Livington, Higgins, Collins, pointed to examine the Gateshead Petition prior to its transmission to Mr. Crawford, for presentation to the House of Commons. Messrs. Stephens and Binns, Edward Scurfield and James Sinclair, form seconded. "That the thanks of this Association be tendered to Mr. James Kirker, for his services as a member of the council, which office he now resigns in consequence of ill health." Several subscriptions and sheets containing 2000 signatures, collected in believe, never signed any previous National Petition The gentlemen who canvassed that district deserve manufacturer. New Market; Mr. Stephen Binns

gate, Gateshead, gates, called by the directors of the Association held in their hall, College Open, on Friday, it was agreed, all but unanimously to recommend the sending of a delegate to the Pericion Convention, about to meet in London. A public meeting in pursuance of the above re-olution, was held in St. Ann's Church, on Monday evening last, Mr. Gillespie in the chair; on the motion of Mr. Colquboun, it was agreed to send a delegate to London. It was then resolved soon as the Petition should be presented; leaving it to his own discretion, in the event of the Convention agreeding to issue an address after the petition is presented, to remain a few days to see the same drawn up and signed on behalf of his constituents. Mr. Morr was appointed delegate, and the meeting

BATH .- Mr. Bartlett lectured on Sunday evening last, at the Chartist room, on the subject of

Buston.—At a public meeting held, on Monday last, after a vote of censure on Messrs. Vincent, and Philp, Mr. O'Connor and Mr. James Leach were unanimously elected as the delegates to represent Bristol and the neighbourhood in the Convention. We received a long report of the proceedings

the meeting adjourned.

NEWBRIDGE, (GLAMORGANSHIRE.)—A public meeting was held in the Association Room, over

tion, and that a deputation from the National Charter Association inspect it after it is prepared, and see it signed by his Worship, and posted." Mr. William Oliver seconded Mr. Sinclair's amendment. Mr. Alderman Brackett said he wished to say one word before the meeting divided. Although he did not go the full length of the third resolution, as amended by the meeting, he had seconded Mr. Murray's proposal of founding a petition on the three resolutions. because he was anxious that the House of Commons should hear the voice of the inhabitants of Gates-He therefore hoped that no conditions would be imposed on the Mayor with which he could not honourably comply, and said something about sooner allowing his right hand to be cut off rather than accede to the terms im-Mr. O'Connor seconded the motion. He consi- after a protracted discussion Mr. Maynard's amend- posed by Mr. Sinclair, for to suspect the Mayor was unjust. The Mayor understood that Mr. Sin- Irish Brethren put in the Post-office, their last sheets clair meant that they merely wanted to see that the petition was properly worded. Mr. S. answered in

sition. It was carried with three cheers. Mr. Town Clerk for his conduct that evening, which was three for Mr. O'Connor, and three for Frost, Wil liams, and Jones, and the meeting separated.

THE COUNCIL met this evening as usual, Mr. Smith

GLASGOW.-At an adjourned meeting of dele-

by Thursday morning's post, but it was too late for us to make any use of it.

DUBLIN.—The Irish Universal Suffrage Associa-

Chartism in this town. The Petition was signed by 36,000 persons, of Merthyr, Tredegar, Aberdare, the Co-operative Store, on Wednesday night last. Messrs. Morgan, Thomas, and Miles, addressed the

As you value the cause you have espoused; as you attach importance to the movement now being made to bring your principles fairly before the public : as you are anxious for the establishment of the reign of RIGHT, attend to the following address from THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES TO THE

PEOPLE. Fellow Countrmen.—Your suffrages have placed us in the responsible and honourable office of representatives in the National Convention; and we conseive it to be our first duty to urge upon you, our constituents, the necessity of supporting our efforts in carrying out, to the fullest extent, the great objects for which we have assembled.

The chief end we have view is to create and direct public opinion to the six points of the People's Charter; and, by legal and constitutional agitation. to procure the enactment of Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, No Property Qualification for Members, Equal Electoral Dis-You have decided on exercising the right of peti-

tion as a means towards a national end; you have resolved to draw public attention to your wrongs, and to arouse the Government to a due sense of your constitutional rights; you have agreed that the record of the sufferings of four nations shall be presented in that manner which its imposing magnitude deserves; therefore, we earnestly and confidently appeal to you for the purpose of giving us that authority to act peacefully in your behalf, which four millions of signatures can so effectually confer

We are as nothing when deprived of your sanction and suffrage, but when we are armed with the voluntary approval of millions we then possess an importance which no force can subdue, and derive power from a source of which Government cannot

Fellow-countrymen, give us that authority, confer upon us the right of addressing the Government in the name of four millions of Chartists, and rely upon our tried and trusted principles, for the wisest advice and the safest direction during this great

crisis in our nation's history. We have resolved to present the National Petition upon Monday, the Second day of May. Arouse yourselves to a sense of duty, to an immediate and active canvass for signatures, more especially in those places where the agitation has been less active and fewer sheets filled up. Let our Scottish and for presentation, on Wednesday the Twentyseventh day of April. Let our English and Welsh brethren put into the Post-office the last sheets for presentation on Friday, the 29th day of April. Let all sheets be forwarded through the Pest-office, epen at both ends, under sixteen ounces in weight, and directed to T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., Albany,

We particularly wish to impress upon the country that the period of our sittings is limited, and that no alteration or postponement will now take place in HEAD.—The Complete Suffragists of Gateshead, got enemies. Let us have a good proof of their real regard to the day of presentation of the National

consideration the propriety of petitioning Parlia-ment, and memorialising the Queen in favour of a here for that purpose. Several of the industrious stituents that there is every likelihood of the trades full and free representation of the people in the classes here joined, but none of the drones; they of London publicly testifying to the Government House of Commons; his Worship acceded and were not prepared to go that length, although we their adoption of the Chartist principles, by going

This important movement will call forth the ener-Clerk to read the requisition, and requesting that all ing he had moved as an amendment, that the vote of the sanction and support of the intelligent, organised, and powerful trades of the metropolis.

> Williams, of Sunderland, was then called upon to in the procession of the 2nd of May, who advocates excite in London; therefore, every man is interested Fellow-countrymen, our pecuniary resources will be affected by this movement: and we confidently appeal to you to aid us in giving to the procession that appearance and character which the serious nature of our duties demand. We, therefore,

> > to forward funds for the purposes of the procession to John Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane, London. Let us not be deceived in signatures, and we shall not deceive ourselves, as to the numbers who shall

advise you to sign in masses the National Petition

to support your delegates in the Convention, and

be marshalled in solemn and peaceful procession. The 2nd of May will become memorable in the annals of Chartism, and we have full reliance in you, our constituents, to make every exertion to support us, which the necessity of the moment demands, and the purity of our principles suggests.

Union, peace, and energy attend you. We remain. Your faithful Representatives. PETER MURRAY M'DOUALL. FEARGUS O'CONNOR. WILLIAM BEESLY. JAMES M'PHERSON. EDMUND STALLWOOD. RUFFY RIDLEY. JAMES LEACH. GEORGE HARRISON. WILLIAM WOODWARD. GEORGE WHITE. CHRISTOPHER DOYLE. ROBERT KEMP PHILP. WILLIAM ROBERTS. Morgan WILLIAMS. JONATHAN BAIRSTOW. ABRAM DUNCAN, Chairman.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary.

WIGAN.—On Monday evening, April 11th, the Chartists of this place held their weekly meeting in the Association Room. Mill Gate. The attendance was good. Mr. John Heaton was unanimously the delegate should be instructed to return home as called to the chair, who briefly opened the business of the meeting in a neat and appropriate speech. He thanked them for the confidence they had placed in him, and the honour they had that night conferred upon him by electing him as their chairman. He then introduced Mr. William Dixon, who spoke upwards of an hour and a half, in a pithy and harmonious manner on Peel's budget and the Sturgite conference. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

> tion to his audience. The room was crowded to THORNTON .- On Monday last Mr. John Arran, of Bradford, preached two sermons in the Chartist Association Room; he greatly delighted his audience by his lucid exposition of the usury laws.

KNARESBORCUGH .- Mr. Charles Connor

delivered a lecture here, on the 8th ult., on the

rights of labour. The lecturer gave great satisfac-

MERTHYR TYDVIL.-Monday being the appointed the following resolution :- "That this meeting sees | meeting, viz. the five remaining points of the People's | tion re-assembled on Sunday, April the 10th, at the | day for Mr. Morgan Williams to take his leave for the necessity of a general union of the counties Charter—Annual Parliaments, Vote by Ballot, No. 14, North Anne-street, Mr. H. the Convention, it was resolved on Sunday night, named in the London district by the Executive, and Property Qualification, Payment of Members of Clarke in the chair; the secretary (Mr. Dyott) resid both at the Three Horse Shoes, and the Wellington. therefore consider the plan laid down by them ought to be received, and that two delegates from each Equal Electoral Districts. Mr. John Murray semr. O'Connor moved, "That owing to the small intention to move that a deputation from the Connumber of delegates present, and they having two vention should be heard at the bar of the House of
number of delegates present, and they having two vention should be heard at the bar of the House of
number of delegates present, and they having two vention should be heard at the bar of the House of
number of delegates present, and they having two vention should be heard at the bar of the House of
number of delegates present, and they having two ventions and the resolution was carnumber of delegates present, and they having two ventions should be heard at the bar of the House of
number of delegates present, and they having two ventions should be heard at the bar of the House of locality meet once a month, to form a general delenumber of delegates present, and they having two ventions should be heard at the bar of the House of locality meet once a month, to form a general delenumber of delegates present, and they having two ventions should be heard at the bar of the House of locality meet once a month, to form a general delenumber of delegates present, and they having two ventions should be heard at the bar of the House of locality meet once a month, to form a general delenumber of delegates present, and they having two ventions should be heard at the bar of the House of locality meet once a month, to form a general delenumber of delegates present, and they have not be less than 5,000 persons. They gate meeting." As an amendment an adjournment was proposed to Tuesday evening, which was carried.

CHARTIST TEETOTALLERS.—Mr. Sankey lectured conded the addendum, and the resolution was carried at length, in order that they might judge formed themselves into a procession, the two leads at length, in order that they might judge formed themselves into a procession, the two leads are conded to addendum, and the resolution was carried with Mr. S.'s addendum. Mr. Murray then at length, in order that they might judge formed themselves into a procession, the two leads in the calumnies so artfully and industriously ing fustian jackets carrying the petition, and marched circulated regarding them had any foundation in fact—their candour would be found proportionated the calumnies of the addendum, and the resolution was carried with Mr. S.'s addendum. Mr. Murray then at length, in order that they might judge formed themselves into a procession, the two leads in the first order that they might judge formed themselves into a procession, the two leads into a control order that they might judge formed themselves into a procession, the two leads into a procession, the two leads into a control order that they might judge formed themselves into a procession, the two leads into a control order that they might judge formed themselves into a procession, the two leads into a control order that they might judge formed themselves into a procession, the two leads into a control order that they might judge formed themselves into a procession, the two leads into a control order that they might judge formed themselves into a procession, the two leads into a control order that they might judge formed themselves into a procession, the two leads into a control order that they might judge formed themselves into a control order that they might judge formed themselves into a control order that they might judge for the calumnies or a control order that the calumnies order that the calumnies or a control order that the calumnies or a control orde and propose its adoption, viz. "That a potition their honesty and their straightforwardness equal to less than 10,000 people. They opened a way for Mr. founded on the foregoing resolutions, be signed by their determination. He then read the principles and Williams, accompanied by Mr. D. John, jun., to pass founded on the foregoing resolutions, be signed by their determination. The median and that his the Mayor on behalf of the meeting, and that his worship be requested to transmit it to Wm. Huit.

Worship be requested to transmit it to Wm. Huit.

Worship be requested to transmit it to Wm. Huit.

No. 1 the mounted a mously applicated by the meeting. The Secretary wall before the open space of ground opposite the second an adddress to the Universal Suffrage

Station House, and briefly addressed the assembled. Association from the Chartists of Clitheroe. Mr. thousands in Welsh and English, returning them his O'Higgins rose and said he held in his hand a letter best thanks for their exertions and good behaviour. dates for admission into the association, whom he begged to propose. M. Woodward seconded the ad- Williams, and Jones. The large assemblage were mission of those persons, which was agreed to, and then addressed by Mr. D. John, jun., William Gould, Evan Rees, and David Ellis; and thus passed the most glorious day since the commencement of

> any previous one. MARYLEBONE.-Mr. J. Savage lectured to a very crowded meeting, on last Sunday evening, on the death of the late Henry Frost; after which a collection was made for Mrs. Frost, of 15s. to enable her to meet the funeral expences.

> and Newbridge-being more numerous by far than

PINDER'S BLACKING.—The following is the money due this week to the Executive from the sale of R

Mr. Tucker, Westbury 2 31 1 10 1 8 ••• • • • • Mr. Haslem, Oldham Mr. Wright, Stockport Mr. Marshall, Sheffield •••

# Chartist Entelligence.

NOTTINGHAM -On Sunday last, a delegate meeting was held in the Democratic Chapel. The following persons were present :-

Messra Sweet and Castor, for Nottingham. Mr. Hamilton, for Sutton and Mansfield. Mr. Hankin, for Carrington. Mr. W. Brown, for Old Basford.

Mr. Hilyer, for Calverton. Mr. Anthony, for Arnold. Mr. R. Brown, for Hucknall Torkard.

Mr. Hamilton was called to the chair, and Mr. Sweet officiated as secretary. The delegates gave in their report of the progress of Chartism in their various localities—paid their quota to the Missionary Fundafter which Mr. Carrington moved, and Mr. Caster seconded the following resolution:-" That we discontinue the services of Mr. Taylor, at the expiration of the quarter."-Carried, with one dissentient. Mr. Carrington then moved, and Mr. Newstend seconded, "That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to Mr. Wm. Dean Taylor, for his eminent services in this locality, for the past nine menths; and we strongly recommend him to any district who are in want of a talented lecturer."-Carried unanimously. Moved by Mr. Hankin, and seconded by Mr. Caster. "That this meeting stand adjourned to this day month, in order to give the constituency an opportunity of considering the propriety of engaging another lecturer."-Carried manimously. Every town and village in the district are respectfully requested to send a delegate to the next meeting, which will be held on Sunday, the 8th of May, at one o'clock at noon, in the Democratic Chapel, Nottingham. Thanks were then voted to the Chairman and Secretary, and the meeting dispersed.

nive and pathetic funeral sermon in the Shakeperean made amounting to £1.

ford-lane-head, Colne, on Sunday last, for the purpose of showing that the Charter is preferable to any thing hitherto brought forward by the middle classes, and likewise preparatory to the holding of meetings every Sunday, in some central part of North Lancashire, during the sitting of the Convention. A resolution was moved and seconded, that a meeting be holden on Sunday next, on Marsden Heights, which was carried

NEWARK -At our weekly meeting on Sunday last, it was proposed and unanimously carried that our Association for the future do meet on a Monday evening at seven o'clock. There will be a general meeting, on Monday evening next, when business of greatimportance will be brought forward. Any lecturer coming to Nottingham or Mansfield, if they will come to Newark to lecture will be remunerated for their services, Simnitt, sub-Secretary.

localities respecting the remuneration to lecturers, refor the Convention; £2 from Limehouse; and £1 from the Buck's Head; £1 from the Goldbeaters' Arms; of shoemakers. Several sums were also received for the London Council. A deputation was received from West Ham, requesting assistance in ferming a locality. Messrs. Ridley and Staliwood were deputed to attend. After the transaction of other business, the Council adlocalities unrepresented in the District Council, and the members of the District Council was then held pursuant to the request of the Executive; and resolutions were adopted for the purpose of centralizing the energies of the men of London during the meeting of the purpose of getting up public meetings, &c.

THE LADIES' SHORMAKERS held their weekly meeting at the Haberdashers Arms, Mitton-street, on Sunday. Mr. Brannon lectured on the Charter and after a vote of thanks to him, the meeting broke up.

Fraser delivered a powerful address on the principles of enrolled and signatures obtained to the National

met as usual on Sunday evening last, at the Hit or Miss, West-street, Devonshire-street, Globe-fields, when forced into a measure of partial justice. They are now much business of importance was transacted, and a convinced that they can levy no more taxes on conresolution was unanimously passed, that the council meeting shall commence every Sunday evening at six they can, and have proposed an income tax of about 3 per o'clock, and close precisely at half-past seven. The cent, to be paid by all (except the farming interest) localities of Limehouse, Hackney, the Rose Twig, having incomes of £150 a-year and upwards. They Folly, and the Albion, Snoreditch, are earnestly have also proposed to lessen the duty on foreign articles requested to send two delegates each, to sit upon the Council, as business of vital importance will be brought

STREET.—Mr. Mee abiy addressed the assembly meeting | manufactures! There is no working man who ought to at this house on Sunday evening. Mr. Wieeler also attended, and spoke at considerable length. SHOEMAKERS, STAR COFFEE HOUSE, GOLDEN

LANE.-Mr. Whitesides addressed the meeting on Sunday evening, and gave every satisfaction.

HAWORTH -Mr. Edwards delivered a soul-stir- family? We deplore the wrong about to be commons of Prussia to re-enter the dominions of her bering lecture here, on the evening of Saturday, in the mitted, as bringing odium on the principle of taxaloved ally Nicholas. Forester's Hall, to a respectable and an attentive audi- tion, in itself just, and which when confined ence. The lecturer, a youth only just out of his teens, to realised capital is undoubtedly the best of friends of Poland," in a memorial presented to the in the course of his address explained the nature and mode of obtaining a revenue, because it is that which King of Prussia, and signed on the 30th of January. origin of Governments, in a style which would have interferes in the slightest degree with the productive 1842, by Lord Dudley Courts Stuart, expressed to him done honour to a much older head than his. He dwelt interests of the country. But the working classes their thanks. at great length and we believe gave general satisfaction must not expect any great or permanent good from this But they did even more; for those who spurn any in exposing the fallacy of any measure short of the measure; for they are still unprotected against the amnesty as implying an avowal of guilt, where there

salvation of our country. ed his second lecture on Tuesday evening last, after which the following resolution was unanimously adopted-" That we, the members of the Cheltenham National Charter Association, in public meeting assembled. deem it incumbent to declare our unabated confidence in Mr. James Leach, P. M. M'Donall, John Campbell. and Morgan Williams, for their perseverance in the advocasy and direction of the Charter movement, and deeply sympathise with them in their laborious and difficult undertaking, increased as it is by the allurements of they were elected.

Mr. Leach, Manchester Mr. G. J. Harney, Sheffield Mr. J. Yates, Potteries ... Mr. Brooke, Leeds Mr. Vickers, Belper Mr. Baird, Bolton Mr. Sweet, Nottingham ... ••• Mr. Robshaw, Dewsbury

character, and not from any desire (we can assure you) cause, which is that of eternal truth and universal dependence and integrity, and this duty we hasten to on our part, to remain in office for a longer period than justice. Despise the middle class man as your bitterest fulfil. that allotted by the recognised rules of the Association. fee, who would deny you justice, and above all things, do May this protest give to the English public a cue to Your Council considered it better to remain in office not go cringingly and support him by your custom, while our constant opposition against the politics of Lord for a longer period than they were called upon to serve, he is assisting in keeping from you your just rights. Dudley Stuart and his associates, in spite of the efforts than to allow the Association to suffer any incon- in the words of Mr. O'Brien, "Let them come to you, they have undoubtedly made to relieve the sufferings of venience for the want of a Council. In regard to money do not join them; they must join you. Say as many of our fellow exiles. affairs, you will have perceived from the balance sheet, which has just been read to you, that the principal item of expenditure is the sum of money paid for the defence of William Blake, who was charged but We Will go for a more complete suffrage. Do not mit any of our tenow extress.

Material sufferings, death on the field of battle, or on the scaffold at home, or exile and destitution abroad, are the lot we have voluntary chosen, rather than subther the defence of William Blake, who was charged but We Will go for a more complete suffrage. Do not mit any longer to the violation of the rights of our with assaulting a policeman while in discharge of his do away with your organisation; do not do that to country. And should some relief afforded in our prethe late election, and which were obstinately and un- its delicate breath blow into the air; but when firmly fore we shall persist in protesting even against philanfeelingly persevered in, by our late Mayor and his Whig associates of the Corporation. In the prosecution of the charges to which we have alluded, there was a spirit of revenge and vindictiveness displayed, truly characters. It is defined bream blow into the air; but when him is the late; but when him i faction. Doubtless these creatures of Whig creation, one pulse and one soul; if you would do that, all the scriptible claims of our fatherland, to independence, inwere eager to walk in the blood-stained footsteps of powers of earth and hell could not prevail against tegrity, and freedom. other acts of a similar atrocious character; but more especially have they rendered themselves despised and secutions of some hundreds of the Chartists. Yes, the rooms, on Sunday night; after which a collection was from afar, and have been re-echoed back by those of

duty, during the late election; and of which offence he please the middle classes. Let me show you the sent distress, or the precuring of means to return under was cleared at the Cockermonth Sessions. This was power of union:—a cable is composed of tiny fibres, the yoke of our oppressors, induce us to be grateful for one of several cases of prosecution, which arose out of which the fingers of an infant could tear asunder, or the injury done to those very rights? No, and thereteristic of the low, grovelling and narrow-minded Whig have sympathy for each other, ast as if you had but morsel of bread for which we shall sell the impretheir masters Lord John Russell, Fox Maule, Lord you." Mr. Beeley moved and Mr. Martin seconded Normanby, and others of the late Government, who the adoption of the report which was adopted: and have rendered nugatory the few good acts they com- thanks having been voted to the chairman the meeting mitted by the enactment of the accursed New Poor Law, broke up. the Irish Coercion Bill, the Rural Police Force, and despicable by their truckling and cowardly conduct, and more so still by their unjust and cold-blooded provoices of Frost, Williams, and Jones, have been heard the dungeoned patriots of our native land, proclaiming with joy unspeakable, the funeral knell of this debased. degraded, and shuffling faction. In addition to the sum of about £6 and upwards, expended in Blake's defence, there was a further sum of seven shillings paid for defending him at the Town Hall previous to his committal, and which is not named in the balance-sheet, but which sum was received from some of the country districts. There is also a sum of £5 due to Mr. John Saul, for defending the former risoners at the Assizes, and which it will be the duty of the forthcoming Council to take immediate steps to discharge. About two months ago, as subscriptions had essed to come in, your Council divided the town

into twelve districts, appointing two collectors to each, to call upon those persons most likely to subscribe one penny weekly to the funds of the Association; which plan, we are happy to say, has been successfully carried into effect, and only requires to be vigorously followed up, to enable the forthcoming Council to meet provided they give us a few days notice of the same, any demands that may be made upon it. You will All communications must be addressed to Mr. Thomas remember that the Convention for the presentation of the National Petition is now assembled in London; and though you have not been able to send a delegate, MACCLESPIELD.—The County Treasurer and the yet it is no less your duty to support it, for it is acting Secretary delivered to Mr. Christopher Doyle his cre- for the general good. Time is pregnant of events; dentials as member for the county in the Convention, and if you wish to have a powerful and effective Counand at the same time handed over to him £7 13s. 1d. | cil, you must choose men in whom you have the greatest being the amount of funds, then in their hands, for the confidence, and in whose integrity you can place the Convention; and Petition Sheets containing 46,274 strictest reliance; and, above all, you must place at signatures. The Petition Sheets are still in course of their disposal the means of being useful in serving mignature. The County Secretary has since to ack now- your cause, and the cause of public liberty generally. It is to be regretted that some of those clever men, in wich, 10s; Nantwich 10s.; Congleton, 10s; Campstall whom the people have hitherto placed the greatest confidence, and whose talents and abilities have been LONDON.—DISTRICT COUNCIL.—At this meeting wielded in the cause of public liberty, have partially on Sunday, favourable reports were received from the seceded from the people's ranks, by attaching themselves to the Sturge party, who, it appears, are in commended by the Committee. The sum of £2 10s, favour of what they are pleased to term "Complete row. was received from the Carpenters' Arms, Brick-lane, Suffrage," but which is only a portion of the Charter; and which, if carried, would fail in producing those surer. the Albion; 15z from the shoemakers, at the Crown good and salutary effects, which the entire Charter and Anchor, Waterlow-lown; 15s. from the weavers at would most certainly secure. It is somewhat remark- Secretary. able that some of Mr. Sturge's followers are men who and 3s. yer Mr. M'Gregor, from a new-formed body assisted in drawing up the People's Charter, yet they now seem to be content with a portion of what they formerly required. Can these men deny that the whole of the Charter is just? No! Then why be content with a portion of justice? Evidently for the purpose of again cajoling and deceiving the people,

journed. A meeting of two delegates from all the as the Whigs succeeded in doing with the Reform Bill. Let the people beware of trickery of every description; let them not be cast down at the loss of those whom they had been led to believe were their Road. atering and staunch friends—let them stand stedfastly by the Charter as a measure of complete justiceensuing Convention. A Provisional Committee con- let them know their rights, and, knowing Road. sisting of two from each locality was appointed for the dare maintain them; let them closely adhere to principle; then they will feel no disappointment at the loss | Treasurer. of those who may prove false or treacherons; and though their path may be overclouded and rugged for a while, it will finally be pleasant and agreeablebespangled with flowers, and covered with sunshine. Justice will and shall finally prevail! What are the

people's prospects at the present moment? not cold, blank, and cheerless, as many of the Whig faction the Charter, in the large room of the Queen's Head, would have them believe; but full of hope, life, and Cambridge-road, last Sunday evening, to a numerous encouragement. The Whig faction is out of power; and respectable audience. Several new members were the anti-Corn Law humbugs are dead and buried; the difficulties of the Government increase on every hand; the Affghan "barbarians,' as they are termed, (but who by the bye are becoming suddenly civilised.) have cried havoc, and let slip the dogs of war, on our wellarmed and well-disciplined forces, and have made thousands to bite the dust. The Chinese will not be easily conquered! Seeing the many difficulties that surround them, the present Government has been

> sumable articles; so that they must get them where coming into this country, (on some cases considerably) on upwards of seven hundred articles; so that this will have a tendency to increase the comforts of the labour-

find fault with this measure, as far as it goes, for it will not only benefit him more or less, but it will rapidly increase the number of Charlists amo g the resolved. With Prussia originated the dismembermiddle classes. Oh! there is nothing like direct taxa- ments. What Europe stigmatised as the murder of a tion for making them feel how very disagreeable it is whole nation, was a scheme conceived, proposed, and to pay about £3 for every £100 of income. How the executed by Prussia's most enlightened monarch, Volmanufacturing and commercial interests are squalling. faire's friend, the author of the anti-Machiavel, Fre-CHARTER COFFEE HOUSE, STREITON GROUND.— Inabligationing and commercial interests are squalling. Inite's friend, the author of the anti-Machiavel, Fre-hardly tell where to begin. One man said he wanted the Great, without whose suggestion even his a box of Life Pills, for Life Pills, they were to him, when the pastage was reduced—they did not then coin- worthy alty and colleague in greatness, the infamous plain. Oh! no! but snugly pocketted their hundreds! Catherine of Russia, would never have dared to insult an obstinate cough and asthma. POLITICAL INSTITUTE, 55, OLD BAILEY.—Mr. 2-year, while the working man was scarcely benefitted the opinion of the world by such an act of wholesale Wheeler delivered a lecture here on Sunday evening, and at all by that measure. There has been many composite the promises gold! as he was not like the same man since he had plaints made in the Whig journals, about the hardship of kings, even this experience was lost; and when taken them. Farrer lectured to a numerous assemblage, and caused but few working men would complain had they tute the national constitution of their country by a new-

and inquisitorial nature of the proposed income tax; deluced Polish patricts were endeavouring to substian addition of several members to their ranks on Sun- the tax to pay; and who ought to be so well fashioned and more monarchical one, they implored and day evening last. Mr. Ford pointed out the advan- off as the working man! It is urged that outsided the support and guarantee of Prussia and tages of forming Tract Committees. Mr. Wynne spoke Professional men ought not to be subject to the tex in scaled the downfal of Poland. The Prussian armies at considerable length on the same subject, and a the same degree as those having an income from pro- entered the Polish territory to defend its constivariety of business connected with the locality was perty; but there is no class of men, who get their tution against those of Moscovy; and then they money more easily and more plentifully than lawyers, joined them. Prussia played the part, not only of an attorneys, and doctors. So long as a man has an income assassin but of a traitor; and what price of blood she was quite a new man. READING.—Mr. E. Stallwood addressed a large of £150 a-year, he ought and must (in whatever way he then received, she still enjoys, and boasts of allowing

concourse of people here, on Thursday and Friday last, secures it pay the tax. But there is an evident unfairin the large School Room of Hope Chapel. At the ness, in Sir Robert Peel only taking from the farmer's representation among her favoured subjects of the conclusion a vote of thanks was given to the talented income, estimated at half their rent £155,000; while Duchy of Posen. from the professional and commercial classes he takes | Even so late as ten years ago, when a part of our MANCHESTER.—At the Chartist Rooms, Brown. £1 220 000. Now either the agricultural interest (says | country enjoyed a glimpse of emancipation, and her street, on Sunday evening last, Mr. James Cartiedge the Westminster Review) is really the most insignificant destinies were counterbalancing those of Moscovy, Prusdelivered a lecture on our present prospects compared in the country, and if so what becomes of the millions sia furnished support, ammunition, and a free passage with past experience. At the close of the lecture it sterling, to an incredible amount, that we are told are through her territory to the Russian armies, and turned was unanimously resolved that "The Manchesier com- employed upon the land! or this is an extreme case of the scales in favour of tyranny. mittee for the restoration of Frost, Willisms, and Jones, legislation. But it is even worse on examination than be called together with instructions to bring the case at first it appears, for the mode by which the farmers hospitable refuse, and encountered in Prussia her bayoof these experiated victims of Whiggery, before the are to be assessed will allow them to escape altogether. nets, her bullets, the hoofs of her war-horses, the edge public of Manchester and district, more than it has been As no income less than £150 is to be taxed, a farmer of her swords. After those unarmed pilgrims had

on Friday evening, and gave one of the most instructive | will pay no portion of the tax; and in respect to far- the casemates of Grandentz. And what was the reason and convincing lectures ever delivered in this village mers above £300 per annum, what will be easier than ef all those crueities? That the sons of Poland had to divide them nominally among the memters of a preferred exile to slavery, and had not obeyed the sumentire Charter, conferring or bringing about, the future attacks of the spoliator. Every newantage will be taken was only the fulfilment of duty, the society begged a of the good accruing to the working man from the gracious admittance under the paternal sway of Prussia, measure. Never until he is securely protected against tyranny and oppression, by having a voice in making haviour; that is to say, of submission to the unlawful the laws by which le has to be governed, will his physical and social condition be improved; never will indeed, if they obtained not the whole amount of their he he able to successfully resist villanies which may be wishes, they sot for the inhabitants of Prussia, Poland practised upon bim. Sir Robert Peel has certainly at least, a confirmation of an amnesty derogatory to the shown himself a hold man in proposing such a measure rights of our country, and for the inhabitants of proas the income-tax; indeed he clearly foresaw the great vinces incorporated with Russia, the promise of his for the carrying on of his Government. But he has not

and manifold difficulties he would inevitably be placed Majesty's kind offices with his ally and co-partitioner in, had he not taken the means of raising ample funds Nicholas. So then the King of Prassia, the still illegal occubeen bold enough to be honest, or his reforms would pant of a part of Poland has been recognised by those cunning enemies and pretended friends. We therefore have taken a much wider range; he would have who call themselves Poland's friends, not only as the adhere to the principles for the advancement of which grappled with that monster, the national debt; he Russian autocrat, the chosen intercessor who has to acwould have reformed the overgrown church estab- complish their reconciliation, and to deprive Poland of lishment; he would have materially curtailed the the only representatives she possesses among free-born revenues of the crown; he would have considerably nations; the King of Prussia has, in fact, become a Proceeds due to the Executive, for the week ending reduced the Civil List; he would have purged member of that association, with which he henceforApril 9th, 1842:

The reduced the Civil List; he would have purged member of that association, with which he henceforthe courts of law; he would have lessened the salaries ward promises to co-operate, and which in reward of of Government efficers; and above all he would have this co-operation, pledges itself the fidelity of his lawtaken away all sinecures and undeserved pensions. But ful subjects, thereby becoming of their own accord, these reforms are reserved for a Parliament formed the foreign agents of his kingly government. Nicholas under very different anspices than the present—a Par- himself will be appealed to in behalf of the Poles, and liament chosen by the people at large, and not as at we see no reason why he should be excluded from the present by a very limited number of the people; who right of becoming a member of an association from never consult the warts, wishes, and feelings of the which his accomplice in the robbery of Poland's indegreat built of the people. We have ventured the fore-

going general remarks on the present state of the

country, trusting you will receive them in that kindly subjects. spirit in which they are conveyed. In conclusion, we lif the cabinets, who all more or less, have been aiders Life, may be had gratis of all agents for the sale of call upon you to be firm, united, and determined; stand and abettors of the several partitions of Poland, had Parr's Life Pills.

CARLISLE.—On Monday evening, a public meeting stedfastly by your Charter; let no petty differences exchanged notes of a similar nature, we should have of the Chartists of this place took place in Mr. Blythe's of opinion divide you; support those great and good nothing to say; the public would not be deceived as to Beeming Machine Room Water-lane. After a balance men who have stood closely by you in the hour of their tendency, and our silense could not be construed This circumstance arose from matters of a pecuniary countenance all those who do not support your name of the most sacred rights of our country to in-

By order of the meeting, JOHN HACISKI, Chairman,

JOSEPH GLEINICH, Secretary.

March, 7th, 1842.

NOMINATIONS TO THE GENERAL

COUNCIL.

Beeby, jun., Mr. William Knott, Mr. Thomas Dawson, Mr. James Hutton.
Mr. John Noble Hedgson, sub-Treasurer.

Mr. Henry Bowman, 21, Union-st. sub-Secretary,

Mr. Henry Williamson, rope-maker, Caige-lane,

Mr. W. F. Warren, shoemaker, Town Quay,

Mr. Charles Castle, brush maker, Old Church

Mr. Benjamin Bruce, shoe-maker, Holborn-lane,

Mr. Gibson, blacksmith, Brompton.
Mr. Wiffin, shoemaker, Strood, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Joseph Kingsford Jeffens, shoemaker, Chil-

CANTERBURY.

Mr. Samuel Welb, Palace-street, shoemaker.

Mr. Stephen Oakinfull, Palace-street, turner. Mr. John Martin, Military Road, baker.

Mr. John Andraetta, North-lane, carpenter, sub-

Mr. Edward B. Addis, Dover-lane, currier, sub-

CAMBOURNE, CORNWALL.

Mr. John Glanvill, miner, Trelowarren-street. Mr. Hanibal Nicholas, painter, Fore-street.

Mr. Skewes, sen., Trelowarren-street, sub-Trea-

Mr. Philip Martyn, 8. Charlotte Terrace, White

Mr. Cornelius Bentley, 69, Provost-street, City

Mr. James Champion, 2, James-street, Goswell

Mr. Richard Cameron, 12. Dorrington-street, sub-

Mr. John W. Watts, 12, Lizard-street, Bartholo-

Mr. Baldwin Howlett, ginger beer manufacturer.

Mr. J. Knight, 39, Baltic-street, St. Luke's.

Mr. John Fussell, 13. Northampton-road.

Mr. Henry Smith. 8, Red Lion Passage.

Mr. Robert Fuzzen, 36, Margaret-street.

Mr. David West, 11, Lizard-street.

Mr. James Smith, 10, Baker's Row.

Mr. John Nicholls, bricklayer.

Mr. Samuel Goat, weaver.

sub-Treasurer.

sub-Secretary.

Mr. Thomas Wallbank, dyer.

Mr. George Bell, sub-Secretary.

Mr. Miles Debbage, wood turner.

Mr. William Yaxley, white smith.

Mr. Thomas Gifford, tailor, sub-Treasurer.

NOTTINGHAM.

Mr. Richard Lawson, framework-knitter, Current-

Mr. Joshua Carrington, ditto, Paradiso-street,

Mr. James Wardley, frame-smith, Canal-street.

Mr. John Goodson, cabinet-maker, Castle-street.

Mr. John King, framework-knitter, Ten Bells'-

Mr. George Pickering, shoemaker, Union-place,

Mr. John Skerritt, shoemaker, Currant-street,

PROTEST AGAINST THE MEMORIAL OF THE

LITERARY ASSOCIATION OF THE FRIENDS

When from a mere feudatory province Prussia rose

The sons of Poland went disarmed in search of an

And such are the benefits for which an "Association

mew-equare, sub-Secretary.

Mr. Henry Bennett, miner, College-row.

Mr. George Mancarrow, painter, ditto.

Mr. George Cole, Broad street, painter.

Mr. Thomas Cole, Sieve lane, tailor.

Mr. Clark, shoe-maker, Clover-lane, Chatham.

Rochester.

Chatham.

Freasurer.

lane, Chatham.

linger's Yard, sub-Secretary.

HOW TO BE HAPPY. How sweet the enjoyment of liberty!

How bracing and healthy its air! Mr. John Armstrong, Mr. Robert Pagan, Mr. Playful and free, like the waves of the sea, Joseph Broome Hanson, Mr. Thomas Roney, Mr. James Arthur, Mr. James Ferguson, Mr. Jacob The patriot longs to be there.

Sweet is the smile of affectionate love!
And sweet 'tis to pillow me there; On the bosom that swells when its soft-heaving

She's my own-my beautiful fair. But sweeter than all is the blessing of health; Since without it enjoyment must flee; The raptures of bliss are enhanced by this, And man from his thraidom is free.

'Tis at hand-may be gain'd by us all: 'Tis in nature's own chariot and car; The blessing of health and of honour and wealth May be found in the pills of Old Parr.

These invaluable pills may be had of most of the respectable chemists and dealers in medicine throughou: the United Kingdom, in Boxes at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d. and family packets, 11s. each. Full directions are round each box. Be careful to note that the words "Parr's Life Pills" are in white letters on a red ground, as these only are genuine.

#### MOTHERS.

ON MOTHERS have depended in all ages the strength and well-being of Empires. Every well regulated state has possessed laws directly subversive of all that might injure the development of mind, retard the improvement of morals, or been destructive to the physical beauty of the female form. This feature in good government was not Lendon; Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds; peculiar merely to the independent States of ancient Heywood, Manchester; Paton and Love, 10, Nelson-Greece, but stands out in bold relief upon the pages street, Glasgow; and all Booksellers. of Roman history: their statute books being Mr. James Skewes, jun., cabinet-maker, College- with provisions for ennobling the female character; THE WHOLE CHARTER FOR ONE HALFstamping the hardy race of Remans as the most philosophical among the learned, the greatest among the free, and best qualified of all others to give laws Mr. John Hocking, engineer, College-row, sub- to the world. How necessary this was to their success or to the success of any great empire remains to be considered; and the downfall of each is without doubt traceable to the indifference and neglect with On this subject one of the most powerful writers of the day has the following:—"The social influence of woman will appear more obvious in the day has the following in the social influence of the most powerful writers of the day has the following in the social influence of woman will appear more obvious in the social influence of the masses will now do sa."—Northorn Star. little more in detail the circumstances over which she exercises a direct and almost exclusive control, in the training and education of the individuals of which society is composed. In the first place may be noticed her great influence over the physical well-being and happiness of man. It is from the mother that the physical constitution of the human being is chiefly derived, and it more generally par-takes of her peculiarities of bodily and mental endowment than of the other parent. The healthy structure of the child's frame, it need scarcely be said, depends for the most part on the mother. And of how great importance is health to the human being! Is it not the basis of all moral and mental development, and absolutely indispensable to the enjoyment of happiness, either of mind or of body is misery and defeat in the great struggle of life.

The one is the most terrible bequeathment which a parent can give to a child: the other is an inheriparent can give to a child; the other is an inheritance above all price or purchase, and without which life can never be enjoyed as it ought to be." How necessary then is it that mothers should not only study their health but be made acquainted with a safe, cheap, and infallible remedy for the numerous disorders incident to the human frame. As a promotor of health and a remover of physical debility Parr's Life Pills stand unparalleled in the history of patent medicines. Tens of thousands among the working and middle classes as well as hundreds among the aristocracy have been cured by their use when all other prescriptions have failed. Cases of extraordinary cures in Leeds as well as elsewhere, are occurring daily, to the truth of which the medi-Mr. Smeeton, Mr. Reinhardt, and Mr. Joshua Hob-

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

into a kingdom, the doom of Poland seems to have been "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 they had done him so much good, in relieving him of Another said they were worth their weight in

> "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 to circulate this splendid and truly invaluable a period to their dreadful sufferings. "You will please send immediately, by Deacon's

waggon, thirty six dozen boxes at 1s. 11d., and six dezon at 2. 9d. "I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully, "7, Briggate, Leeds, Feb. 9th, 1842.

To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., " 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London." Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Hick, Northern Star Office, Leeds.

" Leeds, Feb. 22, 1842, "Gentlemen,-Your pills are really doing immenso good in Leeds; to particularize cases would be useless, and would occupy too great a space, suffice it to say that one individual who had been long confined to his bed, under the care of a doctor, and propped up with pillows, has been completely restored by taking a few boxes. The pills have h curarly useful to married women afflicted with headache and general debility, as also to some afflicted with every kind of di-order; and it is worthy of

remark, that many talented individuals who have

been accuse med to rail at all advertised remedies, now trankly confess to me that Parr's Life Pills are really a good medicine, and worthy of general adop-Iam Gentlemen, Yours, respectfully, W. Hick, Northern Star Office, Leeds. provided they were bearers of certificates of good be CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. dominion of one of the murderers of the cou try. And

sides of each box, in WHITE letters on a RED ground. All others are spurious. Prepared only by the Proprietors, T. Reberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London, and sold wholesale by their appointment, by E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; also by Barclay and Sons, Faringdon-street; and Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard, London; J. Hobson, Star Office, Leeds; and may be had also of Messrs. Re-Edited. Bell and Brook, Druggists, Boar-lane, Leeds; Spivey, Huddersfield; Blackburn, Bradford; Sweeting, Knaresbro; Rayner, Sowerby Bridge; Booth, Rochdale: Sams, Stockport; Sagar, Heywood; Co, Ashton; Lees, Stayleybridge; Taylor, Hyde; son.' Bennett, Leigh; Brooke, Dewsbury; and all Medi-

cine Venders. Price, 1s. 13d., 2:. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box. GRATIS.-The Life and Times of Old Parr, who lived to be 152 years of age, 32 pages with fine London: Cleave, Shoe-lane; Hobson, Northern Star Engravings, Anecdotes, Poetry, &c., and Remarks Office, Loeds; Heywood, Oldham Street, Manch Disease, Health, and the Means of Prolonging chester; and may be had, on order, of all the reports upon the conduct of his

SALE OF WOOLLEN CLOTHS, (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),

Beeming Machine Room Water-lane. After a balance sheet of the funds of the Association had been read, the following report was submitted to the meeting:

"Report of the Council of the Charlist Association of Carlisle, April 11th, 1842.—Your Council ought, in the first place, to apologise to you for not calling a public meeting for the purpose of changing the members of the Council at the extraction of the first quarter.

This given purpose are from matters of a pregnitary street of a pregnitary of a pregnitary of a pregnitary of the most saved vielus of our country to in-

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

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

READER, if you wish to understand the natural cause and cure of disease, read and study M'DOUALL'S MEDICAL TRACT, published by Cleave, 1, Shoe Lane, London. Price One Penny.

If you wish to remove successfully and naturally the diseases therein described, purchase

M'DOUALL'S FLORIDA MEDICINES, Prepared by P. M. M'Douall, and Sold Wholesale and Retail, at 1, Shoe Lane, London, to which place all applications for agency, &c., must be for-N. B. Wholesale prices most liberal to all Agents. Retail price, per Box of 36 Pills, One Shilling and

Three-halfpence, Stamp included. No connection with any other Patent Medicine.

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Just published, price 2s. 12mo. bound in cloth, DIFTEEN LESSONS ON THE ANALOGY AND SYNTAX OF THE ENGLISH LAN-GUAGE, for the use of adult persons who have neglected the study of Grammar.

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PENNY!! WITH ENGRAVING OF BALLOT BOX the SCHEDULES, &c. &c.

"Every working man, for the charge of a half-

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

EMMETT AND IRELAND!

Just published, price ls., an interesting Memoir, from authentic sources, of the lamented patriot distressing debilities arising from a secret indulgence Robert Emmett; incidentally detailing the Origin, in a delusive and destructive habit, and to the suc-Progress, and disastrous Termination of the Irish Insurrection, 1803, &c. Embellished with a splendid steel engraved Portrait. This edition includes the Trial, celebrated Speech, &c. &c.

"This little work is calculated to keep in remembrance the name of one who felt, and felt deeply, his country's wrongs; a man who, in endeavouring to redress them, fell a sacrifice to the schemes of the Next in value to health or mind, is health of body. most blood-thirsty faction that ever governed, or

> ASK FOR THE ENGLISH CHARTIST. CIRCULAR! PRICE ONE HALFPENNY!

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Impending National Ruin: or the only safe way of Repealing the Corn Laws, by enabling each Working Family in Britain to produce a "CHEAP LOAF" AND A "BIG LOAF" for themselves at Home! By F. O'CONNOR, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and late Prisoner for Libel in York Castle. Addressed to the Landlords of Ireland.

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With a memoir of the Author. "This is the best piece of composition on the subject to which it refers in the English language. written by a man of unconquerable zeal, surpassing talent, and true patriotism; who raised himself from among working men to the admiration of the In order to protect the public from imitations, the good and intellectually great throughout the king-Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the dom, and who devoted his life to the improvement of words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS," to be engraved his kind. No man can know his duty to himself on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the and his children who has not read this powerful tract."-Maidstone Gazette.

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nent and radical cure. It frequently happens that in moments of thoughtlessness a person imbibes a disease where suspicion in its infancy, smothered ere it takes root, and deand leave the system free from all infection.

A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, and have previously gone through a regular course of MEDICAL INSTRUCTION; for, unfortunately, there are hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignorant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies, administered by illiterate men, who ruin the constitution by suffering disease to get into the system which being carried by the circulation of the blood into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes tainted with venereal poison, and most unhappy consequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin, particularly the head and face, with eruptions and ulcers, closely resembling, and often treated as scurvy. at another period producing the most violent pains in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame becomes debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts

What a grief for a young person in the very prime of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first, DISSERTATION ON THE FIRST PRIN. and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as CIPLES OF GOVERNMENT; by Thos. PAINE, all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or

Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each of his Patients as a guarantee for cure, which he "We beg each and all of our friends to aid in pledges himself to perform, or return his fee. For the accommodation of either sex. where

distance or delicacy prevents a personal visit, his PURIFYING DROPS.

alogy, Geology, Botany, and Entomology. By the they may cure themselves without even the knowledge of a bed-fellow. They are particularly recommended to be taken biore persons enter into the matrimonial state, le

the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexation to him the remainder of his existence, by afflicting his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the evil eruptions of the malignant tendency, and a variety of other complaints, that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

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By Letter from Ruddington.

LEICESTER .- Mr. Bairstow preached an impres-

COLNE - A Chartist meeting was held at Salter-

ledge the receipt of the following sums from North-

LECTURE -In the absence of Mr. M'Grath, Mr.

SHOREDITCH.—Mr. Ruffy Ridley lectured last Sonday. Six members were enrolled at the conclusion of TOWER HANLETS .- The members of this council

TEETOTALLERS, CROWN COFFEE HOUSE, BEAK- ing man-to enlarge our commerce and extend our

CHARTER COFFEE HOUSE, STREITON GROUND .on Sunday evening, and was much applauded.

SHOEMAKERS, CLOCK HOUSE, CASTLE-STREET-Mr.

who pays less than £300 a year rent, although deriving passed through the butchery of the Fischau and ElbinECCLES—Mr. Jones, from Liverpool, attended here perhaps an income of £600 per annum from his farm, gen, they had to endure four years of hard labour in

CHELTENHAM .- Mr. Edward Stallwood deliver-

Mr. Jones, Northampton 0 9 Bocted.

SONG FOR THE MILLIONS.

" The system of society in England is one of robberv and fraud; the produce of the land is swallowed up by the ' lean kine'-the ' locusts' of the earth, in the shape of tax-imposers and tax-esters, destroy every green thing. The rent-mongers, the money-mongers, and the profit mongers, eat up the earth, till there is neither place nor provender remaining for the poor." Editor of Northern Star.

Old England! they call thee the land of the free. The land of the just, of the virtuous, and brave: And the theme of their songs in their drunken glee Is to boast of the succour thou giv'st to the slave. But ah! they forget while resounding thy praise. To tell of the sufferings endured on thy soil: And the over-fed drones, when their voices they raise. Never think on the fate of the poor sons of toil.

But the bard shall be bold, And the tale shall be told, And misery no longer with mockery be treated: To all nations on earth, The great truth shall go forth,

Till the League and the lie of the knaves be defeated. Old England! their fulsome landations are lies: And to boast of their freedom is wasting of breath. That country is cars'd where industry dies. And the labouring slave is starved unto death. And is it not so, " good Old England," with thee? Bear witness the records that teem from thy press. It is mockery to call thee the Land of the Free-Then art fill'd with oppression, and grief, and distress.

For class legislation, And grinding taxation, Are rampant and rife in thy odious laws; The producers of wealth They are starved by stealth. And the tyrants protected from whence spring the cause.

Old England! 'tis true thou art fall'n and degraded. With patience thou bearest foul slavery's brand: The rights of thy sons are by tyrants invaded. And their minions in livery are spread o'er the land; Thy peasantry, famous for true hospitality, Are sunk into paupers or starved into graves: Thy gens darme-police force with despot formality Now rule thee with rods like a nation of slaves. Ye men of Great Britain,

Who stoop to be spit on, How long will you crouch and your free birth-rights barter? Up and rouse ye, and claim In your God's holy name, The only hope left ye-your glorious Charter!

Manchester.

Reviews.

BENJAMIN STOIT.

LUTHER, A POEM, by Robert Montgomery, M.A. Author of the Omnipresence of the Deity, the

It is seldom that we have risen from the perusal of any work with more pain or more pleasure than we line Court of Queen's Bench. have experienced from this. Knowing the author's this. Robert Montgomery is a poet of a very high throw him overboard. order. Few men know better how to touch the chords of feeling, or to excite the deep throbbings of sympathy. Under the magic of his flowing numbers the feelsentiments to the support of any faction is a fact to pation by an army of 50,000 men. be deplored by every rightly constituted mind. We do not here refer to the theological errors scattered in vast profusion through the pages of "Luther," reason of mankind, they are only such as might fairly be expected, considering the theological school in which the author has been taught to think and reason. It is, however, satisfactory to find those erroneous opinions more than half neutralised by with which they are invested. The covering is but unknown in England-better in France.-Athenaum. flimsy, but it is quite sufficient to deceive the unsuspecting; who, under the guidance of such a teacher, are likely enough to regard hatred to a Papist as the most effectual manifestation of love to God. We are not the apologists of the Church of Rome any more than we are blind admirers of the supporters of the reform faith. Error has disfigured and disgraced the Roman Church to an alarming extent; but we beg to remind her clerical opponents that they are in no condition to claim the right of throwing stones at their mistaken sister. Some portions of truth are to be found in every section of the Church on the contrary beareth, believeth, hopeth, and endu-reth all things." Mr. Montgomery ranks high as a honest man wi' a big family."—Scotch paper. philosophical poet; and yet, in the warmth of party zeal, he has, in the portions of the work referring to assertion for historical or argumentative proof. tered facts, chiefly as recorded by Protestant writers, have been selected, moulded by the author into a totally consumed. form congenial with his preconceived opinions, and then paraded to the world as the faithful picture of the ancient religion. In justice, however, to that religion, we are bound to say that a very large portion of the errors ascribed to it in Mr. Montgomery's book have been distinctly denied by writers of the Romish communion of approved credit and unquestionable authority.

to Luthers personal character and public conduct. The author traces him from his childhood to his death, and making allowances for sectional bias, the whole review is conducted in a candid, liberal, and impartial spirit. Luther's faults are neither concealed nor extennated. His character, both in its greatness and its littleness stands our before us in bold relief, and in commanding majesty. The author has not only perused the records and incidents of the great reformer's life with intense interest, but he has felt them—bears us back to the home of his childhood— address. he depicts to us the boy pursuing his studies, and i the Augustine at Wittenberg. We hear him the remainder having been suffocated by the foul in thundering denunciations proclaim the ini- air. quity of the sale of indulgences. We see him: duity of the sale of indifferences. We see him

The Elixir Vite—"The study of alchemy was a opposed by Messrs. Brainley, Hayward, Gaunt, and fix the ninety-five propositions to the gates of favourite pursuit of many of the old chemists and the church in Wittenberg.

We see him

Qualification, the study of alchemy was a opposed by Messrs. Brainley, Hayward, Gaunt, and Qualification, it mattered not how great the surface, with regard to the favourite pursuit of many of the old chemists and others, but was carried, and Miles's boy told him that the vicar said the church man night possess, it was of no avail unless he also possess.

Rates in Lincoln, and Jackson were appointed a com-Castle of Warrburg; thence we see his bold and alembics, have all proved fruitless and visionary dauntless mind exerting its gigantic powers to crush the recent discovery, however, of Parr's Life Pills and destinies of the human race, that we feel the old age." most unmingled satisfaction and delight. Here the Reverend anthor has ascended to a height far beyond the narrow boundaries of political partisanship and sectarian creeds. He takes an enlarged view of human progress; each object in the world of sense is to his enlightened conception an outbirth and an image of the world of mind; he sees God in everything; and in the light of revelation refers everything to God. The sceptic and the mere material philosopher are confounded by the brilliancy of his conceptions and the force of his irresistible arguments; while the mists of his own sectarian error we in numerous passages dispelled by the bright refulgence of the rays of eternal truths. He seems but unfrequently disposed to soar away to regions Wexalted thought and pure affection, bursting the cains that bind him, and leaving seets and Arties to fight and quarrel on till they have menehed their glow-worm fires in everlasting wkness.

the head and to the heart.

# Miscellania.

THE BLUE RIBAND, which became vacant on the death of the late Duke of Norfolk, has been conferred upon the Duke of Cleveland.

Louis Philippe has been unwell; he had a cold on Monday, and kept his chamber; but he resumed his usual habits on Tuesday. There have been rumours in London that the King is troubled with some dropsical symptoms.

Mr. YATES, the popular manager of the Adelphi on the passage across the Irish Channel.

SIXTY MEN of the 53rd regiment have volunteered into the 10th regiment, under orders for India, and have marched to join that regiment at Winchester.

THE SHIP Viscount Melbourne, Capt. M'Kenzie, was lost on the 5th February, on the Luconia shoal, in the China sea. No lives were lost.

estate, lately brought to the hammer, realised £12.952. One lot was disposed of at the rate of them after he had taken his beer. When he came £52 per foot. papers one has been found addressed to the Queen.

enjoyed. CURIOUS CUSTOM.—An old custom is still carried on in a parish or two in the county of Worcester. viz., that of the crier, or clerk, publicly announcing noon, between three and four o'clock, an accident, sales of household furniture, &c. at the doors of the attended with fatal consequences, occurred on the church, immediately after divine service, on Sundays.

WE HAVE HEARD that Lord Belhaven will now cease to represent her Majesty in the meetings of the all of whom contrived to escape except the unfortu-General Assembly, and that either Lord Arbuthnot or Lord Strathallan will be the new Lord High Commissioner.—Glasgow Courier

-Woreester Herald.

that the intelligence had just reached it of Lord was recorded. On Thursday last, a deplorable acci-Ellenborough having touched at Madras on the 21st dent took place on the North Union Railway, PUBLIC MEETING OF THE RATEPAYERS Britannia would soon be lost among the b cakers.

THE PIRST division of the Twenty-ninth Regiment | passing along the line near the town of Capel were sailed from Gravesend on Saturday, on board the alarmed by hearing groans proceed from the railships Beulah and Elizabeth. The second division way, and on going in the direction, discovered the The Senior Churchwarden, Mr. Woodcock, was called embarked on the 15th, in the Thomas Lowiy, unfortunate man Splain lying, apparently dead, be- to the chair, and the Vestry Clerk having read the Glenelg, and Charles Kerr. The regiment has tween the rails, with his right foot severed from requisition, which was numerously and respectably completed its numbers to its new establishment of a his leg, and his left hand cut completely off. He signed, calling upon the inhabitant ratepayers to assemthousand rank and file.

On the Authority of a Berlin correspondent, afterwards. From the evidence adduced before the should adjourn to the spacious rooms at the Workhouse upon whose information, derived through letters inquest, which was held on the following day, there Kingsland-road. This was unanimously agreed to, and from Moscow, great reliance is placed, the Times was every reason to suppose that he met with the at half-past six the Churchwarden resumed the chair; states that the Shah of Persia has marched against accident by a luggage train that passed along the the meeting at this period was very numerously attended. Herat at the head of 60,000 men; and that Russia line a few minutes before he was discovered as a considerable proportion being of that class usually to enable the Shah to make the movement,

AT THE NORWICH Assizes, Anne Bunn was found guilty of falsely accusing one Daniel Durrant of way, close at the station of Sawbridgenorth. The system of class legislation, which shattered and fettered Messiah, Satan, &c. London: Frances Baisler, having committed an assault upon her person. 124, Oxford-street; Hamilton, Adams, and Co., which at that time was a capital offence. The man elderly man named James Brown, a shoemaker living meant that system of Government where the laws 33, Paternoster Row; Tilt and Bogue, 86, Fleet had been convicted at the last assizes, and was sen- at Sheering. in Essex, who went to the station to see were framed for the benefit of particular classes, instead tenced to be transported for life, and is now in the a friend off by the train to London; while standing of looking to the benefit of the whole. Under the hulks. Sentence will be passed on the woman in on the platform fronting the station he was seized present system the aristocracy was well represented;

elerical and political predilections we expected to find few days ago on the shore near Wyk, a bottle constantaneous death. On Saturday, Mr. Lewis, the was made by the Reform Bill, which had benefitted a his work breathing a fierce spirit of party zeal and in- taining two letters, not sealed, and written on the Coroner for Essex, held an inquiry into the case, and few classes, but it had signally failed in removing the tolerance, and we were not disappointed. A work 2nd of March by Captain Thomason, of the ship a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned. bester calculated to foster feelings of malignant Biair Adam. The Captain, in these two letters, hatred and determined persecution, never, in our informs his relations at Perth, that his crew had opinion, issued from the press. We deeply regret threatened, during the day, to murder him, and to

to 70,000 men, and the expence of the colony was ings are made captive, while the judgment becomes 74,000,000 of francs; this year the force will be the chair) Aldermen Musgrave, Gaunt, Bateson, Wil. we were fairly represented, and the agitation for them ings are made captive, while the judgment occomes 12,000,000 of the land, served to delay the progress of the described and bewildered by the brilliancy of the augmented to 81,000 men, and the estimates to lans, Smith, Hebden, George Goodman, Tottie, Pease, separately only served to delay the progress of the progress dazzled and bewildered by the brilliancy of the same less to limportant question. He should conclude by moving position, it were far better to go back again to a state hall-street. Official Assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's—worth Howard Unylow Piechell Smith Position. mages, and the out-outers of the collection that there is no probability of a speedy re- worth, Howard, Uppleby, Birchall, Smith. Bramley, the following resolution: conquerable, and with sentiments, in many respects duction of this great military establishment; and so just, should prostitute those powers, energies, and the Government look forward to a permanent occu-

Poisoning.-A man named Francis Bradley, a Hayward, Prince, and Butler. native of Ireland, has been committed by the coroner of Manchester for trial, on a charge of murdering Esq., the Borough Treasurer, stating, for the informadirectly contrary as some of the dogmas laid down his wife by administering white arsenic. It aption of the Council, that notices, signed by five burlensure plenty to the operative, protection to the capipeared from the evidence that the deceased was the member of a burial society, and the prisoner received out of any funds in his possession, of the sum due to Mr. Elgar had great pleasure in seconding the redecroyed her to obtain the burial fees.

other portions of the poem. It is the illiberal and this week a superb gold meda, from the King of the layor, in November, 1840, in men who would look to their interest regardless of the intolerant spirit which pervades every allusion French, as a reward for his invention of lithotint. taking counsel's opinion, in the case of the disputed the general benefit of the country. Thousands, year to the Church of Rome which constitutes the subject Every recognition by the sovereign of another of our censure and disapproval; and those portions country of the claims of successful ingenuity to of the werk are the more likely to produce extensive honorary distinction deserves to be recorded, esmischief, from the apparent candour and liberality pecially as such acts of encouragement are almost

EMIGRANTS FOR AMERICA.—Last week the Stirling left the port of Dundee for New York, with 140 passengers. This week two more have sailed far Canada with passengers and goods, the Apollo, and Emm-the former with 40 and the latter with 18. Most of the passengers belong to the working classes. The emigrant bark Bowling sailed from the Broomielaw, Glasgow, on Tuesday evening for detail of what took place at the interview between the Montreal, with a considerable number of emigrants. deputation from Leeds and the West Riding Justices, AN HONEST farmer, who was at an agricultural show dinner, where the late Duke of Buccleuch was universal, while much error, doctrinal and practical in the chair, and a round of fighting men being pervades them all. All, however, would do well, in toasted, one giving Wellington, another Graham, a the midst of their bickerings and controversies, to third Lord Hill, and so on, said, when it came to his remember that genuine "charity never faileth, but turn-" I'll gi ye Saunders Pirgivie o'Chrichtondean,

AN UNFORTUNATE SHOT .- On Thursday last, some the times of the Reformation, substituted bold boys who were amusing themselves by sparrowshooting, fired at some birds on a wheat-stack on a Proof, in fact, there is none; declamation, false farm belonging to the Duke of Norfolk, at Patchingpremises, and illogical conclusions, make up nearly pond, near Arundel, and the wadding of one of the the whole of this portion of the work. A few scat- guns lodging in the stack set fire to it, and the stack, as well as two others, and a barn adjoining, was

about London, precending to be a glazier; and authorities given, as shall appear requisite and where he observes broken windows, is very urgent proper." to be allowed to replace them. He pleads extreme poverty, says he has not money enough to buy the glass, obtains the amount for that purpose, and, of course, no more is seen of him.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN, Mr. O'Connell, birth of the Prince of Wales, from the Corporation notices as are required," &c. of the City of Dublin. His Lordship appeared in his state civic robes, and was attended by his offi- opposed by several centlemen on account of the require- voting was now vested in a very incompetent class; it cers, and followed by a deputation of Aldermen and ments of the Act of Parliament not being fulfilled with-Town Councillors of the Corporation, together with out the introductory words as proposed. Mr. John O'Connell and other gentlemen, the for- A desire was expressed that a unanimous vote might mer being in their municipal robes. The Duke of become to, but the motion ultimately went to a divi- greatly interested themselves in freeing the blacks—let Wellington. Sir James Graham, and other Cabinet sion, and the votes were recorded. The amendment them entranchise the white slaves of England. It Ministers, were present at the reception of the was negatived by 24 to 12. The original motion was would not cost twenty millions; they were honest, in-

DREADFUL EXPLOSION—SEVENTEEN LIVES LOST.— were appointed a committee to carry the resolution into be ging bread from door to door. We go with him On Friday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, effect. to the college, we stand with him in the library of an accident took place on the coalpit worked by the University of Urfurth-in that enhancing mo- Messrs. Swire and Co., at Howery-field, near ment when "A volume he opens, in its turn arrests Hyde. As soon as it was safe to descend, excitions his attention. He has seen nothing like it to this were made to rescue those that were alive, and at proposition, which was moment. He reads the title-it is a bible; a rare an early hour on Saturday morning all who had book, unknown in those cays. His interest is ex- been at work, twenty-five in number, were found, cited to a high degree; he is overcome with wonder seventeen being dead, and the remaining eight so at finding more in the volume than those fragments fearfully injured, with one exception, that little of the Gospels and Epistles which the church had hope can be entertained of their recovery. Of Parish Chest, under the superintendence of a committee selected to be read in the temples every Sunday those who had met this melancholy death only three to be appointed for such purpose." throughout the year." We follow him to Rome, to appear to have actually suffered from the explesion,

in the Hall of Werms, and we share philosophers, but all their theories and abstruce Bateson, Lupton, and Jackson were appointed a comsessed a long purse. He was perfectly convinced that with him the solitude of his friendly captivity in the speculations over their fires, retoris, receivers and mittee to carry it into effect. fanatical rebellion in the streets of Wittenberg; compounded from a receipt in an old document of in a word, through every stage of its career, the pret the celebrated Thomas Parr, who lived 152 years, has contrived to lead us till we close his eyes in seems the nearest approach to the Elixir Vires so Bill Committee, and such Resolutions will be proposed death, and listen to his funeral orations from the arcently sought for by the old philosophers; there relative thereto as the Council may determine." lips of his friend and coadjutor, the mild and bened is, however, this difference—the Elixir was foolishly volent Melancthon. As a pieceo: poetical biography supposed to be capabable of bestowing eternal you h this life of Luther stands probably in the first rank. on its recipient, whereas Parr's Life Pills merely the Report, but in so low and unintelligible a tone, as Annual Parliaments would cause confusion? If they But it is in those pertions of the book which treat aim to secure an uninterrupted enjoyment of good of the providential government of God and the hopes health, and consequently an advanced and happy were placed behind him. He concluded, however, by or they would find it to be impossible. He would

> The Morning Post says that the European Powers have come to a compromise in respect to the marriage | tion:of Isabella the Second of Spain, in order to avoid disagreement—" England has abandoned the project of marrying the Queen to a Prince of the house of Coburgh; France has withdrawn her claims for a Parliament arising from the contemplated mixture of Prince of the Orleans family; and Austria has reservements on the Board; and from the imperfect nonneed her hopes of an alliance between the youthful Queen and an Austrian Archduke. We are enabled to state upon the best authority, that the sioners by inhabitants liable to be voted." combined choice of England and France has at 2. "That the Town Council is in every respect length definitively fallen upon a Prince of Bavaria; qualified to undertake the duties intended to be imposed and M. Pageot, who has recently returned from by the proposed Improvement Act; that the vesting London, just been sent on an extraordinary mission such powers in their hands would save the inhabitants to Vienna, in order to obtain the sanction of Austria the trouble and inconvenience of a separate election of to this marriage, and also her mediation with the commissioners; and that it does not appear there could Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg for their consent be any body better constituted for those purposes."

and approbation." ALARMING FIRE.-A disastrous fire broke out posed Act which properly belong to the municipal The work is accompanied with an introduction, at Derby at an early hour on Saturday morning government of the borough, and the administration of present Corn Laws would not be retained twenty-eight requisition. With, like itself, is of a very complex and mingled last, and destroyed a great portion of the contents the list, is et a very complex and immigred last, and destroyed a great portion of the liable to interfere with the necessary functions of the House of Parliament constituted as at present. The bighly valuable from their historical importance. occurred. The premises, which were in the occupa-In the whole, we deem the work a valuable tion of a Mr. Challenor, corn and flour factor, ferred alone." rason as well as read, may peruse it not only with in the county fire-office. The amount of damage supposed to be very considerable.

them there; and observing that a hurdle had been in despatching six men and two beys on horseback, to look after the lost sheep. All their endeavours were in vain, until night, when one of the men accidentally met with a youth, named Hawkins, who stated that his father had twelve sheep which did

Theatre, is lying ill at Morrison's Hotel, in Dublin; not belong to him; that he had employed a man having broken a blood-vessel in a fit of sea-siekness named Bennett, a shoemaker, to drive some sheep home for him, who, he supposed had exchanged for council. a better lot. It being night, fears were entertained that the sheep could then be identified, and Hawkins promised to take care of them until the inorning. The loser made immediate application to the maker of soles, to know whence he got the sheep, when the following strange account was elicited :- He said he had been employed to drive twelve sheep from St. Alban's to Barnett, VALUE OF LAND AT SYDNEY .- The Broughton and having called at a public-house to refresh himself, he left the sheep to go on, intending to follow out he walked along the road about a mile, without It is said that among the Earl of Munster's seeing them, and then, turning down a lane, he looked through a hedge, and saw twelve sheep in a requesting that the same allowance may be made to field, and he pulled down a hurdle and let them out. his children from the Privy Purse as that which he This statement, although a marvellous one, the owner of the sheep was contented to put up with, considering that he again got possession of his lost ewes.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS .- On Friday after-Eastern Counties Railway, at the works near Stan- with the Borongh se way, a few miles from Colchester, by the falling of half of the Council. an immense mass of earth upon an excavator, named nate deceased, who when dug out was found to be on the first of January next. quite dead. He had only been employed on the line ONE OF THE BOMBAY papers states in a postscript, on the body, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" February. It was expected his Lordship would whereby a policeman, named Robert Splain, lost his arrive at Calcutta about the 1st March. life. At about eight o'clock at night some persons has furnished a subsidy of 2,000,000 rubles in order above-mentioned. The Jury returned a verdict of denominated middle-mon.

LEEDS TOWN COUNCIL.

The TOWN CLERK read a letter from John Smith, gesses, had been served upon him, against the payment | talist, and prosperity to the country. £3 10s. at her death, and the presumption is, that he Messrs. Barr and Co., for their costs in defending a case solution. They might rest assured that no good laws of assault, and also against the payment of the sum would be enacted until the whole people were repre-MR. HULLMANDEL, the lithographer, has received alledged to be due to the Town Clerk for expences in- sented; those who now sent representatives, sent those Mill Hill Ward Municipal Election. The protests were millions, were actually starving for want of the comread, but no discussion followed.

PROPOSED NEW GAOL.

Council the first notice which stood on the paper as political power to which by nature they were entitled, follows :-"It will be proposed that the Council do pass such resolution or resolutions as may be requisite to enable the Council, at the quarterly meeting in May next, to order the building of a New Gaol."

Mr. TOTTIE prefaced his motion by entering into a and concluded by moving as a preparatory motion— "That the presentment from her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Borough of Leeds, and the certificate of the Recorder for the said Borough, on the necessity of building a Gaol and House of Correction

within this borough, be received and filed." The motion was seconded by Mr. Alderman MUS-GRAVE, and, after some conversation, in which Mr. that every man in that room was not allowed a vote the Councilior Bramley, Mr. Councillor Hayward, and other same as he had himself What was in his person or in his gave rise to a little pleasant sarcasm. gentlemen took part, was carried.

Mr. TOTTIE then moved-"That the present gool for this Borough is insufficient and inconvenient, and that such proceedings and they be deprived of that to which they were equally grievances, and while they were acting in this legitimate inn-fields; and Mr. Foley, Worcester. notices as are required by law be forthwith taken, and duly published, to enable the Council of this Borough to take the above-mentioned certificate and presentment into their consideration at the next quarterly meeting. CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—A vagabond is going that such orders may be made, and such powers and they at last thought it prudent to grant. He did not

> Mr. MUSGRAVE seconded this proposition also. Mr. HATWARD was opposed to it entirely; he saw no necessity for asserting the insufficiency of the present

Mr. WRIGHT moved as amendment that the introducpleasure to those portions of the work which relate presented, on Saturday, to the Queen, at Bucking. tory sentence be emitted, and that the resolution comham Palace, an address of congratulation on the mence with the words, "That such proceedings and Mr. BRAMLEY seconded the amendment, which was

then put and agreed to, and the Mayor, Messrs. Tottie. Pease, Atkinson, Howard, Marshall and Bramley. THE PARISH CHEST.

Mr. Councillor WHITEHEAD introduced the next)

"That application be made to the Worshipful the Mayor, the Rev. the Vicar, and the Parish Churchwardens, for permission for the Council to examine and copy and Deeds or other documents contained in the

He first, however, moved that the Town Clerk do read a schedule of the Deeds contained in the Chest; which bought and sold as mere slaves. They demand the Balhaving been done, the motion was submitted, and was lot to protect the Suffrage; with regard to the Property churchwarden had the moral courage to take the chair.

THE NEW IMPROVEMENT BILL. The concluding notice on the paper was as follows: "A Report will be presented from the Improvement

Mr. H. C. MARSHALL, in introducing the question, to preclude his being heard by those who unfortunately did, he was convinced they had not examined the Charter. submitting the following resolutions, which being dare to assert that, under the Charter, an election

1. "That there are serious objections to the proposed Parliament arising from the contemplated mixture of

3. "That as regards several of the objects of the pro-Council, it is essertial that the powers to be conferred by the Act should be vested in the Town Council

appointed to watch the progress of the Improvement energy. They should soon see such a procession in the ditch will be followed throughout the kingdom.

EXTRAORDINARY MISTAKE.—On Friday last, a Bills now before Parliament, and confirms those instrucfarmer, named Castles, residing within two miles tions to that Committee."

south of St. Alban's, on going to look at twelve ewes Mr. WHITEHEAD, in seconding the first of these rewhich he had put into a small enclosure, and exsolutions, said he did so because he had been informed pected soon to lamb, was startled at not finding that the present board of Improvement Commissioners neglected their duties in the most shameful manner, removed, and that there were footmarks near, he only some few attending even upon the discussion of presumed they had been stolen. No time was lost such important matters as those contained in the proposed new Bill.

Mr. HAYWARD said he thought the proposition a most extraordinary one, and should meet it by a direct negative. He thought the present Improvement Commissioners equally as attentive to business as their predecessors, and in the majority of them he had quite as much confidence as he had in the majority of that

Some other observations were made, but not bearing strictly upon the question; and, after a dispute upon a proposition submitted by Mr. Hayward as an amendment upon the fourth resolution, which ended in it being afterwards put as a substantive proposition, Mr. Marshall's resolutions were carried with only one dissentient.

Mr. Hayward's proposition was then put and negatived. It was as follows:-

"That it be an instruction to the Committee to endeavour to exclude the townships of Headingley, interested in this question, and not only him but the IV., c. 27, sec. I, that the actual expenditure of the Chapel Allerton, Potternewton, and the hamlets of Osmondthorpe, Skelton, Coldcotes, and Thornes, from that order. He considered that on many grounds a the operation of the Leeds Improvement Bill, now the operation of the Leeds Improvement Bill, now change was necessary. The Duke of Wellington had before Parliament, by the introduction of clauses to said that the Constitution was perfect; that if he had that effect."

the Improvement Bill as agreed to be amended by that if the Duke of Wellington had been a son of toil; this committee—that to the Lords to be presented by Earl Fitzwilliam, and to the Commons by William Beckett, Esq., were then ordered to be prepared, sealed with the Borough seal, and signed by the Mayor on be-

Mr. BAKER then moved that the Council give their sanction to the recommendation of the Watch Committee for giving up possession of the Town Engine House, Mr. HAYWARD seconded the motion, which was agreed to, and the Council separated.

OF SHOREDITCH.

The above meeting was held on Wednesday evening week, at the Vestry room of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch. was instantly taken up, and immediately conveyed to ble and take into consideration, the document called the the Capel Station, where he died in a few minutes People's Charter; it was proposed that the meeting

'Accidental death." On the same day a fatal acci- Mr. DYSON was called upon to move the first resoludent happened on the Northern and Eastern Rail-tion. He was sincerely desirous of abolishing that unfortunate individual who lost his life was an the industry of the country. By class legislation was with an epileptic fit, and fell on the rails at the the manufacturing and commercial interests partially; moment the train was starting, which passed over his whilst the interest of the labourer received no legisla-Amsterdam, April 4.—There was picked up a body just above the abdomen, producing almost in- tive protection. Some few years ago, a partial change grievances of class legislation. Mr. Dyson then went i nto an explanation of the six points of the Charter, prised that the aristocracy were fearful that their deeds wine-merchant, April 23, at 12 o'clock, May 20, at which embodied what in his opinion were the unalienable rights of man. We were groaning under many bad need not be alarmed, they need not raise the cry of cial Assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane; Solicitors, An adjourned quarterly meeting of the members of laws; there was one party complaining of the Poor spoilation; for though they have acted worse by THE FRENCH ARMY in Africa amounted, in 1841, Leeds Town Council was held on Monday last, pursuant the pursuant the strange of the colony was to notice, at which there were present the Mayor, (in Income tax, but we should never get rid of them until

> Patrick, Dove, Skelton, Whitehead, Brumfit, Wright, "That in the opinion of this public Vestry, the Lawson, M. Cawood, Atkinson, Barlow, Baker, Dick- alarming distress which now prevails throughout the inson, Pullan, Joshua Bewer, Joseph Cliff, Shackleton, country has been caused by the had laws, and legislative Marshall, Hall, Nickols, John Cliff, Winn, Wainman, mismanagement of our present legislators, and that the only remedy for the present system of class legislation, is by giving to the people a full, fair, and free representation which will rescore trade to a safe basis, comparatively well off, yet he should consider himself David Bolton, Kingston-upon-Hull, corn-merchant,

mon necessaries of life; were willing to work, but utterly unable to obtain it. This distress had now reached the middle class, and it was their bounden Mr. Alderman TOTTIE then brought before the duty to unite with the working men to give to all that They (the middle class) must of necessity come over to as shall force the government to accede to our demands

good of the whole people. Mr. GILLMAN said he never rose to address an assembly with greater pleasure in his life. The last meeting held in that place was for a repeal of the Corn Laws. He had great pleasure in expressing his sentiments at that time. He considered those laws to be a monstrous grievance; but another and a far greater grievance was, purse that should entitle him to a pre-eminence over his fellow men? He was the oldest of five brothers, not one of whom, save himself, had a vote. Why should entitled as himself? He had assisted in the agitation for the Reform Bill, but he never intended to stop there Lord Finality was not the whole world. That Bill was only carried from a dread of the millions taking what belong to the Charter Association, but he thought he them; distress would shortly force them to it. He knew that both Whigs and Tories were sick of their associates; if they were not they had ought to be ashamed of it Could a Chartist Parliament do worse than they had done? It was their birthright they were contending for, and without representation they were the veriest of slaves. The speaker then detailed instances in which he had been deprived of customers through voting according to his conscience; the right of could not be worse under any system. The same prejudice once existed against a Radical as there was now against a Chartist. Many well-meaning men had dustrious, and patient; aye, too patient, or they would never have submitted to be robbed of their all, by a class who earned nothing whiist they themselves produced everything. The resolution was then read by the Clerk, and carried with four dissentients.

Mr. BROWN stated, that he rose to move for their adoption, a resolution embodying the six points of the Charter, and should attempt to give a brief explanation of each particular head. Mr. B then showed, from ancient authorities, that Universal Suffrage was a right which the people of this country once possessed. The Government instituted police and other forces, to protect property, but they gave no protection to the Suffrage, which was more valuable than property, which was equal in value to life, for without that you are there were many men of brighter talent among the stopped it. working classes, than could be found among their legislative bodies. Many of the most talented men in that House were compelled to resort to unprincipled means to resort to the Jews at St. Mary Axe, for a qualificould now sit for seven years, and if Sir Robert had his way, no doubt the present one would; but if they

founded on the Report, centain an echo of its constitu- would take place with far less confusion than was created by their election of Guardians the other day. Mr. Brown then went into several of the minu e deconstitution of the Board of Commissioners for carrying tails of the Charter, and the mode of conducting into effect the Leeds Improvement Bill now before elections. He was sure they could not object to payment of members; every man was worthy of his hire. and the Parliaments, being annual, if they disapproved heard surpassed, completely thrilled his audience with of a man's conduct, they could pay and discharge him. delight; and ably replied to the objections of Mr. It was probable, too, that they might elect men from the anvil, the bench, or the loom, and bright men had been produced from all stations in society; but this amid great cheering. they could not do unioss they paid them. He had heard it whispered, that the first thing a Chartist Parliament would do would be to vote themselves a large salary, and to increase it when they liked. He believed this was a joke; but as the sum was not fixed in the Charter, he trusted the Convention, at their ensuing meeting, would settle it. The speaker then ably explained the remaining two points, and stated it as manner in which he had presided ever the meeting; his opinion that, under a Chartist Parliament, the and likewise to those householders who had signed the which, in the hands of any other parties, would be hours; but it was impossible to repeal them with the Chartists had manfully maintained their position; they and applauded them for the manly and orderly manner had fought, aye, and bled in the good cause. Persecu- in which the meeting had been conducted. tion had only increased their numbers. The People's Thus ended one of the most important meetings ever

such a demonstration of strength as would prove they were determined no longer to submit to the present tyrannic system. If the people were unanimous, they would give to their Convention such a power as would enable it to crush every vestige of tyranny. He begged

to move the following resolution:-"That in the opinion of this public vestry, every place on Monday, March 21, it was resolved individual of sound mind, unconvicted of crime, who exercise the franchise in electing Members of Parliapower, they must be in possession of the ballot; that to may be alieviated, if not wholly removed." render their representatives responsible to their constituents, Parliaments must be elected annually; that as wealth confers neither intelligence or ability, the absence of meeting, which will be held on Thursday evening, it denotes not the want of those qualities, and there. April 21st, at seven o'clock precisely, at the Royal fore there should be no property qualification; that the George, George-street, Sloane-square. representatives should be paid a limited amount for their services; and that the country should be divided into equal electoral districts; and this meeting pledges itself not to cease in its exertions until all these points shall become the law of the land."

Mr. BOOTH seconded the resolution. Being one of

the working millions of this country, he was deeply

to frame one, though despairing of equalling it. he Petitions to both Houses of Parliament in favour of should endeavour to imitate it. He was of an opinion, if he had shared the calamities and privations of the working classes, he would have entertained a very different opinion; the present system had driven millions of their fellow countrymen to the very verge of starvation, and the man, the statesman, was not alive that could produce a remedy for this distress, without he effected a radical change in the Constitution; it mattered not how gigantic might be his intellect, how great his moral character, how sincere his anxiety for their benefit, it was of no avail without a great political change. The resources, the wants of the country had outgrown its old worn-out Constitution; and unless that Constitution was altered, the good old ship Look at our population in the manufacturing districts; beer dealer, to surrender April 19, May 20, at half-past why, they were living in holes worse than the slaves 11 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court, Basinghall-street. whom the planters confined in crossing the Atlantic Official Assignee, Mr. Alsager, Birchin-lane; Solicitor, We have tried the two factions long and often, and he Mr. Spyer, Broad-street-buildings. must be blinded by prejudice, must be incapable of John Owen, Woolwich, cowkeeper, April 15, May exercising his judgment, who can look with compla- 20, at 2 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court, Basinghallcency upon their actions. When have they ever street. Official Assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghallattempted to do anything for the good of the public? street; Solicitors, Messrs. Willoughby and Jaquet, Never; but when any question of party strife was Clifford's-inn. on the tapls, they rushed to the House in a manner Francis Carey, Nottingham, hatter, April 15, at 1, May which would disgrace an Indian wigwam assembled 20. at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court, Basinghall-street. any reliance upon the Reform Bill. He had Watson and Broughton, Falcon-square. right to talk of extending it to him; he can know but street. principles of tyranny are fast waning away. Notwith Osborne-street, Whitechapel, brewers, April 19, at 1, standing our wretched condition, hope still animates May 20, at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court, Basinghallour bosoms from the fact that the rulers of our desti- street. Official Assignee, Mr. Gibson, Basinghallnies are brought to a stand still, the system has worked street; Solicitors, Mesars. Young and Son, Markout its own destruction. Do you think that the Char- lane. tists could do worse than the Whigs and the Tories Frederick Chapman, Mansell-street, wine-merchant, have done? if they did, it must be under the special April 18, at helf-past 11, May 20, at 11, at the Bankauspices of a council from Pandemonium; the very rupts' Court, Basinghall-street. Official Assignee, Mr. name of the Charter carries on its face honesty of pur- Graham, Basinghall-street; Solicitor, Mr. Lamb, Buckpose, its principles are those of reason and of justice, lersbury. impartially meted out to all men. He was not sur- William Robertson Webb. Kaightsbridge-terrace, of blood and injustice should be retaliated; but they 11, at the Bankrupts' Court, Basinghall-street. Offirevenue of this nation than ever the most reckless hill. spendthrift did by his own, yet we will not retaliate; it is our interest that all classes should enjoy safety and burne. Kent, scrivener and hop-planter, April 19, of nature and subsist upon the fishery and the chase. place, Old Jewry; Solicitors, Messrs. Hindmarsh and He would quote from the Bible, for he was proud to Son, Crescent, Jewin-street. acknowledge that he put unlimited faith in that old Richard Palliser. Moorgate-street, saddler, April 23, book, and there he found it written that it was better May 20, at 1 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court, Basingto die of the sword than of hunger; it would be hall-street. Official Assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurchalmost an act of mercy to put to death thousands of his lane; Solicitors, Messrs. Wire and Child, St. Swithin'sdistressed starving fellow men, and though he was lane. upon the middle class to come forward and join in and Todd. Hull. the noble cause of giving freedom and prosperity to Samuel Cartwright Snead, Wavertree, Lancashire, themselves and their posterity. The Charter would timber-merchant, April 20, May 20, at 1 o'clock, at

the mist before the rising sun-(great cheering.) Mr. PICKFORD agreed with every one of the points of the Charter: they had been advocated by one of the deepest thinkers of the age, Jeremy Bentham, and had tors, Mr. Oliver, Old Jewry; and Mr. Evans, and never been controverted, because truth was incentrovertible; but, though he agreed with the Chartists. us and agitate for this great principle, and we shall still, in his opinion, they did not go to the root of the would give the women the Suffrage-(laughter, and low, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Shackleton, Leeds. If the working men were represented in the House of cries of "Hear.") But still he would not wish to Commons, did they suppose that many of them would thwart the Chartists: he would advise them to go on, shire, dealer, April 26, May 20, at 12 o'clock, at be dying, as our coroners' inquests now proved that and to keep a strict eye upon the middle class--to they were, of hunger and starvation in our streets? No. beware of being cajoled; and to the men of his own they would then elect men who would legislate for the class—the middle class—he would say, that they had now got it in their power, by joining with the working men, to save their country. If they would not assist them, the men, being driven to desperation, they would be the first victims, and their blood would be at terman, and Wright, Essex-street, Strand; and Mr. their own doors. He was not a member of the Chartists. but he admired their principles.

The resolution was put and carried with three dissentients, one of whom, being known to be a tax-gatherer.

Mr. Morris then rose for the purpose of propesing the National Petition. He did so, because petitioning was the only mode left them of making known their ter. Solicitors, Messrs Blower and Vizard, Lincoln'sway, he trusted the middle class would cordially unite and co-operate with them. As an elector and a ratepayer of the parish, he was acquainted with many of the middle class who professed to be Chartists in principle; he trusted that they would come and put drapers. W. H. Kitching and Co., Kingston upontheir principles into practice. The last speaker had Hull, brush-makers. John Rawnsley and Co., Yeadon, should take out his card that night. He thought it advocated their cause, but said he was not a member : Yorkshire, cleth-manufacturers. Sibbald and Robson, was high time that the middle class should join he would remind him that example was better than Liverpool, wine-merchants. Thompson and Co., Collyprecept. Mr. Morris then produced an enamelled and a plain card, telling them that one was his Sunday, the other his every-day card; the Sunday card would be an ornament to any drawing-room, and would shew that its possessor sympathised with the wants and the distresses of his fellow-men-(loud cheers.)

The VESTRY CLERK then moved the National Peti-

tion, with an alteration in the heading suitable to the occasion, it being a vestry meeting. GEORGE PEARCE, Esq., (one of the trustees of the parish) seconded the petition in a long and able speech in which he stated that he was wished by some friends not to second the petition, lest he should disgrace himself, but he approved of 9-10ths of the sentiments in that petition and therefore supported it. If they disapproved of it, let them have the manliness to vote against it. Mr. Pearce then went into the evils inflicted by the New Poor Law Bill, and shewed that equal prejudice had been raised against granting M.P's to the Metropolitan boroughs. Sir Robert Peel had told him that he would sooner give the Reform Bill to the whole country, than enfranchise the London Boroughs, as there would then always be radical members elected close to the sent of Government. He believed that the Chartist delegates who had been imprisoned in the various gaols had been entrapped by the Whigs. The Whigs gottlem to do their dirty work, and then like dirty fellows, turned round and imprisoned them. If you do not get all you ask, yet by asking largely you will gain fordshire. more than if you had asked less. He felt proud of the conduct of the working classes on this occasion, it did He knew it would not have been held if he could

J. GOFFE, Esq., addressed the meeting at some length. He approved of every point of the Charter. They were the principles of justice. They were rendered necessary cation before they could sit in that House. Parliaments by the thrilling want which pervaded the country, but he had some little doubts as to whether Universal Suffrage would not disarrange the balance of power, and detailed the proceedings of the committee as detailed in were united it would not sit six months? Did they think swamp the influence of the other classes of society; he did not impute any thing wrong or dishonest to the working classes of society, but he knew that from the experience of all ages, men were liable to abuse the possession of power; he hoped he should be set right on that point. Mr. Brown explained, and in an able manner showed

that no danger was to be apprehended from the masses being possessed of political power. Mr. FRAZIER, in an address of great length, which for elequence and soundness of argument we never Goffe. On sitting down he was tremendously applauded. The petition was then put, and carried unanimously Inn. Frome Selwood. Solicitors, Frampton, South-

Mr. BROWN moved, and Mr. ALGAR seconded. "That it be signed by the Chairman, engrossed, and presented to the House by Thomas Duncombe, M.P." Carried unanimously.

Mr. Morris moved a vote of thanks to the Churchwarden for the use of the workhouse, and for the able

Seconded by Mr. BROWN, and carried unanimously. Mr. WOODCOCK returned thanks in a brief manner, Solicitors, Wason, Liverpool; Milne, Parry, Milne, and applauded them for the manly and orderly manner and Morris, Temple, London. as well as read, may per as read, may per as read, may per as well as read, may per as well as read, may per as well as read, may per as a sexpressed in the instructions given to the Committee trusted their decisions would be guided by wisdom and and unanimity exhibited by the middle classes of Shore. Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, London; Maddock, and unanimity exhibited by the middle classes of Shore. Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, London; Maddock, and unanimity exhibited by the middle classes of Shore.

streets of London as had never before been witnessed; TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BUILDING TRADES IN WESTMINSTER, PIMLICO. AND CHELSEA.

FELLOW-WORKMEN, -At a meeting of members belonging to the Societies held at the Carpenters' Arms, the Artillery Arms, and the King's Arms, which took "That, for the better support of the unemploye

has attained the age of twenty-one years, and resided members of the Building Trades' Societies in this for three months in one fixed residence, is entitled to locality, the various societies shall be invited to appoint delegates, to devise permanent means for employing ment: that to give the electors the free use of this such unemployed members, by which their distresses You are, therefore, requested, for the accomplishment of this desirable object, to send delegates to 2

J. HUTCHINSON, Chairman.

G. JACKSON, Hon. Secretary.

REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's treasury having certified to the commissioners for the reduction of whole of his order, and he was prepared to stand by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland exceeded the actual revenue thereof, for the year ended the 5th day of January, 1842, by the sum of two millions one hundred and one thousand three hundred and sixty-nine pounds, two shillings, and one penny, the commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, hereby give notice, that no sum will be applied by them on account of the sinking fund, under the provisions of the said act, between the 7th Day of April, 1842, and the 5th day of July, 1842, S. Higham, controller-general. Na tional Debt Office. April 6, 1842.

#### Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, April 8.

BANKRUPTS. Henry Ricket, Henry-street, Pentonville, wine and

over their council-fire. He had never placed Official Assignee, Mr. Belcher; Solicitors, Messas. felt convinced that nought would be done for George Carrington, Alhion-street, Hyde-park, horsethe millions until they are represented equally dealer, April 19, May 20, at 11 o'clock, at the Bank-

with other classes. The man who talks of extend- rapts' Court, Basinghall-street. Official Assignee, Mr. ing the Suffrage to me insults me. I have as much Green, Aldermanbury; Solicitor, Mr. Foster, Jermynlittle of the principles or feelings of humanity; the William Filmer, and William Smith Gooding,

Messrs. Wilde, Rees, Humphrys, and W Abraham Crosfield, Whitechapel-road, and Ley-

as something less than a man, as a cowardly dastard, if April 19, May 20, at 11 o'clock; at the George Inn, he did not exert his every energy in endeavouring to Kingston-upon-Hull. Solicitors, Messrs. Hicks and obtain the Suffrage to benefit these men. He called Marris, Gray's-inn-square; and Messrs. Galloway, Bell,

dispel the thick mists which were gathering round the the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Messrs. heads of all classes of society, and liberty would be Willis, Bower, and Willis, Tokenhouse-yard; Mr. established on a firm basis, and tyranny disappear like Owen, Newtown, Montgomeryshire; and Mr. Mason, Liverpool. James Bonny, Liverpool, tailor, April 18, May 20, at

1 o'clock, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Solici-

Messrs. Kenyon and Stone, Liverpool. John Johnson, Leeds, tow-spinner, April 22, at 12 o'clock, May 20, at 10, at the Commissioners'-rooms, then be able to get up such an amount of public opinion | evil. He went still further; he was a Socialist; he Leeds. Solicitors, Messrs. Battye, Fisher, and Sud-Frederick William Gough, Pencombe, Herefordthe Waterloo Hotel, Leominster. Solicitors. Mr.

Smith, Southampton-buildings; and Mr. Hammond. Leominster. James Cole, Kettering, Northamptonshire, woolstapler, May 2, at 11 o'clock, May 20, at 2, at the George Inn, Kettering. Solicitors, Messrs. Egan. Wa-

Maule, Huntingdon. James Clarke and Robert P. Clarke, Leeds, musicsellers, April 22, at 2 o'clock, May 20, at 12, at the Commissioners rooms, Leeds. Solicitors, Mr. Theobald, Staple-inn; and Messrs. Payne, Eddison, and

Ford, Leeds. Wm. Hanbury Hopkins, Worcester, currier, April 19, May 20, at 12, at the office of Mr. Foley, Worces-

F. Carrick and J. Potts, Liverpool, printers. Thomp-

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

son and Etchelis, Ashton-under-Line, Lancashire, linenhurst, near Manchester, finishers.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, April 12.

BANKRUPTS. Edmund Allgood Dickinson, money scrivener, Pallmall, Middlesex, to surrender April 18, at one, and May 24 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Official Assignee, Turquand, Copthall-buildings; Solicitors, Pocock and Co., Bartholomew close.

Henry Till, draper, Moulsham, Essex, April 20, at one, and May 24, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Official Assignee, Green, Aldermanbury; Solicitor, Ashurst, Cheapside. Henry Edlin, hotel-keeper, Brighton, April 25, and May 24, at twelve, at the Town-hall, Brighton. Solici-

tors, King and Attwaters, Queen-street, Cheapside,

London. Thomas Smith and Thomas Taylor, retailers of boots and shoes. Worcester, April 27, and May 24, at eleven, at the Office of Mr. H. Foley, High-street, Worcester. Solicitors, Blower and Vizard, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London; Foley, Worcester. John Dawson, Tudeley, and William Dawson. Tun-

bridge, Kent, builders, April 25, at two, and May 24, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Official Assignee, Turquand, Copthall-buildings, London ; Solicitors, Stevenson, Junior, Hanley, Potteries, Staf-William Payne, victualler, Hand-court, Holborn,

April 29, at twelve, and May 24, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Official Assignee, Lackington; Solicitor, Abrahams, Lincoln's-inn-fields. David Cook, rope-maker, Liverpool, April 25, and May 24, at one, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Armstrong, Staple-inn, London; Knapper

and Woollright, Liverpool. Richard Dransfield and George Dransfield, cottonspinners, near Oldham, Lancashire, April 25, and May 24, at two, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Makinson and Sanders, Elm-court, Middletemple, London: Atkinson and Saunders, Man-

chester. Robert Stringer, wine and spirit merchant, Yarmouth, April 23, and May 24. at twelve, at the Feathers Inn, Great Yarmouth. Solicitors, Sayers, Great Yarmouth; Storey, Field court, Gray's inn, London. James Nutter and William Elliston, brewers, Cam-

bridge, April 26, at eleven, and May 24, at one, at the Red Liou 1nn, Cambridge. Solicitors, Adcock, Cambridge; Ashurst, Cheapside, London. John Pickering, wine and spirit merchant, April 22, and May 24, at eleven, at the King's Head Inn, Lough

borough. Solicitors, Emmett and Allen, Bloomsburysquare, London; Hucknall, Loughborough. Richard Nuth, maltster, Frome Selwood. Somersetshire. April 18, and May 24, at twelve, at the George square, Gray's Inu, London; Miller, Frome Selwood. John Buckton, grocer, Darlington, Durham. April 28, and May 24, at eleven, at the house of John Brodie, Darlington. Solicitors, Mewburn and Hut-

chinson, Darlington; Mewburn, Great Winchesterstreet, London. Edward Minty, corn-dealer, Warminster, Wiltshire. April 18, and May 24, at ten, at the Bath Arms Inn, Warminster. Solicitors, Chapman, Warminster; Holme, Loftus, and Young, New Inn. London.

William Halliday, innkeeper, Liverpool, April 25, and May 24, at one, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool.

James Chaloner, currier, Chester, April 27, and May 24, at twelve, at the Office of Mr. John Fin-4. "That this Council adheres to its former opinion, Parliament would speedily assemble in London; he held in the metropolis. We trust the good feeling chett Maddock, Chester. Solicitors, Philpot and Son, Chester.

TO THE WORKING PEOPLE. (From the English Chartist Circular.)

MY DEAR FRIENDS, - While legislators, politicians, philosophers, and political economists, are severally engaged in searching out the cause of your distress, and tured a wast number by his detachments, and put them in fancifully recommending a means for its correction, allow me to suggest to your plain common sense the nature of your complaint, and the only remedy by which a cure can possibly be effected.

the CHARTER. Steam, the Poor Law Amendment Act, women, and children. All over the Deccan you will and a Rural Police, constitute a trinity of villany, com- find large, empty, and dry tanks and wells, sometimes plete and indivisible. Steam looks for free trade, very deep and capacious. Under the pretence of safety, while those who attend upon it at home are rendered the Christian Major stuffed all the Bheels into one of incapable of possessing any of its advantages. The those abodes, and kept them there by means of large same persons who advocate free trade as a party, were pieces of timber, bamboo, &c. piled one upon another. the originators both of the Poor Law Amendment Act and of the Rural Police. Brougham, Hume, Roebuck, Grote, Molesworth, Ward, and Warburton, are amongst the foremost of free-traders, and are wedded to the Poor Law Amendment Act, and most of them—if Juggernaut or the dectrines of Brama! We have heard not all—are supporters of the Raral Police. Thus we this scoundrel repeat this tale in a ludicrous and comfind the measures closely allied, while we discover in misserating strain; in fact he was the lion of the day their leading supporters a recognition of their unity. If when we were at Aurungabad, and you would not I can lay more plainly before you what has been hinted at dream of missing him and dining with him more than in speeches, you will not quarrel with the repetition you would dream of leaving without a visit to the Tag-The great art of writing-to my mind-consists in its | Mahal, the tomb of Aurengzebe, or the gardens of Nour clearness. In this letter I shall take up the question of mahal. For the honour of Britain, this vagabond the indirect operation of machinery. I am induced to boasted Portuguese blood in his veins, and was a halfdo so in consequence of a very foolish attempt by the caste, and could only speak broken English. How he Sun newspaper and the Perth Chronicle, to misrepresent got into the service we know not, but he was in good

my notions with regard to machinery. The Sun, in commenting upon my position, declares that machinery cannot be the cause of the present distress, insamuch as machinery has not been applied to making clothes, shoes, and hats; and yet tailors, and shoemakers, and hatters, it says, are fully participating make beef: yet are butchers suffering from the effects of paich, who would destroy without restoring; we machinery. No new machinery has been applied to are capable of rebuilding on the ruins. making bread or grinding corn; yet have bakers, millers, and flour-factors been damaged by machinery. Machinery does not build houses, or produce timber, slate, or ber-merchants, and all persons engaged in building, benefit is that to the shopkeepers, or to those who are by being made unwilling idlers? Just take one million of idlers, who, before the great increase of machinery, lost to the million un willing idlers, and to the commu-

nity at home. Let me be very explicit upon this subject of the Within the last few years, in Bolton, the number of hands employed have been reduced to nearly one half; and the consequence is, that those who have been displaced from work by the improved machinery eat neither butcher's meat nor bread, drink neither tea nor while they have been thrust out of houses built for have no demand, and, consequently, make or provide untenanting of shops; and the surrender of shops will very popular, and wore "mustachios," lived upon rents derived from those shops, to the cot-Blaters, plasterers, painters, and glaziers, and all other glasses, razors, jugs, kettles, pots, gridirons, beds or while the overloaded pawn-shops supply, of good, bad, and indifferent materials from the general wreck, more than is required for the present wants of a debased. enalayed, and panperised community. Watch-makers, lewellers, confectioners, dress-makers, haberdashers, by all. coach-proprietors, railway companies, play-house managers, booksellers, and all the liberal professions, even persons who live upon voluntary contributions, are, one and all, materially, very vitally, affected by machinery; say, and there we will leave it. for, my friends, be it remembered, that if you cannot spend with the shorkeepers, the shorkeepers cannot apend on luxuries, nor yet on the necessaries of life; and I assure you, however the landed aristocracy may desire to cut the connection between themselves and the Great Unwashed, yet are THEY also beginning to discover that an empty house pays no rent; and an empty house pays no mortgages; and the Jew and money-jobbers are beginning to think that 20s in the pound was too much to advance upon lands raised to an unnatural and artificial price by class legislation.

Let us now see how a surplus of workmen in each trade, created by the people's inability to spend, operates directly upon that trade in places remote, from the scene of smoke devastation. Take Birmingham as an instance By the census of 1831. there were about five hundred uninhabited houses in Birmingham, while by the census of 1841, there were about THREE THOUSAND houses unoccupied; the consequence is, that Peto and Grissell have no difficulty in tyrannising over good men in their employment. The Birmingham masons and others connected with house building, very naturally make their way to for the masters to fall back upon. The starving thousands in Lancashire cannot wear hats, coats, or shoes; and as a matter of course, the unemployed hatters, brisk, and make their way to the labour market. The metropolis presenting the most flattering prospect, thither they go by steam in nine hours, and they constitute in their several trades a reserve for their emout resistance, or even a struggle, to reduce the wages of their workmen. Thus, then, I tkink that I have established the fact beyond any power of refutation, that machinery is your complaint, and the Charter your only remedy and cure; and ere long the foolish shapkeepers will begin to find out, that all the money made in a foreign market by artificial production is apthe result is, that the shopkeepers are beggared, starved. unhoused, and unclad, in consequence of the inability of the unwilling idlers to replenish their tills; and ultimately gambling in flesh and blood will lead to the entire unharmonising and disarrangement of society; for, as I ON SUNDAY MORNING. Machinery, then, not only affects its immediate victims, but indirectly affects every class of the community. It has at length comand if not checked will drive it from the throne, and the aristocracy from house and home.

I am, your faithful friend and servent, FEARGUS O'CONNOR. March 21st, 1842.

CHARTISM, JOHN COMPANY, AND CABOUL!

(Continued from our last.)

Afghan "Guerillas" and Spanish "Guerillas"-Major Freeman, and the "Bheels"!

" Prince Honey" and Shaving Day!! Bhurtpore Gold Mohurs, and Brandy!!!

massacre, or as the "Times' calls it, butchery, and least of all when the enemy lies prostrate and at our Without entering into the "politics" of the affair. where is the difference between the patriotism (and all Spanish Guerria? Both had a state of their creed, and foreign to their land in legislation and the assertion of the principle of adopted the Charter in reality, adopt it also in name. country and all its resources, in preference to a rival. Universal Suffrage. power and influence of England. The French in Spain did not succeed, and the British in Affghanistan have triumphantly the prowess of the Spanish Guerilla-the " priests" who preached doctrines from their pulpits gentry with their imbecile train, are now shouting at the full pitch of their voices for revenge on the poor Mahometan Affghan Guerillas, and demanding a bloody "homes and altars," from the presence of a ruthless

invader. We are not rejoicing over this unfortunate mishap; We have left many dear friends whose bones are bleachforego the slightest symptom of pleasure in our defeat, but we ought to be consistent and call things by their the least, the religious world might deem them so, and not preach a crusade in England and Hindestan, for

and our enormities have been great in India; Major

put down the "Bheels" in the Deecan, Were a very troublesome set of robbers, totally ignorant; in short, little less than savages, dwelling amid caves and mountains, with their wives and families scarcely clothed, and armed with bows and arrows. He capinvariably to death

This man, or rather devil, was in the habit of recount

ing to his acquaintances and guests (for he lived in style and splendour) his treatment of three hundred Bheels. Your complaint is MACHINERY, and the remedy is taken prisoners by his men. They consisted of men, To make sure work of it, he set fire to the whele, so that all that were not burnt, were smothered, thus giving to the world a novel and modern suttee, unequalled in atrocity, and which casts into shade the car of pay and good repute in the Deccan. All the Madras service can testify to the truth of the above.

These things should be known, and then the people of England will know what they are about. We pride ourselves on being the true Conservatives: we would conserve all that is good and throw overin the general suffering. I answer, that machinery does not board all that is bad. We are not like the Weekly Dis-

This very consistent and Republican Journal (?) gives an amusing and manufactured account of Russian diplomacy and the Chartist Convention, in last week's paper. stone; yet have masons, carpenters, alaters, tilers, tim- It quite "out-Herod's Herod." We wish it was true we want money, and whether it comes from young been injured by machinery. Suppose your foreign Nick or old Nick, or the "devil's dust men," it matters and were therefore indisposed trade to be worth fifty-two millions a-year; of what little, provided we do get it. The end sanctifies the means! You know my worthy friends, the middle classes, displaced by its operation from their natural position, you are completely done for-irremediably, irreparably, and without hope, unless you give up spouting your weekly fallacies, and come to us, your haven of rest. carned each man only one pound per week each, and But you must play second fiddle—you may come as you have an exact set-off of fifty-two millions per annum ushers, not masters. We do not expect great burly fellows like Muntz and Cobden to come as scholars. they must come as parlour boarders; but if they behave we would rather welcome them as friends! Let them indirect influence of machinery. I will instance Bolton. | get up a loan of five millions sterling for the Convention, the Executive to be trustees, and O'Connor and of cotton mills has been doubled, while the number O'Brien standing counsel; give them a fair interest and bonus, and then good luck to Bishop Burnet and paper

money! We may return to this. Did Captain Harvey Tuckett ever hear of the 16th Lancers in Bengal, or Martin Honey, erstwhile private coffee, use no sugar, wear no clothes, hats, or shoes, in them. afterwards a General and Chief in Runjeet Singh's service? Honey was an Irishman, and a finethe spirit of trade. Now, all those persons who sup- fellow and good soldier. He deserted from his regiment plied the above articles to operatives in employment and got across the Sutledge River, was received with open arms, and made himself useful. We believe him no supply. Hence does machinery operate indirectly to be now dead, but the opinion greatly prevailed in Epon trade, commerce, and business of all sorts in a that regiment that he was in the vicinity of Lahore, manner almost inconceivable. Let us take, for ex. when Lord Wm. Bentinck had an interview with sample, the grossest and apparently most unassailable Runjeet Singh! Suspicions were affoat that more branch of trade. In Botton, there are now about might join him, and be made "Princes," so they thirteen hundred uninhabited cottages. This want of were kept in the background, and had little occupancy in cottages will very speedily lead to the opportunity if so intended. The "Sixteenth" were be followed by the removal of the landlord, who was rather an eye sore to the eleventh, Capt. Tuckett's regiment, who were none. Even in trifles our rulers operatives; consequently, these three classes of houses, although it was well known that the natives in India those occupied by the little landlord, the shopkeeper, would deem loss of mustachio a loss of caste, and and the working man, will stand as a competitive be degraded like a Feringhee Padre, yet orders were constantly sent to Col. Arnold, the commanding merchant, the quarrymen, the brickmakers, the to insist on a universal shaving. At length Lord Wm. stone-masons, bricklayers, tilers, iron-masters, nailors, Bentinck, Colonel-in-chief of the Eleventh, and Governor-General in India, issued a peremptory order, and more; every trade in Sheffield and Birmingham will and men-men who had never suffered a razor to pass suffer from the empty houses. Empty houses are not their lips for more than twenty years, were shorn as refurnished. No stoves, grates, fenders, fire-irons, locking morselessly as Samson, and the moral strength of the Regiment, was lost in the eyes of the natives! They bedsteads, chairs or tables, are found in empty houses; never could be persuaded but that it was done for disgrace and punishment. When Colonel Arnold came on parade after the shaving, he did not know his men, and though deeply grieved, the whole regiment burst out laughing. Poor fellow 1 he is dead, and much regretted

> We must leave Bhurtpore, Gold Mohurs, and Brandy, with a few el-celeras, till next week. The Government seems in "a fix," as Jonathan would

A WOOLWICH CADET. Chichester, April 11th, 1842.

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1842.

THE NEW "NEW MOVE." Last week we had little opportunity of commenting upon the grand demonstration of the power, and overt manifestation of the purpose, of the wilv ones assembled in consultation upon the best means of putting down Chartism in Birmingham. Their sittings, though ended before our paper reached the hands of our readers, were not ended when it went to press; and though we had no difficulty in auguring. from the complexion of the whole previous proceedwhere the demand is; and they constitute a reserve ings of the parties then and there assembled, the almost inevitable character of their proceedings upon that occasion, it might reasonably have tailors, and shoemakers find out where trade is most been deemed out of course to pronounce judgment by anticipation. We have waited therefore, for the perfecting of the sittings, the investigations, and inquiries of these new "new ployers to fall back upon, and thus enable them with move" gentlemen. Desirous to afford perfect justice, and to consider everything in the most favourable light, that we might approve, if possible, we determined not to trust ourselves to comment on the proceedings of this STURGITE Conference on the representations of our own reporter, lest the trick might plied by the smokeocracy either to the purchase of land be again resorted to of covering defection by a deor laid out on mortgage on LAND, AT HOME!! while nunciation of the official, who, in the discharge of his duty, transmits to his employers a detail of facts. We have waited for their own report, given this diabolical system of wholesale and unchecked by their official organ, the Nonconformist, whose conductor was not merely present, but prominent, ing our good friends, the Chartists. It is clear that have more than once said, AN EMPTY TILL ON throughout the whole proceedings, and who takes SATURDAY NIGHT MAKES AN UGLY WIFE; public credit to himself for having duly " nursed and got up," if not begotten, the whole bantling, such as it is. We trust, therefore, that the conclusions we pelled royalty itself to relinquish a portion of its pay, may come to from the reading of this report will not be liable to the objection of being founded upon false premises, maliciously furnished by those who had a purpose to misrepresent the Conference. Here, then, we have the official detail of the conference movements of the Sturgites, given by themselves. And what is the conclusion to which those details inevitably lead the thinking mind? Every good man must regard the proceedings of this conference as valuable so far, and only so far, as they may furnish evidence of sincerity on behalf of the parties composing it, and the classes represented by them, in the prosecution of the great work, the establishment and We are no advocates for indiscriminate and relentless furtherance of which was said to be its object. We need scarcely say that the Sturgeites have taken feet helpless; but there are some cases in which censure almost infinite pains to make people believe, that Was it the conduct of the Conference !—that Conmust be laid on lightly, or the actions themselves held that object was the establishment of such an underble, and a case in point is that of the "Affghans" standing, such a cordial recognition of interests and feelings between the middle and the working classes, democratic principle developed to as full the virtues thereusto appertaining) of the Affghan and as should perfectly unite the whole energies of the Spanish Guerilla? Both had their countries invaded whole people for the destruction of class monopoly had ever sat? Did the Conference, then, having

the British in India thinking to onst the Russians, the | This was the whole gist and burden of their song. French in Spain moving heaven and earth to destroy the "Union" was their watch-word. The necessity for bringing the energies of the whole people into one met with a reverse unparalleled either in ancient or focus was the daily text from which they preached modern history. The same parties here who landed so sermons of forbearance, of enquiry, of magnanimity. of looking beyond "details" to principles—beyond adopted the Charter, and the next point contended little short of assassination, and that to destroy a men to measures, so plausibly and with such ap- for would be its name—(hear, hear). republican and infidel Frenchman in this world, was a parent earnestness that some of the more simple an anxiety which seemed to be so fully felt by all sure passport to a good berth in the next—all these among their Charlist auditors (only a few, certainly, or at least a great majority of those present, that no and those of the more short-sighted) began to think one ventured to perpetrate such an atrocity as that that men whose mouths were so mealy, and whose of submitting for the adoption of the conference, the satisfaction for acting like men, and freeing their manners were so mild, must mean well! It was People's Charter, every principle of which they had our misfortune to have seen too much of the ex- just affirmed : a submission, which if it had been ternal complaisance of cunning faction, when its made, the Conference were told by Mr. MIALL, the "crib" is threatened, to be very easily satisfied conductor of the Nonconformist, the STURGE oracle, ing in Affghanistan; early associations would make us that the new-born zeal for truth and right to whom they afterwards voted: teousness of these late converts was not more but we ought to be consistent and call things by their right names. What is black in "Spain" cannot be nearly allied to some sinister intention than they recording their heartfelt gratitude to Mr. Miall, white in Affghanistan, and " Mahommedan Scubdees" might choose to make apparent. We warned the editor of the Nonconformist for his powerful advo- fellowship to their late persecutors, now made should be equally sacred as "christian martyrs," or, at people, therefore: we gave them the benefit of our cacy of our principles;" experience and observation; we put them on their that it should have had his firmest and most de- But under such circumstances we feel quite their acting there in the same manner we would do at guard against what we feared to be a delusive lure, termined opposition. though we streve to hope better things of it. And Let the people think only of the fact that them: they will say plainly, " Messrs. Middle-class, We are not scathless when "butchery" is spoken of, the result serves to satisfy us that our vigilance was these bold assertors of the democratic principle Full, Fair, and Free" men, pray excuse us; we

not withstanding our deference to Mr. O'BRIEN's judg- LOVETT:ment, to adhere still to that which we had previously formed of this whole movement; and to regard the very circumstances to which we have no doubt Mr. O'B. referred, as the ground of his satisfaction, as so such details as have been deemed necessary for the much additional evidence that the whole thing is a device of the enemy, and that insincerity is stamped upon its every feature. We repeat that we are able to discover in the whole movement, of which this Conference is the most prominent and distinguishing feature, and in the conclusions and resolutions come to by the Conference itself, no purpose save one .which is the exact converse of the one avowed: no evidence but that of deeply-concealed hostility and well-covered treachery, to the great cause of democratic rule, for the success of which so much appearance of anxiety is manifested. We of course such an one as might, at least, have been expected to to each, or any, member of the conference. That strictly applicable, and who will feel their truth, we principle of the great measure to which they knew verily believe; and that there were there those who, millions of their fellow subjects, the working menlike O'BRIEN and others recognised as Chartist the very men with whom they were professing a leaders, "hoped all things" out of fervent charity,

"To pry too nicely 'neath a specious seeming," we can have no doubt; while we know that there were at least five good men and true from Bradford who represented, not the Sturgites, but the people of that town-the only town, so far as we know, which sent delegates, not from a class, but from the people; which delegates, we believe would have been prevented sitting had not the included in it." Sturgites feared that such a step would destroy their whole prospect of obtaining credit with the people for their projected "National" Assowe have no doubt contributed very largely to give the cue to the proceedings of the whole Conference. We speak, then, not of men, but of measures: we speak of this Conference collectively as a deliberative body, and of its acts, in reference merely to the tendency and character of those acts, and to their obvious likelihood to subserve or retard the attainment of the end towards which they were professedly directed. That end is the concentration of the whole powers of the people to one point—the establishment of Universal Suffrage. The Conference was held avowedly to devise the best means of carrying out this principle. tages which have been abandoned by the ejected display a meddling imbecility unworthy of men, and The people had been feelingly exhorted to "lay aside every weight," to detach themselves from all consideration of details, not to encumber the prinofficer, ciple with any unnecessary clog, but to take it in all its beautiful and naked simplicity, as a common by Mr. Miall. bond of union—as a point around which all could brades and parties engaged in building houses. Nay, the Nappys were ordered to be in readiness. Officers rally; so that our whole force might be brought meet the wishes of Mr. Miall and Mr. Adams. to bear against faction. We told them, when the project was first mooted, that this, meant honestly, must mean the Charter or nothing; that the whole subject was not now to be considered as new matter; that it had been thought about by men as wise, as honest, as practical, as cool-headed, and as well-disposed as those who had now made the discovery of the one-(hear, hear). He was not satisfied with the necessity of Universal Suffrage; and that their great object of "full, fair, and free represenprinciples (or the "details" as these mushroom patriots were pleased to call them) of the Charter. to the watchfulness of the people, who, at the several previous meetings which had been held upon this subject all through the country, at the meetings for electing several of the delegates, and by the voice and vote of some of the delegates themselves, have shown their new-born friends that they were neither asleep nor drunk; that they knew the meaning of plain words, and that representation could neither be "full, fair, nor free," if robbed of any one of these principles of legislative fullness, fairness, and freedom. With the tact which long experience gives to men who have deep-laid designs to mature and perfect, the Sturge men did battle successively on these details with the blandest semblance of forbearance and of courtesy; and finding it impossible to evade the strong reasons to which the people's eyes had become clearly opened, they adopted every one of these details; that is to say, in plain terms, they declared themselves Chartists. This was precisely the position into which the Chartists always told them they must come if they were honest; and this is the reason why we, and the consistent of the Chartists, who

> decried the new movement as a gratuitous diversion. Having, then, come to the conclusion that all the six great principles of liberty,—the very principles on account of which, under the name of the "points" or "details" of the Charter, they had heretofore refused coalition with the Chartist movement.—were necessary, did they, as consistent and as honourable men, at once say "We have been wrong in opposthey were right upon the matter; that they understood the business better than we did; that, as the Morning Chronicle acknowledged, "the Chartists have been better calculators than the middle classes;" it is reasonable to suppose that if they had formed more distinct conceptions of principle, they will also, having had the benefit of experience and observation, be likely to have a better knowledge of details properly so called, and of the necessary organization for carrying out principle, to dissolve our Conference, to vote thanks to, and confithe true principles of liberty, as soldiers in the and impossible. They must fritter away each other's national army of patriots fighting the moral and strength; they cannot either of them become peaceful battle of the Constitution, and of "full, fair, | "National" without annihilating the other. and free representation"! This would have been the conduct of honest men under such circumstances. ference whom Mr. O'BRIEN delights to honour and amongst whom he declares that he found the an extent as in any assembly in which he and testify the sincerity of their desire for union by enrolling themselves at once under its banners? Let the querulous anxiety of its members to escape the brand-mark testify:-

thank heaven, were almost the whole body, have

"Mr. Palliser was sure that if they carried Annual Parliaments it would be said that they had

"That this Conference cannot separate without

and our enormities have been great in India; Major the result serves w saturally and conciliatory middle-class men are no longer to be hoodwinked; if your object be then agreed to, and leave given to bring in the the establishment of the principles you have establishment of the prin

The Conference has been held; and though Mr. | middle and the working classes—these men who | poused, we shall receive you heartily as brethren and O'BRIEN is represented as having expressed him- were so destrous to co-operate with the Chartists. self highly delighted with its proceedings, and as and so anxious that the Chartists should send having said that "when he entered that Confer- delegates to the Conference, that they might be ter, and we shall gladly give you the benefit of our ence he expected to meet with men who would fairly represented there; that these men had, as experience and better acquaintance with the prinadmit their principle in wholesale, and fritter a collective body, just affirmed every single prinit away in detail; but his suspicions had ciple contained in the People's Charter-that they proved groundless-(cheers). He had never had declared every one of these principles to be been in any society-composed even exclusively absolutely necessary to their notions of a "full fair. of working men-in which he had found the and free representation of the people :" let the democratic ; irit more thoroughly developed."- people think upon that fact, and then let them read a careful reading of the whole report compels us, the following resolution moved by Mr. WILLIAM

"That this Conference having adopted such just principles of representation as are necessary for the Complete Suffrage Association men to the giving to all classes of society their equal share of "ranks" of the National Charter Association as political power, and as the People's Charter contains working out of such principles, and has, moreover, been adopted by millions of our brethren as an love of union. embodyment of their political rights, this Conference, in order to effect a cordial union of the middle and working classes, resolve, in a future Conference (in enter into a calm consideration of that document among other plans of political reform, and it approved of, to use every just and peaceable means for creating a public opinion in its favour."

Here is a resolution then, not such an one, certainly, as might have been expected to follow the affirmation of all the principles of the Charter : but intend not that these strictures shall apply personally disarm objection. It was surely the least thing the Conference could do, to testify the sincerity of their there were there those to whom they are most anxiety for union, after having admitted every desire to unite-to be wedded: it was surely, we say, the least thing they could do, after having admitted its principles, to look at its details, to examine them, and see whether they were necessary, and whether they were good. Did they manifest any disposition. Mr. Loverr's resolution answer.

> "Mr. Adams thought they would be better without the resolution at all; but if it were persisted in other plans besides the People's Charter ought to be

"The Rev. T. Spencer agreed with the last speaker that the conference had not acted wisely in entering ipon this subject. Had he wished to become a ciation; and the presence of which delegates shown his respect for the Chartists; and had all of them conducted themselves like those present, many of the middle classes would have sons were determined to have the Charter, and nothing but the Charter. The same thing was said with regard to the Reform Bill. They were called together for one object, and they were now considerter, but the plan of Complete Suffrage, as suggested by Mr. Sturge. If this resolution were carried, it ould be said that they had given the subject the

> Mr. Spencer therefore proposed as an amendment, that the arrangement of details should be left to the Birmingham Committee.

> would impede their operations. being made in the resolution to the effect suggested

"Mr. Lovett altered the resolution with a view to "Mr. Dewhurst was proceeding to defend the Charter, and to argue for the retention of the name 'Chartist." when he was called to order by Mr. Lovett, and resumed his seat."

"Mr. O'Brien said it was not enough to lay down the plan of an edifice, it must be constructed. He agreed with Mr. Lovett's amended resolution, though he could not have agreed to the original motion. He was anxious to merge the Chartist body into a National position which the Chartist body now occupied; nor was he satisfied with the present position of the Concountry who were favourable to these proceedings. He was therefore anxious that there should be another Conference in which all parties should be

equally represented." After abundance of talk, during that and a portion of the next sitting, the matter ended in the una nimous adoption, on the motion of Mr. WILLIAM ourselves to co-operate in every constitutional agita-Lovert, of a resolution to form a new National Association, to be entitled "The National Complete Suffrage Union," having for its objects cognised. establishment and furtherance of precisely same principles as the National Charter Association. This was followed by resolutions to appoint missionaries and lecturers, to reject or adopt it." print tracts and pamphlets, to establish a national weekly newspaper, and to raise funds by the issuing of cards of membership, varying in price from sixpence to five pounds each, (as a method, we suppose of evincing the perfect development of the democratic principle!) and those resolutions are again followed by the adoption of a general plan of organization, affecting to differ a little from that of the National Charter Association; but being practically in operative, or perfectly illegal in its opera-

tion, by just so much as it does differ. What, then, is the conclusion forced upon the mind by all these proceedings taken as a whole. The avowed object of these men is the uniting of the whole energies of the whole people, and particularly the uniting of the middle and working classes; and they prosecute this object by a means which can have no other effect than that of breaking up, as far as it may be successful, the union of the working classes already established. This may be sufficient to prove to Mr. O'BRIEN that his suspicions of the Sturgeite's were groundless; we icknowledge, however much we may regret to dissent from his opinion, that upon our mind it has worked a conclusion exactly the reverse of this. None know better than some of the old stagers in agitation who composed this Conference; none know better than the whole it is impossible for it to go on without seriously injuring the prospect of attaining that full, fair. than any we can have; we have now, therefore, only and free representation, for which they affect to be so anxious. The co-existence of two "National" assertions of the great principles of liberty. dence in our schoolmasters, and to enrol ourselves at | Associations, having the same objects, and recogonce amongst the people who have taught us nising the same principles, is alike needless, absurd

These Conference men have proved to a demon stration one of two things: either that they are perfectly insincere, and that their object is not hat which they profess, or that they are more devoid of the common principles of reason than Charter and the organization of the already established National Society-established for the attainment of their own principles-proves that they of their principles, into an alliance with, and a support of, parties whose plain object is to re-enact. upon a bolder scale, the bye-gone juggles of their 'liberal" brethren? We have no fears for them. The people have too much sense to be thus trapped Had the evidence of their sincerity appeared upon the face of the middle-class movement, none would have hailed it with greater cordiality than we would; nor would the whole people have been wanting in readiness to forget past injuries, and to forgive bye-gone wrongs. They would have extended the hand of rational and sensible, with right free good will. Sibthorp had their say, when the House divided. sure that they will have but one answer for

fellow workers; we shall congratulate you on the improvement in your moral and intellectual characciples of right, for your further instruction in the mode of their developement and furtherance. move about four o'clock; by five, the band was But you must not expect that we, from whom you acknowledge to have learned your principles, shall submit ourselves to your guidance and tutelage. This would be indeed for the clear-sighted to choose blind leaders, and to deprive themselves of all reasonable ground of complaint, however disastrous Hills, and other localities sent forth their tributary might be their way." In a word, they will point streams, forming as fine a sight as can be well their due place and best opportunity of exhibiting headed and marshalled the procession on foot, looked their patriotic energy, and their no less patriotic

which the whole people may be fully represented), to the only position which they could take in reference ten miles. The Birmingham men halted, and fell to the new "New Move" Charter Association, sup- into the rear of the immense procession. There were posing its claims to a national character and its exhibition of the democratic principle to have been much better and more forcible than they are. But o'clock by Mr. Porter, who briefly introduced the what shall we say to this body.—this Conference, partially elected by narrow constituencies,—presuming to at all? Our idea of democratic principle seems to delivered very eloquent speeches.

differ strangely from that of Mr. O'RRIEN' for we Mr. O'Connor supported the resolution in a speech differ strangely from that of Mr. O'BRIEN; for we had thought that under the influence of this principle no Society could be at all deemed "National," whose constitution and laws did not emanate from a deliberative body representing the power and intellect of the nation. which power and intellect our opposition to any party contending for them, and democratic principle teaches us to recognise recommended vigilance and watchfulness. only in the people themselves or in their was said and thought by many that the only in the people themselves or in their object of these "new movers" was "to get representatives fully, fairly, and freely chosen rid of Feargus." But they might as well attempt Here on the contrary is a body of men, the major to remove Olympus; he braved their vain and futile they were good. Did they manifest any disposition, here on the contrary is a body of men, the major attempts. They said he was in the pay of the then, to do this! Let the manner of their meeting part of them representing merely the handfuls of Tories. Good God! in league with the faction that persons who signed Mr. Stunge's Declaration; and had deluged the green sod of his beloved Ireland these men presume to lay down not only the prin- with martyrs' blood! He was not a Whig. The ciples but the rules, constitution, and laws of a society | Whigs had proved that, by their persecution of him for the whole nation; and not only so but to elect the belong to, or have anything to do, with such a set of officers by whom this " National" society is to be accoundrels as either the Whigs or the Tories. controlled and governed and its funds applied, for But he must be brief; he had to address another twelve months; without the liberty, to any member meeting in London at eight o'clock, and the Convention would meet to-morrrow morning. He must Chartist, he could have done so at Bath. He had of this "National" Society, to alter, or amend, or wash and eat : for he was a very unfit and very unpropose the alteration or amendment, of any one seemly guest at a soirce, or in a ball-room, unless of its rules, however objectionable, for the it were a masquerade ball; and therefore he must now take his leave, and leave other talented and become Chartists ere now—(hear, hear.) Some per- like space of time; nay more, so perfect is the ex- eloquent men to address them. Mr. O'Connor then hibition in the new "national" move of the departed amid the deafening cheers of the assembled democratic principle, that even at the end of twelve months no member of this "Naing another. They were met not to consider the Chartional" Society has the power to amend or B. Cook, from Stroudwater, Gloucestershire; T. alter, or to propose the amendment or alter. Scar, and T. P. Green, of Birmingham, subsequently ation of any rule, however objectionable. except he be one of the "National" officers now appointed by this Conference, repre- A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman, senting, at the most, a few handfuls of men, and and thus ended our great Midland Demonstration. many of whose members represented no one but "Mr. Vines seconded the amendment. He was themselves. This is as fine an exhibition of the dequite sure that if they adopted the name 'Chartist,' it | mooratic principle as we have seen for some time! | the result of the late Complete Suffrage Conference. but it is fully equalled by other parts of as far as their adoption of the entire principles of the the constitution of this new "National" society siliatory spirit exhibited in that assembly will be for the suppression of Chartism, upon which we have the means of producing a very strong impression

sincerity of these middle class Sturge men, in their "Mr. Dewhirst rose and moved, and Mr. Brook "That we, the delegates, assembled in conference at Birmingham, having after due and mature conference. HE WAS ABUNDANTLY SATISFIED WITH sideration recognised and adopted the principles of

tation." must of necessity include all the great WHAT THE CONFERENCE HAD DONE; but there was Annual Parliaments, Universal Suffrage, Vote by one thing still wanting, viz., that it should partake Ballot, Equal Representation, No Property Qualifi-of a National character. What were the obvious cation for Members of Parliament, and Payment means of carrying that out? There should be a of Representatives, cannot under such circum-The Conference have acknowledged this. -thanks body of delegates chosen from all the people of this stances consistently separate without giving a cordial and hearty vote of thanks to the working classes for the indomitable courage, hearty perseverance, and Christian forbearance man fested by them as a body in times of trying want and surpassing emergency brought about by the misrule of class legislation and the monopoly of interested speculators; and we further pledge tion for the purpose of creating, organising, and directing such union of all classes as may tend to the attainment of the principles which we have re-

"Several delegates, among whom was Mr. O'Brien, urged the withdrawal or modification of the resolution, but the mover and seconder declared that they would not accede to it: the Conference might either

Now mind, this is no statement of a "lying! reporter for the Northern Star;" it is the report, without alteration or curtailment, of the STURGE oracle, the Nonconformist. And we learn, from the sequel of that report, that as the two brave Bradford men refused to withdraw this resolution, and left it to the Conference to adopt or reject it, the Conference obliged them by rejecting it. The votes are given in the report; for the amendment, (that is for the rejection of the Bradford men's resolution) 41: against the amendment, 5. Names are not specified, but we pledge our lives that the five were the five Bradford

To conclude—at least for this time. We shall probably be looked to for some opinion upon what course the people should pursue as to the future movements of this new self-constituted." National" Complete Suffrage Association. Here then is our opinion at once. The people should have nothing to do with them. They should leave them alone in their littleness, and laugh at them. The people must not oppose them, for they profess to be seeking the advancement of our principles; let them, therefore, go on their own way; and if they are determined to go alone -if they are determined to make a foot-road for party who assume the lead in this movement, that themselves alongside the people's turnpike, in God's name, let them walk on it it until their ancles ache and they begin to feel their loneliness. But support them against the factions in all their If they should be weak enough to take the open field in defence of our principles relying on their own strength, rush to the rescue, lest the enemy should overcome them; let them not, by any means, be beaten by the open and avowed advocates of class legislation: on every public occasion when the Complete Suffragites muster for the assertion of our common principles, there let the Chartists muster | Mossley. -Mr. Thomas Large, Baguley-hill, Mosley, with them to a man; let there be no such division in our ranks as the enemy can take advantage of; let them be well protected, and by our assistance made the utmost stretch of our charity will allow us to triumphant, in every public assertion of our suppose them to be. The very fact of their rejecting, principles which they may attempt; but never without enquiry or examination, the details of the leave them without letting them know to whom they are indebted; never leave a meeting without a resolution pledging the people to their old leaders so long as these remain faithful, to their tried desire to effect not union but division among friends who have braved the battle and the breeze, the people; and we now again ask the people plainly, to their own national organisation, which they know whether, with this palpable evidence of fraud and of sincerity to the cause by enrolment in the National Charter Association. This is the advice we to be legal and efficient, and to the evidence selves to be bamboozled by the pretended assertion give the people; we give it in all sincerity and earnestness; and we tell them, that if it be not heeded, they are likely to have bitter and abundant reason for repentance.

> HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY. The adjourned debate on the income tax was

resumed by Mr. Aldam, of Leeds, who grounded his objections to an income tax on account of its inquisitorial character. Some parts, however, of the Ministerial measure had his approbation.

A long "talk" thereupon ensued, in which Mr. Escott, Mr. Parker, Lord Sandon, Sir C. Napier, Mr. Trotter, Lord Eliot, Mr. Hawes, Sir James Graham, Mr. Ferrand, Lord Worsley, and Colonel For bringing up the Report ... 308

For Lord John's Amendment... 202 Peel's majority ... ...

BIRMINGHAM

GREAT CHARTIST MEETING ON MONDAY. The workies have done their duty, and they have done it well! They have brought the mountain to Mahomet, instead of Mahomet going to the

mountain! The brave men of Bilston began to be on the serenading O'Connor; by six, the Wolverhampton worthies were in the field, and they started for Birmingham in good order, with banners floating in defiance of their enemies, not more glorious than the cause they had been unfurled to maintain. On the road, the Walsall workies joined : and Wedensbury, Dudley, Stourbridge, Kidderminster, Brierly imagined. The morning was beautiful, but very windy; and when the Birmingham men met them at the Trees, in Hampton Road, O'Connor, who had more like a miller than any thing else.

An immense number of stalwart and enthusiastic miners, dressed in their flanuel jackets, marched We hold it to be clear as day-light that this is first in the procession; they entered the town in the precise position which the people must take, and loudly cheered O'Connor throughout the march of several excellent bands of music and banners. Having arrived at Duddeston Row, and taken up their position, the chair was taken exactly at eleven business of the meeting.

The first resolution was moved by Mr. M'Cartney. one of the delegates from Liverpool, and seconded constitute a portion of themselves a national society by Mr. E. P. Mead, of Birmingham, both of whom

not a very long one, but one full of kind feeling towards the working men, and jokes upon his own unwashed appearance. He was now fairly identified with the great unwashed, though he was not "the great unknown." He hailed with satisfaction the acknowledgment of our principles, deprecated any and his brave associates. How could he, then.

Messrs. Lowery, G. White, Thomasson, from the Vale of Leven; Richards, from the Potteries; A. addressed the meeting, which lasted nearly four hours, in soul-stirring speeches, amidst breathless silence, when not interrupted by rapturous plaudits. The following resolutions were passed without a

dissentient hand being held up against them:-"That this meeting view with great satisfaction not at present either room or time for comment. upon the national mind, in favour of the rights of We have already exceeded the space we purposed to man, and that a general sense of the justice of the people's claims will induce many to join in the devote to this subject in our present number, but we struggle of right against might, and ultimately cannot leave it without giving one more evidence obtain for the masses, that full and perfect liberty from the report of the Nonconformist of the perfect | which alone can secure the greatest amount of prosperity and happiness to the empire at large."

That this meeting do declare their perfect ardent professions of a desire to conciliate and satisfaction with the present organisation of the unite together the middle and working classes, body called The National Charter Association, and their firm resolution of adhering to the present mode of agitation, relying upon their own exertions, but holding out the right-hand of friendship to all who agitate for the same righteous principles as themselves. And we do earnestly call upon the working classes to stand firmly by their own order. and rally round their own victorious standard, by enrolling themselves as members of the National Charter Association."

"That we, the members of the National Charter Association. do use our utmost exertions to increase our numbers and augment our funds by every rational and peaceable means, such as the distribution of Chartist tracts and other Liberal works, by local collectors, by friendly visits, and mutual instruction societies, and discussion with adverse parties, in order to convince others of the fatal effects of class legislation, which has been the cause of the moral. social, and political evils, which have reduced the people to their present state of suffering and destiution, and we pledge ourselves, never to cease our exertions until the People's Charter, unmutilated. become the law of the British Empire.

That this meeting deeply sympathise with the sufferings of our patriot brethren, the victims of Whig treachery and injustice, especially with the three Welch martyrs, Frost, Williams, and Jones and Howel, Jones, and Roberts, of Birmingham, and that we pledge ourselves never to cease our exertions in their behalf, until every victim is restored to liberty, the bosom of his family circle, and to the land of his birth.

"That the best thanks of this meeting be given. because most due, to the Chartist delegates, who last week so nobly advocated and defended the six grand principles of the People's Charter, in the Complete Suffrage Convention.

The departure of our reporter from Birmingham attend the Convention now sitting, has prevented us giving a full report of this large, important, and enthusiastic meeting. This we are sorry for, as public attention has been most anxiously directed towards it. Under the circumstances, no other course was left us but to insert such a report as we could procure : which we have done, with this explanation.

To Readers and Correspondents.

MR. GRIFFIN, of Manchester, acknowledges the receipt of 10s, per post-office order, from the Chartists of Halifax, for the victims at the Hall of Science, and on their behalf returns them his sincere thanks.

ALIFAX.—It is most urgently requested that all our Chartist friends direct their communications to Joseph Thornton, Barum Top, Halifax, until further notice. R JAMES SWEET begs to acknowledge the receipt of

the Petition from Boston, Lincolnshire. LL LETTERS for Mr. Taylor during the next three weeks to be addressed to him, care of Mr. Sweet, news-agent, Goose Gate, Nottingham. HE REPORT of the Frome district meeting was received ofter the last week's Paper was al

HARTIST TITHES .- A Charlist (from his infuncy) tells us that he means, as soon as his arrangements are completed, which will be in a few weeks, to supply his brother Chartists with ink, to be called "Chartist Ink." and to forward to us weekly, for the use of the Executive, one penny out of every shilling of the proceeds of the sale thereof.

MR. THOMAS SHORT has received from the Chartists of Winchcomb 5s. for the masons on strike. T. J. Smith. - There is no law in the matter; but the usage of all well ordered assemblies is decidedly against the ex-M.P. to whom he refers.

has been appointed sub-Secretary, in place of George Hoyle, resigned. BIRMINGHAM YOUNG MAN'S CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

- We have no room for their address. J. J., LEGRAMS-LANE, BRADFORD .- We thank our friend most heartily for his kindly rebuke. We have no doubt that it is written in perfect sincerity and meant in perfect kindness. He must excuse our publishing it, as we cannot perceive any good end it would answer by publication, more especially as he has assigned no reusons for the opinion he has expressed.

ANIEL MARSDEN strongly recommends to all Forresters, Odd Fellows, and other secret orders, to connect with each lodge a co-operative store. In support of his proposition, he says;-

Suppose, for instance, that each Ludge has £100 at command, and that they agree to lay out such sum in stores; and suppose that each society has fifty members, and that each member expends 15s. per week; making the aggregate £37 10 0; then suppose, further, that 1s. 6d. per pound sterling be allewed for profits, making £2 15s. 6d. per week. or £11 2s. od. per month, and £144 6s. od. s year-a sum which, if properly laid out, would furnish or build, in the course of ten or twelve years, a comfortable house for each member, which would confer on them the elective franchise."

SHEFFIELD.—Mr. G. J. Harney has received from W X Y 2s for the Executive. Mr. H. has forwarded the money to Mr. Campbell, who has acknowledged the receipt of it. PERSONS willing to become lecturers for the East

and North Riding district of Yorkshire must send their names to the Secretary, Edward Burley, 19, Bilton street, Layerthorpe, York. Every candidate must forward credentials from the District Secretary, testifying to talent and sobriety.
To the Chartists of the East and North RIDINGS.—Those places who have not already

forwarded their share of Convention Fund are requested to do so immediately to the Secretary.

WILLIAM COOPER must have read the Star inattentively, or he would have known that the conviction by the magistrates of the fellow who burnt his petition-sheet was inserted the same week that he

HENRY RANKIN.—We have had quite enough of the

leave to tell him that we require other evidence of Irish Volunteers :it than reprimand without authority, and denunciation without proof.

JOHN FRAZER - We never notice rejected poetru. WILLIAM ATKINSON.—His communication is an advertisement but we will willingly insert it on payment of the duty, which is 1s. 6d. SHEFFIELD.—Our space will be badly occupied in replying to the ravings of Mr. Ibbotson. A BLOCK PRINTER .- We have no room. AN OLD DEMOCRAT. -Mr. Moir lives in the Gallew-

gate, G'asgow.

R. C. Carbushebs may send whatever communica-

. LECTURERS NEGLECTING THEIR APPOINTMENTS .- Mr. on Easter Sunday: why Mr. Storer did not keep

his promise Mr. Crowther does not know. W. H. DYOTT, Secretary to the Irish Universal Suftrage Association, has to gratefully acknowledge particular with regard to some written communications did time and circumstances allow. He and are sure to do extensive service to the cause. Direct 26, North King-street, Dublin. CONTENTION FUND.—The following monies have been received by Mr. J. Cleave :-

Norwich... ... ... 2 0 0 Sheffield... Hunslet, near Leeds ... ... 0 12 0 Todmorden ... ... 4 0 0 Oxford ... ... 0 10 9 Oxford ... Bishepwearmouth ... 0 12 0 South Shields ... ... 1 0 0 A Republican, Rochdale ... 0 1 0 ... 1 0 0 "Yeuths, Stockport" ... ... 1 10 0 Salisbury. Ardsley, Near Barnsley ... 0 10 0 ... 0 10 0 Shutford, near Banbury ... 1 10 0 Bradford, per T. Rome Chelmaford \*\*\* \*\*\* Salby ... ... 0 10 0 Selby Female Society ... Keighley Chartist Meeting, Walworth ... 0 7 6 Stokesley ... ... 1 0 0 £22 12 6

MR. WATKINS.—The conclusion of his sermon is in type but is unavoidably postponed till next week. BATH.—The address of our Correspondent at Bath is Mr. Bartlett, 19, Gloucester-road Buildings, Swanswick.

WILLIAM JONES, OR THE MERTHYR TYDVIL ASSO-CIATION.—The letter has been duly received, but the office be paid. We hope to hear from them imme-

A FULL statement of all monies received by Abel Heywood for those who were injured, and repairing the Hall of Science, will be given in our next. A CHARTIST .- The "Child at Home" may be procured of

RANK MIRFIRLD, and our other good Barnsley friends.

honest seeking to deserve approbation. We think, however, that they should not be too hard upon the person to whom they allude. Long and bitter suffering works heavily upon the mind. A TEETOTAL CHARTIST -If you cut up a newspaper

into separate sheets you can only then send through the Post-office that part which happens to have the samo upon il. "I," of Bristol, and T. P. GREEN must excuse us: we have not room.

Messra Harrison, Barnsley; Tasker, Skipton; Storer, Doncaster; Pratt, Howden; Hodson, Retford, would oblige us by making their post-office orders payable to Mr. John Ardill, our clerk. WE never supplied any Papers to R. H. C. Cruthers, Newcastle, and consequently have not any account

THOMAS KELLIN must take a like answer.

THE PAPERS of those Agents who have not paid their accounts will be stopped after this week. J. WHIDDON — Apply to the Agent. JOHN TOMLINSON, SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD .- Yes.

FOR THE MANCHESTER SUPPRRERS. £ s. đ. From a few Devonport friends ... 0 5 0 a few Friends to Freedom, at Stourbridge ... ... # 3 0 FOR THE CHARTIST CAUSE. From Friends, Eregmont, per Adam Keith ... 0 5 0

FOR MRS. PROST. From the Chartists of Sowerby, near Halifax ... 0 7 0 POB MRS. JONES AND MRS. ZEPHANIAH WILLIAMS.

From Mrs. Bedwell, Stourbridge ... 0 0 6

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

NY LORD, - Only a few weeks have passed since I was amused by the happy intelligence "that your Lord- you may think proper.

ship was decidedly a Chartist," and that nothing short of "Universal Suffrage" would satisfy you in behalf of your suffering fellow-countrymen. hiany persons were so certain of the honesty of your declarations, that I have been requested " to be more kind, and less severe, in my addresses to your Lordship

in future." Now, my Lord, whatever others may think, I do most charitably assure you, I look with caution to every messure which emanates from the source of which your Loriship is the head, and which holds its councils begin by making you a free present of the above

at the C rn Exchange. It is now certain that your Lordship's cry for Universal Suffrage was not the bold and intrepid cry of a past use of it, but allow you to employ it in future patrict and the leader of a suffering nation; but the at your uncharitable discretion; and I gratuitously puny half-expiring whimper of a defeated faction, who add to this permission a plenary license to abuse, con-promise whatever.

every measure which happens to be at variance with tion of mine. your policy; when we find this influence keeping in Entjection and awing into centemptible servility the sponters of your party, we cannot help holding your to aid right-thinking persons in coming to a proper Your to keep the people in misery.

Your Lordship is aware that your creatures of the Corn Exchange dare not stir an inch, or move a resolution, contrary to your wishes, under pain of denounce- an injustice which you say I have done you. ment. Then how comes it that the brace Tom Steele is | That injustice you allege to consist in my having

The answer is a plain one. He either has been sent three distinct propositions. at the expense of the Irish people, or he has obtained. The first is contained in these words or hopes to obtain a place on the Sturge pension list. To the former, I only say to the Irish, their money might be better expended than by paying an agent to support a Whig measure, and for abusing their only certain remedy for political evils-the People's Charter; and if the latter, it only angure that, either the funds of the Corn Exchange are a discount, and poor Tom is obliged to seek another market for his genius, wordsor that your Lordship prefers any suffrage to a full,

fair, and straightforward one like the Chartists. It would be wiser, my Lord. to adopt the People's O'Higgins his subscription." Charter without any compromise; for be assured neither the policy of Sturge, nor the oratory of Tom Steele will ever be the means of benefiting the people, or altering the present system; and much as the Whigs shuffle and quibble about detail, they will in any longer to frequent these rooms. the end have to come to the people, and, what is more, to be honest with the people; and although your Lord- that document. thip may not relish the prophecy, I nevertheless beg to inform you, my Lord, that you will ere long be compelled document was signed without the institution of any The investigation took place on the 18th of January, to become a Chartist in name and principle, or forfeit trial—without any investigation of written testimony 1833. You produced, and we examined two witnesses your popularity. As for poor Tem Steel. I have little which you produced. You also accuse me of influening support of the charge—yourself and another. And fear for him; for, as soon as your Lordship becomes a cing my sons, and other members of the Committee, though you now insinuate the contrary, you produced Chartist, he will become one too. I would, however, to sign the document. request your Lordship to order "Dear Ray" to recal Why do I dwell upon these drivellings? The Let me tell you that this fact appears on the face of Mr. him; it is really a pity to let him go at large. He is French call such things "niaiseries." Why should I Dwyer's book, in his own handwriting. We were ready, Either "da't" or politically mad, to think himself wiser then take any trouble with these gross and palpable, and we offered, to hear any other witness, and to consider them take any trouble with these gross and palpable, and we offered, to hear any other witness, and to consider them. than the millions of honest men who declare "that the distortions of the facts? There were four-and-twenty any other documents that you could produce. We fully has of the Iriah Universal Suffrage Association, who vestigation except those four-and-twenty gentlemen. acquitted Mr. Reynolds. Ill, I have no doubt, administer proper treatment to Not one!

I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Lardship's most obedient servant,

being his reason, and cool his head.

TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN, &c. &c.

Dublin, March 24, 1842, Sir,-I have now for more than nine years suffered their own judgments. in fortune. in reputation, and in feeling from a As to your charge of my son-in-law having signed discussion between Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Dunwrong inflicted on me by you. On the 18th day by my influence, I need not say how totally untrue it is.

of January, 1833, you were a party to the passing It would be shameful of him if he did so; and he

> "We have heard the charges and such evidence as Mr. Patrick O'Higgins produced, and we are unanimously of opinion that the charges are totally false and calumnious, and we do most fully and speak of Christopher Fitzsimon, a man of the committee from its format of the committe false and calumnious, and we do most fully and honourably acquit Mr. John Reynolds thereof; and, it appearing that these charges originated in malice, we recommend Mr. Dwyer to return Mr. O'Higgins his subscription, being of opinion that Mr. O'Higgins cheerfulness allows all others to do the same with ing them forward: for I repeat, you had no other

gate, G'asgont.

C. Carbuthers may send whatever communication he may have for Mr. U'Connor to that gengentleman direct. The Northern Star is no post
gate, G'asgont.

This resolution bears your signature, as well as its truth? Is it Christooher Fitzsimon? Why, if the were possible that the angel-wife I have given to ask from me a double reparation. First, you want him should endeavour so to influence him, it me to retract my share of a verdict of acquitted in favour of Mr. Reynolds. That I used to should be in vain! Any of Mr. Beynolds. That I used in a should be very criminal and if possible mere about the signature of the whole world of boxing nearly that if a very those lived a should be very criminal and if possible mere about the signature of the signatu the character of an innocent man by charges known model of a Christian gentleman in conduct, characthan criminal, if I did not refuse! John Crowther, of Lower Moor, Oldham, writes to me to be false, and preferred from malice, and this ter, and feeling, he is that man! us, in reference to the late disappointment at horrible sentence, bearing your signature, and this let me by way of parenthesis remark, that you were actuated by example of Mr. Lavelle. Shortly after his There was folly also in my being duped into the Stockport, that the fault rested not with him, but signatures of your three sons on the face of it, bears might as well have confined your Chartist virulence making and prosecuting the charges against return from Italy, he invited me to his editorial belief that the committee had either the power of Mr. Daniel of Mr. Lavelle. Shortly after his There was folly also in my being duped into the making and prosecuting the charges against return from Italy, he invited me to his editorial belief that the committee had either the power of Mr. Daniel of Mr. Lavelle. with Mr. Storer, Ashton-under Lyne, who had some useks before, in return for Mr. Crowther's fulfill— of infamy was passed upon me by you without your law in the same silence with the other twenty gentle— and I will—readily and cheerfully. Tell me what to speak to me in the presence of those gentlemen; intention to abide by their own rules. If it were and I will—readily and cheerfully, and iming an appointment of his at Mottram, promised to apprising me that any charge was to be preferred men who signed the verdict.

attend as Mr. Crowther's substitute at Stockport, against me—without your instituting any trial—

But you make several other odd assertions. You other motive than reacour and hatred to the man did.

But you make several other odd assertions. You or possibly could, actuate you. Show me that you had without your affording me the slightest opportunity boast that the Hon. Colonel Butler did not sign the or possibly could, actuate you. Show me that you had of defence—and without any investigation of the verdict. Quite true. It would have been wrong of anything to gain, any interest to promote by dishonourwritten testimony which I produced, and upon him had he done so, as he was not one of the gentle- ing and disgracing John Reynolds, and I will retract frage Association, has to gratefully acknowledge which the charges against Mr. John Reynolds were in the receipt of several Stars, and would be more founded. These is no man who reads this resolution all 44—Colonel Butler was not one of the members of the Irish Volunteer who believes it to be just, and who has any sense of You also allege that my respected brother-in-law, Mr. virtue in his own bosom, who must not regard me as Finn, refused to sign it. I do not know that any body begs further assistance as regards the newspapers one of the most abandoned villains upon earth; and asked him to do so. But I am quite sure of this—that which are regularly transmitted to the provinces, it is by you that I stand so branded before my if asked he would have refused, because it appears from countrymen.

It was on the 8th of May, 1835, I first thought of January, the day of the investigation; nor even on the blame of your not doing me justice rested upon the 15th, the day on which the charges were given in myself; for, on the previous day, in a speech of by your yours at the Corn-Exchange, relating to the transaction in which Mr. Morgan O'Connell was engaged with Lord Alvanley, you were reported to have said-

"I never injured any man to whom I was not perfeetly ready to make reparation to the fullest extent in my power, i he required it."

the advice of a Catholic clergyman, a personal friend HAVE HEARD THE CHARGES AND SUCH EVIDENCE body. of your own. All I asked then was, that you should AS MR. PATK. O'HIGGIN'S PRODUCED, AND WE ARE had fixed it upon me. I sent you a copy of that the signatures of the twenty-four gentlemen who stances? letter at every Easter since, in the hope that your attended the investigation. It does not say the comtell you that no political expediency could justify directly contradicts it this foul calumny upon me. I knew that he would tell you that you were bound by all the laws of the church to make reparation to me. And finding that those private letters had no effect, I now call upon Counsellor Stephen Coppinger, and Counsellor George you publicly to make reparation to me before you presume again to approach the Holy Communion: because you know that that resolution, to which you have affixed your name, sets forth upon the face of it that which you know to be un-true. It states that the committee unani-Plates cannot be sent until the amount they once to the mously agreed to it, whereas you know that you could get but twenty-three to sign it. The very to you; because, as you allege, "I know that the resoman who brought forward the motion for the in- lution to which I affixed my name sets forth upon the man who brought forward the motion for the in-quiry refused to sign it. Your own brother-in-law, Mr. Finn, to his credit, refused to sign it. The late Mr. John Redmond would not sign it. The Hon.

Nother did Masses

In the late of it that which I know to be untrue."

If your premises were true, your conclusion would be irresistible. I would be bound to make you repara-Colonel Butler did not sign it. Neither did Messrs. tion; and I would make it to you most publicly, and have our thanks for their continued appreciation of calumnious, while you know full well that their truth or falsehood depended entirely on the genuineness of the written evidence which I produced in

Yet, you, with all your piety, persevere in pronounc-

same time.

services as any man can feel,

Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M. P.

religion"-PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

Let this be unders: od between us.

Now for the facts.

words-

TO PATRICK O'HIGGINS, ESQ.

"O'Connell is a knave in politics, and a hypocrite in

Sir,-In replying to your letter I very properly

text, which you have hitherto so often used without

"We have heard the charges and such evidence

false and calumnious, and we do most fully and

"And it appearing that these charges originated

The third proposition is contained in these

"Being of opinion that Mr. O'Higgins ought not

You call upon me for reparation for having signed

honourably acquit Mr. John Reynolds thereof."

my permission. I now not only forgive you for your

Mansion-house, 2d, April, 1842.

occurred one thousand times over, I would sign that resolution as often. But what were the circumstances? These you keep support of them, and which you refused to examine, back. These you carefully cushion. You give the and yet you publicly prenounced me guilty, on the verdict, but you don't condescend to explain what may 18th of January, 1833, in the teeth of evidence be technically called the pleadings and proceedings, signed by Robert Cully, Accountant-General of the Bank of Ireland, by Michael Roche, of the Hiberand which can be more familiarly denominated, the circumstances that created the necessity of a verdict. nian Bank, by Obadiah Willans and Sons, Lower You thus mistify the matter, and prevent the public Bridge-street, by Robert Byrne and Co., Lower Bridge-street, by Armstrong and Byrne, Merchants'. ringly absurd your calumny is. quay, by William Lock, Linen Hall, by Blood, I will, however, put the matter beyond a doubt. I Nott, and Co., Trinity-street, by Greenough and

them were present upon both days.

In short, no persons signed, except those who

Even in the number of signatures you were wrong.

There were 24, and not 23:-Three barristers, Coun-

Kernan; the late lamented Mr. Lavelle, of the Free-

man's Journal; Mr. Laurence Finn, Mr. James

Sheridan-But why should I continue? You have

them all before you! But I cannot omit one name

more—as pure a spirit as ever breathed—my respected

friend, General Clooney.

attended the investigation of the 18th of January.

Robinson, of Manchester, by Lingworth and Co., facts were these:-Manchester, by William Bolton, Manchester, and First-An association, called "The Volunteers of the oral testimony of Mr. John Robinson, of Del-gany, of Mr. William Russell, of Lower Bridge-Ireland," was formed on the 3rd of January, 1833. You and Mr. John Reynolds, with many others, street, of Alexander Reynolds, of Lower Bridge-

became members of it. Mr. Reynolds was shortly street, and of Mr. John Hudson, of Mecklenburghafter named a member of the standing committee. You street. Let me ask you now. Sir. at the end of nine years, did you examine any part of this testimony, Secondly-Immediately afterwards you commenced or any of those witnesses! No, not one of them. a career of insinuation of the grossest and most de-

committee, whom you did not then name; but you it all arose by reason of my turning Whig and Banker gave strong grounds for the conjecture that you meant at one and at the same time!!! ing me guilty of having brought false, calumnious, and malicious charges against an innocent man! Let no one say this letter is written from any other motive than that of giving you an opportunity Thirdly-You cannot probably forget, though you

of doing me an act of common justice, even now at may be ready to deny the fact, that I endeavoured to the end of nine years' suffering. Do not say that I induce you to abandon that line of conduct. I begged of you not to introduce personal quarrels into our 1834; and the election in 1835, at which you gave me am actuated by any feeling of revenge for the grievous wrong which you did me, because that would proceedings. You, however, persevered, and rather some friendly assistance, was one for the express purnot be true, as I have the secretary (Mr. P. V. Fitzaugmented the virulence of your insinuations than patrick's) acknowledgment, that I contributed largely to swell your tribute, in November 1833 and

Fourthly-The gentlemen forming the committee 1834, and was mainly instrumental in returning you felt themselves obliged to call upon you to explain who Aye, Mr. Patrick O'Higgins-however ludicrous a lie for the city, of Dublin in 1835-all of which have it was that you meant, and to state what were your may be, it stands but upon one leg! occurred since January, 1833; and I would have supported you still had you not deserted the Fifthly-You wrote two equivocal letters, alleging

people by turning Whig and banker at one and the that yeu could prove gross criminality in a member of the committee, rendering him unfit to be associated with I am, Sir, with as much respect for your public -but still declining to name him, lest, as you said, you should subject yourself to legal proceedings.

that you are at perfect liberty to make any use of it not take any legal proceedings whatsoever against you, in reply, dated Mansion House, April 2d. Both but would submit your charges to the investigation of any of the members of the association.

Seventhly-You therefore persevered; and on the 15th of January produced no less than ten distinct. I little expected the kind of letter which appears in charges against Reynolds. It was agreed on that this day's paper in reply :the matter should be investigated by such members of the standing committee, unconnected with either party, as should attend.

The three principal charges were these:-You charged Reynolds with being a public liar in a matter relating to the Trade's Union. You charged him with having committed gross and corrupt perjury in the case of a person called James Ahern, of Charleville.

You charged him with having committed subornation of perjury in the same case. You will admit at once that charges of more atrocious would fain be thought the friends of the people, but calumniate, and vilify me as often, as loudly, and as criminality could not possibly be made by one man I am irree to admit that in the answer I have got the order, of even doubtful characteristic countries, and vilify me as often, as loudly, and as criminality could not possibly be made by one man I am irree to admit that in the answer I have got they of any person whatever, of even doubtful characteristic countries. In the answer I have got they of any person whatever, of even doubtful characteristic countries. I am bitterly disappointed. But, notwithstanding racter, becoming a member of it. And one of the the provocation which I have received I shall not be rules drawn up by your own hand was to the effect. a full and unqualified measure of justice, without any license, but my cordial forgiveness beforehand, with perjurer! a vile suborner of perjury! If true, Rey betrayed into one angry expression, nor should I nolds would have been mined-and deservedly-for theknowledge superinduced that it is my determina-When a man is alike your Lordship in possession of tion never again to reply to any one of your charges, ever! If true, he would be a beggar; for his station of mine, only it might be considered that by remainparamount influence, and when it is known that that Let those who chose believe you-I consent. Those in life depended altogether upon his character. Rey- ing silent I had assented to the whole of the stateinfluence is, upon occasions, directed towards the fur. who know us both, or know either of us, will nolds would have been a disgraced pauper. His wife ment which has been made against me. I regret to therance of your own views, and the subversion of have no difficulty in deciding without any interven- and children would have been beggars, or starved. Such were the charges you repeatedly insinuated;

and which you ended by directly, and with full pre-In the present controversy this letter will serve meditation, charging against Reynolds. The investigation took place on the 18th of January. Lordship responsible for the political acts of your creating the facts of the case before Twenty-four members of the committee attended. If tures, and at the same time despise the efforts of the them, stripped of some of the distortions, fore- you had succeeded in establishing your charge; if master and the man-the demagogue and the slave, who shortenings, inventions, and ludicrous absurdities you had even made out a probable case against Would, reckless of principle or patriotism, still endea- with which it has pleased your piety to surround Reynolds; pay, if you had made out such a case as to the unhappy malignity of human nature would

You have called upon me to make reparation for for ever. Mr. Reynolds has since then brought up in respecto be found in the "Conference of Joseph Sturge," signed, and having been, as you allege, but allege great trust with large emoluments for years in a which appears on those books, in Mr. Dwyer's character and conduct; and he is now more confiden-tially engaged in forming another establishment of "Von much results have

great prospective utility. as Mr. Patrick O'Higgins produced, and we are you had succeeded in blasting his character? What unanimously of opinion that the charges are totally a miserable suspicion of his guilt? Are you become at length so sensitive about yourself, that you totally for-The second proposition is contained in these get the envenomed stab you made at another?

Recollect that you volunteered the accusation-that you persevered in spite of every friendly admonition in malice, we recommend Mr. Dwyer to return Mr. in bringing forward your charges. Recollect that you O'Higgins his subscription." duced those charges.

Recollect also that you had no pecuniary interest, nor any manner of property to be affected by establishing those charges. You would not be one shilling the richer if you established them. He would have been a wretched pauper. You would have been in nothing the better, save in the gratification of your personal You then, strange to say, complain that this malignity.

your vouchers, and we read them and considered them. Charter as it is, is the only remedy for existing evila." gentlemen who signed that document. I have now considered the entire case; and there was not the least Do, my Lord, have him brought back, and sent to before me the original entry in the late Mr. doubt upon the mind of any one of the twenty-four gen-"Swifts" until a "lunar change" is effected in him, Edward Dwyer's handwriting; and it appears, by tlemen, that the charges you brought were totally false and let his keeper be chosen from amongst the mem-, that entry, that no other persons attended that in- and calumnious. We, accordingly, fully and honourably

And what else could we do? Yet, here are you It is a farcurite point of yours, that out of this requiring of me, by way of "reparation" to you, to the committee were unanimous in their opinion, I number three were my sons, and one my son-in-law, reverse this verdict of acquittal pronounced by me and whom you say I influenced. Of my sons I shall say twenty-three others, nine years ago! If I am to do that, edient servant, nothing. It does not become me—except this—that were lines, the late W. H. CLIFION.

The contract of the chartests of Eng
The contract of the chartest of

theirs, and I am glad of it. They were present during as a gentleman, instead of being scouted (as you would men; no-not one." the entire investigation, and were capable of forming have had him) as a shameless liar and a profligate perjurer?

blush. His name alone is a sufficient defence, occasion was malicious. Now, I ask you, in the name

the most violent of those who differ from him, whilst no employment, no emolument to acquire by ruining his subscription, being of opinion that Mr. O'Higgins cheerfulness allows all others to do the same with the forward; for, I repeat, you had no other versict without his own judgment being convinced of earthly motive.

before the whole world of having sought to destroy standing your paltry taunt, that if ever there lived a should be very criminal, and, if possible, more absurd Secondly, you want me to retract that part of the

> motives as you yourself reasonably desire to substitute. Nothing, surely, can be more fair or reason-

There only remains the third point: the opinion was announced that you ought to be excluded from the Corn Mr. Dwyer's entries that he was not present on the 18th Exchange rooms. It was unnecessary to go so far. You yourself would, after the honourable acquittal of Mr. Reynolds, have, I presume, deemed it prudent to refrain from frequenting these rooms. A similar reason would of course have induced the

It happened, however, that after my departure for other persons whom you name, not to sign, as none of London, the matter was taken up by the Association, and on the 19th of February, whilst I was, as I recollect, fighting the Coercion Bill, and certainly whilst I was in Lendon, your expulsion was moved by the Rev. against me, and unless I was stopped I would ruin the fund for certain tithe martyrs, to any other pur-You must really be endowed with great confidence in Dr. Groves, D.D., a Protestant clergyman, and the effrontery of assertion, when you have the face to seconded by the Very Rev. Mr. L'Estrange, a Catholic I never required you to make reparation to me assert that the document I signed, stated, "that the clergyman, and carried on a division by a majority of till then. I did so then in a letter, of which the committee unanimously agreed to it." Why, it states no 56 to 23. I need not describe what these clergymen present one is nearly a copy; I did so by the advice such thing. It does not refer to any committee at all. were who thus acted against you whilst the matter of a friend of mine who read your speech, and by Even you yourself set it out as beginning thus, "WE was fresh, and all the circumstances known to every

After this, let me mournfully ask you, of what avail remove an unjust stigma from me as publicly as you | UNANIMOUSLY OF OPINION," &c., &c. It is followed by | would any retraction of mine be, under these circum-

But the truth is, you do not desire any retraction. conscience would move you to name it to your con- mittee was unanimous. But it is idle and foolish to All you want is an excuse to vilify me to the Chartists. fessor, because I knew that your confessor should reason with a man who sets forth a document, and then It is an attempt to delude those poor people, especially in England, by endeavouring to make out that you are an innocent suffering man, injured by me; and there-

> Two observations more, and our correspondence ends inimical to you upon that investigation, or what motive ceedings. You, however, persevered, and rather could have to injure or do you any wrong. Reynolds augmented the virulence of your insinuations than was no friend of mine. You and I were upon better otherwise." terms. I had been your counsel, and I believe your ltis very strange, indeed, that with the record of successful counsel. And what is ludicrous enough, is, the proceedings before you, as you have stated, that that one of your charges against Reynolds-it was the such a paragraph as the foregoing should be given second—was for calling men together "to put down to the world under the sanction of your high name. O Connell and to put up one of the Mahon family." So How stands the fact? Why, the very day after I

> with your full knowledge in January, 1833. There are member, I was served with a copy of a resolution, to be sure many stupid blockheads among the Chartists; which the committee adopted the very next day, the but it is hard to think that any of them who read your | 11th of January, requiring me to state the charges letter could possibly believe you.

from seeing on the face of your own letter how gla- been of more use if it were in your poor power. You objection, and to whom all charges shall be subwill state the circumstances as briefly as possible. The so far as to believe that I had atrociously injured you against any man, it is necessary and right that my knowledge; yet that you were my benefactor in November, 1833, again in 1834, and again, my active, friendly, and disinterested, though not very serviceable, agent at the election of 1835?

But the climax is not capped yet. Your enmity to me—your malignity to me—your frequently calling me "a knave in politics and a hypocrite in religion," were not occasioned by the alleged injury I inflicted on you in January, 1833. But-I must use my own words-

Why, Mr. Patrick O'Higgins, there is ludicrous insanity mixed with your melancholy malignity! I cannot omit one more fact. I published to the world that I became what you call a "banker" in June, pose of turning out the Tories whom the King had brought back to power and re-instating the Whigs!! The proverb truly saith-"A lie stands upon one leg,"

Farewell-I kiss your hands!

DANIEL O'CONNELL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN. these letters have been published at the desire of Mr. O'Connell. When I wrote to him on the 24th. and received the following note from him on the 25th

"Mansion House, March 25th, 1842. "SIR,-I have received a letter from you, marked 'private,' but intended to be published. "I have not time to answer it at this moment, but you shall have an answer before I leave this city for London, on Monday, 4th of April.

"I have the honour to be your, humble servant,
"DANIEL O'CONNELL.

" To Patrick O'Higgins, Esq."

I certainly did expect quite a different answer, ever trouble you or the public with any observations see that Mr. O'Connell still acts the part of an advocate instead of an arbiter. No doubt it is his charitable disposition that has led him along from the beginning to act as counsel for the accused. The odds, then, against me are fearful. Mr. O'Connell has not stated the charges. He

suppresses the principal charge altogether. However, I shall not state it, lest any one should imagine that in so doing I was actuated by either "malice, envy, or ill will." I feel none towards any human have even created a doubt of his guilt, he was ruined being: private wrongs I am as ready to forgive allow any person to become a member of the Irish as any man, but political wrongs I cannot forget. Volunteers against whom he had an objection, withtability a fine family. He has held a situation of he should have stated the whole of the resolution, committee.

Now, Mr. O'Connell, for to you I shall now adfollows that you may be wrong throughout the whole of your long letter.

The following is a correct copy of the entry in Ma upon the occasion .-

" Corn Exchange Rooms, 18th Jan., 1833. "Mr. Patrick O'Higgins having instituted several charges against Mr. John Reynolds of a political nature, the committee of the Volunteers were convened, and after due consideration came to the following opinion: O'Higgins produced, and we are unanimously of opinion that the charges are totally false and calumnions, and we do most fully and most honourably acquit Mr. John Reynolds thereof; and it having appeared to us that those charges originated in malice, we recommend Mr. Dwyer to return to Mr. O'Higgins his subscription, being of opinion that Mr. O'Higgins ought not any longer to frequent those rooms." Now this is the whole resolution, with the excep-

tion of the twenty-three names attached to it: and if it do not convey to the public the meaning that shall give up the whole case. The rext point I shall notice is that wherein vou

had long wished to explain to me how he was I did. tence against me. Those who were present recol- Society, required only to be told that they were actlect that the very reasons which you assign in your ing wrongfully in any thing in order to make them letter of the 2nd instant for throwing the shield of act rightly. I did not know that Mr. O'Connell was your protection around your client, were the same counsel for Mr. Steele when I mentioned to him the which you made use of in order to induce Mr. real state of the case of Wigly, Dixon, Steele, and Lavelle to sign that document, that is to say- O'Gorman Mahon. I was wholly unacquainted "What would become of him if you did not protect with O'Gorman Mahon at the time, and have had him." And he said that you also urged it as a little acquaintance with him since; but I knew the reason why he should sign it, that the committee was facts of that case well, and I thought it my duty to a private one, and that the signatures to the door- mention them to Mr. O'Connell, little conceiving at ment would have the effect of preventing me from the time that I should be looked upon for so doing as proceeding further in the matter: that it could do the partizan of O'Gorman Mahon. In addition to me no harm, as there was no charge of any kind this I objected altogether to the appropriation of

and a gentleman! It would occupy too much space to follow you through every part of your long letter, and to refute it paragraph by paragraph, what I might very easily do; but I shall content myself for the present by taking a leaf out of your own rules of evidence. fore only exercising natural revenge when you calum- That rule is, that if a witness break down in any niate and vilify me in all possible ways as you have essential part, the whole of his evidence goes for hitherto done, and as you are heartily welcome to nothing. I quote your own words, and beg your at the close of the city election, but which £100 was do in future to the utmost extent of your every particular attention to them. They are—"You applied to the county election for the purpose of faculty.

Cannot probably forget, though you may be ready returning the Repeal candidate. That this £100 returning the Repeal candidate. to deny, the fact, that I endeavoured to induce you on my part for ever. The first is-that you do not to abandon that line of conduct. I begged of you state any reason whatsoever why I should have been not to introduce personal quarrels into our pro-

Mr. For, newspert, Bridge street, Shefield; Mr. Barrett or Staunton, nor Messrs. Dolan, O'Dwyer, from the r. Pipen-lane, Rotherham; and Mr. T. B. Smith, Leeds. Mr. Smith is also the wholesale agent for the sale of Pinder's blacking.

With the sale of Pinder's blacking and the with a person whose conduct the sale of the sale o "forthwith in writing to the secretary," and on the Let them look only at your dates. You actually 12th I wrote a letter to the committee, of which the boast of your friendly services to me in the year 1835. following is an extract :- "That I will not state in You exaggerate the value of those services, but you writing, through the secretary, any charges whatboast they were most friendly, and I admit that they osever against any man, until such time as a tribunal were as useful as you make them. You would have is appointed against which there can be no personal also actually boast that you were my benefactor in mitted, in accordance with the rules of the society; November 1833, and in 1834. Can human credulity go and, moreover, before I undertake to bring a charge yourself by saying that the man would have been in January, 1833, in your presence, and with your full own name should be posted up in the committeeroom for a week, and the public invited to bring any charge, political or otherwise, against my own character, and if it be found at the end of a week, that there is no charge against me, I shall then, and not till then, consider myself bound to comply with your resolution.'

Well, what was the answer to this proposition It is scarcely credible. The very next day, the 13th of January, John O'Connell, Esq., M.P., in the chair, the following resolutions, with three others, were all drawn up in the handwriting of Daniel O'Connell himself: "Resolved unanimously-That the Secretary do

write to Mr. O'Higgins, to inform him that his letter is considered in the highest degree unsatis-"That Mr. O'Higgins be also informed that he is

sonal quarrels into your proceedings." I hope, for rejected :your own sake, that you forgot that those documents were in existence when you wrote your letter. men unacquainted with the case at issue; that PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

Sixthly—It having been rumoured and tolerably well letter before I publish it, and at the same time to say letter before I publish it, and at the same time to say letter before I publish it. And at the same time to say letter befo How could you say, with those resolutions before those six should not include a lawyer, attorney, or you, "that I persevered, in spite of every friendly relative. No, no; I am sure you overlooked this part of the same terms. proceedings.

throughout the whole of this affair; your own words to summon witnesses, and examine them upon oath. are, "You had no lucrative gain to stimulate you; "4th.—That I should, in the event of a verdict you had no money profit to obtain. You had no office, no employment, no emolument, to acquire by ruining the man." Now, this is all strictly true. But be pleased to recollect, to bear in mind, what you are pleased to call the pleadings.

You should recollect-lst. That when you suddenly changed the National Political Union into have gone on even if these terms had been fully conthat of the Irish Volunteers, one of the reasons you ceded to me. assigned for the change was, that in the then crisis of affairs it became your imperative duty to form a rical artifice to which some great and powerful society of such a nature as to prevent the possibiand I am free to admit that in the answer I have got lity of any person whatever, of even doubtful chathe provocation which I have received I shall not be rules drawn up by your own hand was to the effect. "That any member to be proposed for admission should have his name entered by the secretary, Mr. Edward Dwyer, in a book kept for that purpose, for and entire. There it stands; and until you one week before such member should be proposed, prove that those names are not genuine but forand in the event of any member objecting to the person to be proposed at the open meeting, such charges. objection should go before the standing committee, to be there investigated; and should any difference of opinion arise as to whether the person objected to should be admitted or rejected, the committee should at once proceed to a ballot, and that one black bean in four should exclude him."

Now mind this was all to be done privately, and by ballot, and other resolutions stated that the man was no patriot who should wilfully and knowingly | verdict should be given in accordance with the state-When Mr. O'Connell had the books before him out submitting such objection to the decision of the

to be found in the "Conference of Joseph Sturge," signed, and having been, as you allege, but allege great trust with large chording to the first will in itself explain to happears on those wooks, in mr. Dwyer's handwriting, on the 18th of January, 1833, and not handwriting, on the 18th of January, 1833, and no the satisfaction of every honest and well-thinking- tion of mine." the individual in question. My objection to him to do with the question? mine to the committee on the subject) than that of did not see the difficulty in which my demand for "You must really be endowed with great confi- his being a member of a committee which assumed reparation had placed you, until Monday, the 4th What would he have been, Mr. Patrick O'Higgins, if dence in the effrontery of assertion when you have the right and the power to sit in judgment on the instant, when a the face to assert that the document I signed characters of other men. I do now most solemnly upon the propriety of publishing the letter at all, you had succeeded in blasting his character? What stated that the Committee unanimously agreed declare that I did, in the first instance, conceive my pointed out that difficulty to me, when I at once self-marally bound to state my shipting agreed to the trait." self morally bound to state my objections, and that I never would have gone on with them had I thought dress the remainder of this letter, you give this that they would have become public, and had I not the pledged opponent of any ministry but one that statement or mine a flat contradiction, and upon been forced to go on by the resolutions of the Comstatement of mine a flat contradiction, and upon this point alone I might rest the whole case; for if mittee, which resolutions I showed to the Hon. Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, Equal Electrone that volume in the wrong here, it naturally Colonel Butler, and William Francis Finn, on the toral Districts, Abolition of the Property Qualifica-15th of January, when they were both kind enough tion, and Payment of Members, to offer me their assistance to quash the proceedings; but who, on seeing the resolutions which I have services as any man can feel, Dwyer's book, as well as of the lithographed circu- already quoted, deemed it useless to interfere in the lar, which was sent to all my friends and relations matter. I have no doubt but these two honourable gentlemen will bear testimony at any time to the fact

I have just stated. Permit me here to remind you, Sir, that the re newal of this subject rests entirely with yourself that in a speech of yours in August last, which was not provoked by any act or word of mine, you said that "I hated you, and that I ought to hate you. We have heard the charges and such evidence as Mr. for it was you who procured my expulsion from the society of the Irish Volunteers, for conduct unbecoming a patriot, a gentleman, or a Christian." heaven for this attack upon me, except my having draper, to Anne, second daughter of Mr. Pole, comb-New, Sir, let me ask you was there any reason under refused to vote for you at the last election, unless you would sign a pledge that you would support no administration but one that would give its official advocacy to Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, Equal Electorial Districts, the Abolition of the Property Qualification, and the Payment of Members 1 It was my demanding this pledge that excited your ire. Had you signed it I would have voted for you; and to show that I want Andrew Rob, aged 34. no" excuse to villify you to the Chartiets of Eng. On Sunday morning last,

at that time in Parliament, the three of them), they nine years ago in his favour, and sanctioned and ratified appears by that entry that no persons attended that mistake if you think that people forget public prohave more influenced my conduct than I have done by the entire public, amongst whom he has since lived investigation except those four-and-twenty-gentle- ceedings as soon as they used to do. Every one who has seen your letter will recollect that I demanded Now here again, on this single fact, I am ready to this pledge in July last, and that you attacked me

perjurer?

Shame upon you! O shame!

Yet you come out upon me with an air of injured several gentlemen to sign that document who refused

Dublin morning papers of the 4th of January, 1833. innocence, forsooth! And you complain of me for to sign it. Is it possible that you forget the names which are worth reading even at this distance of VINDEX may be a friend to truth; but we must take of the following resolution in the committee of the never has done any thing for which he ought to having concurred in stating that your conduct on that of the gentlemen who refused to vote with you on time, will fully explain the real object of the stringent the occasion, and who left the room under the im- resolutions to which I have already adverted. I, When you speak of Christopher Fitzsimon, a man of common sense, what other motives, save malice, pression that the matter would end there? With though a member of the committee from its forma you have named but seven. Are you ashamed of would state charges in writing against any man, the rest of them? What have you done with the was wholly and altogether ignorant of the secret sixteen? Who are they? What was their occupa- motives which led to the adoption of this objectiontion then ! What has become of them since ! These able resolution - a resolution which, when its evil are questions which you are bound to answer. In tendency was discovered and admitted was then reyour anxiety to make those whom you did not name scinded, but not till long after the publicity of the appear even above their rank in society, you have circumstances which gave rise to the proceedings, in transformed Mr. George Kernan, the attorney, into a which I have, I must say, borne a very unenviable Counselior Kernan. However, Sir, I am greatly indebted to you for mentioning the name of my respected and lamented friend, Mr. Patrick There was great folly in my supposing, even for a Lavelle, of the Freeman's Journal, and I moment, that any political society could be formed still hope, Sir, that you will yet follow the in strict accordance with the terms of the resolution. return from Italy, he invited me to his editorial belief that the committee had either the power or sentence which was passed upon me by those who plicic reliance on the integrity and honour of some signed it had preyed upon his mind, and that he public men, no man deserved expulsion more than

the other. After this explanation, which is not half poses than those for which it was subscribed. Perso ample as Mr. Lavelle made it, he, in the presence haps it may be necessary to remind Mr. O'Connell of those gentlemen, asked me to forgive him, and that I and another gentleman had an interview with reached out his hand to me. I did forgive him most him upon this subject at his own house on the 14th heartily, when he said it took a load off his mind. of January, and that we mentioned to him that Mr. I suppose, Sir, you will now say that I had just David Lynch, the treasurer, concurred with us in reason to be thankful to you for having mentioned opinion, and that Mr. O'Connell made an appoint-Mr. Lavelle's name. Who is it that will read this ment to meet us upon the same subject the next day, but will admit he acted the part of a true Christian the 15th, at the entrance to the Court of Chancery, and subsequently at the meeting at the Royal Exchange, where he did not soruple to tell me that I should be sorry for my obstinacy upon this subject. It it right also to remind Mr. O'Connell that I had repeatedly applied to the committee of the National

Political Union, between the 20th Dec., 1832, and the 5th January, 1833, for the re-payment of the £100, which was advanced by the late Mr. Ruthven, never was refunded, though the order for it was duly signed by the Finance Committee, one of whom was General Clooney himself; that this £100 never was repaid, and that the order for the payment of it is still in my possession, drawn in the usual terms in which such orders were drawn, and signed by the proper number of members to assure its payment. The excuse for not paying it at the time was that there were no funds in hand belonging to the National Political Union, and that the Volunteer shall give up the order to any of the parties who pays me the money, and you may depend upon it that I shall hand it over to the man who is entitled to it, and shall most cheerfully publish his receipt for the money. You asked me, Sir, to state, or rather accused me for not stating, my reason why you should be inimical to me upon the investigation? I stated before that your having taken part against me might have arisen from your natural disposition to throw the shield of your protection round those who were under prosecution. You answer this ruined had you not acted as you did. I now fully admit and declare that I know of no other reasons why you should have turned round upon me than

those I have stated. You have said, and said truly, that you were my successful counsel upon one occasion. You were my successful counsel, and obtained for me a verdict for £200; but I am sure you did not know that your friend, the attorney, who is the relative of him whose cause you espouse, never paid me the money, but took the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Act. I am sure you forgot, too, that you were counsel in the case of Farrelly against Reynolds, prior to your having been my successful counsel, and you read your brief, and you know the witnesses who sustained

that case. I have but a few words more to add to this letter, already too long, and exceedingly painful to me, and these are, that in a letter dated the 23rd of January. just five days after you had pronounced sentence on required to follow up his indistinct and general me, and twenty-one days before that sentence was charges, which, if he should decline to do, it will brought before the public, with all the pomp and cirthen become the Committee to wipe off a stain cumstance attendant on the expulsion, on the 12th which, in such event, cannot be too indignantly re- of February, in that letter which was uddressed to the Chairman of the standing Committee, and This is the way you "endeavoured to induce me read and answered by the resolution of that Comto abandon the charges," and not "to introduce per- mittee, I offered the following terms, which were

> "1st.-That your friend should name six gentle-"2nd,-That I should name six others upon the

"3rd.—That these chosen twelve should not under You acquit me (and I am obliged to you) of being a deed of submission, which should be made a rule actuated by any selfish motive—any motive of gain, of court, as in Mr. Lawless's case, with full power being against me, pay all the costs and expenses, as well as the cost of inserting the verdict in all the Dublin papers, if my opponent required it."

This fair, reasonable, and equitable, proposition was refused. However, had I then known as much of the world as I have learned since, I would not It is impossible to overlook that species of rheto-

advocates have recourse, for the purpose of leading the public away from the real question at issue. Instead of calling in question the authenticity of the names which are published in my letter of the 24th ultimo, and upon which the truth or falsehood of the whole case depends, you leave that part whole geries, you fail in proving that I brought false The case does not depend for its truth or falsehood either upon your veracity or upon mine, but upon the evidence which I have adduced, and which

you do not even condescend to advert to, much less to impeach. What would you, or what would any man, say of the judge who would overlook all the evidence, and, in his charge to the jury, tell that jury that their ment of the defendant's counsel?

Here are your own words-"Let those who choose believe you. I consent. Those who know us both, or know either of us, will

This resolution, I trust, will in itself explain to have no difficulty in deciding without any interven-Now, in the name of common sense, what has this

I have now, in conclusion, merely to add that I made up my mind not to publish it.

Wishing, most sincerely, to see you once more will give its official advocacy to Universal Suffrage,

I am, Sir, with as much respect for your public PATRICK O'HIGGINS. No. 14. North Anne-street,

April C, 1842. MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday last, at the parish church, Halifax, Mr. Ely Rothwell, of Stainland, to Miss Martha Snowden, of the Rose and Crown Inn. Halifax. On Sunday last, at the parish of St. Martin-le-Grand, Coney-street, in York, by the Rev. Derset Fellowes, Mr. George Robinson Donkin, of Beverley,

manufacturer, of York.

DEATHS. On Sunday last, aged 50, much respected

This extraordinary case was further investigated at Liverpool, on Friday week: the Court opened at two employed to drive the party on Saturday, the 19th ult filled. o'clock. The examination was taken before Mr. Rush. The doctor rode outside. Did not see Miss Crellin's

amongst the number. Miss Crellin appeared to be in. they came to. The doctor said said they were a lot of toxicated. It was five minutes before ten in the morning. Asked Quick what was to do with the lady? He said it was a funny way she had. He asked the gentle. close so maid, and a public house a mile further on. would send a note, and give him £2 for his trouble. As soon as this witness was examined,

Mr. Grocott, attorney for the prisoners, addressing Mr. Rushton, said this was a strange mode of proceeding. The parties for the prosecution having finished their case on Wednesday, he wished to know whether he (Mr. Rushton) sat there as atterney, magistrate, or embryo prosecutor. He thought it was a very singular proceeding. It was very unseemly taking the part of an examiner, and putting leading questions to the

Mr. Snowball said he appeared on behalf of the prosecutrix only. He had advised her as to the course she should pursue, and he apprehended that the witnesses he had already called were sufficient to commit the prisoners. There were some of the witnesses about to be called whom he would have no objection to examine, but there were others that he would object to, and he wished to have an opportunity of cross-examining

Mr. Rushion said he would place no obstacle in Mr. Snowbal's way as to the cross-examining the witnesses. He was not, sitting there, about to complain, or make any observations upon remarks that might be directed against him, whatever might be his private opinions of the fairness or the spirit which dictated them; he would not enter into any conversation on the subject. When they applied to him to close the case, and to commit the prisoners at once, there was absolutely at that time no evidence of the felony, the taking away, whether for the purpose of marriage or violation. In the discharge of his duty, he thought fit to cause the present evidence to be collected, as the only way in which they could have all the evidence. Whatever course the attorney for the prosecution, or for the prisoners, might pursue, he (Mr. Rushton) should pursue the course which he thought best calculated to investigate the truth, and he expected, in the discharge of that duty, not to be met by accusations such as he has heard that day. Whether the attorney for the prosecution should choose to pursue his duty, that was his business, net his (Mr. Rushton's) He (Mr. Rushton) would take that course which would bring the whole transaction before the public. In this town there was a public officer, called the commissioner of police, and in all cases that officer's duty was, when directed by the magistrates, to inquire into cases, gather all the evidence, and examine witnesses: he declined to discuss. If they objected to his proceedings, they must submit such to the auth-rity above him; he would take no notice of

The case then proceeded. Cross-examine by Mr. Davenport-Could swear to Jones being the man.

Cross-examined by Mr. Grecott-Had known Quick some time before. He married Hedgkinson's daughter. I father to be a Colonel. Mr. Hodzkinson resides about five hundred or six hun- Eliza eth Armstrong, chambermaid of the Crown charge for conspiracy against them all.

fore the train came up after the party arrived. The awake. She carried the cardie and put it on the dressing for his sureties, and make off with the remainder. fore the train came up after the party arrived. The awake. She carried the cardie and put it on the areasing for his sureties, and make on with the remainder.

In the head of the victim, there being not the slightest error, and by seemed to enjoy her pipe very much. There was table. Miss Credin was asleen, and by select, Charing-cross, where he alighted opposite 199, arrived, and I despatched him to Wandsworth

brandy with them, and some of them drank it. Cornelieus Whittaker, porter at Parkside station, remembers the party arriving. Miss Crellin was tipsy. Jones produced drink in a dark glass bottle. Tasted it, and believed it to be brandy.

Mrs. Penelope Nichol, wife of the agent at Parkside station, spoke to Miss Crellin coming into the house; and, on being asked if she were going by the Birmingham train, said first yes, then no, and it did not matter. She said she should have gone to Birmingham that day, but it did not matter; she could go another day. M'Gill came and asked for two ladies. She told them they said they were not going to Birmingham that day. They went away by the train. Miss Crellin appeared

James Baines, coachman of the North Briton, which runs from Lancaster to Shap, took a party with him or the 18th of March. They were Quick, M'Gill, Jones, Mrs. Clayton, and Miss Crellin. Quick took the places and two out to Carlisle. Jones, Mrs. Clayton, and Miss brandy that evening, and one glass the morning she Crellin rode inside. They dined at the King's Arm's left. where they went from the Railway. At the coach office Miss Crellin was swearing and making a great the brandy. noise, and Quick said to M'Gill, "Get inside and quieten the old b-h." M'Gill then went inside and rode to Cornforth. The doctor west into the house. and the waiter brought some brandy to those in the again. M'Gill then got outside. Looked into the coach the bottle and let us all have a drink." M. Gill said rook it to please her. Miss Crellin appeared to be very Miss Crellin had drunk it all. Asked the doctor if merry. they were taking the lady to a lunatic asylum? "No," said the doctor, "You would not think the old indy was worth £60,000." This was at Barrough's Green. Clayton got out at a place called Huck, seven miles bleated. She partook with the rest, but ate little. tipsy, and could not walk herself. Jones assisted her misil out of the cosch. Her face was much blotched and swellen. He assisted ber into the coach; she had to

the landlady said there was not time to wait. at Lancaster for the doctor. She had two glasses at manded. He then examined the following parties:-Hucks, one up stairs and the other below, the doctor ordered them.

the box with him. Saw Jones at Carlisle. There ring." He got one and went off, not being a minute were two ladies and two gentlemen inside, and one there. Left a bottle with him. It was a quart bottle, without paying for them. As he quitted the shop, a years ago, at which time he was acting as a bricklayer's taken back, the neighbours objecting to its close con gensleman outside Pulled up first at Ackthrope, with a label, "Cognac Francy," on it. Emptied the last who is in Mr. Columbine's employ, observed him labourer at some of the works then in progress in the where they changed horses. The doctor gave him a brandy in the street one day, as he wanted to make as he left take up off the counter a pair of black trouneighbourhood of Belgrave-square, he took a front tiguity to their residences. glass, and handed glasses into the coach; he believed use of the bottle. they were glasses of brandy. There was a noise inside John Evans, driver of his own car, remembered a

had tea for four, and the doctor, during the time, had he gave to the lady. He took the other himself. The lady's conduct was not quiet. She seemed to hate Jones and M'Gill, and appeared to scold them. After bed. They were making a noise; one of the other waiters went in, and said, "They could not allow that noise so late." M.Gill shoved him out of the room. Quick told witness that the old lady had plenty of money; that they were only servants, and he was travelling with her. They were going to Annan. Waited upon them in the morning; they had only breakfast for three. The ladies had none; they were in a different room. Mrs. Clayton came down to the doctor, and naked for a glass of brandy for Miss Crellin. The doctor rejused it, saying she would only kick up another row. The doctor asked for a glass of brandy and two of ale. The night before, the lady asked where she was? and the doctor said five miles from Warrington, and they would go there in the morning, after sleeping in that house all night. They left the Bush at half-past elever on Saturday morning in a two-seated

called at the house on Sunday night for a glass of take his seat; but for semo time previous to that heur, Gardiner told him that was a question he was not service, he slept at that gentleman's house, and not at remains were discovered in the stable adjoining the thousand persons present.

Gretna Green?

but drinking. Told the doctor there was a beer shop accepted by the magistrate.

day," was the reply. He also said the parties who let to the doctor said "Have you any weddings because the boy away" were friends to Miss Crellin, seemed to say they conrejed her away in the night, and he wished him to then asked how they paid? and was told there were state the contrary. Witness said he must give him various prices, just according to circumstances. He for £200, and each of his sureties £100 each. notice, as he must put a man in his place. He said he then told them that when he was married in Liverpool, he gave the post-boy half-a-guinea. He asked what they got married for, and was told they had various were read by Mr. Ellis. The document consisted of a stand by Good for the purpose of keeping him in charge, returned, asked him if he was then going to take his the coachman had come home, and the person said prices, from a gill of whiskey to £100. The doctor repetition of the reverend gentleman's previous evi- while he (Gardiner) prosecuted his search. After he wife to live with him at his situation; upon which talked of stopping at the Metal Bridge, and asked if dence before Mr. Rushton. The reverend gentleman had searched two of the stalls and the hay racks, Gar- he said, "She is already down there, and will not and told him I had come to take him into custody on they had any posting conveyance? He was told they was bound over to prosecute. had not. Quick then said he would leave the rest of Mr. Eden, solicitor, examined: Miss Crellin came to Good exhibited great uneasiness, and pressed most correct, as he had before spoken of getting her a situation. was 'my only object in going there. The man said, the party at the Metal Bridge, and walk on to Gretna, his office on the 23rd March, along with Mr. Armistead. as he merely wished to see the place. He complained She told witness that she had been married against her worth, that he might settle the matter. Gardiner, of the hire of the ceach; and then the boy told him will. M'Gill and Quick came in. Told Miss Crellin however, declared that he was able to do so, as the family out his purse and wished me to take back the money that as he had been charged so much (15s.) for the that he did not like to interfere. It was thought adcoach, he would not mind driving him a short distance viseable that M Gill and Miss Crellin should have an ing the third stall, in which two ponies were placed, South-street until after the discovery of the murder, money; the breeches had nothing to do with the over the bridge, which he did. When they had got a interview, to see if they could come to some arrangefew hundred yards over, the doctor asked what was the ment. Witness, on passing from one office to the other, first place at which they married people? Teld him saw two women, but did not know them. Miss appeared to be filled with a number of trusses of hay. Rochampton in company with a female named Sark Bar. He said he would have a lark with them Crellin and M'Gill could not agree, and all the parties On removing two of the trusses, he found there was a Susan Butcher, servant at the Rose and over the chaise and stables. He made no objection, there, and witness told him he might get the lines left the office. there by going in and getting a giass of whiskey. Mr. Snowball said he wished the prisoners to be Pulled up about two miles from the Sark Bar. Looked remanded, as he had an important witness to produce.

> the coach hire. they called her, locked down when she came out of the His further evidence was to the effect that he told him quently found in a shrubbery near the spot, and effected having written to inform him of the reason, and evencar, took hold of M.Gii's arm, and walked on with Mrs. Jones had informed him (witness) about Martin his escape. Speed immediately took a two-pronged tually he told her he had engaged another servant, and kim. Could see Gretra Hall, were the party were let getting £250 from Miss Crellin. Went with Brown pitchfork and endeavoured to break open the door, in paying her her wages, dismissed her. On the afterdown. They were let down between two and three to Miss Sutton's house, in Seymour-street, to see Miss which he was assisted by Gardiner, &c.; but experienc- noon of that day (Thursday) she was in Good's company miles from Gretne Hall, where John Linton lived. Crellin. Miss Crellin came into the room. Rememing great difficulty in doing so, they all proceeded to at the Spotted Horse public-house, drinking gin and Watched the party a few hundred yards; the doctor bered seeing Mrs. Jones in the house. Copeland was the stall to examine what it was that Gardiner had water, and persons who were in the same room declare

> Mr. Rushton here intimated that there were wit- Crellin, and begged his interference. Had called at lying with the back upwards, and when turned over by on the following day. On Friday, accordingly Good nesses who saw them on their neturn; but he did | Mrs. Jones's to know where Miss Cre lin lived. not think it necessary for the administration of justice

to call them. Mr. Greent hoped they would call the parson.

brought before a proper tribunal tailor, who lived in South Frederick-street, Dablin, witness went to Jones's house.

and horses, and livery servants in Dublin. Cross-examined by Mr. Grocott-Was no relation to other witnesses were brought forward, they would be prisoner, whose father left a handsome fortune behind heard afterwards. This having been done,

listthew Eckersley, porter at Parkside station on the first, who went to bed about half-past nine. She lent was the time. She replied that she had not Union station. They sat down in witness's place for she was, and an Airs. Ciayton being asked to go down made the same answers. Daval said the same. became rather faint. The min she called Jones, and pretended to be. When Mrs. Clayton would not go each. They walked down about ferry yards. The train was She did so, expecting he was following her; but soon be taken for Mr. Rogerson. coming then, and it was getting time for them to go. after this, perhaps in about ten minutes of cr. saw Mr. Rushton: No; he is guilty of felony like the was an empty body in the carriage, and the train to bed. She was very tipsy. She could not undress guilty of felony, and the charge against him is for started immediately. The fare was paid by Quick, herself. Witness undressed her, and lent her one of getting money under false pretences. Mr. Black made the entries of their names in the her own night dresses and caps. M Gill shortly after Mr. Snowball said it was possible Mr. Copeland

very little trouble in getting Miss Crellin into the car- "She is askep." Withess answered, "Yes, she is Cope and had had money about him, the bridewell- mark or wound on the back or front of the body. In Shepherd's livery stables, A few minutes afterwards to give information to Superintendent Bicknell, with riage. She seemed to be very cheerful—the same as fast asleep." She then come out of the room, and left keeper would have taken it. It was, however, the the opinion of the surgeons, the body is that of a he spoke to police-constable John Warren, C 55, who a full description of the coachman's dress. The them there. He said, "Don't waken her." The night usual way never to demand excessive bail. Cross-examined by Mr. Davemport—The party had before the back of her diess was all open and her hair All the witnesses were then bound over to prosecute age, and, from the appearance of the body, it is consi. Shepherd's livery stables generally opened? to which hanging down. Cross-examined-Miss Crellin and M'Gill were in the sitting room together. She did not send down bound over to prosecute. stairs for M'Gill. She walked by herself, but was very tipsy. Did not recollect Miss Crellin saying she would not go to bed if M'Gill did not come too. John Macfarlane, waiter at the Crewn and Mitre. Carlisle, recollected an omnibus on the 20th March driving up to their house from Gretna-hall, at five in the afternoon. The marriage party were in it. The doctor was outside. Miss Crellin was lying with her head on one of the gentlemen's knees. Thought it was with the request.

M'Gill, but was not quite sure. She seemed to be tipey, and very much agitated. Her face was very gentleman on whose knee she was lying awakened her, told her she was at Carlisle, and said, "Get up." When she got out of the omnibus, she appeared stupid. ladies. either from the effects of sleep or drink. One side of her bonnet was very much crushed, and her clothes open behind. She went up stairs staggering a little. She was shown into a sitting room, and had a glass of in the name of Thompson. He paid for three inside brandy. She had at least six or seven glasses of

Cross-examined by Mr. Grocott-Miss Crellin ordered

Cross-examined by Mr. Davenport-She pressed J-nes to have a glass of brandy, and he would not She got up then, and asked the waiter if he had ever seen such a rum lot in the house before? She then said coach. They went on to Buxton, where they had glasses she had got married, and would have a d-d good spree. This was half an hour before she went to bed. and saw Miss Creilin's head on Jones's shoulder. She She appeared very much pleased. She offered to treat appeared to be asleep. Heard no names given to any of witness. He declined drinking with her, and she the parties. Had three glasses of ale with them and foffered him a shilling to get a glass for himself. Mirs. some brandy. The doctor said to M'Gill "Being out Ciayton said, "Take it, she is worth plenty;" and he

very drunk. John Hawkes, waiter of the King's Arms, Kendal-Quick said they were doctors in the army, and were on Recollected the party coming to the inn on the 21st of

from Shap. Assisted her cut. She appeared to be very She tock some sherry. They left by the Glasgow Cross-examined by Mr. Davenport-There were four glasses of brandy and a pint of sherry taken into the walk between two. Left the coach at Shap. Drink room. They all seemed to be enjoying themselves,

was sent for. The doctor wanted a pint of brandy, but with the execution of Miss Crellin. Mr. Rushton said he was in hopes to have finished Cress-examined by Mr. Grocott: The lady called this night, but he found the case must be again re-Henry Bouiter, watch-maker, in Oldhall-street, said he resided in Egremont, and in going ever on the 1st of John Wilson, who drove the coach on to Carlisle, March, saw Rogerson in the packet. Rogerson had a which he stated he wanted to purchase. After examin. until within about the last three years; but it is took the coach when last witness left it. Had a party bettle with him. Next day saw Rogerson at his shop, ing them, and bargaining as to the price with Mr. believed that he acted during a considerable portion of of five on the cosch-four inside, and Quick rode on the came running in and said, "I want a wedding

the coach. Saw all in a room at Carlisie, but could not young man having a car to go to Roscoe-street. Roscoe breeches under the cushions of the seat. The lad m. street, Manchester-square, and three doors from Man-street in which the murder is supposed to have been breeches under the cushions of the seat. speak to them. Saw them next day and recognised the lane, on St. Patrick's day. He was then told to go to mediately communicated the circumstance to Mr. chester-street. He there represented himself as a committed; and on the boy, who happened to be dector. They started in a double seated carriage from No. 9, Mrs. Clayton's house, and found Mr. and Mrs. Columbia, who instantly ran to the door, and in a married man, and introduced as his wife the female present, seeing Mr. Tee take them up, he immedi-Jones and Mrs. Clayton. Drove down Roscoe-lane and delicate mann'r asked Good if he had not made a mis- whom there is every reason to believe has since become ately exclaimed, "Those are my mother's keys," and Joseph Holgson waiter at the Bush Inn, Carlisle, along Berry-street. Stopped at the Adelphi, and Mrs. remembered the passengers by the North Briton coach Chamley came into the car. She told him to drive to black i recties he had just purchased. Good replied from prudential motives at the present stage of the in in getting them from him. The boy is at present under stopping at the house on the 18th of March. He Richmond-row, and when he got there he was taken to that he had not, and instantly drove off before Mr. Tee, and will remain so until after the recognised the five before named. They arrived at St. Anne's Coffee-house and discharged. Was engaged Columbine could search the chaise, or give the delin- with him there a boy, whom he stated to be his son, inquest. eleven. Miss Crellin appeared insensible. He thought on the Tuesday afterwards to go to Sander's office, they were going to take her to an asylum. Formed Leigh-street. He took Miss Crellin, Mrs. Rogerson. that opinion from her manner and conversation. They Quick, and M'Gill. He waited there two hours, and then Rogerson came. He then took Quick, M.Gill, a glass of brandy. They slept at the Bush. The Miss Crellin, and Mrs. Rogerson to an office on the doctor ordered two glasses of brandy, one of which right hand side of Castle-street. Regerson came there also and he then drove the party to Boundary-street. Mrs. Rogerson then went to Mrs. Chamley's and took her up to Rogerson's. Next day he took the parties to that the men took three glasses of sie before going to Armistead's office, and afterwards drove them to Leigh's office, Leigh street. Rogerson came to the office, and

they went in the ceach again to Finch-street. Frederick Busby, who drove Miss Crellin, Mrs. Clayton, and Jones from St. Ann's Coffee House, stated that he took them to No. 9, Roscoe Lane. A squabble arose about paying the fare, when Miss Crellin handed her pocket to Mrs. Chayton, who took the money out of it and paid for the car.

James Maguire, car-driver and owner, said he drove two ladies and a gentlemen to a public-house in Oldhamstreet, on St. Patrick's Day. Mrs. Clayton, Jones, and Miss Crellin were the parties. Mr. Rushton then remanded the prisoners till the following day.

brandy each. Did not see any brandy given t, Miss great numbers of persons were waiting outside the authorized to enter into, as the charge upon which he the stables, but frequently, when he brought members mansion, and belonging to Quelez Shiell. Esq., of Crellin, and never heard her ask how far it was to doors to gain admission, and, as soon they were apprehended him was of a felonious nature. Good then of the family to town, he would drive his master's Putney Park-lane. opened, a rush took place into the Court Room, and said, "Very well, I will then go with you to Wands ponies (a roan and light grey) to South street, and call T Browning, post-boy at the Bush Inn, Carlisle, was the space both within and without the bar was speedily worth, and settle with Mr. Columbine;" but Gardiner at the lodgings, in which neighbourhood his person, as

face. The waiter ordered the coach, and told him to occupied the magistrate, at the Police Court, longer see if he could find the stolen trowsers. Good offered Good was observed by Mrs. Brown to leave the house of which could be found. On searching the harness The first witness cilled was John Rogers, gate-keeper at Roby. Recollected five persons coming to embark of the lieuwaster ordered the coach, and ton min to occupied the noise than was expected, it was a quarter-past twelve before no objection to toat, and he accompanied Gardiner, alone, and not, as has been stated, accompanied by the took his seat. Miss Crellin and her friend, Mrs. with Speed, and Mr. Columbine's lad, in their search Good. She was dressed in a lightlish blue silk bonnet, on the Railway train ou the 19th of March. Miss miles from Carlisle. One of the gentlemen inside Chamley, came into court about half-past eleven, and through one of the coach-houses and a stable on the dark shawl, and reddish print gown, and although Grellin, Mrs. Clayton, M. Gill, Jones, and Quick, were called to the doctor to stop at the first public house, there is, no The first business of the court was to take bail for Mr. d-d drunken deviis inside; they thought of nothing Donlevy. Two respectable persons were offered and Gardiner then went towards a stable on the south-east seen together by several persons who knew Good, on

said it was a mind way she had. He asked the gentle- close and a public house read by Mr. Eilis. The statements differed but little search that stable also, upon which Good said, "Oh, of a Royal Duke, spoke to him, when he represented man to put them in a carriage by the man assisted into the carriage by The dector, when they got the female with him as his sister. It has also been Jones and M'Gill. Saw Quick the Sunday but one of the and the landlady only brought three. The the part Mr. Donlevy has had in the matter. On the landlady only brought three. The landlady only brought three was on the same afternoon with the Johns kill all trin. Saw Quick the Sunday out one of the same arternoon with the following, in the evening. He same to the Roby Station doctor took one, and handed the other two inside. He to book for Liverpool. He said, "I think I shall ordered another, but the landlady brought two. Witwant you this week." "What for?" was asked. ness drank o e, and the doctor wanted him to take the He said he had. That Miss Crellin had been introduced out of his house, and walked up to the spot, and of beer and gin-and-water. On the following evening want you this week." What for ?" was asked. he would not. As they were going through to him by M'Gill as his future wife, and it was on the inquired what was the matter. Gardiner told him that (Monday last) Good called at Mr. Brown's and said he

The Magistrate then ordered him to be discharged.

into the carriage, and saw that Jones had a glass bottle Mr. Rushton-Then bring him. I cannot consent to the road the party kept "skirking" out with fits of too much inconvenience to the public business.

Cross-examined by Mr. Grocoit: The old lady, as Miss Crellin's case about six weeks or two months ago. outside, and taking out the key which was subse- however, was very angry, and upbraided her for not began to play about on the road. The doctor paid him in custody at that time. He was in custody on a found secreted. While they were all standing over it, they appeared to be "courting." Good was endedfor driving.

In custody at that time. He was in custody on a found secreted. While they were all standing over it, they appeared to be "courting." Good was endedthey appeared to be "courting." The courting appeared to be "courting." Cross-examined by Mr. Davenport: Thought in his said she was not willing to app as against him. Had buman being;" and on a more close examination it resisted, and said she would only part with it with her own mind there was something i ke a wedding going seen Mrs. Jones before. Mrs. Jones told witness that was found to be the trunk of a human body, which life. Some conversation also passed between them two men had been much in the habit of annoying Miss had been divested of its head, arms, and legs. It was relative to her going home to her mother at Woolwich,

at the next assizes. Mr. Snowball recommended that Miss Crellin be

Mr. Rushton said he should follow the practice of his removed. respected predecessor, Mr. Hall, and insist that the to make, he must apply to a higher authority. Mr. Davenport applied to the magistrates to allow of bail for Mrs. Jones.

Mr. Rushton said he was sorry he could not comply asleep. Assisted the party out of the omnibus. The the Court broke up at twenty minutes past six o'clock. ignition, and had been formed as follows:-Iwo blocks the proceedings, and amongst the spectators were many across these blocks were two bars of iron, transversely at the residence of Mr. Shiell, bearing the Tooley-street

From an early hour on Thursday morning last, a feeling of most intense interest and excitement was occasioned in the villages of Rochampton, Putney, and the surrounding neighbourhood of Surrey, in consequence of the discovery of a murder of a most frightful and appalling nature, and which in the annals of crime has only been equalled in atrocity, by that of Hannah Brown, by the miscreant Greenacre, and that of Mr. Paas, at Leicester. The scene of the melancholy tragedy is situated on Putney Heath, in the hamlet of Rochampton, on the premises of Quelaz Shiell, E q., Granard-lodge, Rochampton-lane, or otherwise Putney Park-lane, a bye road, running out of the road from Putney to Roe- T. Farquhar. But. hampton, and about a mile and a-half from the former village.

victim of the murderer, is at present unknown, but He is, as nearly as can be conjectured, full fifty years of leave of absence; they had come over to Liverpool to March, a little before two o'clock in the afternoon, the individual who is suspected of having perpetrated age, speaks with a strong Irish accent, and in manner the individual who is suspected of having perpetrated age, speaks with a strong Irish accent, and in manner see the steeple chase. The doctor called and paid for They dired there. Miss Crellin appeared in a state the horrid deed is a man named Daniel Good, who, and education is quite uncuitivated, being almost unable all on the road except once. Miss Credin and Mrs. bordering on stupefaction. Her face was very red and for upwards of the last two years, has filled the s.tu- to read or write. Of his early years very little is tion of coachman in Mr. Shiell's establishment, and known, but it has been ascertained that about thirtsen who, we regret to state, has for the present eyaded years ago he was in the service, as groom, of a gentlethe course of justice by absconding. The discovery man named Nottage, a magistrate of Surrey, resident in was first made between ten and cleven o'clock on the neighbourhood of Wandsworth, from whose estab-

Wednesday night. Daniel Good drew up with a four-wheelest pony chaise gagement with a female of his acquaintance, and being belonging to his master, at the door of Mr. Columbine, detained by her later than he anticipated, he gallowed a pawnbroker, residing in High-street, Wandsworth, on his way home, when, by some accident, the horse and asked to look at a pair of black knee breeches, was killed. From that time little is known of him Columbine, he agreed to purchase them, and being that space of time as an occasional helper at some of the known to Mr. Columbine, he departed with them livery stables at the west-end of the town. About three sers, and put them under the flaps of his great coat. kitchen at the house of Mr. Brown, a respectable fruit. A bunch of twelve keys has also been found by Mr. quent into custedy. Sir. Columbiae then lost no time who has been spoken of in the evidence of the wit- It is a singular coincidence that in the only two cases purpose of apprehending Good.

next door to Mr. Columbine. immediately proceeded to known, while his reputed wife, who is stated to be sure; their livelihood by mangling, and residing in the immediately removed to the place of execution. Rochampten-lane, to the residence of Mr. Shiell, for the between thirty and forty years of age, was a Protestant, same parish, St. Marylebone, Hannah Brown having They walked to the scaffold with a firm unflinching The policeman Gardiner states, that on reaching Roe go to a place of worship. While he was residing at fortunate female whose dreadful fate now occupies so agitated. The usual service of the church was then hampton-lane, they must be the dwelling-house o- home with her, they were generally considered by the much of public attention having lived in South-street; gone through by the chaplain. Nall seemed to enter Mr. Shiell, which is quite distinct and nearly a quarter inmates of the house as living happily together; but and, what is more remarkable, is the fact that the latter with much spirit into this part of the service, and of a mile distant from the farm where the stables are about two years and four months since, work being residence is the same house at which, before it was turned when the Lord's prayer was repeated he audibly situated, when they inquired if the coachman, meaning slack, he obtained, on the recommendation of a gentle-Good, had come home, and were told by the footman, man named Pugh, with whom he formerly lived, the who answered the ring, that he did not know, but they situation of coachman to Mr. Sheill, which he had re- first floor. could ascertain by going to the stables. On reaching tained until the moment of the present discovery, and the gate of the firm, Gardiner thought it prudent to where he passed as a single man. After he had entered keep in the back ground, and allow Speed to ring the upon his situation, he purchased a mangle, by the use bell, not wishing to clarm Good, should be answer the of which the female in question assisted in maintaining ring, which, as it happened, was the case. On Good herself. About twelve mouths since, she complained opening the gate, Speed inquired if the coachman had at the station house of the D division of police in Marycome home, when Good reglied, "I am the coachain." lebone-lane, that during her absence from home a Gardiner, the policeman, then immediately went for variety of articles, including all her clothes, had been ward, and told him that he had directions to take him stolen, but on a policeman, some hours afterwards, SATURDAY.—This case came on again this morning, into custody on a charge of stealing a pair of black going to the house to obtain a list of the stolen articles, in the Crown Court, before Mr. Rushton. The anxiety trowsers from the shop of Mr. Columbine, at Wands- Good was there, who treated the matter so lightly, jury of seventeen inhabitants of the parish of Putney, lor evidently died without a struggle. The meianof the public to hear further particulars of this extraordinary affair was maintained with unabated interest. "Indeed,—why yes, I bought a pair of breeches from the snop of Mr. Coldmeine, at wands to the angel Inc. Rochampton, to investicate the execution took place there assembled at the death of est, and at the time the execution took place there Examined by Mr. Davenport—M'Gill and the doctor Eleven o'clock was the time fixed for the magistrate to Mr. Columbine, but I have not paid him for them." done in it. During the time Good was in Mr. Sheill's a female unknown, whose trunk and mutilated could not have been less than from ten to twelve

told him he must first search the chaise with which he well as the ponies, are well known. urgently that he should at once be taken to Wands-

Copeland £250. She appeared confused at the time. the dresdful discovery may be better conceived than requesting the captain, on his arrival at the Swan- peared very anxious. I again said I would not Mr. Dawling said he had not succeeded in getting Might have said that Miss Crellin was a drunken old described, and renewed efforts were immediately made stairs, London Bridge, to put her on board of one of until I had made a diligent search. After this conhim. He did not feel authorised to give the sum he woman. Had seen her drunk. When witness saw her to break open the woolwich steamers. Whether he again saw her versation, I searched one more binn, and while drunk, she was in a public-house in company with shortly successful. Gardiner then instantly despatched Mr. Snowball said he wanted \$20 for himself, and Copeland. That was at Hebblethwaite's spirit voults, the lad to acquaint the police on duty in the neighbour- known, but on the latter day it has been traced that he Elv for Lis daughter.

Mr. Rushton said that all recoverable expences would have been paid, but there was no doubt be would be walk out. Copeland went with her. A car was called, space of time police constable Hayter, V 192, followed his return from that place to Rochampton in the coverable expence spand under the fourth in the row—in which there was a pound man with Copeland went to the residence of Butcher's mother, No. 13. quantity of hay. I went after him, and saw him Charlotte-place, Woolwich, to see her, and it was on move some hay from one side of the stall to the walk out. Copeland went with her. A car was called, space of time police constable Hayter, V 192, followed his return from that place to Rochampton in the evenbut they did not go in. Miss Crellin walked up Bold- soonafterwards by Tye, V 199, came to his assistance, and ing, that he called at the shop of Mr. Collumbine, at that I did not want his assistance, and the lad Dag-Mr. George M'Gill, of Dubin, said he knew the street between the women; that was between twelve while Hayter proceeded with other constables to scour Wandsworth, as before described. prisoner M Gil. He was the son of a Mr. M Gill, a and one o'clock in the day, and about a week before the neighbourhood in search of Good, Tyo galloped on After the discovery of the trunk of the murdered woone of Mr. Shiell's ponies to the station-house at man, on Wednesday evening, and Good's abscending move. I moved two trusses, and under it I found His father was never a seldier. He kept his carriage, Mr. Rushton said he would now propose that the Wandsworth, to give information of the murder to Mr. from Putney, it has been traced that he once more some loose hay, which I moved with my foot. I depositions of the witnesses be read over, and if any Superintendent Bicknell and inspector Busain, both of ventured to his old lodgings in South-street, which he then observed something lying under it, and I moved whom instantly hastened to the spot. Lim, and M'Gill got a share of it. Never knew M'Gill's: Mr. Rushton said it was his intention to commit the stables, the former sent the latter to Putney to request rest. He, however, knocked at the door, and was at close towards it, and the lad Speed also, and the

which death was caused must have been inflicted on to Little Dorset-place, at the bottom of Whitcombfemale from about twenty-four to twenty-six years of was on duty in the street, and asked him at what time

opened, the stench was most everpowering, and, to use had something to drink, after which he returned to Palmer's words, "nearly threw him on his back." Ob- Dorset-place, and just as the policeman returned a third The prisoners were then removed from the bar, and no stove, he found that the pile had been laid ready for Charing cross. The Const continued crowded till the termination of of wood formed the base, about a foot and a-half apart; ascertained, but a letter was received on Thursday last. placed at either end; and upon that other wood had post-mark, and directed to that gentleman, purporting being evidently to secure a quick vent, similar to that police. It is so wretched a scrawl as to be most diffiof a furnace. Having carefully removed the material of cult to desipher. The contents have been kept most HORRIBLE MURDER AND MUTILATION the pile, Palmer discovered a quantity of ashes, chiefly secret, but it has transpired that, in that letter, Good OF A FEMALE AT ROEHAMPON, wood-ashes, and in examining them he discovered amongst them a number of fragments of human bones, in a highly calcined state, which accounted for the unpleasant odour above mentioned, and on their being shown to Mr. Shillito and Mr. Allen, they at once

> The horrible occurrence, as may be easily supposed, due to him. has thrown the family of Mr. Shiell into a state of the most painful distress. Mr. and Mrs. Shiell are, it is the post-office receiving-house in Tooley-street, to make understood, each aged persons, and were on the eve of inquiries respecting the letter, when the postmaster told removing from Granard Lodge, which has been disposed | him he recollected the circumstance of the letter being of, for Ciargeston-street, Piccadilly. Mr. Shiell, who is brought there to be forwarded to Rochampton, in constated to be an East Indian merchant, is at present from home. Granard Lodge was formerly the residence of Sir it, that he thought "the devil himself could not under-

Daniel Good, the person already alluded to, is a Who the unfortunate female is, who has been the native of Ireland, and was born in the county of Cork. lishment he was dismissed under the following circum-From inquiries made on the spot, and particulars stances:—One day, during his master's absence from obtained from the police authorities, it appears that home, Good took the liberty of riding off on a favourite bout half-past eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, horse of his master's to London, in order to fulfil an en-

The disposal of the ordinary police business having had been to Mr. Columbine's shop, and the stabling, to On the afternoon of Sunday last, the reputed Mrs. side, when Good immediately stood with his back against the Surrey-side of Hammersmith suspension bridge. felony, at which Mr. Oughton appeared very much sur- with him, adding that he did not intend to give up question. They all then went in, namely, Good, Mr. that period to dispose of the mangle and other things. Oughton, Gardiner, Speed, and Mr. Columbine's lad, Mrs. Brown, who was not then aware that the female further extremity of the stable, and very dark, and had been seen about the neighbourhood of quantity of loose hay underneath, and when he had Crown public house, kept by Mr. Souston, at to him to be a dead pig. He immediately exclaimed, with her own request, on Easter Sunday, to go and see " My God, what's this?" and at the same instant her mother at Woolwich, whom she represented to be in his hand. Mrs. Clayton had a wine glass. All along a further remanding of the prisoners. It would cause Good rushed out of the stable, shutting the door very dangerously ill. She did not, however, return to after him; and before Gardiner or his compa- her situation until the following Wednesday, when she laughter, the lasies more particularly. Quick paid for Joshua Edwards, inspector of police, examined by nions could collect themselves sufficiently to prevent made an excuse for her absence that she had found her Mr. Rushton-Told Mr. Superintendent Brown about him, Good succeeded in locking them in on the mother much worse than she anticipated. Mr. Souston. Speed was discovered to be the trunk of a female, and took her to the Six Bells, at Putney Bridge, where By Mr. Davenport-Had been only once at Mrs. the abdomen was found to have been cut open, and the they waited the arrival of the Lightning, London steam

the cuts through the flesh had been evidently made by served, but he appeared so agitated, and his hand shook

During the time occupied by the examination of the having made the circuit of his beat, he saw Good walkcommissioner of police. Mr. Dowling, be bound over to body. Sergeant Palmer, V 6, was attracted by a strong ing away, and it has been ascertained that he went prosecute; and that if he had any further application and very disagreeable smell, to the harness-room, which round to Shepherd's Livery Stables in the Haymarket. adjoined the stable in which the body had been found. and from thence to the Princess Charlotte public-house. serving a pile of wood in the fireplace, where there was time he saw Good get into a cab and drive away towards Since that time no direct clue to his retreat has been

been placed, with coal; the object of thus forming it to come from Good, which is now in the hands of the declares himself to be a widower, and states that his wife had been dead five years last February; that Susan Butcher, with whom he became acquainted only on last the superintendent came, I and Sergeant Palmer Easter Monday, "has been the cause of all his misfortunes." He also therein entreats of Mr. Sheill to be a declared them to be portions of the skull, arm, and friend to, and take charge of, his boy, for whom he thigh bones, and bones of the fingers, &c. of a human resigns all claims upon the property he has left behind, and upon the seven pounds ten shillings wages

On Friday morning, Sergeant Reid, V 10, went to sequence of his remarking to the person who brought stand or decipher the direction." The man said it was to go to Roehampton, and drew a pen through that word examine them. The coachinan made no observation and re-wrote it in a bold legible handwriting. It is, when he rushed out of the stable. therefore, almost certain that Good was not the man

who posted it. It has since transpired that on Thursday evening Sergeant Pany, R division, stationed at Woolwich, visited the residence of Susan Butcher's mother, in Charlottestreet, and in the course of his inquiries ascertained that on Good's visit to her on Wednesday last, he left to him. I went to Mr. Saiell's premises. We first in her care certain articles of dress, saying that they saw a female, and then a boy, who told us where to were his late wife's, who had been dead five years Those articles are now in the possession of Mr. Superintendent Bicknell, who this morning showed them to Mrs. Brown, at her residence in South-street, when she scribed what passed, and the discovery of the immediately identified them as the same worn by the remains of the murdered woman.—After the examireputed wife of Good on her leaving there on Sunday nation of several other witnesses, the inquest was

Immediately after the adjournment of the inquest, a more close examination of the trunk was made by Mr. Shillito and two other medical gentlemen; after which it was taken possession of by Mr. Tee, the constable and summoning officer at Roehampton, by whom it was subsequently removed from Mr. Sheill's stables to Mr. Tee's residence, but it has been stated that it had been

and on reaching the chaise place them with the erer and greengrocer, No. 18, on the north side of South- Tee, on the top of a corn-bin in the opposite stable to take and had put a pair of block trousers up with the his victim; she was a native of Wales, but her name, he snatched them from Mr. Tee, who had great difficulty

n acquainting the police on duty of the robbery, and nesses examined before the jury. Good, as may be of murder in which the circumstances are somewhat afterwards they were pinioned. At twelve o'clock police-constable Wm. Gardiner, V 279, accompanied by supposed, is a Catholic, and has been at times in the slike, which have occurred of late years—namely, the Under-Sheriff, in the usual manner, demanded Mr. Columbine's lad, and a young man named Robert habit of frequenting the different Catholic chapels in that of Hannah Brown, by Greenacce, and the present the bodies of the prisoners, and they were speed, in the employ of Mr. Cooper, a grocer, residing and round the metropolis, at several of which he is case, both victims were females, earning (in some meabut was never, while residing in South-street, known to lived in Union-street, Middlesex Hospital, and the un-step, and did not appear to be in the slightest degree into a shop, the present King of Belgium, when Prince joined. He also employed the interval between the Leopold, on his first visit to this country, occupied the adjustment of the knot and the drawing of the fatal

Throughout Saturday large numbers of persons visited Putney Park Lane for the purpose of obtaining a sight of the premises on which the murder was committed, and the united feeling of all was an earnest desire that the apprehension of the murderer might speedily. take place.

On Friday week, at twelve o'clock, Mr. Carter, the coroner for the eastern division of Surrey, and a

The most intense interest prevailed during the proceedings, and the jury having been sworn, proceeded to view the remains of the body. It was the mere trunk, divested of arms, legs, and head, neither room, however, it was quite clear that the remainder of the body had been burned, for a portion of a jawbone, and the ashes of human bones, was found amongst the cinders of the fire-place. On the return stable-yard, but without fluding the object of their search. doubt he met her shortly afterwards, as they were of the jury, the evidence was entered into as follows: William Gardiner, police-constable 279 V, was first sworn. He said on Wednesday night, the 6th The voluntary depositions of Mr. Donley were then the door. Gardiner told him he was determined to One person, who is connected with the establishment of April, about a quarter to nine o'clock, I was on duty in High-street, Wandsworth, when, from information I received from Mr. Columbine, of Highstreet, pawnbroker, I went with two lads to the house of Mr. Quelez Shiell, Putney Park-lane. in the parish of Putney. The names of the lads were Robert Speed and Samuel Smith Dagnall. On arriving there I rang the bell, and the footman answered it. I inquired of the footman if the coachman had come home? He said no; but directed me down to Mr. Donlevy then entered into his own recognisances prised, and insisted on Gardiner searching the stable in renting the kitchen for a few days, as it would require the stables, saying he might be there. The stables are about two hundred yards from the house. I desired the lad Speed to ring the bell. He did so. and The voluntary depositions of the Rev. J. H. Stafford and on entering Gardiner desired Speed and the lad to whom she had seen leave on the Sunday had not yet the coachman came to the gate. The lad asked if "I am the coachman." I then went up to the man, diner examined the corn-bins, and while doing so, come back here again," which Mrs. Brown thought a charge of stealing a pair of black trousers, which When he left that night he took, in addition to the "Yes, I bought a pair of breeches from Mr. Columboy, some of the articles of furniture with him in the bine, and I did not pay him for them." He pulled made a diligent examination of the place; and, miss- | were out at a party. After that he was not seen at for the breeches. I told him I would not take the proceeded to search the fourth stall, which was at the On the Wednesday and Thursday previous, he charge of stealing the trousers. He said, "Oh, very well; I will go to Wandsworth, and settle with Mr. Columbine." I asked if he would allow me to look but said "Yes." I went from the lane where I was removed that he discovered something which appeared Wimbledon, who, it appears, had leave, in accordance standing, accompanied by Speed and Dagnall, and the coachman went with us and pointed me out the chaise house and stable. I searched the chaise which was outside, then the chaise house, and from there I west to the harness room adjoining the stable, and from thence to the stable. When I was about entering the stable the coachman said " No, no; let us go to Wandsworth and make it all right." I replied, "No. I will not until I have searched the stable." as I had not then found the trowsers. Before I got into the stable, a person came up, whom I under-stood to Mr. Oughton, Mr. Shiell's gardener. He asked me what was the matter? and I told him the object of my visit. I then went into the stable, accompanied by the two lads and Mr. Oughton, the coachman, and a child about ten or eleven years of age. The door of the stable I found open. I desired the lad Speed to stand by the coachman while I made the search. I searched the first and second stall from the door, and then proceeded to the corn bings on the left of the doorway. I had scarched two of the binns, when the coachman said, "Let us Jones's. She told witness that Miss Crellin had given entrails, &c. extracted. The feelings of the party at boat, on board of which he put her, with her juggage, go to Wandsworth and have it settled." and anbetween that day (Friday) and Wednesday lass is not searching that, the coachman went to the lower stall-the fourth in the row-in which there was a nall was holding my lamp whilst I began to move a portion of the hay that I had seen the coachman reached about half-past 12 o'clock on Thursday morning the hay with my hand, and said to the lad, Dagnall, On the arrival of Mr. Bicknell and Mr. Busain at the He found all the inmates of the house had retired to "What is this?—here's a goose!" Dagnall drew prisoners for folony, and then there would be a further the attendance of Mr. Shillito, surgeon, of the High- last answered at the shop door by Mr. Brown, who same moment that Speed came towards us. the street, who is the divisional surgeon to the police. Mr. asked, "Who's there?" He replied "Good." Mr. coachman rushed out of the stable door, pulled it after dred yards from the station. The gentleman let go of and Mire Inn. Carlisle, recollected seeing the party at Mr. Rushton said to Mrs. Clayton that if she had Shillito being from home, Mr. A. Allen, his assistant, Brown was very angry with him for disturbing his rost him, and locked it on the outside. I said "now we their house on the 10th of March. Saw Mrs. Clayton any thing to add to her voluntary statement, that returned with Busain, and on examining the body, at that hour, and refused to open the door. He, however, went round and opened the private door, when prisoner for stealing the trousers. We all ran to Manchester and Liverpool railway, remembered the her one of her nightcaps, and Mrs. Clayton wished her John Orr M'Gill was then informed by Mr. Rushton third or tourth cervical vertebrae, apparently after death Good excused himself for being so late by saying that the door, and the lad Speed and myself took up a train on arriving on the morning of the 18th March, to go down to the other lady, Miss Crelin, and get her that if he had anything to say, that was the time; had been caused, and not in the commission of the foul | the family were again in town at a party, and he wisned hay fork, and commenced prizing the door. I left about five minutes to eleven. Saw Quick, Jones. Mrs to bed, for she was very tipsy. Medil replied he had nothing to say. Quick, act. The right arm had also been taken off above the to take a few more things away; Good then requested him doing so and went back to the stall to see what Cayton, and Miss Crellin wask down to the North shown Mrs. Clayton bumerus, or shoulder joint, and the left arm, near the Mr. Brown to give him a light, but the latter, who is that really was under the hay, and the two lads head of the humerus, under the shoulder joint, said to be a very quiet, steady, and ineffensive used, came also. Each of us passed some remarks as to nearly half an hour. Miss Crellin appeared to be rather to supper, she said she would not; she had had enough to be chest was an incision from rather above told him it was too bad to disturb him, and refused to what it was, and the lad Dagnall exclaimed, "Why in a drunken state. He was smeking his pipe, and of him, and she was going off at six in the morning, say, then was the time; the prisoner said he had the sternum, extending down nearly to the pubes, and do so. Good accordingly went to the Bedford Arms it's a human being." Speed said "Oh, nonsense," she asked him to give her a pipe. He said to her, He said it would be two guineas out of his pocket if nothing to say. The magistrate then said, that as unother incision, right and left, extending to the osil- public house, kept by Mrs. Kerridge, at the corner of and stooped down and turned it over, and then we "O yes, by all means" He gave her a pipe, and she she went at six o'clock. Mirs. Clayton said that would the charge against him was for conspiracy, he would lium. The legs had likewise been taken off just below North-street, about five doors distant from Mr. Brown's saw that it was the portion of a body or trunk of a smoked it for ten mirutes or a quarter of an hour, and be nothing in his way if he were a gentleman, as he take bail, himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 the head of the femur, or thigh bone. The whole of where he asked for a glass of ale, with which he was female. We returned to the door and succeeded in getting it open with the fork about a quarter of an the doctor walked out with her for a little pure air. sown, witness was told to go out of the room first. Mr. Grocott hoped the magistrate would allow bail to a very sharp instrument, the edges being remarkably so, that he was unable to drink it, and gave it to a man hour after the escape of the coachman. I told the clean, while the bones had, on the contrary, been having the appearance of a cab-driver, by whom he was lad Dagnall to run down the lane towards Wandsdivided by being hacked or chopped with some blunt accompanied, who drank it. It is certain that Good worth, and tell every policeman what had happened, The man they called doctor wished him to see if there M. Gill coming out of her room. Saw Miss Crellin go rest. They are all, with the exception of Cop-land, instrument, the edges being much jagged. The stomach, as well as the whole of the intestines, the liver, Mr. Brown's house until half-past five o'clock in the so at Wandsworth station-house, and he left for that uterus, &c., had all been removed, and were, like the morning, when he was seen to call a cab off the stand purpose, whilst I and the others remained where we her own night dresses and caps. M Gill shortly after Mr. Snowhall said it was possible Mr. Cope and head, arms and legs, nowhere to be found. In the opinion of Mr. Allen, which was confirmed by Mr. drawing up in South-street, he put a box and nutes, when constable 192 V came up, and I immediately the state of the stable opinion of Mr. Allen, which was confirmed by Mr. drawing in himself and nutes, when constable 192 V came up, and I immediately the state of the stable opinion of Mr. Allen, which was confirmed by Mr. drawing in himself and nutes, when constable 192 V came up, and I immediately the state of the stable opinion of Mr. Allen, which was confirmed by Mr. drawing in himself and nutes, when constable 192 V came up, and I immediately the stable opinion of Mr. Allen, which was confirmed by Mr. drawing in himself and nutes, when constable 192 V came up, and I immediately the stable opinion of Mr. Allen, which was confirmed by Mr. drawing in himself and nutes, when constable 192 V came up, and I immediately the stable opinion of Mr. Allen, which was confirmed by Mr. drawing in himself and nutes, when constable 192 V came up, and I immediately the stable opinion of Mr. Allen, which was confirmed by Mr. drawing up in himself and nutes, when constable 192 V came up, and I immediately the stable opinion of Mr. Allen, which was confirmed by Mr. drawing up in the stable opinion of Mr. Allen, which was confirmed by Mr. drawing up in the stable opinion of Mr. Allen, which was confirmed by Mr. drawing up in the stable opinion of Mr. Allen, which was confirmed by Mr. drawing up in the stable opinion of Mr. Allen, which was confirmed by Mr. drawing up in the stable opinion of Mr. Allen, which was confirmed by Mr. drawing up in the stable opinion of Mr. Allen, which was confirmed by Mr. drawing up in the stable opinion of Mr. Allen, which was confirmed by Mr. drawing up in the stable opinion of Mr. Allen, which was confirmed by Mr. drawing up in the stable opinion of Mr. Allen, which was confirmed by Mr. drawing up in Cross-examined by Mr. Grocett—An hour elapsed be- She told him to go in thinking Miss Crellin might be might deposit the £100 for himself, was driven distely dispatched him to Putney to give information. About half an hour after, Police Constable Tighe, superintendent, Mr. Inspector Busain, and a medical age, and, from the appearance of the body, it is considered the unfortunate woman had never been a mother, but whether or net she was enceinte at the time of her cound his beat. The policeman states Good had then the stable. We gave him information that some death could not be determined, the uterus, &c., being with him a deal box, a bundle, a bed tied up, and three thing strange had been found, and he appeared much or four lots of brushes fastened to it. On the policeman alarmed, and said he would not stay in the house. I do not think he knew the body was concealed there. He went to see it in the stall, and exclaimed. What a wretch he must be to do such a deed!" meaning the coachman. The trunk was lying on its The door was found to be locked, and upon its being two doors off, at the corner of Charles-street, where he from when the boy Speed turned it over. I then knew it to be a woman by its breasts. The arms were cut off close to the sockets. The legs were severed at the hips, the head at the lower part of the neck, and the entrails had been taken out, the stomach being cut open. I searched, but could not discover the other parts of the body, but I have since seen that which is described to have been a portion of the body.

By the Coroner-Mr. Oughton's son said it was dangerous to sleep in the house. He might be murdered. We believe that the conduct of the coachman in ranning away and locking us in in the manner he did, showed that he was the murderer. and had placed the body where it was found. After again searched the stable, but did not find the stolen trousers: bus in the third stall, which I had not previously searched, we found a mattress under some trusses of straw, with two blankets rolled up inside of it. There were some stains on the mattress, but I cannot say if it was blood. It looked more like urinal stains. The body, as it has been viewed this day by the jury, is in the position we found it, with the exception of being turned over with the head part towards the manger of the stall. There was straw under the body which was stained with blood, but not to any great extent.

By a Juror-I saw the coachman's clothes hanging up in the harness room, but I did not minutely Robert Speed examined- I am shopman to a

grocer in High-street, Wandsworth. About halfpast eight o'clock Mr. Columbine, the pawabroker, came and asked me to go with his boy in search of a man at the house of Mr. Shiell in Putney Park-lane, who had taken a pair of rowsers that did not belong go to find the coachman. We rang the bell, and a female came to the gate, accompanied by the coachman we were in search of .- The witness here deadjourned till Tuesday.

EXECUTION OF THE MURDERERS, NALL AND TAYLOR. AT YORK. On Saturday, the extreme sentence of the law was carried into effect on the bodies of Robert Nall and Jonathan Taylor, convicted at the last York Assizes, before Mr. Baron Rolfe, of the murder of their wives. Since their condemnation the demeanour of the malefactors has been calm and collected. About half-past five o'clock in the morning they were removed from the condemned cell to a room adjoining the Asize Court. Nall walked across the Castle yard with a firm elastic step, and meeting the schoolmaster of the gaol on his way, he slapped him on the shoulder and said. "In six hour how will it be with me?" It was also apparent that Taylor had not suffered much through mental anguish. Soon after ten o'clock the Reverend chaplain again visited the prisoners, and remained in prayer with them until half-past eleven. He then administered the sacrament to them, and shortly bolt, in fervent ejaculatory prayer. Taylor did not display the same degree of feeling, and with the exception of a slight motion of the lips when the Lord's prayer was repeated, he was perfectly passive. At the conclusion of the devotional service, the reverend chaplain shook hands with the convicts. They bade him farewell with much fervour, and appeared to be deeply sensible of the important benefits which he had rendered them. The fatal bolt was drawn, and the wretched men were launched into eternity. Neither of them appeared to suffer much, and Tay-

# Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- MONDAY, APRIL II. three Bills by which he proposed to transfer to the permanent the office of Chief Judge in the Court of pusillanimous view of the present difficulties. Chancery.

The motion was opposed by the Lord Chancellor. Bills were lost.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, APRIL 8. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE revived, in another form, the question of the preceeding afternoon, as to the admissibility of petitions against pending taxes; but as no notice had been given of his intention, it was agreed, after

some conversation, that this debate should be adjourned On the question that the report of the Committee of Ways and Means should be brought up,

Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose to move, by way of amendment, a resolution, the purport of which was, that the estimated deficiency of income to meet expenditure might be supplied by a judicious arrangement of the duties on corn, sugar, timber, and coffee, and a reduction of the various prohibitory and differential duties; and that, considering the taxes (nearly 24 mil-Hons) in amount, which, exclusively of the income-tax. and the year 1836, and the various other means of supplying deficiency, the House would deem it not necesmry, and therefore not advisable, to renew a tax, (viz. on income) inquisitorial, unequal, and hitherto consitry's financial difficulties; the difficulties which required

greatest ability, and the most warmly attached to agri- remorseless publicans. And where was the necessity for culture, had declared that even a fixed duty of 8s. the measure? The Queen's speech, the speeches of would not be permanently wanted for its protection: Ministers to their own constituents, bespoke safety and and yet persons, whose heads seemed to be made of the fair prospects; the country had had no disasters; but and yet persons, whose heads seemed to be made of the fair prospects; the country had had no disasters; but his opinion that they would deserve that sarcasm if Peel himself had held office in 1835 without any majority present evils in comparison with past. The Indian present evils in comparison with past. The Indian they former that they are also they did not show that they had the sense to support in that House. He contended that the necessity now down to the House with regression with past. The Indian Government in Lord Welleslay's time had been they did not show that they had the sense to support in that House. He contended that the necessity now of the farmers. Had he been the means of deceiving Ministers came down to the House with vague alarms the farmers? He had not given and broken pledges on and dark intimations of danger. the subject of their interest; and if they were angry, let | Sir R. Peel rese, and Mr. Brotherton moved an adjournthem turn their anger, not on him, but on their deceivers. Now, he saked, was an income tax of £4,000,000 was entitled, in speaking on the motion of adjournment, was that a partial and unequal tax, to be imposed, not to enter upon the main subject. The Speaker having objectionable. It present the trading and manufac nuthor of its policy, whereas it was the policy of his was commonly be twelves time, the Government decided that he was at liberty to do so, Sir R PEEL turing interests with disproportionate severity. The predecessors, and he was but taking advantage of the country between the respective to their was tring of the respective to their was tring of the respective to their was printing out on adjustment, without restant to their was printing out on adjustment, without restant to their was printing out on adjustment, without restant to their was printing out on adjustment, without restant to their was printing out on adjustment, without restant to their was printing out on adjustment, without restant to their was printing out on adjustment, without restant to the first taking and manufaction, was printing out on adjustment, without restant to the first taking and manufaction, was printing out of the was printing out of the several taking and manufaction. The predecessors, and he was but taking advantage of the several taking advantage of the sever purpose of supporting an Administration? If so, he proceeded. After expressing his anxiety to vindicate tariff was an improvement on the old system; but it thought the nation would ere long regret that they had himself from the charge of exaggerating difficulties, he was imperfect in many particulars. elected a House of Commons which had so betrayed the reviewed the financial state of the last few years, and

bound to regard the state of affairs in the East, and the but still more the existence of a great deficiency; and

charged on land. It seemed also to be thought, on the without any security against the evils of slave cultiva- a property tax and an income tax. Against the other hand, that all personal property paid probate and tion. It was said that we were admitting coffee and latter Mr. Wasen protested. It was property alone legacy duty upon succession; but the fact was, that cetton, but these had been always admitted; and the which he would subject to taxation. For that purpose adjourned. that wherever personal property was in settlement, as cultivation of them was not attended with the same no inquisitorial machinery was wanted. He intended, the large properties in land most usually were, it paid severity to the labourer as the cultivation of sugar. He if Lord John Russell's amendment should be rejected, no cuty whatever. There were indeed some landed was, indeed, proposing a new tax? but he was remit to move another, for the exemption of income "derived properties unsettied, but they were chiefly the smaller ting others to a great extent. He was reducing duties on from industrial sources." He should willingly take off ones; and it was not upon the holders of a little that articles of subsistence; and he entreated his agriculthose other taxes also which bear upon the poor, and he he thought it desirable to impose fresh duties. By tural friends to suspend their judgments upon this part would make up the deficiency by a further tax upon the best approximation he had been able to make, it of the subject, persuided that he should be able, at the property. appeared that of a total of about £8,000,000 produced proper time, to show the expediency of that reduction in six years by the legacy duty, upwards of £3 000,000 for ad interests, including agriculture itself. He would after years of temporizing, the day was now come the income tax. had been yielded by the legacies charged on land; and 889, fairly, before they voted on this question, that when an exertion must be made to put public credit he quoted a speech of Mr. Baring, the late Chancellor he could not consent to increase his low upon some substantial ground. He gave a history of Noble Lord had also recommended an increase of the however, that the public mind was agitated when reasons for imposing them. He observed that the inassessed taxes; but such taxes did not fail, as he seemed such efforts had been made to disturb it. Papers had comes of most of the great landed proprietors were only to think, on the rich alone. The window tax, indeed, even been circulated proposing to supply fresh meat by incomes for life; and said it was of no consequence exempt; and it could not be desirable to bring back subject. He admitted that an income tax must be beyond the necessity.

finance. He had himself given notice of two proposals, ment must depend; nor yet his friends, who, approv-Noble Lord. First, he would propose on all inheri- consented to yield their own opinions upon particular tances or devises of land a duty qual to the probate points. Some men might prefer one form of governand legacy duty on personalty; and secondly, a gradment and some another; but he agreed with Lord dusted per centage on salaries and other incomes pay- Melbourne that of all governments that was the worst £5 000,000, which would be sufficient to meet the opponents.

Sir R INGLIS suggested that, as incomes of £150 were to be wholly exempt, the possessors of large ticular class of members. incomes should have so far a proportionate benefit as to be taxable only on the surplus beyond the £159. Thus a man with £250 would pay only on £100, the man with £300 would pay only on £150, and so on He would, however, have preferred even a higher per centage on property, with a total exemption of mere

Mr. P. STEWART said, that the suggestion of making £150 the unit in the scale, and taxing only were not wholly opposed to the taxes in any shape. war. The Government were unnecessarily alarmed at the reduction of the duty on coffee, but not on timber.

would have a fixed duty on corn; which duty would the sense of the Heuse upon it. not only produce present revenue, but serve as a stepping stone to a wholly free trade. Sugar would be another resource. The West Indians would object Lord CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the in vain to a re-adjustment of the sugar duties, for they were at all events doomed to destruction from Cuba House of Lords the power at present possessed by the and Brazil, and might as well make up their minds to Privy Council, of hearing appeals, to reform the appel- their fate at once. He made some criticisms on certain late jurisdiction of the House of Lords, and to render points of the tariff, and concluded by deprecating a

Mr. PALMER (Essex) vindicated his own consistency on the subject of the Corn Laws. It was impossible. Lord Brougham, and the Duke of Wellington; and in the case of any very large measure, that every one the amendment being carried without a division, the of its points should be approved by every one of its supporters. The credit of the country must be obtained, and though seme objections might be made to to the people's petitions. an income tax, there was no alternative but to accept it with a good will. Having expatiated upon the Chinese question, he referred to the tariff, which he condemned on the broad ground that it was a measure of free trade, though it gave a very large protection to the cotton manufacturers. He did not grudge them a protection, but he wished to see all interests protected equally.

Mr. W. SOMERVILLE thanked Sir R. Peel for having exempted Ireland, and for having taxed the absentees, but could not support this impost without a

Captain Hamilton supported the tax; for while he felt the hardship of the impost upon the widow and the professional man, he considered also the great relief which the tariff would give to them, and to all other classes of consumers. He regarded this arrangehad been taken off between the termination of the war | ment in the same light as the organization of a military force in time of peace for security against the breaking

out of war. Mr. SHIEL was persuaded of the people's generous willingness to come forward for the public safety; but be effectually obstructed, and the Crown left without a in that quarter. "A disaster, certainly," said Mr. it was a feeling of which the Minister should be slow remedy. dered as a war reserve. He was of opinion that the it was a feeling of which the Minister should be slow remedy. Government had taken too gloomy a view of the count to avail himself. The Minister had said, that unless the chief consideration were the commercial ones; and his virtue was not likely to be put to the test. His tion was cited to sanction. accordingly the new burdens were proposed rather for first difficulty would be his success—would be the commercial than for financial purposes. It was under people's feeling of his income tax, with its pressure, is pressure of war, and under great and increasing defici- inquisitions, its conjectural surcharges, its whole train imposed: at the return of peace it had always been he had not availed himself of power to abuse it? Surely removed; and there had been an understanding that it it was rash to increase a deficiency for the purpose of deficiency was to the extent only of about 1-20th of the of the Exchequer, had he done so, would have been and above all that resolutions should not be left general probability of great expenditure; and, sur days' experience on a Committee, whose chairman, a yearly revenue; public credit continued high; and called an emplric. The tariff should at least have been on the books and daily violated. If the practice veying the whole state of the country, they had Conservative, he acquitted of partiality, felt, however, money could be borrowed at an easy rate. The great perfect to warrant such an impost for its sake. He ought to be changed, it should be done by a motion come unanimously to the conclusion that direct taxa. a conviction that the tribunal was not calculated to do objections to an income tax were these:-First, it taxed then criticised the reduction of duty on timber, and the funds, which led to the danger that some other the non-reduction of duty on sugar. Ministers talked metropolis of Europe would become the great money of the foreign slave trade, and yet lowered the duties market of the world. Another objection was the ine- upon the coffee of the foreign slave colonies. The pre- ever it might be an ancient, one. No antiquity could Parliaments. But the cern, which had been one of its John Russell's. falling by the operation of the paper currency; but no very income tax, which they had taken off in 1818. such operation was in progress new, and the commerce and which was now the first to be reimposed by the of the country was at present in a state of great de- Tories of 1842. The income Tax Act, passed by the pression. He admitted the necessity of providing for Whigs of 1806, was framed to continue till the April the deficiency, and proceeded to specify several articles following the treaty of peace, and no longer. He of consumption from which he thought a sufficient feared this blister; the more it should draw the more revenue might be obtained for that purpose. These it would adhere. It had been condemned by all the were sugar, timber, and wheat; on the first £587,000, greatest interests and authorities, among whom was the on the second £600,000, and on the third £530,000, late Sir Robert Peel. It had been supported by Lord might have been obtained without pressure on the Castlereagh; but he had a much stronger case than the people. On coffee, as on timber, a needless sacrifice present Government, yet he did not succeed; was sucof revenue had been made. There were various other cass, then, to attend the Minister in a reformed Parsuggestions from various quarters, most of which he liament? Could be reconcile his measure with his propresent Ministry to terminate the hostilities in India. thought preferable to the Government plan; for instance, fession of care for the poor? How unjust was it to a duty on the succession to landed property, and an tax the intellect of one man equally with the acres of some regard to its sources, he would have supported increase of the assessed taxes on four-wheeled carriages, another! Ought the landed gentleman, "who lives at their measure; for he was persuaded that the printing servants, and other items in the expenditure of home at ease," to pay no more than the officer of the tiple of direct taxation was the true one; but he could the rich. He should not despair of succeeding in ob- army or navy, or the widow struggling to maintain not accede to the levy of an equal per centage from jects so reasonable, were it not that he found the quest four or five daughters on a slender jointure? Nor was permanent and from transitory income. He expatiated tion now was, not what would be most useful, but it fitting that a Government should create inducements on the general benefits of direct taxation. The House had been strongly exhorted He and his friends were maligned as the bitter enemies to shut out perjury in the Irish registrations; would of the late Ministry, bequeathigg to John Bull a deficit House was a bold and honourable one. of the farmer. He denied the charge; he believed they not be equally watchful against perjury in the color from the farmer. He denied the charge; he believed they not be equally watchful against perjury in the color from the farmer. He denied the charge; he believed they not be equally watchful against perjury in the color from the farmer. He denied the charge; he believed they not be equally watchful against perjury in the color. Mr. LABOUCHERE, after defending Mr. Macaulay against that of the fixed duty. the principle of the fixed duty to be a beneficial one for lection of English Taxes? If they were not hypocritical India, item, an unsettled boundary in America. He agriculture as well as for other interests. Men of the Pharisees, he hoped they would not show themselves reprobated their reduction of taxes for the sake of po-

and dark intimations of danger.

Mr. Elphinstone would have preferred a revenue that the income tax was a price which the country was then upwards of £31,000,000, being more than called on by Ministers to pay, for the continuance of ment. Some question was made whether Sir R. Peel Russell's resolution. A tax levied upon all incomes, the present system of duties on sugar and timber. Sir would enable them to do justice to the country in here was a deficit of five. The last speaker had said, future years. Mr. Pitt's ground for originating the there had been no disasters. When had England ever Income Tax was not merely the existence of a war, surtained such a disaster as that which had just annihilsted, with the exception of a single individual, payment of the loans contracted during war. Lord then, did he propose? A tax usually, indeed, reserved on a motion for exempting Scotland. Althorp, in later times, had declared the necessity of for war, but equally applicable to any other great emermeeting a deficiency of £2.500,000, should it occur, gency. Lord John Russell himself had supported a which the Whige had redeemed their pledges of reform, even in profound peace, by the imposition of an Income resolution involving that admission, and proposed in retrenchment, and peace. Reform they had carried; Tax. In truth the maintenance of public credit was 1833 by Lord Althorp, for the purpose of dissuading but what had been their retrenchment? They had ment; and specifically, because that Government posjust as important in peace as in war, and a system of the House from the removal of the window tax. The retrenched income, and increased expenditure. And sessed in its councils that great man whose sword had loans in peace was to be carefully guarded against Noble Lord now recommended a duty upon landed suc- as to the peace they had procured for their country, he achieved such successes in India as well as in Europe, that system which had been so long the resource of the cessions. His own Chancellor of the Exchequer, only had only to refer to that expedition into Affghanistan and whose spirit, in his advancing age, still burnt with late Government. The Noble Lord had talked of the two years ago, had recorded his opposition to the prin- against which the Duke of Wellington had so wisely the brightness and clearness of his youth. evil influences of a tax on funded property; yet the ciple of such a tax. Sir Robert Peel then reprobated and so early warned us. With respect to the measure funds, which were but lately at 88 and a fraction, had Lord John's contumelious attack upon the intellects of now proposed for the repair of those evils, he gave it now, even since the announcement and discussion of the agriculturists. They, however, needed no vindica- his cordial approbation. The proposal in the tariff for this very tax, risen to above 90. No doubt an Income tion of their consistency, for the very objection of the import duty upon live cattle had material to displace the late Government than to dis-Tax was unequal; but so was every tax; and at least Opposition themselves to his Corn Bill was that it indeed given rise to much uncasiness among the cuss the important duties. As for the expedition to just as severely to church-rate and to county-rate. the inequality would here operate favourably for the removed no substantial protection from the land. Now, graziers, but it was an uncasiness without foundation. able to remove, by various regulations, the most resource was now disposed of by the passing of the reduction. Indeed, the countries of Northern Europe, grounded on them by the opposite party. He was considerable of the practical objections on this Corn Bill. Assessed taxes? How would they relieve from which so overwhelming a supply had been approhead. He then adverted to the budget of the late professional men, and tradesmen, and widows? The hended, were all, except Holstein, importing countries Ministry, particularly to the proposal for the admission rich-might escape them by going abroad, but the less themselves. He thought it but right that these things of foreign sugar. To that course the present Ministe s affluent classes, who could not travel, must stay and should be stated, in order to disabuse the agriculturists; had objected, not on financial grounds, but by reason bear them. It was said, retain the timber duty. In and, connected as he was with agriculture in all his of the encouragement which it would have given to answer to that suggestion he explained the various ways feelings and fortunes, his statements came at least from the case of the late Government.

the Noble Lord. It seemed to be thought that legacies slave trade, and in the present state of our negotiations the imposition of a duty on coal. paid exactly the same leasey duty as if they were let in foreign sugar for mere pecuniary considerations, (March, 1830), as marking the distinction between the House.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL desired to explain that his allusion to heads of clay had no reference to any par-Mr. BROTHERTON again mooted the question,

whether Sir R. Peel had been entitled to speak on the main subject? The SPEAKER again decided in the affirmative. The debate was then adjourned.

# Monday, April 11.

the excess, was one which he should approve if he the petit on from Finsbury, which Mr. Duncombe had able to maintain a great war, than at any former period Parliaments. presented on Friday, against the income tax. Sir R. of her history; and yet, from the late course of the Lord MAHON moved, that this debate should be ad-He thought it premature to include in the present Peel opposed the reception of this petition, on the Minister, the people of the continent might be led to journed to the day succeeding that on which Lord F. arrangement a provision for the deficiencies of Indian ground of the ancient usage excluding petitions against suppose that England was in a state of the greatest Egerton should make his motion. revenue, and for the probable expences of the Chinese | pending taxes | If that usage should be rescinded, great difficulty and danger. The right hon. Baronet had in- | Lord F. EGERTON read the notice of motion which he obstruction to public business might be the consequence. troduced also the topic of Indian finance—an important proposed to put in. the present circumstances of the nation. He approved It was true that a resolution now existed against the topic, but not yet so far explained as to form a just Lord PALMERSTON would recommend it to Mr. Cowdebating of petitions, but that resolution had raised a ground for an income tax. Mr. Macaulay then touched per to postpone his motion, if Sir R. PEEL would engage its favour. In the room of this edious tax he would suggest some usage of only five years, whereas the other was of 150. upon the other resources which he considered as avail- to support that of Lord F. Egeston. ther subjects of assessment. He would tax landed He was aware that much difference of opinion existed able for the present occasion. Sir R. Peel had objected Sir R. Peel h

Lord Howick thought the old objection to these

change. Mr. MILNES supported the old practice, because he thought that if the House, by a large majority, should sanction a tax, while the country in general was petitioning against it, an opinion might grow up that the House

did not duly represent the people. Mr. F. BERKELEY shortly supported Mr. Dun-

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, though reluctant to contravene a practice which had prevailed for 150 years, felt himself obliged, since the departure from the old usage of toms of antiquity only on the sile of restriction. Even even among the opposition themselves. Some said, if you should now shut out these petitions against the . The property, but not income;" while others, and ensetment of the pending tax, you could not shut out Lord John himself said "if you tax property, petitions next year for its repeal. The rational course you must needs tax income too." Lord John and Mr. would be to allow the presentation of these like other Macaulay objected to the course taken upon the sugar petitions; but, as in the case of other petitions, to ex- and timber duties. Mr. Williams, of Coventry, took a

lude discussion. Mr. J. S. WORTLEY was disposed to support the a subject should not be construed with the strictness of a twenty years of peace, had placed our finances under registered voter should retain his vote for the year, penal statute.

Sir James Graham observed, that this usage had recent exclusion of discussion might perhaps be re- India. The Duke of Wellington had prophetically told scinded; and if that should happen, the supply might them what would be the consequences even of success

he carried his tax and his tariff, he would retire; but vote against a practice which the period of the Revolu- men in pounds, shillings, and pence, who could calcu- distinguished lawyer of the House. Captain Hamilton opposed the reception of the

petition. Lord Sandon desired to uphold the existing practice encies, that an income tax had on former occasions been of vexation and injustice. They would then ask whether until there should be a standing order against the discussion of petitions. Mr. GOULBURN deemed it highly important that the was to be reserved for seasons of war. The present supplying it with an income tax. The late Chancellor practice of the House should not be rendered uncertain,

to reseind the ancient resolution establishing it.

object now was to gag them. The House divided, and the numbers were-For the exclusion of the petition... 222 For its reception...... 221

Majority for the exclusion ..... 1 The adjourned debate on the report of the committee of ways and meens was begun by Dr. BOWRING. He rejoiced that he had not been a party to the policy which had produced the defluit now to be supplied. He had seen no occasion for the Syrian nor the Indian war; but neither did he perceive any intention in the Still, if they had been content to amess income with

Mr. GALLY KNIGHT sketched a draught of the will by their opponents—that the measure now before the their friends against their enemies.

without reference to their duration, was peculiarly

Sir WALTER JAMES protested against the protracshowed that the late Ministers, who had come into tion of these debates, which were suspending the whole tariff in general he approved, and would take his share stood. And yet we were told that this state of things Mr. Goulburn disclaimed any gloomy view of the office with a surplus of three millions, had quitted it commerce and manufactures of the country, embarrass of the country embarrass of the country's condition energies, or capabilities. He hailed with a deficit of five, making a difference of eight ing the capitalist, and starving the operative. In such the admission that the deficiency must be provided millions against the country. If those facts were sub- a state of things it was the duty of the House rather to for; and contended that it was not enough for the stantisted, was there any exaggeration on his part? He act than to talk. Gentlemen opposite had not been House to meet the more present necessity; they were quoted a speech in which Lord John Russell, having able to deny that the plan of Ministers was bold, comthen a surplus, had said that no Minister would so far prehensive, and calculated to raise the revenue sought probable expences which the contests there would in- embarrass and degrade his country, as to commence the from it. He defended its general principle, but thought Volve, and to place their finances upon a basis which financial year with a deficit even of one million; yet that no man ought to be taxed for that portion of any life income which he laid out in the insurance of the The Opposition had spent their time during the holy-

R. Peel, disapproving the exemption of Ireland from so far from proposing to confine that tax to the season the whole of the British force in one quarter of India? any income-tax that might be necessary for Great So far from thinking that the course of Ministers had of war, Mr. Pitt proposed to pledge the proceeds to be Was not some decisive exertion necessary for enabling Britain. If Ireland was to be exempt, so ought Scotraised from that tax after the return of peace for the the Government to repair so great a calamity? What, land to be; and he would take the sense of the House

Mr. LIDDELL commented upon the manner in foreign slavery and the foreign slave trade. And at in which this remission would benefit the country at an unsuspected source. He defended also the reduclast the Noble Lord's budget would have left the large, and especially the maritime interests. Sugar was tion of the duty on timber. But while he approved ability of the signatures attached to the petition which

the poorer tenants into such an assessment. He quoted inquisitorial; but it was necessary that honest men Mr. Macaulay began by stating the substance of a the speech of a personage whom the Noble Lord, as should be protected against the evasions of their neigh- petition from Edinburgh, which the practice of the question. member for the City, was bound to acknowledge as bours. The last speaker had pleaded eloquently against House had precluded him from laying on the table. "the income tax in its worst shape, unjust, oppressive, sick family compelled by a new window-tax to shut income tax; but the inequality and injustice of an and inquisitorial." Pull time had now elapsed for the sut the light and the access of air from his anguishing income tax were such, that its imposition could be wanted nothing to break his descent. He had opposed agitation of the Lincolnshire members against any and for other urgent business, respecting the forth people to form their opinions of the proposed measure, children? To be sure you might now get a loan easily. Warranted only by extreme necessity. Mr. Gally Knight had coming great demonstration. In the evening, a faneral and he trusted that the House would enable the G> for the funds were high. But what had raised them? had intimated that no man should object to discose his having sanctioned his course by a majority of 31, he last night repeated to the House what he called the oration was delivered by Mr. E. P. Mead, for Mr. Vernment to maintan by it the credit of the country.

Mr. WILLIAMS Coventry dishked the income tax.

Parliament would maintain public credit. He was not might afford to indulge such a feeling; but that was petition. The majority, however, having them shrunk Government had been religious liberty to Catholics and EURY—Mr. Rankin of Manchester. lectured he but thought Lord John Russell had made out no very fairly liable himself to be taunted for having said that not the negroes, municipal good case in his other objections to the Ministeria. on the success of these measures the fate of the Govern- House was legislating, and with whom the half of maintain the practice. But it was surely desirable, if a franchise to the towns, and freedem of commerce to life was a constant struggle against the appearance of change was to be made, that it should be made without the whole people; but the executors of that will were both of which he thought better than those who had been their constant opponents, and for a short in those who had been their constant opponents, and for Noble I was a tax to be adopted only in the last irregularity; and he did therefore wish for a short in those who had been their constant opponents, and for Noble I was a tax to be adopted only in the last irregularity; and he did therefore wish for a short in those who had been their constant opponents, and for a short in those who had been their constant opponents, and for a short in those who had been their constant opponents, and for a short in those who had been their constant opponents, and for a short in those who had been their constant opponents, and for a short in those who had been their constant opponents, and for a short in those who had been their constant opponents, and for a short in those who had been their constant opponents, and for a short in those who had been their constant opponents. extremity, and such was not our present situation. disaster as the recent destruction of our Indian army? should have been done, he trusted the meetings to be tude of the late calamity in India. A parallel had Chartist meeting room, New Mills, on Monday even-In one sense, certainly, that catastrophe was deeply able out of the public revenue. He calculated that which, lacking power to carry its measures, was content disastrous—deeply so, with reference to British honour these two measures would produce from £4,000,000 to to linger out its existence upon the forbearance of its and to domestic feeling; but in a financial view, the only view material to the present question, the disaster was not of the same importance. The fact was not even bring forward the regulation necessary to settle the unpledged, and would give his best consideration to Chartist room, Honley, when councillors from the following when the Right Hon. Baronet brought forward question. the present measure of taxation; and it certainly was not likely to require any greatly expensive armament. Ten or twelve thousand troops would be an ample force; of which the whole charge would probably fall short of £400,000 a-year. This was not an exigency like that in which you imposed an income tax to protect you against the nations of the continent leagued sell, explained that a resolution of the House, while move an adjournment; upon which, at a little after was unanimously called to the chair. The reports with France, when your navy estimates alone exceeded it remained unrescinded, was binding only on the midnight, the galleries were cleared for a division handed in by the various Councillors from each locality the aggregate charge of all your present establishments. Parliament which passed it; but that a standing The House, however, did not divide, but permitted were gratifying as far as regards the spreading of the Sir R. PERL began the adjourned debate respecting He believed that, at this moment, England was better order, while unrescinded, was binding on succeeding the Hon. Member to resume his speech. He attri- principles of democracy, the number of members, and

thought it a strong effort of charity to believe the right motion. petitions was removed by the modern prohibition of had pitched over £600,000 at once, a greater blow to the admission of petitions, if coupled with a condition discussion upon them. Sir R. Peel seemed to have no our finances than the disaster in India. Instead of excluding debate upon them. reason to urge against the change, except that twus a founding an income tax to meet a deficit, the Minister | Sir G. GREY explained to Mr. Wakley that there had made a deficit to found an income tax.

conclusions, there was no disagreement in their premises; the greatness of the deficit was no matter of doubt; and the Opposition, now that they were no longer under the responsibility of having taxes to find, let Mr. Duncombe, to whom this success was owing, admitted likewise that the time for make-shifts was have the honour of making the motion which was to Lord F. EGERTON also expressed his feelings that the over, that the finance of the country must be repaired, ratify it. deors of the House should be opened as wide as possible that the burden could not be thrown upon the commercial and manufacturing interests, and that the budget of last year would not yield a revenue adequate to the ocsasion. On his own side it was equally admitted that a great emergency alone could justify such a tax. debating upon petitions, to support the motion of Mr. These were the points of general agreement. On the Duncombe. He could not consent to maintain the custother hand, there were disagreements to be noticed wholly opposite view to both of them. Lord John had said, an income tax has hitherto been a war reserve—no motion. He thought the practice of the House on such great compliment to his own Government, which, after said, would be prevented by an enactment that every difficulties equal to those of war. When had it been necessary before to hold 20,000 bayonets originated soon after the Revolution, at a period highly in Canada? Who could tell what cost would be en the registering barristers; and should be composed of favourable to the rights of the people, and had con- tailed on England by the war which the late Ministry lawyers belonging to the class from which the judges of tiaued uninterrupted for a century and a half. The had stirred up in China? Talk of peace! Look at the superior courts are selected. Lord John Manners, as an anti-revolutionist, would When he had thus estimated the lives of those brave would be to place in the chair of each committee, some late the further cost in which we might be involved by the spread of that insurgency against the prestige of lawyers of experience in the House were too few for England, which was but too likely to follow such an this duty. overthrow? True, the Government knew nothing of Mr. WASON, after repeating an observation made that calamity when they brought forward this measure: by several of the preceeding speakers, that the whole ill as they thought of the expedition, they had not an question on an election committee was, what were the ticipated anything quite so fatal. But they had politics of the Chairman, withdrew his metion. looked a little before them; they had foreseen the tion was the only available resource. The Neble justice. Mr. DUNCOMBE said, his object was to break down a Lord now wanted to drive us back upon that Sir R. PEEL said, that the arrangement about the practice which he regarded, as an unconstitutional, how- budget which had been already rejected by two chairman, was a suggestion, not of his, but of Lord

quality of the tax, for it assessed precarious incomes sent deficiency had been charged upon the Whigs; but sanction should be main items, was now dealt with in another way; and Mr. EWART wished for a regular legal tribunal; as heavily as the incomes of permanent property. it was not by the Whigs that the debt had been raised rejected, another would be presented next day; so the Noble Lord admitted, that his budget, even if the and here this discussion ended. Again, it was a tax of which an inquisitorial examina- to hundreds of millions. By them, on the centrary, that Ministers would not be much advanced by their corn were still available to it, would not yield enough sion must be part and parcel. There was a peculiar taxes to the amount of £6,000,000 had been re- resistance. If they wished to exclude petitions, the to make up the present deficiency. The Noble Lord Government was resumed by unfitness, too, in the time of proposing it. When it mitted. (Hear, hear.) The Tories, too, had remitted manly way would be to move a standing order to that talked of charging land with a probate and legacy duty. was first brought forward, the value of money was many taxes; the first they had remitted was this effect. The people disliked the pending tax, and the His own Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Baring, had there was no very strong feeling against the income tax. condemned that very scheme, and had shown long since, Porhaps, because a new generation had arisen which as Mr. Goulburn had done in the present debate, that remembered not the pressure of a like tax in former land already bore an equivalent stamp duty, though in days—perhaps because they did not understand the disanother form. He acknowledged the inquisitorial nature | tinction between a tax on income and a tax on property of a tax upon income; but the bill imposing it would | perhaps because, as one of his friends had lately told contain alleviations of this objection. And what would him, the manufacturers, having got no profit last year, the Noble Lord, who proposed an increase of the thought it no great hardship to compound at the same assessed taxes, say to the inquisitorial nature of those rate for the three years next to come. He thought the assessments? The present call was made upon the tax unnecessary. He wished for no wars : he thought man poss saed property, he certainly could not poscountry, not to pay off past debt, but to meet present the trophies of peace more glorious. At all events he annual expenditure; and so far from an unjust tax, he would not tax income equally with property. He believed it to be both an equitable and a wise one. In would assess the funds, and all landed property, as it gyric as applicable to Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stanley the landlord instead of the occupier.

> - " when, without noise, The rising sun night's vulgar lights destroys." He was glad to claim the praise awarded to ministers

of the passage-

pularity, and their resort to the expedient of loans. to the disaster in India, referred to Sir R. Peel's ground for an income tax. It was a lighter disaster Referring to Lord John Russell's description of the charges against the late Government of living on the landed gentleman as having heads of clay, he avowed forbearance of its enemies, and retorted, that Sir R. be a tendency in our nature ever to magnify R. Peel was bringing out his tariff, as if he were the yearly revenue had increased by £5,000,000: and tide as it turned. He defended and applicated that feeling of liberty and pride which induces Englishmen so much lower than that of private discounts, as to

> Lord F. EGERTON condemned, as being no longer a mere excusable party manduvre, but a positive crime, the delays by which Members of Opposition were passages of a petition from Lancashire, very numerously signed, and praying for the despatch of this measure. standard bearers that paraded the vicinity of the House. lowered on the continent the estimate of England's resources and spirit, he inferred from the foreign journals that the tone and measures of Sir R. Peel had impressed our neighbours with the highest respect for measure on general grounds of confidence in the Go-

Mr. BROTHERTON moved an adjournment. Lord JOHN RUSSELL imputed the delays complained of to the parties opposite, who had thought it more Affghanistan, he did not shrink from his share of

master. Sir John Hobhouse expressed himself to the same effect. When the estimates for the supplemental force should be moved, he would take an opportunity to state Mr. MARK PHILIPS bere testimony to the respect-

a conr of millions. Now as to the new suggestion of sacrifices made by this country for the extinction of the contrary character which he could not approve—namely, not conscientiously support an income tax, nuless upon on land paid no legacy duty; but the fact was that they on that question, he had not deemed it justifiable to Mr. Wason quoted a speech of Mr. Huskisson more extensive arrangement, than was now stated to Some desultory conversation took place, which occupied ten minutes more, and the debate was then

Tuesday, April 12.

Sir R. PEEL was in no fear of a fall, and therefore quantity of corn grown at Tamboff, and the popular solutions, and appoint movers and seconder

object in a safe and decorous manner. When that

Sir R. PEEL answered that without actually originawith Lord F. Ezerton in framing it.

Mr. CUMMING BRUCE was understood to recommend tience of the House, however, rose to such a son; Yew Green, David Gledhill; Lepton, Richard a Committee.

Accessions, and that suggestion had this recommend on this subject; but he thought himself bound not to to a sugar duty on the score of slavery; but, considering Egerton in his general object, but could not undertake, night

hon. Baronet sincers. Then as to timber. Sir R. Peel Mr. WAKLEY would not consent to any motion for further insisted on by Sir W. James. was no new compremise. The proposed motion would Lord STANLEY said, that whatever might be the merely annex to the provision for letting in petitions a know the intentions of Government difference between the two sides of the House in their repetition of the already established resolution against

debating them. Mr. WALLACE was for debating all petitions. Mr. CURTEIS thought Lord P. Byerton ought to each evening.

Mr. O'CONNELL explained that there was nothing of compromise in what had been proposed. Mr. COWPER then consented that the debate should

be adjourned to Friday. Mr. WASON made a motion for restricting election council to one committee at a time. Sir. J. GRAHAM and Mr. WYNN showed the im-

practicability of any such regulation. Mr. WALLACE supported Mr. Wason, and lamented the present expence of election petitions. Mr. WORTLEY said, that such expense could be prevented only by the appointment of a proper judicial tribunal for the trial of those matters.

Mr. O'CONNELL concurred in deeming the present tribunal unfit for its purposes. Many petitions, he notwithstanding a change of residence. The tribunal for ultimate trial might be also a court of appeal from

Mr. AGLIONBY exposed the impracticability of Mr. Wason's suggestion, and advised that a committee should be appointed for considering the whole subject. Mr. H. FITZROY believed that the only remedy

Lord GRANVILLE SOMERSET observed, that the

Mr. CHILDERS, having just had twenty-one

The adjourned debate on the financial measure of the Mr. BROTHERTON. He admitted that at Manchester

regretted that Mr. Sheil had not added the remainder | Colonel WOOD (Brecon) calculated that, out of the whole population of this island, being about 18,600,000 contribute to this tax. How very much smaller a nnmfended the conduct of himself and other county members in supporting the principle of the New Corn Law

alleged by Ministers was of their own creating, and pressed with great pecuniary difficulties; its debt to resist any measure of an inquisitorial nature. Of the prove the high credit in which the Government now He adverted to the heavy losses sustained by our Indian army during the Burmese war; losses occasioned, indeed, by sickness rather than the sword, but equally your money. He repeatedly cautioned them against important in a financial view though not so painful in sending a Whig, and after three quarters of an important in a financial view, though not so painful in paralyzing the trade of the country; and he read some point of feeling. He believed that India, if well governed, would maintain herself. He did not participate in the apprehensions entertained for the ife income which he laid out in the insurance of the ife.

Mr. Wallace quoted a speech made in 1833 by Sir R. Peel, disapproving the exemption of Ireland from signed, and praying for the despatch of this measure. The Hinde part of the days in getting up petitions; and they had spent their people would always side with us against the Mahometer money, too, if he might judge from the placards and standard bearers that paraded the vicinity of the House. that the English dynasty is a truthful and upright one. Mr. GRANVILLE VERNON was not satisfied with the argument that the Indian fluance was not very materithe country so governed. He would support this question was, hew far the deficiency had been aggravated since? He deplored the policy which had prompted the expedition to Affghanistan. A large force was now required, not only for India but for Canada; and even in Europe the tone of some foreign sive preparations. These were our necessities; and he did not think them adequately met by the sugges-

Governments was such as to forbid the neglect of defentions of gentlemen opposite. He felt the inequality hardship was not peculiar to this tax; it attached Mr. C. BULLER thought it not a little ominous that small incomes. He admitted, too, the inquisitorial what were the substitutes proposed this evening by The markets of this country were more than equal to responsibility; but the papers relating to it had been the tax; but he hoped he should be Lord John for the income tax. Not an 8s. duty: that absorb any import likely to be let in through this laid on the table last year, and no motion had been spoken of by Sir R. Peel as very likely to last for five, and on the table last year, and no motion had been spoken of by Sir R. Peel as very likely to last for five, and on the table last year, and no motion had been spoken of by Sir R. Peel as very likely to last for five, and on the table last year, and no motion had been spoken of by Sir R. Peel as very likely to last for five, and of the table last year, and no motion had been spoken of by Sir R. Peel as very likely to last for five, and the table last year, and no motion had been spoken of by Sir R. Peel as very likely to last for five, and the table last year, and no motion had been spoken of by Sir R. Peel as very likely to last for five, and the table last year, and no motion had been spoken of by Sir R. Peel as very likely to last for five, and the table last year, and no motion had been spoken of by Sir R. Peel as very likely to last for five, and the table last year, and no motion had been spoken of by Sir R. Peel as very likely to last for five, and the table last year, and no motion had been spoken of by Sir R. Peel as very likely to last for five, and the table last year, and no motion had been spoken of by Sir R. Peel as very likely to last for five, and the table last year, and no motion had been spoken of by Sir R. Peel as very likely to last for five, and the table last year, and no motion had been spoken of by Sir R. Peel as very likely to last for five, and the table last year, and no motion had been spoken of by Sir R. Peel as very likely to last for five, and the table last year, and no motion had been spoken of by Sir R. Peel as very likely to la

and by no means sure to be removed even at the end of ready to identify himself with Lord Auckland in this the latter period. Whatever objection was made to the tax, the answer of the Ministerialists was always that the Whigs had committed this or that mistake. Such recriminations, even had they been fair, would not be logical; but they were not fair, for the present Ministers were the parties properly responsible for many of the very evils now charged on their predecessors. For instance, the Canadian expences, and the uncountry with a revenue deficient to the extent of about another of the subjects pointed out; but, after the these reductions on the tariff, there was one item of a had been mentioned by Lord F. Egerton. He could easy state of the negotiation about the American boundary; and even to the Indian war some greater necessity, or with a view to some they had given a tacit sanction by dropping their notice of motion against the policy of the late Government respecting India. When the estimates were to be voted, the Conservatives had always recommended an increase of our armaments, and when the postage was to be reduced, they had given way, as the Whigs had done, to public opinion. Why was the Indian debt by the working men of Brighton, assisted by that introduced into these debates? Was England to be A discussion on the same question which had occu- charged with it? If not, it had no business in the nor. Hurrah for the Charter! pied it at the commencement of three former evenings calculation of the general deficit. There had been a -the question whether the House should allow peti- great Indian deficit in 1830, when Mr. Goulburn was tions to be presented against pending measures of tax- Chancellor of the Exchaquer before. Did Mr. Goulburn ation, was first called on. It was raised by Mr. come then to the house for an income tax? No: he Mr. C. W. WYNN begged the House to consider, that Cowper, who tendered a petition from Hertford against then diminished the revenue by taking off the tax on beer. Lord John Russell had now proposed a re-Lord FRANCIS EGERTON desired a postponement of solution, in which he did not barely condemn the the debate until Thursday, on which day he would Ministerial measure, but suggested one of his own. of the Exchequer, corroborating these results. The duties on the import of live cattle. No wonder, the income taxes of 1863 and 1866, and explained the submit a resolution having for its object to admit peti- Sir R. Peel's plan was to protect the great monopolies, and break down only the minor ones. Lord John's, on the contrary, sought to abolish the greatest. The arti-Colonel SIBTHORP said a few words, and so did Lord | cles on which Sir R. Peel was remitting duties, were had once been a very productive one, but that was contract from Hamburgh at 3d. per pound, when at whether the possessor, being only tenant for life, were J. Russell; but the subject seemed to have no intewhen the smaller class of houses was included, which Hamburgh itself the price was 5d. But he would re- to be succeeded by a son or by a stranger. He did not rest, the House being very inattentive, and keeping up would have been relieved by Lord John Russell's in later times the Government had been enabled to serve himself for future and fuller explanation on this believe the country would allow the tax to last one year a general murmur, which evinced that they regarded reduction of duty on corn and sugar. Sir R. Peel the division of the preceding afternoon upon the Fins- had done just what was best for the landed interest. bury petition as having substantially disposed of the removing exactly so much of the duty on corn as produced them obloquy without protection. Mr. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE had no notion of letting Lord C. Buller then commented on the addresses of the Conventions both dissolved on Saturday night, many a high authority—a speech of Sir John Key, Lord the income-tax; might not an equally touching picture lie believed it to be true, as was said by Ministers, F. Egerton make a feather-bed for Ministers to fall county members to their constituents, ridiculing delegates having left on Friday. On Sunday, the Mayor of London, condemning the window tax as being have been drawn on the other hand, of the father of a that a property tax was impracticable without an casily down upon.

terval to frame such a resolution as would effect the ten years had used all possible means to defame them. Mr. BORTHWICK insisted on the appalling magniconvened for the purpose of petitioning would be really been drawn between our losses in this and in the American war; but what had been the result of our Lord Howick would recommend it to Mr. Cowper losses in America? That America had been wrested to withdraw his motion, if Sir R. Peel would himself from us. For his own part, he came to that House Councillors of the Huddersfield district was held in the of the country; and, however, unwillingly, at a late | dock, Wm. Cuttall; Kirkheaton, John Marsland, John ting the regulation himself, he would willingly co-operate hour, and in an impatient House, he must discharge Dyson; Honley, Edward Haigh, Charles Boothroyd; the duty of delivering his sentiments. The impa- Dalton, Matthew Carter; Berry Brow, Joshua Robinheight when the Hon. Member had spoken Inman; Almondbury, William Sykes; Huddersfield. The SPEARER, on a request from Lord John Rus- about half an hour, that he found it necessary to Josiah Thomas, Edward Clayton. Mr. Josiah Thomas

expressing his hope that it would conclude the next the Chairman, the meeting adjourned to that day five

ation—that no present owner would suffer from it. He abandon a practice of so long standing without taking what was done about coffee and cotton, and tobacco, he without time for consideration, to support the specific. Mr. MASTERMAN deplored the injury occasioned to the commercial world by the delay; and that evil was Lord J. RUSSELL expressed his confidence that the debate would close on Wednesday night. Mr. M. PHILLIPS desired to observe, as to delay,

that the country had waited five dreary months to SirR. PEEL said that though it was quite fair to debate the question fully, it was hardly allowable to put off the effective part of the bill till ten o'clock of

The other orders of the day were then read, and the House adjourned

# BRIGHTON.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING.-TRIUMPH OF THE CHARTISTS.

On the evening of Thursday, April 7th, a public meeting was convened by a requisition of electors of the borough at the Town Hall, for the purpose of hearing the different candidates for the representation of the borough at the anticipated election declare their political principles.
At seven o'clock, the hour appointed for the commencement of the business, the room was crowded to

uffocation. On the proposition of Mr. Allen,

Mr. John Good was unanimously called to the

Mr. Brooker, the Chartist candidate, on entering he room, was received with loud cheers. Mr. Harford, the rejected of Lewes, also mounted the plutform, amidst the cheers of his party, and cries of Go back to Lewes," "No bribery," &c. The VESTRY CLERK having read the requisition

calling the meeting,

The Chairman briefly addressed the meeting, claiming an imparial hearing for each gentleman who would address them. The VESTRY CLERK read a letter from Captain Pechell, stating that in consequence of the impor-

tant business in the House of Commons he was unable to attend. The CHAIRMAN then called upon Mr. Charles Brooker, as the senior candidate, to declare his opinions to them.

Mr. BROOKER, on rising, was received with loud cheers. He addressed them as electors and nonelectors of Brighton. The country was in a sinking and ruinous condition; they were now making the last trial: it was the last straw that broke the camel's back, and Sir Robert Peel was making the last trial upon poor John Bull's back. Sir Robert Peel had admitted that John Bull could have no more taxation in an indirect manner, but he was making a trial of direct taxation; but it was a reduction, and not an increase that they wanted in the taxation. As his sentiments were well known to them, it would be unnecessary for him to detain them with a long speech. He was the unflinching advocate of the People's Charter. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Brooker explained in very clear language the six points of the People's Charter, commencing with Universal Suffrage. He contended that the poor man had as great a stake in the country, and as great a right to be represented, through his representative in Parliament, as the greatest nobleman in the land. As to Property Qualification, it seemed that unless a sess much wisdom. He contended to the contrary. and would, therefore, abolish Property Qualification. And again, as to the Payment of Members. If a reference to Mr. Shiel's quotation from Waller's pane was now rated to the poor, only raising the rate from poor man was sent as a representative, why should he not be remanerated by the state for services done to the state ! With Annual Parliaments, he believed that where they ended slavery began. Although he persons, not more than 200,000 would be called on to preferr d open voting, yet, as a protection, he would advocate the Ballet. He also advocated the division ber was this than the number who must have contri- of the country into equal electoral districts, showing buted more or less to any indirect taxation! He de- the absurdity of sending two Members for one place, it often occurring that the voter supported two men of opposite principles. He was for the total separation of Church and State, for the immediate Repeal of the New Poor Law, which he declared to be an invasion of the rights of Englishmen, and that the Poor Law Commission was a complete inquisition. Mr. Brooker related a case of a poor man, who hung himself at Jevington, rather than go into the Eastbourne Workhouse, on Monday last, to an elm tree, near the churchyard; and that the jury brought in a verdict of felo de se. Mr. Brooker concluded a long speech by exhorting them to stand firm to the principles of the People's Charter, and

sat down amidst loud cheering.

Mr. Nicholson, of London, being the next candidate was called for and appeared amidst loud cheering. He declared himself to be a Radical of the old school, one of Horne Tooke's time. a supporter of the principles of William Cobbett; he lashed the Whigs in fine style, amidst loud applause. You have the common enemy in front now, said Mr. N., but don't be humbugged by the Whigs any more; they call themselves Liberals now, only let them get into office again and they will be very liberal with hour's lashing the soi disant Whig Liberals, he sat down loudly cheered by cautioning them against being humbugged any more by the Whigs.
The CHAIRMAN then called upon Lord Hervey. the Tory, but he had sent a polite note stating that he should not appear before the electors until the

day of nomination. Mr. HARFORD was then called upon, who appeared amidst the cheering of his friends, and the groans and hisses of the Chartists, with cries of "No bribery"—" Go back to Lewes"—" Oh you advocate finances of England very heavily depressed; but the of the truck system"—"We won't have ye"—and many expressions of dissatisfaction; however, Mr. H. tried to make a speech by partly reading one to an assembly composed of nearly three hundred persons; his topics of address was the income-tax and the new tariff, which he opposed; he was in favour of Vote by Ballot, Triennial Parliaments, and Household Suffrage.

Mr. HARFORD concluded a speech full of Whig or Liberal promises, and was very glad to resume of taxing temporary like a permanent income; but this his seat, loudly cheered by his party, and the hisses of the opposition.

Mr. John Sandy, in a very excellent speech, proposed Charles Brooker, Esq., as a fit and proper person to represent this borough in Parliament. Mr. Flower in a rather warm address seconded the resolution, telling Mr. Harford that he was a Whig and nothing else, and he must not expect their

Mr. GEORGE FAITHFULL, a lawyer, moved." That Mr. Summers Harford is a fit and proper person to represent the borough." Mr. Hilton seconded the nomination of Mr. Har-

In consequence of no person proposing Mr. Nicholson his name was not put, however Mr. N. declares he will be on the hustings at the day of election, that he will go to the poll, and fight it out to the last. The Whigs of Brighton were never in such a quandary before. Mr. Nicholson will knock them on one side wth his debt and taxation-riddance scheme, and Mr. Brooker will goad them on the other side most strenuously with the Charter, backed indomi able champion of the people, Feargus O'Con-

ALLOA.-Mr. Abram Duncan left this town on the morning of Friday last, for London, being delegated from this district to the London Convention. He took along with him a box containing the signatures, from this district, to the National Petition; and it is very cheering to announce that the number of signatures from this district amounted to no ess than 18.090.

DURHAM.—The National Petition from this place has been sent off. It contains the signatures of 1,785 males, and 800 females-total 2,585.

SCUTH SEIELDS.—The Petition from this place has been forwarded, with 3,490 signatures attached, and supported also by £1 to the Convention Funds. BIRMINGHAM.—The Chartist and New Move

EURY.-Mr. Rankin, of Manchester, lectured here on Monday last, to a crowded meeting. At the close of his lecture, the sum of 6s. 34d. was collected for the Manchester victims.

NEW MILLS .- Mr. E. Clarke, of Manchester, delivered a powerful and instructive lecture, in the ing last. HUDDERSFIELD. - DELEGATE MEETING .- On

Sunday last, the adjourned meeting of the General buted the commercial distress of this country, not the spirit manifested by the people. The forthcomise to the Corn Law, but to the revolutions of the Con- Convention having caused great excitement, all is quite tinent, and warmly espoused the interests of agricul- alive, and a good spirit manifested. The propriety or ture. He thought there might have been a better impropriety of engaging a lecturer for the present was plan than that of Sir Robert Peel, but it was the discussed, When it was agreed, that for the present no best that had been propounded, and he should feel one should be engaged—several local lecturers having himself bound in duty to give his independent vote in volunteered to give their services gratis to any place needing a lecturer. After the business of the district The debate was then adjourned, Sir ROBERT PREL had been dispensed with, and a vote of thanks given to weeks, to be held in the same place.

E. P. MEAD.

Barthcoming Chartist Meetings. LONDON.-Mr. Ruffy Ridley will lecture at the

evening, the 17th. Mr. ANDERSON will lecture at the Carpenters' Arms, Brick-lane, on Sunday, the 17th. Mr. Rouse will lecture at the Buck's Head, Shoreditch, on Sunday, April 17th.

SHOEMAKERS - Mr. Brannan (from the Isle o Wight) will lecture at the Clock House, Castle street. Le:cester-square, on Sunday, the 17th. SHOEMAKERS.—Mr. Southie will lecture at the Crown and Anchor, Waterloo Town on Sunday,

CAMBERWELL-Mr. Rouse will lecture here on Wednesday, the 20th of April. SHOEMAKERS -- Mr. Farrar will lecture at the Star Coff e House, Golden Lane, on Sunday, the 17th of

road. Mile end. Mr. Leach will lecture at the Archery Rooms, Bath-place, St. Pancras, on Sunday night.
Twic Folly.—Mr. Benbow will lecture on Sunday next, April 17th, at the Rose, West-street, Twig Folly. Subject-"Freedom, its advantage, and the course to be pursued to obtain it." The lecture to

commence at seven o'clock. WALWORTH .- Mr. Ruffey Ridley will lecture on Monday evening next, a: the Ship and Blue Coat Boy, at half-past seven o'clock, on the subject of The appropriation of the soil."

MARYLEBONE.—Mr. J. Campbell, General Secre-

tary, will lecture on Sunday evening, at the Working Men's Hall, 5, Circus-street, New Town. Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock. persons favourable to the projected Finsbury Lec ure Coff-e House, No. 19, Aylesbury-street, on Tuesday

evening next. A GRAND CONCERT and Ball will take place on Menday evening, at the Working Man's Hall, shire, will be held in the Association Room, Lough-No. 1, Circus-street, New Road, in aid of the Con-borough, at half-past two P.M. to devise means for vention fund. CHELSEA -A public meeting will be held at the

evening next, at seven o'clock. Feargus O'Connor! has pledged himself to attend, and likewise Mr. Bairstow and Mr. Mason. SHOEMAKER'S CLOCK HOUSE, CASTLE STREET,

the assembly at this place on Sunday, April the 17th. Leicester. Our Welsh brethren are particularly requested to attend.

THREE CROWNS. RICHMOND-STREET .- The tailors connected with this locality are requested to attend at the above house on Sunday, April 24th, at eight o'clock, to elect a Secretary, and transact other important

Mr. TAYLOR'S ROUTE for the ensuing week :-Nottingham Forest, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, and six in the evening; Carlton, on Mond y evening; Arnold, on Tuesday; Calverton, on Wednesday; Gorge on Horseback, on Saturday.

MACCLESFIELD.-Mr. H. Candy will lecture in the Association Rooms, Watercores, on Sunday evening, at six o'cock, when it is requested that all who have petition theets, or monies for the Con-

THE CHARTISTS OF MANCHESTER have taken the pool, in the evening. WEST RIDING.—A West Riding delegate meeting

will be held at Dewsbury, on Sunday, (to-morrow,) at eleven o'clock, in the large room over the Cooperative Stores, on business of importance relative to the People's Convention, and the re-organization of the West R ding.

BURY.-Mr. Edward Clark, of Manchester, will lecture here on Monday next, at the Garden-street, lecture room, at eight o'clock in the evening. ME. E. P. MEAD will lecture at Bilston on Monday, the 18th inst., at Darleston, on the 19th; at

QUEENSHEAD .- Mr. Bell, from Heywood, will lecture at Queenshead, on the 21st inst. Subject-"What will be the best laws to be enacted after the Charter has become the law of the land, in order to produce happiness and prosperity to the nation?" RIPPONDEN.-Mr. B. Rushton, of Halifax, is ex-

SALFORD JUVENILE CHARTISTS, GREAT GEORGE'S seemed quite sure of their champion winning. STREET.-Mr. Robert Roberts lectures on the 27th inst., and Mr. Elliott Buckley, on the 4th May. BELPER.—A delegate meeting will be held at the house of Mr. Joseph Vickars to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock. Delegates are requested to attend from Holbrook, Duffield, Swanwick, Alfreton, Bon-

two o'clock in the afternoon.

sall, and Ripley. Association having succeeded in engaging the Unitarian Chapel, Bridge-street, in future, a lecture almost starved. During the last nine months the will be delivered there every Monday evening, at woolcombers have have not had three months' work.

Northern Star, adjourned to the Chartist's Room, fore, required to return them to Mr. G. J. Harney,

MR. CHARLES CONNOR'S ROUTE. for the ensuing week :- Stockton-on-Tees, Monday 18th-; Hartlepool, Tuesday 19th; Wingate Grange Colliery, Chartist Association here, but who, on account of the Wednesday 20th; Coxoe, 21st; Bedlington, Friday, 22nd; Cramlington, Saturday 23d; Sunderland,

PITMEN'S MEETING. - A meeting of delegates from

Normscham.—On Tuesday evening next, a meeting will be held at eight o'clock, at the house of Ministers of the Gospel, and every township in the Bracford union, have been prepared.

Mr. Swan, Union Ceffee House, on business of Mr. Swan, Union Ceffee House, Mr. Swan, Mr. Swan,

Cardeage will lecture at Waterhead Mill, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and in Oldham at six in the evening. Also, on Monday, a discussion will eight shillings—overlookers from four to fi take place in the Charist room, Greaves-street, old ham. Subject, "The most effectual means of all the hands in the mills in a similar ratio. obtaining the People's Charter." Discussion will commence at nine o'clock in the evening.

MR. CANDY'S ROUTE for the ensuing week :-

at half-past six o'clock.

Mr. WEST will deliver a second lecture to the Mr. West will deliver a second lecture to the \_\_ That we, the weavers of Barnsley, (in public Chartists of Sheffield, on Monday evening, in the meeting assembled,) are determined not to work Town Hall. Admission, One Penny. Doors open at seven; lecture to commence at eight o'clock. A MEETING of the Female Chartists will be held in the Fig-Tree-lane Room, on Monday evening, at l half-past five o'clock. Mr. West is expected to be Manchester, delivered a lecture in the Chartist present.

Surron.-Mr. Pepper will preach here on Sunday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, and will hold a was crowded to suffocation, and numbers could not Chartist Love Feast, and preach in the open air at · East Leake, at half-past two in the afternoon.

(this day), and Sheffield on Sunday (to-morrow), occupied about half an hour, and just as he was

and Munday. AN EAST AND NORTH RIDING DELEGATE MEETING will be held at Selby, on Sunday, May 1st, at halfpast ten o'clock in the forenoon, when it is requested toat all places that can, will send delegates, as business of the greatest importance will be brought forward. Those places that cannot send delegates must forward their opinions by letter, and every particular of their various localities.

MR Wess's Roure:—Cleekheaton, Tuesday, the 19th; Birstal, Wednesday, the 20th; Batley, Thursday, the 21st; Potovens, Friday, the 22nd; Horstory, Saturday, the 231. Dayschare, Sinday, the get out as soon as they could with as little MR WEST'S ROUTE :- Cleckheaton, Tuesday, the Horbury, Saturday, the 23d; Dewsbury, Sunday, the 24th; Heckmondwike, Monday, the 25th; Littletown, Tuesday, the 26th; Dewsbury, Wednesday, the 27th, in the Market Place; Ossett, Demsday, the 28 n. Earlsheaton, Friday, the 29th; Demsday, the 28 n. Earlsheaton, Friday, the 29th; Demsday, the 28 n. Earlsheaton, Friday, the 29th;

Bayley's Coffee House, Church Passage, on Sunday was rather bruised. With these exceptions, no furevening next. Subject-Education.

in the Association Room, on Sunday (to-morrow) evening, at six o'clock. Archery Reoms, Bath-place, St. Pancras, on Sunday

Mr. STRINGLEHURST will lecture at Congleton. 17th April; Poteries, 18th and 19th; Stafford, 20th; Wolverhampton, 21st; Bilston, 22nd; Birmingham, 23rd, if the parties can make it convenient. NOTTINGHAM .- Mr. P. M. Brophy lectures here on

Frost, on the Forest, at two o'clock. BRADFORD - Mr. Ibbetson will lecture in the fail in this point. Council Room, Butterworth Buildings, to-morrow ever : at six o'clock. LULE .- Messrs. Arran and Feather will lecture at

the place on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock in the evening. Shipley .- Messrs. Jennings and Carrodus will

lecture here, at eight oclock in the evening. BARNSLEY .- Mr. West will lecture in the Odd Fellows Hall, on Tuesday evening.

UPPER WORTLEY.-The Rev. David Rees, of Moor, near the New Inn. Admittance one penny each.

six o'clock in the evening, by Mr. Clarke. MR. CLAYTON will lecture here on Wednesday

next. The chair to be taken at eight o'clock in the evening. UPPER WORTLEY .- Mr. T. B. Smith will preach at this place, on Sunday, to-morrow, at two o'clock in the afternoon, from Jeremiah xxxviii. 7, 13. and

xiii. 24, 27. well, April 21; at Morley, April 22; at Birstal, there were likely to be large audiences, and therefore FINSBURY -The members of this locality and all April 23; and will preach at Littletown, on Sun- the most prudent to have the best talent for the occaday, April 24, in the morning at half-past ten, and sion; and it was subsequently agreed that Mr. D.

will preach at the same place in the afternoon. LOUGHEDROUGH.-On Sunday, April 24th, a delegate meeting for the Northern division of Leicester-

borough, at half-past two P.M. to devise means for was transacted, the meeting dispersed. the better organization of the district ROCHDALE -Mr. Jones, of Liverpool, will lecture Stag Tavern, Fulham Road, Chelsea, on Wednesday here on Sunday (to-morrow), at halt-past two and at six in the evening. MR. P. M. BROPHY, late Secretary to the Dublin

Universal Suffrage Association, will visit the follow-SHOEMAKER'S CLOCK HOUSE, CASTLE STREET, it g places during the ensuing week:—Monday and Leicester-Square.—Mr. Morgan Williams, dele-Tuesday, the 18 h and 19th, at Derby; Wednesday, gate to the Convention for South Wales, will address the 20th, at Longhborough; Thursday, the 21st, at MR. ROBERTS will lecture at the St. John's

Coffee House, on Sunday evening next, on the Repeal of the Union. Chair taken at eight o'clock.

TO MR JAMES H. BEILBY. SIR,-In the Birmingham Journal of last week I find the following bit :-

is curious and instructive."

be allowed. The different sub-Secretaries who have thanks for an act of courtesy. The circumstance to not sent in their quota of the Convention Funds are which the paragraph refers is of so old a date as protected to do so without delay as they are put to him respecting the Sturgite meeting at seconded, and after some discussion carried it. vention, will bring them in, as no further delay can of the name of the gentleman to whom I owed my requested to do so without delay, as they will bably to have escaped your memory. I beg here otherwise be deprived of the services of the County to remind you that while at Birmingham (I think "that for the purpose of shewing to the country that in 1838), I wished to procure a volume of the Mirror the Chartists as a body are alive to their pledges, that individual, and the secretary was instructed to HALIFAX.—The next Delegate Meeting of this of Parliament for reference, and called at the readdistrict will be holden on Sunday next, April 17th, ing-room for that purpose. Being a stranger, I was in the Chartist Association Room, Sowerby, at two missing my way, and by chance arrested your atten-o'clock in the afternoon. Each delegate is particution. I asked you if I could procure admission to larly requested to come prepared with an exact the library as a stranger, when you kindly and account of the money paid by them to the Executive politely introduced me, and THEN asked my name, from January 1st to February 20th, there being an for the purpose of complying with a rule which error in the balance-sheet of the Executive, relating requires the insertion in a book of the names of strangers introduced.

Sir, such is the charge of the polite Editor of the Carpenter's Hall, and will open it to-morrow for the Birmingham Journal, who now has my best thanks first time. They have engaged Mr. D. Ross to ke- for having afforded me an opportunity of thanking ture in the afternoon, and Mr. Wm. Jones, of Liver- you by name for your courtesy. The Editor informs that the bare mention of the act of politeness would port of democracy. have convinced all that you were not a Whig.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRANCUS O'C FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

London, April 13th.

Nocal and General Entelligence.

DURHAM & NEWCASTLE. GREAT Wolverhampton, on the 20th; at Walsall on FOOT RACE FOR ONE HUNDRED POUNDS A SIDE. Durham and Newcastle, or the sporting portion of for the Convention. On Sunday, the 17th inst., Mr. E. P. Mead will the citizens of each, have recently been in a high preach at Duddeston Row, Birmingham, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Hebden Bridge.—Mr. Clarke, of Stockport, delivered a very intracting lecture in the Chartist Room o'clock in the afternoon.

There was a race being made between their respective champions, of this place on Tuesday evening. There was a fairly represented in the Commons House of Parlia- The inquest on the body of the female was continued Atkinson of the former place, and Scarlett, or the numerous meeting. "Doctor," of Newcastle. Thousands assembled to Herwoon.—A P "Doctor," of Newcastle. Thousands assembled to witness the race which took place on Monday, near Chester-le-street. The distance was a quarter of a mile. It was closely and keenly contested for the greater part of the distance, but ultimately Atkinson greater part of the distance, but ultimately Atkinson against Daniel and the proposed to the desirous of a chairman being appointed and discussives, individually and wednesday last. We have not the week's imports of Grain, Flour, and Oatmeal, collectively, to agitate for nothing less than the nothing less than the having announced his intention to address the good the deciment called the People's Charter." tified, and the jury, after a brief deliberation, repeople of Heywood, in the Baptist Chapel, a considerable audience mustered, and the construction of the distance was a quarter on Oats and Rye; on other articles they then given for the Charter, This was unanimously carried. There cheers were then constructed and the construction of the distance of the document called the People's Charter." tified, and the jury, after a brief deliberation, repeople of Heywood, in the Baptist Chapel, a considerable audience mustered, and the Coroner immediately issued his desirous of a chairman being appointed and discussions.

The week's imports of Grain, Flour, and Oatmeal, which is a produce, are of light whole of the document called the People's Charter." tified, and the jury, after a brief deliberation, repeople of Heywood, in the Baptist Chapel, a considerable audience mustered, and the Coroner immediately issued his or produce, are of light whole of the document called the People's Charter." tified, and the jury, after a brief deliberation, repeople of the document called the People's Charter." tified, and the jury, after a brief deliberation, repeople of the document cal began to lead his opponent, and finally won by about pected to lecture here on Sunday next, at half-past five yards. The result was a great loss and "heavy discouragement" to the "Tyne side" lads, who

Esq., Whig. pitiable and heart-rending. On Monday night last of Mr. Bell's lecture fourteen persons joined the otherwise they cannot be forwarded to London.—
several artisans left this their native town for National Charter Association.

He the conduction is the first field of the control of the Council. America, among whom many were members of the ment in other climes.

the colliers of the Tyne and Wear, is intended to be Law. This day is sent off from this town, petitions Sturge acted as Chairman, and the meeting was been forwarded. beld on Saturday April 23d, at Mr. Hutchinson's, praying for a total repeal of the New Poor Law, addressed by Mr. Warren, of Manchester, and Mr. Freeman's Arms, Monkwearmouth. In consequence and a return to the 43d o Elizabeth, signed by Martin, of Leeds; Messrs. O'Brien, Vincent, and of the present critical state of the pitmen, it is nearly 10,000 persons, to be presented in the House of Commons, by John Hardy, E-q., M.P., and in the House of Lords, by the Right Hon. Earl Stanhope. Peritions also to the same effect, from the crowded, and no resolutions were brought forward.

masters of several firms in this town. In some instauces mechanics have been reduced as much as eight shillings-overlookers from four to five shil-

that it was the intention of four of the drabbett going on in favour of a social and domestic reform in ney, seconded by Mr. Parkes, moved the thanks of Hazel Grove, Saturday April 16; Macclesfield, manufacturers to reduce wages twenty per cent. the habits and manners of the people. Hazel Grove, Saturday April 16; Macclesfield, Sunday 17; Congieton, Monday 18; Hanley, Tuesday 19; Stoke-upon-Trent, Wednesday 20; Lane End. Thursday 21; Stafford, Friday 22; Stafford, Friday 22; Stafford, Friday 24.

Licruse.—The Council met as usual on Monday. Foughly convinced of the truth of the principles they roughly convinced of the truth of the principles they had heard enforced, he was determined to do his share of the labour necessary for their establishment. And no matter what might be the opposition or val between the afternoon and night meetings, a SALFORD.—The youths hold their weekly meet-ings every Wednesday evening, at the Charter Wood, and Frudd, to ascertain whether it was their ings every Wednesday evening, at the Charter As ociation Room, Great George's-street, Salford.

As ociation Room, Great George's-street, Salford.

Sheffield.—A political Sermon will be preached in the National Charter Association Room Fig Tree in the Salford Room Fig Tree Lane, on Sanday aftermoon, at half-past two o'clock, Lane, on Sanday aftermoon, at half-past two o'clock, be a member of the Venth's Association.

Gept-ation watted upon algests. Acades, and that vow ne would keep, the Charter Room, wir. Candy rectured on Satura.

Wood, and Frud, the accuratin whether it was ther day evening, at the Charter Association to persevere in lowering at Horton. The delegates to difference with the enemies of freedom, until he saw the liberties of this country of the dependence of the Salford Moor, and on Sunday afternoon and evening at Horton. The delegates to determination to persevere in lowering at Horton. The delegates to a large public dispersion. The answer given to the deputation, by those gentlemen, was to the effect that they had no desire to reduce wages, that wages were already too desire to reduce wages, that wages were already too a member of the Venth's Association.

Association Room, Great George's-street, Salford.

Sheaffeld.—

Association Room, Great George's-street, Salford.

The delegates to battle determination to persevere in lowering at Horton. The delegates to large public determination to persevere in lowering at Horton. The delegates to large public determination to persevere in lowering at Horton. The delegates to large public determination to persevere in lowering at Horton. The delegates to large public determination to persevere in lowering at Horton. The delegates to large public determination to persevere in lowering at Horton. The delegates to large public determination to persevere in lowering at Horton. The delegates to large public determination to persevere in lowering at Horton. The delegates to large public determination to persevere in lowering at Horton. The delegates to large Mr. John Wist, of Macclesfield, will lecture in for other firms for anything less, they, the masters, the statement of Messes. Hoogs the above room, (Fig-tree-lane,) on Sunday evening, would continue to pay the old prices. At the seven Smyth. Bradford is "all right." o'clock meeting, which was very numerous, the following resolution was adopted by the workmen: drabbetts, or any other work, at anything short of day last. the general list prices of the town."

CHORLEY.—AWFUL ACCIDENT.—On Wednes-Association Room, on the remedy for national poverty. Long before the time of lecture, the room gain admission. Mr. Jackson was received in the most enthusiastic manner, and was introduced to MR. WEST will visis Rotherham on Saturday the meeting amidst loud cheers. The lecture had speaking of the superiority of the Charter, and the people were listening with the greatest attention. as sudden as a clap of thunder, the beams supporting the floor enapped in the middle, and the hundreds of people went down together on the ground floor, a distance of about nine or ten feet. To describe the scene that ensued would be impossible. The people were in the greatest state of confusion. while a cloud of dust darkened the place, and nearly suffocated them. The Rev Gentleman, who fell upon

ther injury was sustained.

LEES .- Mr. Wm. Bell, of Heywood, will lecture TO THE CHARTISTS OF WARWICKSHIRE AND WORCESTERSHIRE.

BRETHREN. - As there is a deficiency of about £8 for the support of Mr. George White, your delegate to the Convention, we, the Chartists of Birmingham, urge upon you the necessity of immediately sending your separate quotas to Mr. John Cleave, of Shoe-lane; or to Mr. J. Follows, Monmouth-street, Wednesday evening. On Sanday next, Mr. W. D.

Taylor will preach the funeral sermon of Henry

Taylor will preach the funeral sermon of Henry sheets, in the quickest possible time; we must not Remember the time is short, the cause is dear

England expects every man to do his duty. For John Follows, Treasurer, Your affectionate brother,

Chartist Entelligence.

MANCHESTER.—On Sunday morning, the Conevening after, so long as the Convention sits. Brown street.—On Sunday afternoon last, there

HALIFAX.—A lecture will be delivered at the was a members' meeting in the Brown-street Char-The first business brought forward was relative to number is limited. the opening of the Carpenters' Hall to-morrow short discussion, it was resolved that there be only Room, are requested to attend at the Aylesbury in the evening, at aix o'clock. Mr. B Ruhtons Ross, the Lecturer on Elecution, and now Chartist Lecturer, should lecture in the afternoon, and that Mr. William Jones, of Liverpool, and late West Riding Lecturer, should lecture in the evening. After other business connected with the movement

> REDFEARN-STREET.—At a public meeting here, on Friday evening last, Mr. John Murray in the chair, Mr. James Leach and Mr. William Beesley were elected as delegates to the Convention in London. Mr. Leach, Mr. Beesley, and Mr. Doyle each addressed the meeting at some length.

Mr. Dixon, of Wigan, delivered a powerful and instructive lecture to the carpenters and joiners of Wilhem system of teaching singing, in the London Chartists as being physical-fore men; why Steele the National Charter Association, in their Association, in their Association, in the demand for manufactured goods tion Room, Carpenters' Hall, on Friday night, April lecturer handled line subject in a masterly manner. ening pikes and sabres. O'Connell called him by at the Cloth Halls; and every market day confirms vited to attend.

principles; that this meeting approves of the charge | great delight to the people present. short of an equal representation of the people will diately. Until I saw the above paragraph I was ignorant permanently prove a benefit to them." This was seconded by a gentleman on the platform. An this meeting considers it right to distinctly declare, they will support no Government which will not make the People's Charter a Cabinet Measure." A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting dispersed, highly satisfied with the result, by giving three cheers for Frost, &c, O'Connor, the

REDFERN-STREET.—On Sunday evening, there was a numerous and respectable audience at the Redfern-street Chartist Room, to hear a lecture from Mr. D. Ross. Mr. Ross was greeted with universal manifestations of applause, and delivered a his readers that you are a Tory; while I assure him most powerful and argumentative lecture in sup-

Charter, &c.

ter's Hall, on Sunday atternoon and evening, for and Mr. Crabtree seconded, the following resoluthe delivery of lectures, all the Chartist rooms in tion :- "That this meeting, having heard the prin-Manchester and Salford will be closed. The lec- ciples of the People's Charter explained, hereby turers who were appointed according to the plan pledge ourselves individually and collectively to supwill perceive that their services will not be re- port the same by every legal means in our power.

DEWSBURY.-Five thousand signatures have been obtained here, and the sum of £2 19s. 3d. collected

cussion, that there should be no lecture. The meet-WIGAN.-ELECTION. - The scrutiny is now ing being determined that they would either hear over : the two parties have come to a compromise, both sides of the question or none, would not give each having one member. The sitting members are way, and consequently the Corn Law Repealers not Peter Greenall, Esq., Tory; and Charles Standish, wishing the people to hear both sides of the question, Esq., Whig.

ASHBURTON, Devon.—The woollen trade still Mr. Bell would deliver a lecture on the Corn Laws last, but owing to several sheets in the hands of difremains most dismal here; factories are closed, in the National Charter Association Room, and ferent persons not being returned, the Council have SUNDERLAND. The committee of the Charter shops are shut, and no signs of any improvement. Would allow either Mr. Murry or any other person will be delivered there every Monday evening, at woolcombers have have not had three months' work. Northern Star, adjourned to the Chartist's Room, The prespects of the labouring population are truly which was filled to suffication. At the conclusion

> BIRMINGHAM.—A meeting, convened by the Complete Suffrage Committee, was held in the Town depressed state of trade are obliged to seek employ- Hall on Monday evening, to which the persons who had signed the Complete Suffrage document, and tion. Abalance sheet will appear in the Sar as BRADFORD. - OPPOSITION TO THE NEW POOR their friends, were admitted by ticket. Mr. Joseph soon as the whole of the Association's quota has Churwell.—The good cause is making progress here. Some able lecturers have visited the place, Mr. Rogers, of Hollinsend, was called to the chair,

> several reductions have been made by the cotton sion of members. They expect a further increase. Bradrond.—Some friends here have enrolled themselves members of the National anti-Tobacco and Temperance Association. Others are prepared and the necessity of their adoption. Mr. Samuel lings-weavers two shillings a pair of looms-and to join them, and it is anticipated that in a short time Bradford, as it has come out nobly in defence address supported the views of the previous speaker. BARNSLEY .- DRABBETT WEAVERS .- A of the People's Charter, will take the lead of the urging his hearers to sign the National Petition and rumour was aff at early this morning, (12th inst.,) towns of Yorkshire in the glorious movement now to join the National Charter Association. Mr. Har-

> > tures. Mr. Hodgson lectured on Sunday evening, persecution he should meet, he had registered a in the council Room. Mr. Candy lectured on Satur- vow in heaven, and that vow he would keep, the statement of Messrs. Hougson, Dewhirst, and

BARNSTAPLE.—Six members were enrolled after a lecture, by Mr. Newbolt, on Tuesday week. WALSALL.-Mr. Richards lectured here on Tues-

LERBY.-Mr. Enos Ford has been appointed sub-Secretary in place of Mr. Mercer leaving town. BIRMINGHAM. - Messrs. James M'Pherson, Wm. Taylor, Robert Thomoson, James Anderson, and William Urquhart, of Dalkeith, have been elected honorary members of the Frost, Williams, and Jones

Nortingham.-On Monday evening, Mr. W. D. Taylor gave an account of his mission to the Sturge Conterence, at Birmingham, after which the following resolutions were agreed to :- "That it is the opinion of this meeting that Feargus O'Connor, Bronterro O'Brien, the Editor of the Northern Star, and those old leaders who have pledged themselves to stand by principle, have merited the confidence of this meeting, and we are determined to stand by them so long as they persevere in this course. That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to those delegates who stood by the Charter, whole and entire, name, and all, and we

pledge ourselves to agitate for nothing less. EARLSHEATON.—A delegate meeting was held here on Sunday last, when delegates were present from the following places—Dewsbury, Dawgreen, Earls-heaton, Heckmondwike, Batley, Birstal, Gawthorp, Potovens, Wakefield, Overton, Littletown, Cleck-

Wednesday evening, by Mr. Browning, from Bir- Messrs. Lovett and Vincent were of the majority. mingham; and on Thursday evening, by Mr. Jones, that had rejected the name of the Charter, and Monday. Several new members were enrolled. MOTTRAM.-Mr. R. Wild lectured on Sunday

a vote was taken, which was all but unanimous in they not unite with the working classes in their favour of the Charter.

DELPH HOLE, LITTLE HORTON -A Committee have two agitations, if these converts to democratic appointed by the Chartists of this locality for ar principles were sincere in their conversion? (cheers.) ranging a tea party, to be held in the Association Rooms, on Monday, the 25th of April, the object of Charter Association—(cheers.) He was disgusted vention Committee assembled at their room in Jer- which is to furnish the room with seats, &c. met on with the conduct of those philanthropists and 55, OLD BAILEY.—Mr. Mee will lecture on Sunday, at the Political Institute, at 7 o'Clock precisely.

UPPER Wortley.—The Rev. David Rees, of vention Committee assembled at their room in Jer. which is to furnish the room with seats, &c. met on with the conduct of those philanthropists and day, at the Political Institute, at 7 o'Clock precisely.

Bramley, will deliver a lecture on Phrenology, on before them relative to the Political Institute, at 7 o'Clock precisely. Mr Bairstow will lecture on Sunday night, at Tuesday next, at seven o'clock in the evening, in before them, relative to the Petition, &c., and then that the following persons should be appointed for force Chartists, and passed their vote of thanks to Mr Bairstow will lecture on Sunday night, at Tuesday next, at seven o clock, at the Queen's Head, Cambridge. the National Charter Association for the prin-Leatherbarrow, John Woffenden, and Joseph Alder-son, Bank-street, Bradford. Price of tickets, one Here was a censure cast upon all those who had Association room, in Swan Coppice, to-morrow, at tist Room. Mr. Hargreaves was called to the chair. cisely. An early application is requested, as the LONDON.-CHARTIST HATTERS.-At their meeting

(Sunday), the Council having taken that building for on Wednesday, after a discussion on the Tariff and the purpose of Sunday's lectures, in consequence of Income Tax, it was resolved that it would be unthe crowded state of the rooms on Sunday evenings, wise and impolitie in the working classes to assist owing to the rapid spread of our principles. After a in the agitation now attempted to be got up, in opposition; and we pledge ourselves, and also retwo lectures delivered at the opening, one in the commend to our Chartist brethren in the country but, thank God, the scheme would miserably land.

The lectures delivered at the opening, one in the commend to our Chartist brethren in the country but, thank God, the scheme would miserably land.

The lectures delivered at the opening, one in the commend to our Chartist brethren in the country but, thank God, the scheme would miserably land. in the evening at half-past six o'clock, from Mark afternoon, and the other in the evening. The next not to be led away by the sophistries of any class; question discussed was as to who should be appointed but stick firmly to that remedy alone that will en-Notice-Mr. T. B. Smith will lecture at Chur- to deliver the lectures, every one admitting that tirely destroy class legislation, which is introduced in the document called the People's Charter. £1 was voted to the Convention Fund; also 5s. of the moiety to the Delegate Council.

FINSBURY.—The Chartists of this locality, having heard the report of Dr. P. M. Douall's plan, as recommended by him relative to a central organisation of the Metropolitan District Council, have unanimously passed the following resolution at their tary to the Dublin Universal Suffrage Association, weekly meeting, on the motion of Mr. Watts:—
"That it is the opinion of this meeting that any plan of organisation which may in future be adopted its object the union in one Council of all the metropolitan localities."

LECTURE.—On Wednesday evening last, Mr. John Phillips, working man, delivered a lecture on the

the reading-room Mr. Feargus O Connor appears as a the necessaries of life in favour of such countries to Mr. Drake's, Carpenter's Arms, Brick-lane, on

READING -Mr. Roberts lectured here on Monwithout the Charter was immediately proposed, were put to him respecting the Sturgite meeting at London. Mr. Rouse moved, and Mr. Truss seconded, a resolution conveying a vote of thanks to dissolved. reply to the letter. Arrangements were entered into for sending delegates to the ensuing demonstration in London, in furtherance of the great National P. M. Brophy was called upon to preside. He was the head of the great National P. M. Brophy was called upon to preside. He was the head of the great National P. M. Brophy was called upon to preside. He was the head of the great National P. M. Brophy was called upon to preside. He was the head of the great National P. M. Brophy was called upon to preside. He was the head of the great National P. M. Brophy was called upon to preside. He was the head of the great National P. M. Brophy was called upon to preside. He was the head of the great National P. M. Brophy was called upon to preside. He was the head of the great National P. M. Brophy was called upon to preside. He was the head of the great National P. M. Brophy was called upon to preside. He was the head of the great National P. M. Brophy was called upon to preside. He was the head of the great National P. M. Brophy was called upon to preside. He was the head of the great National P. M. Brophy was called upon to preside. He was the head of the great National P. M. Brophy was called upon to preside the great National P. M. Brophy was called upon to preside the great National P. M. Brophy was called upon to preside the great National P. M. Brophy was called upon to preside the great National P. M. Brophy was called upon to preside the great National P. M. Brophy was called upon to preside the great National P. M. Brophy was called upon to preside the great National P. M. Brophy was called upon to preside the great National P. M. Brophy was called upon to preside the great National P. M. Brophy was called upon to preside the great National P. M. Brophy was called upon to preside the great National P. M. Brophy was called upon to preside the great National P. M. Brophy was called upon to preside the great National P. M. Brophy was called upon to preside the great National P. M. Brophy was called upon to preside th STRATFORD AND WEST HAM, ESSEX.—On Wed-

engaged the immense room at the Bird in Hand Tavern, capable of holding upwards of one thousand persons, and which was densely crowded, many standing in the lobbies outside who could not gain admittance. Mr. Wilcox was unanimously called to the chair; and Messrs. Stallwood. Ridley, and Powell, members of the Convention. and Mr. Balls, addressed the meeting; and if we may MR. Jones lectured on Monday and Tuesday judge from the enthusiasm exhibited, we have no doubt but that they produced a lasting impression In consequence of the opening of the Carpen- on a densely crowded audience. Mr. -- moved, "That this meeting is of opinion that the shall and the Chairman having addressed the distress which prevails throughout the country meeting the proceedings of the evening closed. is attributable to class legislation, and that the evils attendant on the present system can never be remedied until the whole people be fully and

SHEFFIELD.

(From our own Correspondent.) THE NATIONAL PETITION.—The Sheffield sheets been compelled to postpone sending the sheets No. 11. Hartshead, on or before Sunday, the 17th,

THE CONVENTION.—The members of the National

Woodhouse. - We have heard of day-light, torchlight, and moon-light meetings, but, on Wednesday or village cross, from the steps of which the speakers addressed the assembly. Shortly after seven o'clock MANCHESTER.—During the last fortnight, and they have recently had a considerable acces-everal reductions have been made by the cotton sion of members. They expect a further increase. Harney, from Sheffield. Mr. H. addressed the meeting at great length, explaining and vindicating the principles of Chartism, showing their justice, Parkes, from Sheffield, fellowed, and in an able the meeting to the Chairman. Mr. Rogers replied. Lecture.—The Council met as usual on Monday.

£1 5- was voted to the Executive, and 16s. 8d. to

the Mestag to the Council met as usual on Monday.

£1 b- was voted to the Executive, and 16s. 8d. to

the West Biding treasurer. The petition sheets speakers. An Association was afterwards formed. and a considerable number enrolled, including two county voters.

THE STURGE CONFERENCE -Mr. Brooke, of Bradpassing through Sheffield on Saturday, on his return or loss. home, was solicited by the Council to address the Chartists on Sunday evening; Mr B. complied. A crowded audience assembled on Sunday evening, in the National Charter Association room, Fig Treelane, to hear Mr. B. Mr. Royston was called to the chair; Mr. Brooke gave a lengthy and interesting account of the proceedings of the Conference; several questions having been asked, and answered by Mr. B., Mr. Harney rose and said he considered it to be the duty of the Chartists of Sheffield to lose no time in giving expression to their opinions upon the proceedings of the Sturgites; with the view of testing their sentiments, he had since entering the meeting, prepared a resolution which he would presently that all the principles of the Charter had been adopted by the Conference, but the name had been rejected, why was this? The pretence set up was, that while the members of the Conference had themselves no objection to the name, their constituents had, and that to adopt the name of the Charter would be to undo all that had been done, for they would frighten the middle-class to whom the name of the Charter was detestable; this was all cant and humbug; it was not the name, but the principles of name, and anything short of the entire principles, CONVENTION, of which they are Members.

CHESTER.-Lectures were delivered last week, on if the people trusted them. (Loud cheering.) TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. LOUGHBOROUGH. - Mr. Skevington lectured on curious enough, these gentlemen were two of the committee of six working men who, together with eix members of Parliament, drew up the People's Charter, and christened it by that name; these men had suffered too, as Chartists, and yet they per-BURNLEY. A discussion took place on Monday, mitted the name—that name made glorious by the the 11th inst., in the open air, before an assemblage of from four to five thousand people on "The comparative merits of Socialism and Chartism." The that the organisation agreed upon by the conference disputants were Mr. Thomas Tattersall on the part to carry out the principles they had adopted, was of the Chartists, and Mr. George Edwards on the part of the Socialists. The discussion occupied be re-christened by the high-sounding title of three hours, before one of the most attentive "National Complete Suffrage Union." Why, if audiences ever collected together; and at its close these men adopt the principles of the Charter, do

organisation to establish those principles? Why

But no matter; let the people stick the National

shilling. Tea to be on the table at five o'clock pre- suffered imprisonment or exile. He asked were Lovett, Collins, and Vincent legal and constitutional agitators in 1839? Why were they silent while good men and true were censured? What had this conference done or attempted to do for the Welsh exiles? or for the victims yet lingering in Welsh exiles? or for the victims yet lingering in tance from any agents, I promise to send a copy, on prison? Nothing. The whole scheme was one to condition that they send a sufficient number of stamps get rid of O'Connor. Leach, M'Douall and the other staunch and tried leaders of the people; Address, 34, Lomas-street, Bank-top, Manchester. the following resolution:—" That this meeting having heard from Mr. Brooke, a report of the proceedings of the Sturge Conference, consider the scheme of agitation agreed to by a majority of that body to be unworthy the confidence and support of the people. And this meeting pledges itself to stand by the National Charter Association, and never to abandon either in name or principle, that last week, but very little business doing. Oats have great palladium of equal rights and equal laws, the been a farthing to a halfpenny per stone, and Shelling People's Charter." Mr. P. M. Brophy late secreseconded the resolution. In his opinion, the men THE AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT FOR THE WEEK who rejected the name, rejected in their hearts the principles of the Charter. The mere presence of by the Middlesex Delegate Council should have for that heart-load of morality, that vile sycophant of Wheat. O'Connell's-Tom Steele, at the Conference, was sufficient to satisfy him of the honesty of the men who could endure the presence of such a man as him; £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d.

8th. There will be a lecture celivered there every His principle object appears to be that of introducing way of nick-name the pacificator of Ireland; he, to our opinion that the time is gone by when these relatives are respectfully in
Friday evening, when all parties are respectfully in
the art of singing amongst the working classes, as a talk of not joining the "wild Feargusites!" there once extensive marts can furnish any thing like a substitute for intemperance, and the more pernicious was a very good reason for that, they would not join true index of the real state of trade. For though MANCHISTER.—A Mr. Kiniston delivered an ad- amusements too often sought as a relaxation from him—(cheers.) He called upon them never to aban- in the warehouses business is not near so brisk as dress in the Carpenters' Hall, on Wednesday eventhe incessent toil they have to endure. Many prodon the name of the Charter, it was a glorious name it ought to be, there is no comparison between that ing, in support of the Income Tax, and concluded by moving a resolution to the effect, that—"a re- mens of the systems. Several pieces from the great had suffered for it, they were proud of it, and he Cloth Halls. turn to direct taxation is a return to sound first; masters of composition were performed, which gave trusted they would never yield it to the Sturgeites principles: that this meeting approves of the charge great delight to the people present. "MR. JAMES H. BEILBY AND MR. FEARGUS O'CON- upon incone, and would recommend its adoption, if Tower Hamlets.-It is earnestly requested that resolution. Mr. Woostenholme spoke briefly in sup-NOR. A correspondent informs us that, in the books of accompanied by a repeal of all import duties upon persons holding petition sheets will forward them port of the resolution. He highly eulogised Mr. improvement in the market; there appeared to be O'Connor. The resolution was put, and carried no business transacted, of any moment, in any kind visitor, introduced by Mr. James H. Beilby. The inter- as would take our manufactures in exchange, on Wednesday, April 20th, at nine o'clock in the even- unanimously. Mr. Harney moved the following of goods. Wools are somewhat lower, change of compliment between the Tory and the Chartist a fair basis of reciprocity of trade; but that nothing ing, as they must be sent to the Convention imme- resolution:—"That this meeting give its hearty Richmond, Saturday, April 9.—W thanks to Messrs. Hodgson, Smith, Dewhurst, Brooke, and Burrows, delegates from Bradford; to Wheat sold from 6s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. Oats, 2s. 6d. to Reading — Mr. Roberts lectured here on Monday, April 11th, on his road to London, to join the Convention. At the conclusion several questions were put to him respecting the Sturgite meeting at the consistent conduct as representatives of the people's.

Wheat sold from 6s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. to 4s. 2s. 6d. to 5s. Beans, 4s. 9d. to 5s. Convention. At the conclusion several questions consistent conduct as representatives of the people's. seconded, and after some discussion, carried. It Bath. A letter was read from Mr. Wheeler, of tion which was carried upanimonally about the man carried upanimon about the man carried upanim tion, which was carried unanimously. Thanks

> thanked the meeting for the high honour they had conferred upon him by calling upon him to preside YORK CORN MARKET, April 9.—There is not so nesday, April the 14th, the men of Stratford having over such a numerous and respectable meeting as much life in the trade to day as we had to notice that was; he spoke at considerable length on the last week, yet the supply of Wheat is so trifling importance of women being properly instructed as that necessitous buyers are unable to purchase as well politically as morally, and concluded by calling any material reduction. Oats on the contrary are upon them to take their affairs into their own hands. Mr. Brophy was much applauded during his address. in demand, and prices fully supported. The On the motion of Mrs. Ward, seconded by weather during the past week has been very dry, Mrs. Harrison, a committee of six ladies was chosen with easterly winds and strong frosts at nights, to manage the affairs of the association. On the and vegetation is generally backward. motion of Mrs. Clayton, seconded by Mrs. Foden, Mrs. Ward was chosen as Treasurer, and Mis. Harney as secretary. After a vote of thanks to Mr. Brophy, the meeting separated.

> AFFGHANISTAN .- At the weekly meeting of the rather by the necessities of the spinners, than settled Chartist body, held on Monday evening last, Mr. by any reference to the cost. For goods there is Samuel Parkes in the chair; Mr. Harney delivered very little demand, and many manufacturers of port the same by every legal means in our power." a lecture on the war in Affghanistan. At the con-power-oum printing cloths are said to be seriously. This was carried unanimously. Mr. Balls moved, clusion of the lecture Mr. Edwin Gill moved the contemplating an entire stoppage of their looms. and Mr. Claverly seconded, the second resolution :- | thanks of the meeting to Mr. Harney Mr. Mar- Manchester Guardian of Wednesday.

THE ROEHAMPTON MURDER AND MUTILATION.ment, we therefore pledge ourselves, individually and on Tuesday and Wednesday last. We have not The week's imports of Grain, Flour, and Oatmeal, sion being allowed at the close of the lecture. This glorious meeting was the first ever held in this place; be Good was apprehended at Gravesend, on Thurs- had occasion to state in our last report. The millers sion being allowed at the close of the lecture. This glorious meeting was the first ever neighbor in this place, but the lecturer and his party, who stated and we trust the spirit now aroused will extend over that if they persisted in having a chairman and district the whole of Essex. be an horse-dealer from Canterbury.

# SECOND EDITION.

TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

gloriously; a very different body from the last, I sactions in bond include a cargo of Egyptian Wheat assure you. And now, my friends, prepare your- sold at 5s. 3d., one of French red at 6s. 9d., one of selves for a shock. Yes, the hand of providence is on the glorious cause of Chartism; and next week I will astonish you all with a disclosure of the kind intentions of our new friends. You will then Charter Association, assembling in Fig Tree-lane, find whether or not the watchman has given you day se'nnight was not supported. In the value of false intelligence Yes, I will astonish you.

Faithfully yours.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR. P.S.—I shall visit Barnsley, in company with Mr.

Hill, on the very first opportunity.

APRIL TEA CIRCULAR.

THE AGENTS of the East India Tea Company may have TEAS at all prices, from 2000 ton 63d. to 63d. per ib. Number of Cattle at market:—Beasts 976; Sheep 2,140. Chests down to 6lb. bags, and three sorts as low as 3s. 10d. per lb., the minimum price, that can safely be warranted. And upon the passing of the New Tariff, Roasted Caylon or Jamaica COFFEES at the fresh arrivals of oats, whether English, Scotch, One Shilling per lb. nett cash.

No. 9. Great St. Helen's Church-yard, Bishopsgate-street.

All orders from the Country to be accompanied with Post-office Order for payment to C. HANCOCK, Secretary.

EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY.

PERSONS having a little time to spare are apprised that AGENTS continue to be ap-Canisters, from an Ounce to a Pound; and new much money. The trade in oats was only to a modealterations have been made whereby Agents will rate extent, dealers and consumers taking small be enabled to compete with all rivals.

during the last sixteen years have realised consider- held somewhat higher. ford, one of the delegates to the Sturge Conference, able Sums by the Agency, without one Shilling let Applications to be made, if by letter, post paid, to

Charles Hancocks, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S CHARTER. JUST PUBLISHED.

A PERFECT Penny Edition (with three Engrav-ings, and the "Address to Radical Reformers" prefixed to the original publication) of The PEOPLE'S CHARTER, being the Outline of an Act to secure the submit to them; they had heard from Mr. Brooke, just Representation of the People in the Commons' House of Parliament. Ask for the "Perfect" Edition.

London: Dyson and Mortimer, 146, Kingsland Road, and may be had of all Booksellers.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION-PRESENT.

ATION OF THE GREAT PETITION, &c. THE NATIONAL VINDICATOR, of Saturday, the Charter that were too odious to the middle-class. April 23rd, will contain the LETTERS of If that class thought you would be satisfied with the R. K. PHILP and W. P. ROBERTS, from the heaton, and Doghouse. After the transaction of they would adort the name to-morrow. It had been These Letters will give an Interesting and Cor-Thursday, the 28 n; Earlsheaton, Friday, the 29 h; another man's thighs were seriously injured, and a local business, it was resolved, "The next counsel asked" what's in a name?"—very often everything. rect Description of all the proceedings of the present many others were slightly bruised. Mr. Jackson meeting be held at Dewsbury, on Sunday, May, 1st.

Dukinfield.—Mr. Gathard will lecture at many others were slightly bruised. Mr. Jackson meeting be held at Dewsbury, on Sunday, May, 1st.

Output field and in the arm and foot, and his face in the large Room over the co-operative stores, at 2 good of the name of our violated the name of our violated the name of proceedings of the present many others were slightly bruised. Mr. Jackson meeting be held at Dewsbury, on Sunday, May, 1st.

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Output field and the proceedings of the present and foot, and his face in the large Room over the co-operation and Presentation of the was a little lamed in the arm and foot, and his face in the proceedings of the present and foot and and f o'clock in the afternoon, when delegates from the much whether those who rejected the name, would by J. Cleave, I. Shoe Lane, and Sold by Agents in above places are requested to attend."

not, when the crisis came, betray the principles every part of the Kingdom. Order Immediately not, when the crisis came, betray the principles every part of the Kingdom. Order Immediately.

NOW in the Press, and will be out on THURSDAY, APRIL 21st, a LECTURE delivered by Mr. D. Ross, of Manchester, in the Redferr-street Chartist Room, on Sunday evening, April 10th, on Class Legislation, the State of the Country, and the Principles of the People's Charter. Mr. Ross is Lecturer on elocation, an excellent Poet, a celebrated Tectotal Advocate, and now a Chartist Lecturer. The Lecture contains a bold and manly defence of the Charter, in most sublime, eloquent, figurative, choice, yet clear, impressive, and argumentative language. The lecturer takes his stand on first principles; his premises are good; his reasoning clear, and his deductions sound and conclusive. He lashes tyranny, injustice, and oppression with an unsparing hand; blows to the winds all the absurdities and sophisms brought against the undying principles of Democracy; deals even-handed justice to both Whigs and Tories; concisely analyses the whole system of corruption; powerfully and energetically defends the rights of man. and the rights of labour. The Lecture should be in the hands of every sincere and sterling Chartists. The price will not be over One Penny. Agents must give their orders as soon as possible; London: Mr. Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane; Leeds: Mr. Joshua Hobson; Manchester: Mr. A. Heywood, Oldhamstreet; and all other agents.

Reported and and published by W. Griffin ; corrected and revised by Mr. Ross himself.

P.S. To my brother Chartists, who reside at a dis-

## LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, APRIL 12.-The supplies of all kinds of Grain to this Day's Market are larger than last week; there has been very little alteration in the price of Wheat and Barley from

ENDING APRIL 12, 1842.

Barley. Oats. Rys. Beans. Peas.

this fellow too to spit his venom upon the English 3 1 11 1 11 9 1 3 11 1 18 3 1 11 103 0 0 0

HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, TUESDAY, APRIL 12.-We are again obliged to declare there is no

RICHMOND, SATURDAY, APRIL 9 .- We had a fair supply of all kinds of Grain in our market to-day.

THIRSK CORN MARKET, MONDAY, APRIL 11 .- A having been voted to the chairman, the meeting ately, at greatly advanced prices. Wheat realised an advance of from 5s. to 6s. per quarter. Oats rose about 2s the quarter, and other grain in about the

STATE OF TRADE.—There was no improvement in our market yesterday. Purchases of yarn are still made to a fair amount,-probably, at present, to the full extent of the production, but on terms dictated contemplating an entire stoppage of their looms.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, APRIL 11.—There has been another dull market to-day, and business seems growing worse instead of better. Work begins

to be more scarce, and wages on the decline. LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, APRIL 11. ld. to 2d. per bushel from the rates quoted a week ago was conceded. Flour, too, must be noted 6d. a barrel cheaper. Oats have been scarce, especially fine mealing qualities: all descriptions maintain the currency of last week. Oatmeal is also held without alteration in value. About 1,000 quarters of dutypaid Egyptian Beans have been run off in small lots My DEAR FRIENDS,—The Convention goes on tions, or in Peas, very little has been done. The tran-Ancona at 6s, 10d, per 70lbs, and a parcel of Egyptian Beans at 18s. per 480lbs.

> MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, APRIL 9. There was very little inquiry for Wheat at our market this morning, and the advance noted on this choice fresh qualities of English Flour the previous currency was fully maintained, and the stands were cleared of all such descriptions. Irish manufacture, and other sorts not warranted sound, continue to be a neglected article. Oats and Oatmeal were each in very languid request, and the late quotations can only be repeated nominally.

> LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, APRIL 11. -There has been a larger market than last week, but prices about the same. Beef 6d. to 63d.; Mut-

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, April 11.—There was a limited supply of wheat, barley, beans, and peas from Essex, Kent, and Sussex for this day's market, and or Irish, were trifling, with moderate imports of ail foreign grain, seed and flour .- The weather has been cold and favourable for field-work since this day se'nnight, and spring sowing is progressing rapidly. Although the condition of the new wheat has much improved, and supply limited, yet the progress of the new corn bill been no more rapid, having passed to Commons, and being appointed for a second reading in the House of Lords on Friday next, any further advance was checked, still the small quantity of English at market was taken at fully the rates of last week, with, however, only a retail demand for quantities for immediate use, which they procured on much the same terms as those of last Monday. The Licence is only 11s. 9d. per annum, and many Fine malt was rather more inquired for, and such

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, APRIL 9 .- With a large supply of Wheat at market from the country, the trade ruled dull at last week's prices. There was little passing in foreign Wheat, but the sales THE BIRMINGHAM COMPLETE-SUF- The best qualities of barley maintain their value, but FRAGE CONFERENCE, AND THE other descriptions are neglected. Malt is in more demand. In beans and peas no change. We had a large quantity of Oats to day, and all but the finest potatoe qualities were 6d. to 1s. per quarter lower. PERFECT Penny Edition (with three Engrave note all descriptions ls. per sack dearer. Flour continues to meet a better sale, and we must

> LEEDS :- Printed for the Proprietor FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Print ing Offices, Nes. 12 and 13, Market-street, Brisgate; and Published by the said Joshua Hobson, (for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR.) at his Dwelling-house, No. 5, Market-street, Briggate; in 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 J HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Leeds.

Saturday, April 16, 1842