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

rison, stating part of what he had heard from Mr. April 22nd.

Yesterday week, after Joseph Hume was returned that the divisions take up their quarters in accordfor these Burghs, I, as one of a deputation, waited ance with their instructions. The various localities upon him, to request of him to take charge of our petition-sheets with 1,954 signatures, which I hope by this time the Convention have received. He kindly HAMMERSMITH-Tailors, Three Doves, Berwickreceived us, and promised to support the six points, and will enter more into detail afterwards. He then began slap :-

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

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

But be assured that, from whatever quarter they may draw their aid, succour, and support, they shall ever find in me and my "hot-headed followers" O'Higgins moved, and Mr. O'Connor seconded, a party who will surrender their principles, or alter "That Messrs. M'Kienan, M'Nally, and Ternan be their name, only with their lives. But this is "de nouncing." O, kind friends, gentle followers, pray lie down in quiet, and allow our intellectual saviours to their association, and congratulated the meeting and cure us by killing us?

Ever your fend and devoted friend, FRARGUS O'CONNOR. A Chartist, and no surrender.

TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

MY BELOVED FRIENDS,-It gives me the most heartfelt pleasure to inform you that your Convention has now sat in deliberation for nearly three weeks; and that during that period not one single peace be with them." The next effort to destroy the hardly crawl—I am only a shadow of my former stirring address on Thursday evening week, to a set of disputer of peace be with them. The next effort to destroy the hardly crawl—I am only a shadow of my former stirring address on Thursday evening week, to a set of disputer of peace be with them. The next effort to destroy the hardly crawl—I am only a shadow of my former stirring address on Thursday evening week, to a set of disputer of peace be with them. act of disunion or contention has arisen; but that the most perfect, cordial, and delightful unanimity has characterised their every movement. We are There were but few men in any station of life supegoing on cordially and gloriously. Use the last rior to Brophy: kind, benevolent, good-natured moment, the very last moment then, in sending almost to a fault, and, at the same time, possessed of up your sheets for the Supplementary Petition. That alone should contain one million of signatures. hunted down in the land of his birth by an infamous Sign away, then; and send up your flags, as the pro- cowardly gang who hated him on account of his think if you were to write to Brighton, and get cession on Monday promises to be a national Char- many virtues and sterling patriotism. But then his

Send off every banner on Saturday night: Direct to Mr. John Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane, Fleet- degrees since the day her husband was denied the the pain in my side is so distressing. street, London. Manchester will, as a matter right to vindicate his character at the Corn Exof coarse, be proud to know that their oft-used change, and was ignominiously branded as an banners shall float in the Metropolitan breeze in Orangeman and arenegade by Mr. O'Connell-(hear, banners shall float in the Metropolitan breeze, in majesty, over the nation's will.

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

Anchor last night, get up by the working men them- cution and banishment of her husband, it is hoped selves. The great building was crammed; "name," that her death will be a warning to those who have been written to, and we trust that they and our Mr. Smith has been a Teetotaller more than five years. and all, carried unanimously! The Convention posel of the Council of the London National Associa- made for them out of the £19,000 which were reto which I have been invited. This must be taken father was denounced as a renegade and an oral geas my general reply to those letters which I have man, and when he was refused the poor privilege of not had time to answer. Ever your faithful Friend.

FRARGUS O'CONNOR.

Chartist Entelligence. delegates from the various pieces in the West with Mr. O'Counell: the country owed mm much. c. Job.—" But man dieth and wasted away; year determination; and we hereby declare our unattended of the wasterway of the following resolution:—"That this meeting is of the following resolution:—"That this meeting is of Hall at this place, on Saturday, the 23d ult., Mr. at the last elections; they helped the Tories, and P. delivered an excellent discourse. John Robertson, from Tillicourty, in the chair, put out our friends the Whigs. The Tories are Afiel settling some unimportant business, the two giving all the places to their own friends; and, if resolutions which have been forwarded from the they remain long in power, all the offices will again National Convention, respecting a better understand- be filled by Tories; and is it patriotism to let the ing between the Chartists of England and Scotland, enemies of the people get the good places, instead were taken into consideration, when, after some of our friends! He (Mr. Waters) was at the Corn discussion, the following resolution was unani- Exchange the day Mr. Brophy was turned out, and monely agreed to:—"That it is the opinion he must say that he thought him badly used. (Hear, of the delegates now present that the pro- hear.) But who could blame Mr. O'Connell? posed meeting of Delegates from the six Surely somebody must have imposed upon him, or centres of Sortland with the Executive of Eng. he would have heard Mr. Brophy in his own deland should be held on as early a pay as possible fence. He (Mr. Waters) wished to know why it after the business of the Convention is concluded; was that the Association was opposed to the Whigs but as there are several places who have not dele- Surely the Whigs were better than the Tories; and gates here to night, in order to give time pro- did Mr. O Connell not say that it would be better perly to lay the subject before the various asso- to keep out the wind with an old hat then ciations, we agree to allow the subject to lie over net to keep it out at ail. He came there to until this day week, a meeting of delegates to be then hear what they had to say upon these subjects, held for the purpose of settling the question; and as he was at a loss to know the reason why they that our decision be immediately thereafter for-warded to the Convention" The Secretary was then the mighty leader, O'Connell. He thanked them instructed to write to those places in the district for the attentive hearing they had given to one who who had not delegates at the meeting. Mr. Thomas was not a member, and who never spoke at a public Bennie then stated that some mistake must have meeting before.—Mr H. Clark said that he for one occurred in the drawing out of the creden- would pin his political faith to the sleeve of no man. tials of our delegate to the National Convention. He was born and reared a Catholic, and that relias he is reported in the Northern Star as gion taught him to abide by the faith, and not by being from Alloa, in place of Coalsnaughton. any individual-(hear, hear.) He (Mr. C.) had ton; he would, therefore, move: "That the Secretary be instructed to send a report to the Northern Star, and that he be particular in stating that the centre the authors of the Coercion Act, and the Poor tion was put and carried unanimously. Thanks been incarcerated, and Frost, Williams, and Jones of the West Midland District, is held in Coalsnaugh- Law Amendment Act, that he (Mr. Clark) could having been voted to Mr. Parkes for his lecture, the transported. We are for the whole hog, bristles and ton, and that all communications to this district, be not support Mr. O'Connell—(hear, hear.) The meeting adjourned. forwarded to our Secretary, Mr. Thomas Roberts, people were deceived and betrayed by the middle reacher, Coalsnaughton, by Tillicoultry." The morriage about teacher, Coalsnaughton, by Thicomitry. The most taken.—Mr. Dyott said that as it was growing late three o'clock, the attention of the watchman on duty

are purporting to hold a grand demonstration on who supports either a Whig or a Tory Ministry, can were found partly destroyed by fire. The perpe-Whit-Monday. Whit-Monday.

day), at five o'clock p.m.

# Dorthern Star,

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1842.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, or Pive Shillings per Quarter.

AND ESSEX.

PRESENTATION OF THE NATIONAL PETITION. The attention of the Chartists of the above coun-

WESTERN DIVISION. street, Soho. BROMPTON-Tailors, Bricklayers' Arms, King-street.

CHELSEA—Tailors, Three Crowns, Richmond-street. KNIGHTSBRIDGE—Tailors, Red Lion, King-street, Somers Town-Shoemakers, King and Queen, Foley-St. Pancras-Carpenters, Rock, Lisson Grove.
Marylebone-Shoemakers, Clock Honse, Leicester-

WESTMINETER-Tectotallers. Beak-street. Regentsireet. Places of assembling, Circus-street, Marylchone,

and Soho Square.
Councillors to have red wands. NORTHERN AND CENTRAL DIVISION. Finsbury—City of London.

Masons-Shoemakers, Golden-lane. SHOEMAKERS-Cannon Coffee House. Old-street. To assemble in Finbury Square. White wands.

EASTERN DIVISION. BRICK LANE-Victoria, Three Colt's-street, Lime-GLOBE FIELDS-Queen's Head, Cambridge-road. Albion, Church-STREET-Crown and Anchor.

- Church-street. ROSE, Twic Folly-Silk Weavers, Buck's Head. Bethnal Green. To assemble at Bethnal Green Church, Cambridge Road.

Blue wands. SOUTHERN DIVISION. Ship and Blue Coat Boy, Walworth. Montpelier Tavern, Walworth. l. China Walk, Lambeth.

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

The Trades' procession is not included in the above . J. W. PARKER, Secretary. P.S.—Tricolour rosettes of red, green, and white to be worn on this occasion.

DUBLIN.—The Irish Universal Suffrage Associ- students here have the strongest hopes of returning ation held their usual weekly meeting at their great O'Connor at the next election. May success attend rooms, No. 14, North Anne-street; Mr. Patrick their efforts. Hurrah for O'Connor and the students Dyott, secretary. The minutes of the last day's of King's College! proceedings having been read, Mr. H. Clark, proposed that Mr. John Wilds be admitted a member. Mr. Freebairn seconded the motion. Mr Dyott moved" That Mr. J. Hickson be admitted a member." Mr. Martin seconded the motion. Mr.

meeting upon the recent outrageous conduct of some of the members who had recently withdrawn from association on the fortunate circumstances of having got rid of some of them at any rate, while he regretted that they had prevailed upon one or two houest men to \_ Dear Sir, - I this morning received your welcome leave that society and join the seceders. Those parties who were now gone out from amongst them, had given their society great trouble and annoy ance from the commencement. It was fresh in the recollection of every one, that they had been accusing have brought me to that state I cannot eat, and each other of being spies and informers, and that they had gone so far as to take legal proceedings against one another which proceedings were settled in that room. (Hear, hear,) "they are gone and spiracy against their noble-minded and true-hearted friend, Mr. P. M. Brophy. (Great cheering.) an indomitable spirit that no power on earth could subdue-(hear, hear). Poor Brophy was persecuted, poor wife, who was too sensitive and too delicate 10 have some effect, as a report went from the surgeon with-tand the shock caused by the persecution of her husband. She, poor creature, sunk by slow hear). It is now evident that it was this latter kind " Hospital, Yerk Castle, April 24th, 1842. of slanderers who have withdrawn from us that mis-We have been this morning engaged in discussing represented Mr. Bropny to Mr. O'Connell, and so supporting a wife and three children but by his hard secuted brothers. Another memorial has been earnings. Poor hirs. Brophy is no mor! As it is drawn up, to which we hope to obtain the signatures great power never to persecute a poor, honcet man good friends in the other parts of the country, will again. The children are wholly unprovided for; but renew their exertions to save poor Hobberry from tion, I could not attend any of those distant places ceived at the Corn Exchange, where the misfortunes that have befallen them originated when their good defending his character. (Hear, hear, and great sensation.) This is liberty, is it? No; it is tyranny and persecution in their most unmitigated form. address, Talk not of Gesler after this !- Mr. Freetairn passed a very high eulogium on the character,

O'Connell had left his Radical friends, and joined their enemics, "the base, bloody, and brutal Whigs," in the New Hall, of this place, on Saturday, (this he would not detain the meeting with any lengthened at Shales Moor was attracted by a loud explosion at observations, particularly after the manly and inde- the Globe Works. The explosion had taken place pendent speech of Mr. Clark. But he would just under the steam engine boiler, and had dislodged

honest, well-intentioned, and sincere." Have I not MEN OF MIDDLESEX, SURREY, KENT, -(hear, hear.) This question will open the whole case, and it will be discussed with perfect candour. having been appointed correspondent to the Northern—Mr. Duff was called to the chair; the marked Star, for Manchester and the neighbourhood, he case, and it will be discussed with perfect candour. thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Rafter,

after which the meeting separated. ABERDEEN.—The signs of the times are indeed portentous. The rapid spread of democratic princities is particularly directed to the following arrange- ples is indeed amazing. Radicalism is now, not only ments, agreed upon by the delegates assembled at the adopted creed of the oppressed millions of Great "Sir,-I have seen a small notice from Mr. Har- the Craven Head, Drury Lane, on Friday evening, Britain and Ireland, but the aristocratic scions in our Universities are being tainted wi'n the same Each division is expected to arrive in Lincoln's doctrine, and have begun to shew their admiration of Inn Pields, at ten o'clock on the morning of the 2nd our principles by endeavouring to honour the advo-"Start not, Sir. I will go farther than Lovett. of May. The marshals are requested to take care cates—and perhaps the good reader s of the Star will inquire in what manner? The following will show. A number of students at King's College, Old Aber will constitute the four divisions in the following deen, having imbibed the principles of the Charter, they resolved to test their fell, we students' disposition towards the cause of liberty, by bringing forward a candidate at the late election of a Chancellor of the University. There were, three parties in the field, and as a matter of coverse each party nominated a candidate. The can sidates were the Duke of Wellington, brought forward by the Tories, Lord Brougham, by the Liberals, and, would you believe it, the third cand date was that champion of liberty -that foo to appression-that man of the people's choice, Feargr's O'Connor, Esq., Barrister at Law. Mr. O'Conne r's supporters were assiduously engaged in canvassi ag for their man, as were also the other two part: es; and after having done their utmost the enrolled. respective numbers of supporters for each candidate were a follows: - Wellington, 63; Brougham, 57, and O Connor 36. The Liberals and Ultras consulted as to the best course to be adopted; if they polled the Duke's party were in the ascendency, and would be at them, so they resolved to coalesce. The I 3roughamites and O'Connorites, accordingly united, and Brougham was chosen, as he had the greater number of supporters on the Liberal side. We do not consider this as a defeat. It must be looked upon as a great triumph to the cause of liberty, Had O Connor been elected he would have been entitled by an Act of Queen Anne to a British peerage. The Professors of the University must its abode within those walls where nothing i taught but the most self-debasing doctrines. But by frequent cheering. this shows that the love of liberty is inherent in man -that it is confined to no particular class in society; Chartist room.

and though prejudice may warp itself around the rea on of some-though ignorance may retard the triumph of the cause of justice and humanity—though passive obedience be inculcated as a virtue into the minds of our youth, still the love of liberty is predominant; the very enunciation of the word awakens feelings and emotions within the youthful bosom indescripable, and when he contemplates the free, he looks forward with blissful expectation to would then pull down the pillar which I have done Tectotallers, Britannia Coffee House, Waterloo- the time when liberty, equality, and justice shall be shall be engraven on our hearts, and peace, plenty, existing." and happiness the lot of mankind-when the hearts of our youth are untainted with error, are imbued with the beauty of truth, enthusiastic, warm, comwill not cradicate or circumstances change, to stamp indelibly on their hearts an unquenchable love of

> Chartists of this place on Monday evening, it was resolved. "That we the Chartists of Tavistock are determined to stand by F. O'Connor and the Executive, as long as they stand by the people's cause, and admitted members." Mr. O'Higgins addressed the brave Bradford Chartists for their noble and straightforward manner at the Sturge Conference.

SHEFFIELD.

(From our own Correspondent.) EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM SAMUEL HOLBERRY. tion. letter. \* \* The punishment inflicted on me is worse than if they had put an end to my sufferings at once. They have destroyed my constitution by unjust treatment at Northallerton; they though I have been allowed half a pound of mutton every day, and tea night and morning, since I came to the Castle; although I have been allowed all this, am reduced to such a state of debility that I can assured that I shall never serve two years more in prison; no, before half that time is expired, I shall be in my grave.

Believe me, Sir, I would much rather leave this place a corpse, than remain here till my health is so far gone as to leave me a burden to my friends. \*

them to send a memorial to Captain Pechell, it might here, last week, to the Home office, on the state of my health. It's with difficulty that I have wrote,

"I am, yours truly, " SAMUEL HOLBERRY,

" Mr. G. J. Harney, Sheffield."

[Repeated petitions and memorials have during the last six months been sent from Sheffield in benalf

open air meeting; his address was listened to with the members and friends of the National Charter Assoprofound attention for nearly a hour and a half. petition was obtained at the close of Mr. Harney's Suffrage Conference, held at Birmingham on the 6th

merits, and success of Mr. Brophy. Mr. Waters, sermon for Henry Frost, the deceased son of the (who was not a member) begged the privilege of exiled patriot, John Frost, on Sunday evening last, ciation, as both impolitic and unnecessary; calculated addressing the meeting. He said that he was sorry in the National Charter Association room, Fig Tree- in our opinion to produce those feuds and divisions COALSMAUGHTON. -A centra: meeting of to see a meeting of his countrymen finding fault lane. Mr. Parkes took for his text, the 10th v. xiv. which ought to be the earnest desire of all true demo-

> LECTURE.-At the weekly meeting of the Chartist tody, held on Monday evening, in the above room, Mr. Taylor in the chair, Mr. Parkes delivered a lecture "On the evils of intemperance, and the duty of all Chartists to become tectorallers, and the duty of all tectotallers to become Chartists." Mr. Parkes delivered a lengthy, argumentative, and sponding to the resolution of the Convention, recom-

NEWPORT.—A correspondent writes us, that say to Mr. Waters, that if he would favour the the cause prospers here; they have lately had some splendid lectures from Mr. Owen Glyndwr, and they question would be discussed, "Whether any man, the hulls, too, some wheelbands and other things

M.ANCHESTER.-Notice.-Mr. William Dixon would feel obliged by parties, wishing his attendance at any meetings, to inform him of the same. All communications addressed to Mr. William Dixon, at Mr. Bailey's, shopkeeper, No. 7, Edward-street, Four new members were enrolled. Oldham-road, will be punctually attended to.

MILES FLATTING .- At the weekly meeting on Sunday, confidence was unnimously voted in the CARPENTER'S HALL.-Mr. Dixon lectured in the afternoon and in the evening. A most crowded ovens, East-Ardsley, West-Ardsley, Cleckheaton, Litmeeting was addressed in terms of glowing elo- tletown, Earlsheaton, and Doghouse. The accounts

Eccles.-Mr. Dixon lectured here on Monday

BIRSTAL -On Wednesday evening last, one of the most numerous meetings ever held in Birstal, assembled to hear a lecture from Mr. West, the district lecturer. who spoke for nearly two hours, explaining the principles of the Charter, and pointing out the duty of the turer and for the People's Charter. people at the present crisis. At the conclusion of his address a resolution, expressive of confidence in the honest leaders of the people, and determination to stand by their Charter, in name and substance, was unanimously adopted. Twenty-seven new members were

WEST ARDSLEY.—Mr. West attended here or Thursday, and formed a new Association. Sixteen members were enrolled.

EAST ARDSLEY .- Mr. West visited this place on Association, and enrolled fifty-seven new members. HORBURY .- Mr. West lectured here on Saturday evening to a numerous audience, and created a good feeling in favour of the principles of the People's

BATH.—On Wednesday evening, April 20th, Mr. Marriett, of Bristol, gave a spirited lecture in the remain true to our cause, and that we place implicit Members for the borough, requesting them to support Chartist Room, Bath, on the rights of labour. It was confidence in Mr. Hill, the editor of the Star." After the motion of Mr. Dancombe, that a deputation from indeed be astonished to find democracy has taken up listened to patiently by a highly respectable audience, which dir. Leach, of Hyde, gave us a very good and the working classes be heard at the bar of the House of who signified their approval of the sentiments attered pointed lecture upon the miseries the working classes

ON SUNDAY evening Mr. Moxley lectured in the

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.—At the usual meeting on Monday, thanks were voted to Mr. O'Brien, for his the lecture. services at the Sturge Conference. Confidence was also voted in him, Vincent, and other Chartists who derson, and Mr. James Dewhirst preached on the Moor attended that Conference. The meeting also expressed, to a very large and attentive audience. Mr. Dewhirst Feargus O Connor, Esq., would visit this town on by resolution, its regret at "the BITTER spirit of intel- preaches again on Sunday next, at two o'clock in the Thursday week, to deliver a lecture, the Council endeaerance and uncharitableness manifested by some of our afternoon. brother Chartists towards our best and noblest advocates, who may happen to differ from them on ming: points, and hope that the Convention, before the termination of inscribed on our banners-when these principles some plan, to heal the many lamentable divisions

NORTHAMPTON. - CHARTIST SHOEMAKERS .- A few invited. of the good and true Chartist Shoemakers of Northamppassionate, and benevolent, alive to the oppression ton, fluding it impossible to live by our labour as jourthat crushes their fellows, keen in their perception neymen, our trade being in such a depressed state and time to make impressions on their minds which time our tyrannical employers, have come to the determina-ciple. tion of manufacturing for ourselves, and it is our wish to know if there are any of the agents for the People's liberty, of truthfal integrity, justice, and humanity. Paper, or any stanch friends to the Charter, would We hope that the example of these youths will be undertake to sell our goods for a fair remuneration. A followed by others throughout the country. The share of the profits to go to the support of the Executive. If there are any friends in any part of the country that will undertake to do it they may have all the par-

Northampton. BIRSTAL.-A good meeting was held here on Saturday evening, in the large room, over the co-operative members joined the association.

MILLBRIDGE,-The cause of Chartism prospers here, nor is moral reform neglected. Mr. Isaac Cissitt and several other friends have enrolled themselves members of the National Anti-Tobacco and Temperance Associa-

LITTLETOWN.-Mr. T. B. Smith preached at this place on Sunday last, morning and evening, and Benjamin Rushton, of Halifax, in the afternoon. The morning service was conducted in the Gospel Pilgrim's preaching room, and the two latter in the open air. The congregations on all occasions were large and

CHURWELL.—The cause in this little village is advancing, Mr. T. B. Smith delivered a spirited and soulself. There is a poor convict lying beside me in the most attentive audience, who listened with the greatest last stage of comsumption; he is wasted very little attention, while the lecturer for an hour and a haif more than I am. And, cear friend, you may rest addressed them on the points of the Charter and the progress of our principles.

MORLEY .- Mr. T. B. Smith delivered a lecture in the Town School on Friday evening to a not numerous hut attentive audience. An old veteran, Mr. Ingham, who, as a Christian and a Radical, has been for many years actively engaged in trying to benefit his feliow men, was called to the chair. Mr. Smith lectured above an hour on the causes of our present distress, and the remedies to be applied. The Testotallers evinced their respect for the cause of freedom by getting up a meeting in opposition. The Chartists had offered to accommodate matters with them, so that two good things might not clash against each other; the temperance tolks however would yield nothing, and one of them declared that they were resolved to put the Chartists down. The previouly, but had been relinquished for the accommedation of the Testotallers. Mr. S. in the course of his respecting the demonstration on the ensuing week. lecture referred pointedly to the folly of expecting to that our evils originated in class legislation and individual. vice, and strongly urged the adoption of the We had a glorious meeting at the Crown and now well known that she fell a victim to the perse- of some of the influentials of the town, praying for principles of temperance by the Chartists, and those of Holberry's release. The Brighton Chartists have the Charter by all the members of temperance societies.

CHELTENHAM. - On Wednesday evening a meeting delegated to the Conference. After hearing Mr. Hollis ECCLESPIELD.-Mr. Harney visited this village on and several other speakers, the rollowing resolution Wednesday evening last, and addressed a large was carried with only five desentionts:-" That we, ciation, feel deeply sensible of the recognition of our Upwards of a hundred additional signatures to the principles without mutilation by the Sturge Complete instant, and following days. Nevertheless we cannot but deeply regret and neplore their usumate resolution SERMON.—Mr. Samuel Parkes preached a funeral of changing the name, and for forming another association in contradistinction to the National Charter Assotion, both in name and principle, inasmuch as it has gerved the approbation and support of millions of our fellow countrymen, and been ratified and sealed by the to accumulate for the last century, and which has been prosecution, transportation, and imprisonment of hundreds of our unflinching friends and patriots.

noon, to a large meeting in the open air.

conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Harney introduced at the Association Room, Loughborough, on Sunday children and our children's children as they now stand to the notice of the meeting the resolution adopted last, Mr. English in the chair; delegates from the unmutilated, unchanged—the proud basis of a nation's by the Convention, calling upon the people to stand following places were present, amely, Loughborough, right; and we furthermore do pledge ourselves that by the Charter; and, after a few remarks, proposed Messrs. Skevington, Jones, and Breedon: Hathern, our brethren of Ireland shall share, in common with the following resolution :- "That this meeting, re- Messrs. Baker and Davenport; Normanton, Mr. Smith; Sheepshead, Messra. Warren and Shaw; Leak, Mr. time an equal measure of freedom, a full and free repeal mending the people to stand firmly by the six Barnsall; Mountsorrell, Mr Clark; Castle Donnington, of her legislative union." Mr. Mudge seconded the repoints of the Charter-even the name-as a portion a letter. Letters from the Convention having been solution, which was supported in an able address by of the people, beg to assure the Convention that, read, it was ununimously agreed that Mr. Bantow's Mr. Moir, delegate from Glasgow, and carried unanihaving railed round the banner of the Charter, we letter be answered. After the delegates had given in mously. Mr. Savage moved, and Mr. Packer seconded will never desert it. come weal. come woe : but will their report of the state of Chartism in their respective persevere in the straightforward course we have villages. The following resolutions were agreed upon: that the transportation of Frost, Williams, and Jones. hitherto pursued, until, whole and entire, we have -"That the delegates present get all the information was the illegal act of a blood-thirsty, cruel, and unjust made our Charter law. And we hereby return our they can respecting the various aces of oppression, hearty thanks to the members of the Convention, for rates of wages, cases of destitution, and extreme distress made laws, there being a majority of the judges opposed he industry, ability, and honesty with which there is in their neighbourhoods, with the names and to it, that this meeting, therefore, pledge themselves to they are pursuing their duties as the veritable representatives of the people." Mr. Edwin Gill seconded the above resolution, which was being from Alloa, in place of Coalsnaughton. any individual—(hear, hear.) He (Mr. C.) had carried unanimously. Mr. Harney moved the folgonized this mistake important, as learned his political creed, and he would stand by it; lowing resolution:—"That the special thanks of it being determined to assist them as far as we are able, it would be apt to mislead correspondents, and if Feargus O Conner himself departed from this meeting be given to Mr. Moir, delegate for until we gain for ourselves and fellow workmen these causing them to address their communication the straightforward path, he (Mr. Clark) would not follow him—(hear, hear.) It was because Mr. he forward the resolution to which the resolution the resolution to which the resolution that the r responded." Mr. Parkes seconded the resolution. - yea, even to the name; it being the name under which Mr. Upton supported the resolution. The resolutive have struggled, under which our best friends have

to obtain signatures to the requisition about to be sent to the Members of the Borough, requesting them to support Mr. Duncombe's metion on the National

DEWSBURY .- On Friday last, Mr. W. V. Jackson of Manchester, delivered a most edifying and soul-stirring address at the Market cross, to upwards of two thousand people.

On SUNDAY evening, Mr. West delivered a lecture to a crowded audience, in the large room over the stores.

DEWSBURY DISTRICT COUNCIL MEETING .- A Council meeting was held on Sunday last, in the large room over the Co-operative stores, when delegates from the following places were present :- Dawsbury, Heckmondwike, Birstal, Batley, Dawgreen, Horbury, Potquence by Messrs. Smythers and Ross. On Friday given in by the various delegates were cheering in the evening, Mr. Tillman lectured to the carpenter's extreme, as far as regards the increase of members and the prosperity of our glorious cause. £2 was voted to the National Convention.

> TUTBURY.—Mr. Brophy delivered a lecture on the principles of the People's Charter, in this place, on Mo day evening. At the conclusion more than a hundred Charlist Circulars, and a number of tracts were disposed of, and a hearty cheer was given for the lec-

WIGTON.-Chartism was thought to be dead in this town, but at a meeting held on Friday last, the contrary was found to be the case, The middle classes are partly feeling the effects of the distress that now prevails so extensively, and some of them have joined the

MILNROW.-At the weekly meeting of the Association on Monday evening last, the following resolution was unanimously passed, "That we do stand by our present plan of organization, the Charter, in name and Friday, and had a glorious meeting. He formed an substance, and support the Convention and our present leaders, so long as they stand by principle."

DROYLSDEN.-At our usual meeting, on Sunday night, the following resolution was unanimously carried That we, the Chartists of Droyisden, are determined to stand by the Charter, name and all, and by Mr. O'Connor and the rest of our leaders, so long as they are now sufferi g, and their remedy.

BRADFORD -Mr. Dawhirst lectured at the Masons' Arms, Club Houses, on Saturday evening, to a good 5% to the funds of the Association. A great many potiaudience. Two members were enrolled at the close of tion sheets were destroyed by the late destructive flood

ECCLESHILL MOOR .- On Sunday, Mr. Joseph Al-

MR. SMYTH lectured at the Golden Cock, North Wing, on Sunday evening. " On the duty of Governments, the Provision Laws, and the People's Charter." its sitting, will endeavour, by the adoption of He will lecture on Sunday evening next, at seven o'clock; subject-" Repeal of the Union and the condition of Ireland." The admission free. Discussion COMPSTALL.—At a public meeting at the house of

Mr. Joseph Tym, Foresters' Arms, near Marple-bridge. it was resolved never to join in any agitation short of of the cause and the means to remove it, then is the our wages being reduced to almost the lowest ebb. by the Charter as it now stands, both in name and prin-

> livered an excellent lecture on Sunday evening last, in heard. the Chartist Association room, Rulph Green. BLACKBURN.-Mr. Tattersall, of Burnley, lectured here on Monday, to a crowded audience.

CHORLEY.-Mr. Isaac Barrow preached two sermons ticulars, connected with the society, on applying by in the Chartist Room, on Sunday. £1. 10s. 1d. was for the purpose of explaining the principles of the Peoletter to Christopher Harrison, Grey Friars-street, collected towards the expences of fitting up the

CHESTERFIELD AND BRAMPTON .- At a meeting of the Chartists in Brick House-yard, on Monday evening store. Mr. T. B. Smith addressed them for nearly two last, it was proposed and carried, "That three months' rolled. hours, riveting the attention of all present, by his pow- subscriptions be sent to the Executive, and that the that we will take nothing short of the Charter, erful and convincing arguments in favour of our Secretary be empowered to write for twenty more cards here twice on Tuesday. The audiences on both evenings name and all. Thanks were also voted to the five glorious principles. At the conclusion sixteen new of membership." A general meeting will be held on Monday evening next, at the house of Mr. Thomas Taylor, Bactwell-street, Chesterfield, for the purpose of nominating a new council, and on other business of

> THURSTONLAND.—At a meeting held on the 23rd inst, it was resolved, "That we denounce the Sturgite move, and every other move that is not in accordance with the National move. We have every confidence in our leader and champion, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., for his straightforward advocacy of the people's rights; also in Mr. Hill, the Editor of the Northern Star, for the able manner in defending the cause of the industrious classes."

REDDITCH .- On Monday last, the public meeting and dinner took place to celebrate the opening of the Democratic or Chartist Hall, when upwards of fifty stanch supporters of Chartism sat down to a substantial repast. After dinner the public were admitted, and a variety of toasts and sentiments were given, and some excellent speeches made. The evening was spent with every comfortable demonstration.

LONDON .- DISTRICT COUNCIL .- After the transaction of the usual business, an additional sum of 2s. the National Convention now assembled in London for was received from the Bricklayers' Arms, for the Con-

vention; also 6s. from the tailors. THREE DOVES .- The sum of 16s. 4d. was received from Camberwell for the Convention. The meeting discussed the propriety of raising money by loan or otherwise to carry out the Great National Demonstration. A Mr. John Cleave, expressing our regret at our inability plan for that purpose was recommended to the Provi- to pay a larger sum." This was agreed to, and the sional Committee. Considerable other business was meeting adjourned.

transacted, and the meeting adjourned. SUNDAY EVENING .- The members of the Convenvention and other advocates lectured to the audiences audience. Chartist meeting had been arranged for a fortnight in the various localities of London, all of which were well attended. A spirit of enthusiasm was displayed

achieve all we want by mere individual reform; he showed their usual weekly meeting on Monday night at the tyranny of the manufacturers. Montpetier Tavern, when business of importance was

DOCKHEAD.—A glorious Chartist meeting was held consequences of class-legislation, and was listened to at the working men's chapel, Dockhead, on Thursday with great attention. evening. Messrs. Bairstow, Lowery, and Duncan addressed the meeting, which was the best ever held on

was held at the Mechanics' Institution, for the purpose this side of London. Mr. O Connor was loudly called having placed themselves for this week at the dis- he (Mr. O'H.) trusted that some provision would be the melancholy fate predicted by himself in the above of hearing the report of Mr. William Hollis, who was for, and is expected to attend on Thursday, the 28th.

Possel of the Connected to the Conference After hearing Mr. United that some provision would be the melancholy fate predicted by himself in the above of hearing the report of Mr. William Hollis, who was for, and is expected to attend on Thursday, the 28th. MR. SAMUEL CLARK lectured to the shoemakers Association, on Sunday, at Old-street-road. ALBION TEETOTAL COPFEE HOUSE, 3, CHURCH-

STREET, SHOREDITCH.-Mr. Harrison, delegate to the Convention, preached two sermens, last Sunday, in Shepherd's Fields. Ten shillings were collected, five shillings worth of publications were sold, and above one thousand signatures added to the National Petition. Thirteen members were enrolled.

QUEEN'S HEAD, DOG ROW .- Mr. Rouse addressed the company here on Sunday night. MARYLEBONE.—At a public meeting held on Wed-

nesday evening, at the Working Man's Hall, Circusopinion that the only effectual remedy for all misery, want, and degradation which we have allowed nursed and matured by the base and prostituted system of class legislation, is only to be found in that docu-DARWEN.-Mr. Tattersall lectured here on Monday ment entitled the People's Charter, and we hereby pledge ourselves to use every constitutional means. LOUGHBOROUGH.-A meeting of delegates for the which class-made laws will admit, of causing the six impressive lecture in support of his views. At the Northern division of the County of Leicester was held points therein contained to be handed down to our us, the blessings of the Charter, by baving at the same the next resolution :- "That this meeting is of opinion Whig faction, not recognised even by the unjust classthe National Procession.

> TWICKENHAM .-- A public meeting was held here on Friday last, April 22, Mr. D. Wall in the chair. Messrs. Chartist movement, at the time of the meeting of Stallwood and Bairstow, from the Convention, addressed the meeting amid great applause. After which a resolution, tracing all our ills to class legislation and

audience in the premises adjoining the Temperance that our best thanks are hereby given to that body Coffee House, Church-street. Many signed the great for their persevering efforts to be heard on behalf of National. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed the industrious millions of this nation, and that they Mossley.—Mr. Griffin, of Manchester, lectured here on to the lecturer. The meeting was adjourned until are worthy of the support of every lover of liberty sunday evening last, and gave universal satisfaction.

LEAMINGTON .- On Monday evening last, a public meeting of the Chartists of this place was held at the Newbold Inn, when it was resolved that the amount of funds in hand be forwarded to the Convention Fund amounting to £1 4s. 6d.; and that this meeting desir to express their unqualified approbation of the general measures which have been adopted by the Convention, but more especially of that resolution in which they recommend the people to stand by the People's Charter, name and all; and this meeting, in responding to the recommendation, firmly resolve to abide by the principles of the People's Charter, and deem it preposterous and unnecessary to alter the name, by which we are designated, and which is not only subscribed upon our banners, but written in indelible characters upon our hearta.

DUNFERHLINE.—The signatures of 4,420 persons to the great National Petition were posted here on Monday, and we will send nearly as many more.

NOTTINGHAM. -On Saturday evening last, Mr. W. D. Taylor lectured at the King George on Horseback, to a LITTLEBOROUGH.—The Rev. W. V. Jackson, of

Manchester, lectured here on Thursday evening week: and on Saturday evening, Mr. John Leach, of Rochdale, lectured at the same place. SUNDERLAND .- On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Charles Connor, of Manchester, lectured at the Life-Boat House.

usually large. BEDLINGTON .- On Friday evening, Mr. Connor lec-

The day being uncommonly fine, the audience was un-

tured in the open air, at this place. The attendance was good. RAUNDS .- Mr. C. Jones, of Northampton, lectured at

this place on Saturday last. BURTON-ON-TRENT .- Mr. P. M. Brophy preached here on Sunday evening last, to a large and attentive

GRESLEY COMMON .- Mr. P. M. Brophy preached an excellent sermon here on Sunday morning, to a very large concourse of people.

BRIGHTON.—The following resolution was passed at meeting of the Chartists of Brighton, at their Meeting Room, Portland-street, on Wednesday evening week, Mr. Lansdell in the chair :- "That we, the Chartists of Brighton, feel it our duty, at a period so eventful in new movements, to express our determination to adhere stedfastly not only to the principles. of, the People's Charter, and to the National Charter Association, but to the very denomination under which we have endured so much indignity and persecution; and that Mr. O Connor, and the various other gentlemen who adhere stedfastly to those objects, give additional proofs of their claim to our gratitude and con-

DERBY.—At the meeting of the Association, on Sunday night last, the report of the Convention was read, and gave universal satisfaction. A motion was made and carried that Mr. Briggs correspond with the two of Commons. Ten shillings was sent to Mr. Cleave, for the Convention. A vote of thanks was passed to the men in Mr. Dallinson's shop, for their donation of in Derby, and great exertions are being made to make up the deficiency.

NORTHAMPTON .- It having been understood that voured to get the theatre, but the preprietors would not let it for so immoral a purpose. Therefore the Council. were obliged to get the Large Room at the Peacons Hetel, which is the largest room they could get in the town, and long before the time announced in the bills for the lecture to commence, the room was crammed to suffication, and there been more outside than in, ar those that were in being so uncomfortable, they presse I Mr. O'Connor to adjourn to the Market Place, where he addressed the thousands from a window, in his usual strain of elequence. His enemies were compelled to say that they were never so deceived in a man in their lives, for the character they had heard of him from the press was that of a blood-thirsty demogogue, but here HOLLINWOOD.—Mr. Thomas Storor of Ashton, de- said they, we find him the most eloquent orator we ever

> EYE, NEAR PETERBOROUGH .- The seed so ausp!ciously sown here by Mr. Mason bids fair to yield an early and abundant harvest. Mr. C. Jones, of Northampton, attended here on Wednesday evening, ple's Charter; and although no notice had been given of his intended visit, the meeting was a "bumper." After the lecture, an association, in conjunction with Peterborough, was formed, when four members were en-

> OUNDLE.—Mr. C. Jones, of Northampton, lectured were extremely good.

> LUDDENDEN.-On Saturday evening last, Mr. Thos. Clarke, of Stockport, lectured in the open air to a large and attentive andience, on Cold Edge Moor. Several members were added.

PITTSFORD.—A lecture was delivered here on Sun day evening by Mr. C. Jones, of Northampton. The actendance was truly cheerful, and the lecturer was listened to with the most marked attention. The Association-although only six weeks old-already numbers

PETERBOROUGH .- The standard of Chartism was unfurled in this priestly den for the first time, on Thursday evening, when Mr. C. Jones, of Northampton, addressed the people on the nature and expediency of the People's Charter.

CARLISLE.—The Council of the Chartist Association met at the Council Room, John-street, Caldew-gate, on Saturday evening, when various sums of money were paid in from different districts of the town, after which Mr. Henry Bowman proposed a resulution as follows: 'This Council considering it the duty of the Chartists of Carlisle to afford every assistance in their power to the purpose of presenting the People's Petition to the House of Commons, do hereby resolve that the sum of one pound be forthwith sent to to the Treasurer, Mr. John Cleave, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, London, for the use of the Convention, and that our Secretary write to BILSTON .- Mr. P. Mead, of Birmingham, lectured

here, on Monday, the 18th April, to a crowded

ON THURSDAY, April 21st., Mr. Hickman lectured on the villany of the truck system, to a crowded audience. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Ferrand, CAMBERWELL -The Chartists of this locality held M.P., for ably defending the poor workman against the On SUNDAY, April 24th, Mr. Linney, of Manchester,

lectured here. The lecturer exposed the horrifying

BOLTON.—The people of this town manifest a lively interest in the deliberations of the Convention. and are using every effort to raise the necessary funds. One pound was voted to them at the weekly meeting on Monday. A lecture will be delivered. in the Association Room, Howell Croft, on Sunday evening next. All communications must be ad-

dressed (post paid) to Thomas Entwisle, to the care

of Wm. Porritt, Howell Croft, Bolton.

GLASGOW.-A meeting of the directors of the Lanarkshire Association, and delegates from shops, trades, dec., was held in the Hall, College Open, on Monday evening, Mr. Mair in the chair. The minutes being read and approved of, the subject of establishing a monthly periodical was taken into consideration; the necessity of which was urged by a number of the directors, seeing they have no local organ to support them. A committee was appointed to correspond with other districts on the subject. whose answer will enable the directors to decide whether to proceed with the matter. A number of letters from Mr. Moir were read, giving an account of the proceedings of the Convention, amiost general applause; when S. Crawford's letter to the Convention, a copy of which Mr. Moir had forwarded to his friends in Glasgow, early last week, was referred to, a general feeling of dissatisfaction was visible throughout the meeting, but no remarks were made. The recommendation of the Convention, that the English Convention should meet with delegates from the six centres of Scotland, to consider the best means of ensuring a cordial co-operation between the people of England and Scotland, in future, was discussed at considerable length. It was ultimately resolved:-"That the directors should do everything in their power to carry out that recommendation." The meeting was then adjourned to Monday evening next. MERTHYR TYDVIL.-At a large meeting of

the members of the National Charter Association. held on Monday evening last, at their large room at Caedraw, the following resolutions were agreed to unanimously :- 1st. " That it is the opinion of this meeting that the conduct of Mr. J. B. O'Brien has it is the opinion of this meeting that it was a scheme of Messrs. O'Brien, Vincent, Lovett, Collins, and Co. to thwart the object and the progress of the the National Convention, and the presentation of the National Petition, as they were fully aware of the proposed time of its presentation to Parliament."

3rd. "That it is the opinion of this meeting that no NOTTINGHAM.—At a meeting of the General Councils Charter, was unanimously carried, as were votes of the different Associations in the town, on Sunday thanks to Messrs. Stallwood, Bairstow, and the Chairman.

Ord. Institute of confidence ought to be placed in any of those who deviate from a particle of the Charter, even the name."

4th. That this meeting is of opinion that GREENWICH.—On Monday last, Mr. E. Stallwood, the National Convention now sitting in London are from the Convention, delivered a lecture to a numerous deserving of our best thanks and confidence; and

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

Mr. John Gurney.

Mr. Thomas Davis.

Mr. Richard Cooper.

Mr. William Wassworth. Mr. Thomas Heeler.

Mr. John Eyre, sub-Treasurer. Mr. D. E. Lever, sub-Secretary.

BARNSLEY.

Mr. Michael Segrave, weaver, Wilson's Field. Mr. Frank Mirfield, weaver, Raywood-row.

Mr. George Hutley, weaver, Kingston-place. Mr. Thomas Lingard, shoe-maker, New-street.

NORTHAMPTON.

do.

do.

(LADIES' BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS.)

Mr. Francis, Chalk Farm, sub-Treasurer.

Mr. Wm. Heath, ditto, Kirby-lane.

Mr. Staff, Scarlet-well-street, sub-Secretary.

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD.

Mr. John Tomlinson, Haslam's Hill. Mr. James Brandreth, framework-knitter, Willow-

Mr. Samuel Briggs, ditto, Union-street, Pingle.

Mr. Joseph Holehouse, ditto, Sutton, Woodhouse. Mr. George Marriot, unkeeper, sub-Treasurer.

WESTERN DIVISION OF LONDON LADIES' SHOEMAKERS.

BRISTOL.

Mr. J. Caines, brass-cock founder, Church-street.

Mr. W. Chivers, painter, Barnet's-place, New-cut.

Mr. W. Bloore, tailor Lower Castle-street, sub-

ST. PANCRAS.

Mr. Smith, pipemaker, 16, Little Clarendon

Mr. Farrer, painter, 25, Grese-street, Rathbone-

Mr. Ferris, paperhanger, 27, Lee's-street, Burton-

Mr. Hugh Graham, painter, 33, Hyde-street,

HEALTH.—"How much is expressed in this short

word, and how few set a true value on its enjoyment.

How readily would the high and mighty when

racked by pain, and approaching a premature dissolution, sacrifice all factitious distinction, and

existence. Ought not this startling fact to induce

us to secure by all the means in our power a good

Bankrupis, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, April 22.

BANKRUPTS.

Official Assignee, Mr. W. Whitmore, Basinghall-street.

Brown and Co., Commercial-chambers, Mincing-lane.

hall-street Solicitor, Mr. Neal, Tokenhouse-yard.

John Richards. 12, George-yard, Lombard-street,

son, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Heathcott

James Shaw, Fetter-lane, carpenter, May 4, at one.

June 3, at eleven, at the Court of Bunkruptcy. Official

Assignee, Mr. Lackington, 3, Coleman-street-buildings.

Henry Lacey, Liverpool, bookseller, May 9, June 3,

George Guildford, North Shields, Northumberland,

ship ewner, May 13, at eleven, June 3, at two, at the

Bankrupt Commission-room, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. So-

licitors, Mr. Henry Dale, North Shields; Messra. Dean

James Lockwood, Wakefield, Yorkshire, and of New

Brunswick, North America, linen draper, May 6, at

eleven, at the Sessions-house, Wakefield, June 3, at

one, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Leeds. Solicitors.

John Gibson, of Kingston-upon-Hull, corn merchant.

John Scott, Princip-street Works, Birmingham, and

42, Moorgate-street, London, railway carriage lamp manufacturer, May 3, June 3, at one, at the Waterloo-

3, at eleven, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Leeds, S.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Rowbotham and George Barker, Manchester, tobaccu-

nists-William Atkinson and Thomas Britton, Sheffield,

weollen and linen-drapers-Joseph Seel and William

Holt, Oldham, Lancashire, hat manufacturers.—Henry

From the Gazette of Tuesday, April 28.

William Blease and John Carroll, Liverpool-Titus

London; and Mr. E. M. Wavell, Halifax.

Vincent and R. K. Philp, of Bath, printers.

Messra Adlington and Co., 1, Bedford-row, London.

London; and Mr. Decimus Sewell, Halsted.

at one, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors,

Messra. Walters and Reeve, 36, Basinghall-street.

London: and Mr. George Cook, Northampton.

and Co., 2, Gray s-inn-square, London.

Solicitor, Mr. R. B. Chambers, 14 Basinghall-street.

London; and Mr. E Norris, Liverpool.

Ely-place, Holborn.

Ashley, 9, Shoreditch.

and Holman, Coleman-street.

Mr. Berkeley, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

John Rackham, jun., Long-acre, coach-builder, April

Mr. Lucas, plumber, 6, Little Coram-street.

Mr. F. W. Simeon, news-agent, Temple-street.

Mr. James Tullet, 11, Bentinck-street. Mr. Thomas Jenkins, 11, ditto. Mr. Peter Osborne, 1, Pultney-court. Mr. John Dubell, 12, Little Exeter-street.

Mr. George Mowman, 82, Litchfield-street. Mr. James Falkland, 6, Cleveland-street. Mr. Richard Dunn, 6, ditto.

Mr. Cartwright, 6, ditto.

street, Someratowi.

crescent, sub-Tressurer.

Bloomsbury, sub-Secretary.

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

Mr. T. Wynn, porter, Ann-street. Mr. S. Gifford, tailor, Fort-road.

Mr. S. Edwards, tailor, Culver-street.

Mr. Ship, shoemaker, 8, York-square.

Mr. J. Reed, shoemaker, St. Phillip's. Mr. T. H. Woodruff, mason, Kingsdown,

Mr. H. Fink, Jun., engineer, Barton-hill.

do.

do.

do.

do.

Mr. James Sykes, weaver, Smithy-mills.

Mr. Charles Cury, weaver, Miles-street.

Mr. John Crabtree, weaver, Park-row.

Mr. Thomas Keeber, labourer, Pitsford.

Mr. John Keeber,

Mr. George Garner,

Mr. William James,

Mr. Wm. Spreak,

Mr. Samuel Arthur,

Mr. George Harris,

Mr. Samuel Arthur, jun. do-

Mr. Thos. Chamberlain, do.

Mr. Paulsome, Peter-street.

Mr. Brett, Peter-street.

bridge lane.

Mr. Clowe, Horse-market.

Mr. James Hiles, weaver, Copper-street. Mr. Patrick Riley, weaver, Wilson-piece.

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

Mr. James M'Kenna, tailor, Mr. Ch. vles Gwilliams, bricklayer. Mr. John M'Gee, porter. Mr. John Maxwell, tailor, Mr. Wm. Robinson, cordwainer. Mr. James Lowrie, joiner. Mr. Thomas Lindsay, tailor. Mr. Thomas Askwith, tailor. Mr. John Cowan, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Evan Davies, sub-Secretary.

HOLLINGWORTH. Mr. Samuel Parr, Brook-field. Mr. James Wild, Wolly-bridge. Mr. Joseph Royle, Vale-house. Mr. John Picklord, Padfield, Mr. John Campbell, Hollingworth. Mr. James Thatcher, Mottram. Mr. James Drinkwater. Mr. Saville Crowther, Hadfield. sub-Treasurer. Mr. Robert Wild, leather dresser, Mottram,

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

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

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

Mr. James Taylor, dyer. Mr. John Stubbs, news-agent. Mr. William Frost, silk-weaver. Mr. Luke Ryley, ditto.
Mr. John Walker, ditto.
Mr. Thomas Robinson, ditto.
Mr. Emanuel Robinson, ditto. Mr. Samuel Bancroft, ditto. Mr. John West, ditto. Mr. Samuel Weston, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Henry Swindales, sub-Secretary. DOCKHRAD. Mr. Henry Russell, shoemaker, No. 2, Bond-street, Secretary.

otherhithe. Mr. Wm. P Pearson, leather dresser, No. 30, Mason reet, Old Kent-road. Mr. Wm. Kemplay. Mr. Thomas Hogg, eating house-keeper, No, 2, ew-street, Dockhead, sub-Treasurer. Mr. John Stratton, wholesale shoe-manufacturer, o. 4, Williams Rents, Folly, Dockhead, sub-Secre-

HOLBECK. Mr. Thomas Western, brushmaker, Lady-pitme. Hunslet. Mr. James Schofield, dyer, Ramsden-road, Hol-

Mr. Joseph Wilkinson, Gelder-road, Holbeck. Mr. Zachariah Hartley, dyer, Holbeck. Mr. Thomas Hardcastle, weaver, Holbeck. Mr. John Perigo, overlooker, New Armley. Mr. Wm. Wade, machine-maker, Wortley. Mr. Joseph Maud, machine-maker, Isle-lane, Hol-Mr. Richard Wilkinson, weaver, Ripley's-yard, Mr. Edward Holmes, dresser, Mann's Field, Hol

eck.
Mr. John Ismay, brickmaker, Lady-pit-lane, Life Pills."

Life Pills." Innslet. Mr. Thomas Westerman, cloth-dresser, Mann's ield, Holbeck, sub-Treasurer. Mr. James Whitley, labourer, Rhodes's Garth, hadwick-lane, Holbeck, sub-Secretary.

Mr. George Fearn, framework-knitter. Forester-Mr. Richard Knowles, cabinet-maker, Walker Mr. John Moss, tailor, St. Peter's Church Yard. Mr. John Jackson, dyer, Willow Row. Mr. Christopher Pritchard, gardener, Osmaston-Mr. William Sisson, jun., straw hat presser, Par-

ar-street.
Mr. Samuel Pendil, broad silk weaver, Castle lelds. Mr. Samuel Nix, framework-knitter, Waterloo-

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

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

Mr. Joseph Taylor, shoemaker, Compstall, subecretary. OUNDLE.

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

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

BOTHERHAM, Mr. William Haywood, Wellgate. Mr. John Crowther, Pigeon-lane. Mr. Samuel Linley, Old Holland. Mr. Joseph Johnson, Doncaster Gate. Mr. Robert Thompson, Pigeon-lane. Mr. John Simpson, Westgate.
Mr. Thomas Russall, Quarry-hill.
Mr. George Ramsden, Old Mill-fold.
Mr. Stephen Procter, West-gate. Mr. William Ibbottson, Crofts, sub-Treasurer. Mr. George Eskholme, Mill-gate, sub-Secretary.

Colmore and Beale, Birmingham. RYE AND PETERBOROUGH. Mr. William Norman, labourer, Eye. Mr. Christmas Scholey, shoe-maker, Peterbolows, jun., Dudley. Isaac Marsden, jun. Bowling, Yorkshire, maltater, April 27, at three, at the Court House, Bradford, June

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

Treasurer. Mr. Edwin Scholey, do., Peterborough, sub-Secretary.

Mr. James M'Mecchan, Mr. John Curate.

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

Mr. John M'Quiggin, sub-Secretary.

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

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

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

Samuel Speakman, ship builder, Preston, Lancashire, May 19, June 7, at eleven, at the Town Hall, Preston. Solicitors, Messrs. Mayhew. Johnson, and Mayhew, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn, London; Messrs. Blackhu st and Son, Cannon-street, Preston. James Watt, merchant, Liverpool, May 10, June 7

at one, at the Clarendon Rooms, South-street, Liverpool. Solicitors, Messra Sharpe, Field, and Jackson, Bedfordrow, London; Messrs. Wagstaff, Son, and Marsh, Mr. John Vallance, weaver, Copper-street, sub-Warrington. Treasurer.
Mr. Robert Garbutt, Knaresbrough-dike, sub-John Hands and Elizabeth Gill, ribbon-manufac-

turers, Coventry, May 3. June 7, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Official Assignee, Mr. Graham, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Parker, St. Paul's Church-yard.

Stephen John Aldrich, chemist, Ipswich. May 6, at one, June 7, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry; Mr. Richardson, King's Arms-yard, London.

Robert Adams, provision-merchant, Manchester, May 10, June 7, at eleven, at the Commissioner's-rooms. do sub-Treasurer. Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Juhnson, Son. and do. sub-Secretary. Wetherall, Temple, London; Mr. Hitchcock, Manchester.

> chester; Mr. Baxter, Lincoln's Inn-fields. London. James Lockwood and George Lockwood, wcollen drapers, Wakefield, May 6, at the Sessions-house. Wakefield, June 7, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Leeds, at eleven each day. Solicitors, Messra. Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, Bedford-row, London;

John Moore, nurseryman, Wellington, Shropshire, May 10, June 7, at eleven, at the Shirehall, Shrewsbury. Mr. James Simmons, framework-knitter, Pingle, Solicitors, Mr. Newman, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London: Mr. Garbett, Wellington.

Messrs. Taylor and Westmoreland, Wakefield.

Samuel Lees, innkeeper, Manchester, May 10, June 7, at eleven, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, Bedford-row, London; Mr. Lees, Manchester. Martha Brown and Samuel Bromley, hat manufacthe Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Milne, Parry, Milne, and Morris, Temple, London; Messrs. Casson and Withington, Manchester. Joseph Radford, draper, Appleby, Westmoreland, Mr. Christopher, 1, George-street, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Jacob Blake, 11, Bentinck-street, sub-Secre-May 13, June 7, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Makinson and Saunders. Elm-court, Temple, London; Mr. Marsden, Man-

> William Brain, general shopkesper, Machen, Monmouthshire. May 10, June 7, at one, at the Commer-May 13, June 7, at twelve, at the Royal Hotel, Cheltenham. Solicitor, Mr. Shirreff, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

Peter Loyall, miller, Kingston-upon-Hull, May 7, June 7, at the Lion Hotel, Glamford Briggs, Lincolnshire. Solicitors, Mr. Mason. Lincoln; Messrs. Nichson and Hett, Brigg; Messrs. Willis, Brown, and Willis, Mr. H. Onion, french polisher, Leek-lane, sub- Tokenhouse-yard, Lethbury, London.

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PRICE ONE HALFPENNY! 29 and June 3, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. "This noble, though humble, ally in the glorious cause of the People is, we are happy to perceive, pursuing its onward march, and, it properly encouraged, cannot fail most efficiently to aid in the Solicitors, Messrs. White and Borrett, 35, Lincoln's-inn-Stephen Hobday, Woolwich, tallow chandler. April cause of right and justice. The number before us 29 and June 3, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy Official Assignee, Mr. Belcher. Solicitors. Messrs. (25), besides other highly interesting matter contains the 'People's Charter' entire. Thus every working Peter Pyne, 3, Crooked-lane-chambers, City, proman, for the charge of a single halfpenny, can provision broker, May 3, at half-past eleven, June 3, at cure for himself and family an authentic copy of one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Official Assignee, this most—this all-important document; and we sincerely trust that the whole of the masses will Mr. Pennell. Solicitors, Messrs. Rutter and Trotter. gladly avail themselves of the opportunity. We perceive that the whole of the back numbers are in Thomas Downes Taylor, 17, Lower Holborn, oilman, April 29, at one, June 3, at twelve, at the Court of print, and can be obtained for one shilling; a work at the price, containing so large an am unt of really Bankruptcy. Official Assignee, Mr. Pennell. Soliciter, Mr. Berkeley, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Alfred Bayley, Lothbury, City, and 4, Cumberlandterrace, Lloyd-square, Pentonville, stock broker, April circulation."—Northern Star.

29, at half-past one, June 8, at eleven at the Court of The work can be had in Monthly Parts 6d. each.

Bankruptcy. Official Assignee, Mr. Graham, Basing-THE LABOURERS' LIBRARY, Containing the Remedy for National Poverty and Stephen Sly, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, and Corpwall-road, Lambeth, April 29, at one, June 3, at eleven, Impending National Ruin: or the only safe way of at the Court of Bankruptcy. Official Assignee, Mr. Repealing the Corn Laws, by enabling each Work-G. Gibson, 72, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Henry ing Family in Britain to produce a "CHEAP LOAF" AND A "BIG LOAF" for themselves at metal broker, May 4, at two. June 3, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Official Assignee, Mr. John. Addressed to the Landlords of Ireland.

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May 6. June 3, at eleven, at the George Inn, Kingstonupon-Hull. Solicitors, Messrs. Hicks and Marris, 5. Gray's Inn-square, London; and Messra Galloway and AN ADDRESS on the Necessity of an Extension of Moral and Political Instruction among the Richard Burgess Scale, Halsted, Essex, farmer, May 5, June 3, at twelve, at the Three Cups Inn, Colchester. Working Classes. By the late Rowland Detrosier, Solicitors, Mr. J. Thomson, George-street, Minories,

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BOROUGH OF LEEDS, IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.

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

John Groves, warehouseman, Manchester, May 10, June 7, at ten, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Sale and Worthington, Manchester; Mr. Baxter, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

Notice is hereby given, that Thomas Flower Ellis, the Younger, Esq., Recorder, and one of the Justices of the Peace of Justices of the Peace of Leeds, by a Certificate in Writing, under his Hand, dated the Ninth Day of April instant, has duly certified that it is expedient and necessary to creat and provide a New Medicines lately offered to the public expedient and necessary to creat and provide a New Medicines lately offered to the public of the Peace of Leeds, Mr. J. HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Leeds, Mr. NOTICE is hereby given. that Thomas Flower expedient and necessary to erect and provide a New and more convenient GAOL for the said Borough of Lecds, the present Gaol of and for the said Borough being wholly insufficient, inconvenient, and inadequate for the proper and legitimate Purposes of a Gaol for the said Borough of Leeds.

And Notice is hereby further given,

That Thomas William Tottie, James Musgrave William Smith, William Pawson, Thomas Hebden, and George Goodman, Esquires, Six of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, acting in and for the said Borough of Leeds, have, by a Presentment in Writing, made under their Hands and Seals, dated the Eleventh Day of April instant, duly presented that the Common Gaol in and for the said Borough turers, Denton, Manchester, May 9. June 7, at ten. at of Leeds is insufficient, inconvenient, and inadequate; and that the same cannot be conveniently enlarged and made efficient for the several Purposes for which a Gaol and House of Correction are required for the said Borough, and that, by reason of the Premises aforesaid, a New Gaol and House of Correction for the said Borough are indispensably necessary, and that the same should be forthwith built and provided, pursuant to the Statutes in such case made and provided; and further, that the said Presentment and Certificate were laid before an cial-rooms, Bristol. Solicitors, Messrs. Blower and Vizard, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; Messrs. Leman, Prideaux and Son, Bristol.

Josiah Ballinger, livery stable-keeper, Cheltenham.

May 13, June 7, at twelve, at the Royal Hotel, Chel-

And Notice is hereby further given That the Council of and for the said Borough of Leeds do intend to take such Certificate and Presentment into their Consideration at their next Quarterly Meeting, to be held at the Council Room in the Court-House, in Leeds aforesaid, on WEDNES-DAY, the FOURTH Day of MAY, 1842, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forencon. And the said Council will THE WHOLE CHARTER FOR ONE HALF- then and there consider and determine whether the to be Pre-paid. present Gaol is or is not insufficient, inconvenient, or otherwise inadequate for the Purpose now required by Law; and whether or net there is a necessity for the Erection of any New Gaol or "Every working man, for the charge of a half- House of Correction for the said Borough, with TO THE APPLICTED WITH SCURVY, VENEREAL, OR

And Notice is hereby further given That if the said Council at such last mentioned speech of Robert Emmett, Esq., who was executed Quarterly Meeting shall finally determine and rein Dublin, for High Treason, in the twenty-second solve that such Certificate and Presentment are well founded, and that there is a necessity for a New Gaol or House of Correction for the said Borough with such other Buildings and Premises as aforesaid then that such Orders will be made, and such from authentic sources, of the lamented patriot Powers and Authorities will be given as shall appear to the said Council requisite and proper for the part with all their wealth to add a few hours more to Progress, and disastrons Termination of the Irish purchase of a suitable Quantity of Land, and for Insurrection, 1803, &c. Embellished with a splendid Erecting, Building, and Completing such Gaol, House steel engraved Portrait. This edition includes the of Correction, and other Buildings as aforesaid, for the Purposes, and according to the Powers and Provisions of the Statutes which may then be in force in Dated this Twelfth Day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-two.

By Order. EDWIN EDDISON, Town Clerk.

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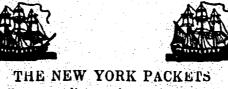
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he drops transmitted to them by post (pre paid,) carefully secured from observation, by remitting 5s. Mr. W., is to be consulted every day at his Residence, from Niae in the Morning till Ten at Night,

Persons residing in the most remote parts can have

and on Sundays from Nine tili I'wo. OBSERVE-13, TRAFALGAR-ST. LEEDS.

PRIVATE ENTRANCE. 57, NILE-STREET.

Price ls. 14d. per box. THIS excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for correcting all disorders of the stemach and bowels, the common symptoms of which of the bowels, causing a disorganization of every function of the frame, will, in this most excellent preparation, by a little perseverance, be effectually removed. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place; and, instead, of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health, will be the quick result of taking this medicine ac-

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

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

cording to the directions accompanying each box:

and if taken after too free an indulgence at table,

they quickly restore the system to its natural state

FOR FEMALES these Pills are most truly excellent, removing all obstructions; the distressing head-ache so very prevalent with the sex; depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy and juvenile bloom to the complexion.

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

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price 2s. 9d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, families of their incarcerated brethren.

To no one is health so important as to the Working Man, when deprived of it his means of subsistance are suspended and his sufferings aggravated by reflections on his poverty, and the helplessness of Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner, his family.

These Pills are not put forth as a cure for all diseases, but their use will avert much of the illness usually affecting the Working Classes. The Promistor has witnessed with pleasure their corrected. ton; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradtord; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Horrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom.

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

MOTHERS. ON MOTHERS have depended in all ages the strength and well-being of Empires. Every

ample directions, post-free, by sending One Shilling mind, retard the improvement of morals, or been in silver, and two Postage Stamps, in a pre-paid Letter, to Mr. J. Hosson, Star Office, Leeds. peculiar merely to the independent States of ancient with provisions for ennobling the female character; stamping the hardy race of Romans as the most philosophical among the learned, the greatest among the free, and best qualified of all others to give laws to the world How necessary this was to their success or to the success of any great empire remains to be considered; and the down'all of each is without doubt traceable to the indifference and neglect with which the rights of their women have been treated. On this subject one of the most powerful writers of the day has the following :- "The social influence of woman will appear more obvious, it we notice a little more in detail the circumstances over which she exercises a direct and almost exclusive control. in the training and education of the individuals of which society is composed. In the first place may be noticed her great influence over the physical well-being and happiness of man. It is from the mother that the physical constitution of the human being is chiefly derived, and it more generally 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? Next in value to health of mind, is health of body. is misery and defeat in the great st uggle of life. The one is the most terrible bequeathment which a tance above all price or purchase, and without which life can never be enjoyed as it ought to be." How necessary-then is it that mothers should not only safe, cheap, and infallible remedy for the numerous disorders incident to the human frame. As a promoter of health and a remover of physical debility Parr's Life Pills stand unparalleled in the history of patent medicines. Tens of thousands among the working and middle classes as well as hundreds among the aristocracy have been cured by their use when all other prescriptions have failed. Cases of extraordinary cures in Leeds as well as elsewhere, are occurring daily, to the truth of which the mediome vendors, Mr. Heaton, Messrs. Bell and Brooke, Mr. Smeeton, Mr. Reinhardt, and Mr. Joshua Hobson, will most gladly testify. The following has just been received from Mr. Heaton:

To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

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

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

gold! as he was not like the same man since he had

been afflicted above two years, and had tried many was quite a new man. "You will please send immediately, by Deacon's of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the waggon, thirty six dozen boxes at 1s. 11d., and six dozen at 2s. 9d.

"I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,

JOHN HEATON.

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

" Leeds, Feb. 22, 1842. "Gentlemen,-Your pills are really doing immense good in Leeds; to particularize cases would be 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 They are particularly recommended to be taken propped up with pillows, has been completely restored before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest by taking a few boxes. The pills have been partipropped up with pillows, has been completely restored cularly useful to married women afflicted with headache and general debility, as also to some afflicted with every kind of disorder; and it is worthy of remark, that many talented individuals who have been accustomed to rail at all advertised remedies, now frankly confess to me that Parr's Life Pills are really a good medicine, and worthy of general adop

I am Gentlemen,
Yours, respectfully,
W. Hick, Northern Star Office, Leeds." CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. In order to protect the public from imitations, the

Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS," to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round to 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. rlobson, Start London; J. rlobson, Office, Leeds; and may be had also of Messis. Bell and Brook, Druggists, Boar-lane, Leeds; Spivel, Huddersfield; Blackburn, Bradford; Sweeting, Kuaresbro; Rayner, Sowerby Bridge; Booth, Roendale; Sams, Stockport; Sagar, Heywood; Hughes, Middleton; Crompton, Bury; Bell and Co, Ashton; Lees, Stayleybridge; Taylor, Hyde; Bennett, Leigh; Brooke, Dewsbury; and all Medicine Vanders

cine Venders. Price, ls. 13d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.

GRATIS.—The Life and Times of Old Parr, who lived to be 152 years of age, 32 pages with fine Engravings, Anecdotes, Poetry, &c., and Remarks on Disease, Health, and the Means of Prolonging Life, may be had gratis of all agents for the sale of Parr's Life Pills.

#### Foreign Entelligence.

UNITED STATES.

The mail-steamer Columbia arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, having sailed from Halifax on the 4th instant. The steamer left Liverpool for the outward voyage on the 4th of March, and encountered a series of terrific gales. On the 18th, a shaft broke and the engines stopped. The rest of the voyage was made under canvass; and the ship reached and against the easurly gales, in less than seventeen

The intelligence from New York is to the 1st inst. On that day Lord Ashburton arrived in the War-

The President had transmitted a message to Congress recommending a repeal, or suspension tantasession, for dividing among the States the proceeds lands would constitute a specific and valuable pledge for the loans required by the Government. The Houses; which, by decisive votes, had decided that the Distribution Bill should not be repealed. A strange proceeding had taken place in the

House of Representatives. Mr. Gideings, of Ohio, moved a series of argumentative resolutions, declarthe Black passengers in the Creole having infringed no law of the United States, the Government could not seek to punish or to reinslave them. Mr. Gid-

indecent as those attacks. He had the good fortune, Dr. Bruke, of Sligo. when in England, to know Lord Ashburton; and he bore the highest character in his own country he had established was a mistake: he had not been connected with that House for twenty years. However the hospitalities of the land might be violated by a licentious press, he hoped that the American a messenger of peace. There is no danger of any man to whom they appear to have been addressed. rupture with Great Britain, if proper ability is employed in the management of the controversy." The intelligence from Texas is important. The

They had occupied, at the first irruption, Sant' Antonia and Goliad. The Texans, who mustered ance would be made. Reinforcements of "Sympathizers" were expected from the United States; whose Government had, it is said, ordered a squadron into the Gulf of Mexico to protect American interests.

#### Local and General Entelligence. ومناسل والأراز والأبار والمجال والراز فراد فيرفيان والأراز فالمواج فيقافون أأراد والأواو والأواوي والمتاج فيالاران ويتأ

and being alarmed at the very idea of hundreds of that their sacred office armed them with power to do so hungry men going about asking for bread, recom- most effectually." mended and gave permission to the unemployed to Second.—That in a speech of Mr. O'Connell's in the to patronize the performance. No answer was view to enforce a civil right. returned, but in five days after our streets were dis- Thirdly,-Your committee are aware of the difficulties graced by a hand-bill issued by the Major, calling by which they are surrounded in any efforts they may humanity, and justice; and that, in our opinion, prejudiced and unthinking. the Indian and Chinese wars entered into by the British Government, are unworthy of the support or sympathy of the British community.' 2ad. That this m-eting, having heard read the appeal made by Temperance Society, and joined the order of the Sca- at Newtownharry, Carrickshock, Walstown, Rathcor-Major Smyth, of the 93rd Regiment, to the unem- pulars. ployed of Dundee, deem it an insult to the inhabitants generally—an unfeeling mockery of the miseries. of our unemployed fellow-townsmen, and a producthat gallant officer (!) in a not very amiable position. he'd require, and he comes here for that purpose.

young man rushed into a shoemaker's shop, and seizing a knife, made an attempt on the life of the errand boy (who was in the act of preparing to close the shop for the night), by making a plunge at his throat. The poor boy instinctively hung down his completely severing the lower lip. The assassin then enceavoured to stab himself in the left side, and immediately sunk exhausted into a chair, exclaiming "I am a murcerer." The young man, who said his name was Tnomas Marlem, was examined before the magistrates and remanded.

MR. NEWION WIGNEY underwent a second exaat Brighton on Friday. His disclosures were delivered with the air of a man who desired to make a clean breast of it, and hardly knew the light in which his acts would be viewed. He stated that Mrs. Wigney's Jewellery, and £1,100, in money, were surrendered at the examination. The usual protection was then given to the bankrupt.

IRISH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION..

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee of the Irish Universal Suffrage As- approved of, those atrocious sentiments, he introduced sociation having met pursuant to notice, for the pur- the Rev. Mr. M'Hugh, of Baldoyle, whom he said pose of inquiring, as far as in their power, into the could give the meeting an account of Mr. O'Higgins's authenticity of certain letters which were published by the Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland. containing a libel upon a Roman Catholic clergyman of the County of Leitrim, and published by that As-Halifax on the 25th. There were no means of sociation, for the extensible and avowed purpose of claration of Independence, signed "Robert Neelson, repair at Halifax; and she sailed back, with but embroiling the Irish Universal Suffrage Association in president." little assistance from the only serviceable engine, a dispute with the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland, with a view to covertly damage its moral and widespreading influence, and ultimately destroy the Asso-Your Committee submit, for the consideration of this

Association-1st. That a great number of letters have been received by a member of this Association during the you have been described to be. They have been told mount to a repeal, of the law passed at the extra autumn and winter, complaining bitterly of the hardships to which the writers were subjected by the of the sales of public lands, on the ground that the parish priest of Tumanbary, and by his curate, for transportable offence to be a member of it, and that he merely exercising what they deemed a civil right. 2nd. That it appears by those letters that hostility country. That having succeeded in blasting the prosmessage had been taken into consideration by both towards some of the parishioners for the crime of ex- pects of poor Brophy, your former Secretary, and banpressing their political sentiments, and adhering to them, was carried to such an extent that a schoolmaster towards the destruction of your society was that of in the parish of the name of Lowery, and not traducing your president and representing him to the Dempsey, as set forth in the letters published by the people as a man to be avoided, bidding them "to have Repeal Association,) was forced to abandon his school, ing slavery to be a municipal regulation of the and leave that part of the country, and seek a living separate States, and, as an abridgment of the natural in some other quarter, in consequence (as it is alleged) right of man, to be construed strictly as to the law; of the parish priest, having denounced from the altar 1841, Mr. O'Connell is reported to have described your while Foreign affairs are within the province of the such of his parishioners as should dare to send their society as "midnight assassins—torch and dagger men, Federal Government; and so it was inferred, that children to his school; and, in addition, threatened to delnders of the Irish people," &c. withheld the sacraments from them, should they disobey his orders.

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

Mr. M. Hugh, which, if he desire it, shall be laid be intention of fore the Catholic Arch-Bishop of Dublin, but before influence among the honest coal porters. They under-Lord Ashburton-" He regretted to see the assaults none other; and also particulars respecting the con- stand him perfectly, and there is no fear that any of made by the partisan press on the distinguished duct of the Rev. Mr. French, and the Rev. Mr. them will be got to follow his advice-("hear, hear, and individual who had been sent to us with the olive. M. Nally, which, should those Rev. Gentlemen require cheers). I wish my recommendation should be perfectly branch of peace. Nothing was so ulmanly or so it, shall be laid before their Bishop, the Right Rev. understood. I announced it yesterday, and I repeat it

4th. That, although these letters are in the poses to cojole them into taking illegal oaths before any of sion of a member of this Association, yet your com- the magistrates who have been newly appointed, or both for wisdom and integrity. The statement that mittee never saw one of them, nor did they ever hear before any of the old Tory magistrates, and I warrant he was still connected with the banking-house which of them until after the publication of the two letters in that they could do nothing which would vex their worthe Freeman's Journal, of the 6th inst., signed P. J. ships mere than their doing so-("hear, hear," and M. Carthy, nor w ...d your committee have ever seen laughter). The magistrate will be sorry to see his friend them had not those two letters been most unwisely there: he would much rather see him in the witness published, and that, too, without any regard for either box, and he himself on the jury, which would convict people would greet the arrival of this gentleman as the consequences or the feelings of the Rev. Gentle- the people whom he had deluded on his evidence. You 5th. That with Mr. Dempsey's private concerns, and his satellites to see the people convicted of such

that is to say in his mercantile capacity of agent to crimes-(hear, hear). Mr. O Connell then observed the Northern Star, your committee have nothing to do, that the Repealers could have no connection with any Mexicans, with a strong force, the estimates of it being funy aware that such interference on their part, illegal societies." varying from 8,000 to 14,000, had invaded Texas, would be unlawful in the highest degree; but your Your committee cannot conceal their amazement at committee deem it an act of justice to Mr. Dempsey to the fact that Mr. O'Connell, who was Lord Mayor, and state that be has voluntarily declared that he knew consequently chief magistrate of Dublin, did not deem about 4,000, were concentrating on Victoria, Gon. nothing whatever of the letters in question, until he it beneath the dignity of his high office to have re- Mr. Righty gales, and Austin; at which places desperate resist- saw them published in the Freeman's Journal of the course to the meanness of thus standering, and vilifying. Mr. Deveril

> open and avowed hostility to the dissemination of the them as men who were deluding their countrymen into Mr. Everitt principles of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association, unlawful societies and tendering illegal oaths to them. Mr. Develu by some of the Roman Catho ic clergy, particularly in for the purpose of appearing against them as witnesses Mr. Lousdale Drogheda, Newry, Lucan, Ruskey, and Sigo, may be and swearing away their lives; while the paper which Mr. Lord justly and reasonably attributed to the following he held in his hand bore testimony on the face of it Mr. Williamson...

First.—That although Daniel O'Connell Esq., M. P., DUNDEE.—Trade has been in a very depressed from which the terms Chartist and Chartism are derivered and such means only—the principles contained in Mr. A Friend O'Connell's own draft of the People's Charter.

Two Friend Two Friend Two Friend Two Friends Two months past; hundreds of men, with thousands de- them, that "he who is not a Chartist is either a knave pending upon their labour for subsistence, being un who profits by the evils of misrule, or a fool upon whom able to obtain one jot of work; and hundreds more facts and reason make ne impression," yet he has clergymen, relying upon the truth of those gross misonly partially employed, earning scarcely as much since endeavoured to confound Chartism with infidelity, as will procure a sufficient quantity of the coarsest and so artfully mixed and jumbled it up in several of food to keep soul and body together. Some time his speeches with principles as hostile to the catholic since, several hundreds of the unemployed elected a religion, that those who had no opportunity of ascer-committee from their own number, to devise mea-taining what Chartism really is, conceived it to be somesares to keep them from perishing for want of bread. thing so borrible, so opposed to religion, peace, law, They determined on applying to the magistrates for and order, that they felt it their duty to crush it wherework or food, and in the event of being unsuccessful ever it made its appearance, or as Mr. O'Connell expresin obtaining either, to recommend their brethren to sed himself at the Corn Exchange, "so hateful was go in a body and ask relief from such of their fellow- Chartism to the people of Ireland, and so dangerous to townsmen as they knew to be in a position to afford the peace of society, that it became the imperative duty it. The magistrates had no means of giving relief, of the catholic priesthood to crush it in the bud, and

ask relief individually. The committee adopted this Corn Exchange, on the 9th of August last, he is reportrecommendation: "it was the only means to obtain ed to have said, "That certain persons should be proimmediate relief, and appointed individuals to call tected by the funds of the Loyal National Repeal Assoand ill will between the members of your society and at the various workshops and factories, and on the ciation, from the legal consequences of having forced merchants, shopkeepers, and others. Some of these their way into Mr. O'Higgin's house, in North Annecanvassers called upon Major Smith, of the 93rd street, and broken the windows:"one of whom afterwards Highlanders, thinking, no doubt, that his being in most aniaciously told a reverend and respected catholic constant work, such as it is, and in the receipt of priest to his face and in the presence of witnesses, good wages, would be able and very willing to "that if he (the priest) should dare to take the chair at contribute a little to aid the distressed portion of a meeting of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association, the community amongst whom he was sojeurning he would seize him by the neck and drag him from it, for a time. But the gallant major cared not whether even if he were clothed in his rober.' And when this teresting history of the public actions of those who, it Manningham ... ... 0 4 0 the unemployed lived or starved. He gave nothing, respected clergyman complained of this gross outrage in may be fairly said, ruled the destines of this country Smiddles ... ... 0 3 0 Mr. Purvis of the Victoria Theatre, generously a letter to the public, he was speered at by those who during the interval which elapsed between the years Little Horton ... 0 3 0 resolved to give a benefit to the unemployed, and affect such holy horror at seeing an attorney's letter to 1835 and 1842 inclusive: they shall avoid as much as Thompson's Houses ... 0 requested the Major and other officers of the 93rd, another clergyman, purporting to be written with a possible all personalities, and confine themselves strictly Bowling Back-lane ... 0

upon the 'unemployed young men to enlist into the make to combat public prejudice, or even to arrest the Sutherland Highlanders, and not be dependent upon attention of that public for a very short time, in order report upon each separately:charity, so repulsive to the feelings of a Scotchman, to lay before it a plain, simple, and unvarnished statewhich this insulting, cold-blooded incentive to Irish Universal Suffrage Association as a body, and wholesale butchery, gave rise to. All parties reviled against its members individually; especially those who the Major for his unfeeling conduct. A supporter take an active part in promoting its objects and princithe Major's appeal to the unemployed, and a renegade Catholic, as a man who had belonged to the the Irish Catholic priests and their parents. the impolicy and injustice of the Indian and Very Rev. Dr. Spratt's Scapular Society, and that he Thirdly—Letters on the Wings, that is to Chinese wars, and issued bills accordingly, which took the scapular to an orange meeting, and turned it called forth another exhibition of the Major's powers and the religion he had previously professed into ridias an author. He was greatly surprised at the cule; that these serious charges against poor Brophy's forty-shilling freeholders, and the right in the Crown to peaceable, quiet, and loyal inhabitants of Dundee character were published in the Dublin Morning Register, and loyal inhabitants of Dundee character were published in the Dublin Morning Register, and consider than the ter, Freeman's Journal, and other papers. That, on legal authorities, and concluded with a bombastical Thesday, the 17th of August last, Mr. Brophy attended New Catholic Association. Resolution to cease all furmers of the Wings. Branch Mr. John Birstall .... appeal to the feelings of Scotchmen. The public a meeting of the Loyal National Repeal Association of the correspondence with the Duke of Norfolk and the Mr. Thomas Hathersell 0 0 6 meeting took place on Menday, the 11th instant, in Ireland, for the purpose of vindicating his character English Catholics. the Thistle Hall, Union-street. The large room was from the base calumnies which had been heaped upon crowded to suffocation. Mr. William Davidson was him; calumnies which not only affected his character unanimously called to the chair. Mesers. R. Cooper, and prospects, but his very existence; that at this S. M., John Mitchell, Isaac Peterkin, and William meeting Mr. Brophy was again described as a renegade Anderson, in soul-stirring speeches, moved and Catholic, and as having belonged to Father Spratt's seconded the following resolutions, which were Order of the Scapular. But when Mr. Brophy agreed to without a dissentient voice :- lst. That sought for a hearing in order to vindicate his character this meeting consider all aggressive wars, having for from those foul calumnies, a horrid yell was raised for placing in abeyance the Repeal agitation. Letter to their object the establishment or support of any against him, some crying, "turn him out," and some Government opposed to the wishes and interests of few having the henesty and temerity to cry " Hear, the people, at variance with the dictates of religion, hear," which was quickly drowned in the uproar of the

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

Several voices-("You were," "turn him out") Mr. O'Conneil-Don't get into contact with him. tion only to be expected to emanate from an indi- Indeed I am sorry I have taken notice of the man at vidual whose profession is at variance with the better all; but he went over to Parson Gregg, carrying his feelings of our nature, and opposed to the peace scapular with him for the purpose of exhibiting and and welfare of society.' After a vote of thanks to turning it into ridicule-(groans.) This is the man the Chairman, and cheers for the Charter, the meet- who is secretary to the Chartists, and has since he ing quietly broke up. The Council has issued a bill joined Gregg become a Chartist-("turn him out.") in reply to the Major's last production, which puts Let no man attempt to touch him, because that is all Will it again nerve the soldier's pen arm? We will Mr. Brophy-I only want to say half a dezen words.

Mr. O'Connell-I'll not hear you, but I'll see you safe out, and no man shall molest you. Mr. Brophy was then turned out, and the poor thereon.

character which he could have amply dene, as he had The Reverend Andrew Fitzgerald's opinion of those the very Rev. Dr. Spratt's certificate with him at the proceedings; and their effect on Dr. Doyle. time, which he was prepared to read to the meeting.
and which certificate stated that Mr. Brophy never did
belong to the order of the Scapular, and that Dr. Spratt
have been in a state of starvarion. head to avoid the blow, and was dreadfully cut across had always known him as a Protestant; that although Fifteenthly - Banking, its effects on the poor; prothe upper part of the chin right into the jaw bone, this ceruficate of Dr. Spratt's was published in fessed object to keep up the price of provisions, to make Eccles Association, Mr. the newspapers, and was enclosed in a respectful wheat dear, and consequently make bread dear. To Robert Humphreys letter to Mr. O'Connell, yet he never made the keep up rack-rests and lower wages. The decency of a Dock Head Chartist Asslightest reparation to poor Brophy; the consequence governor of a nank receiving annual national subscripof which is, that he has been driven out of the tions by way of tribute, and whether such tribute was A few friends of Bamber ccust y; that his children are in a state of destitution, sustaining a particular bank in opposition to other and that his wife is lying bereaved and broken-hearted | banking establishments. Whether that bank adds to upon a bed of sickness, from which she will, in all the absentee drain, aids and abets absenteeism, and mination before the Commissioners of Bankruptcy, human probability, never recover. Poor Brophy hav- consequent impoverishment of Ireland. Whether said ing been thus disposed of, thus ruined, beggared, and bank is an absentee or a domestic bank. hanished.

that too, on the same day, the 17th of August, and at of the antiquated and absurd terms " hadical Reform," they had not struck a general balance for years. the same meeting, was to artfully lay the foundation of General Suffrage, Manhood Suffrage, recommended now At the time of his father's death, the bank was not damaging the character of your president, Mr. O'Hig- in preference to Universal Suffrage. solvent without the private property, which was gins, with a view to destroy your association altogeestimated at £90,000 or £100.000. All the capital ther; and after Mr. O'Connell had held up Mr. which he and his brother had in the bank was O'Higgirs, and your association, as men who individude House of Commons from 1834 to 1841. £2.53, until they put in their shares of the £40,000, ally and collectively concurred in a calumny against the accruing from the sale of a brewery, and divided Irish people generally, and the Irish Catholic energy cars Tory Radicais, the draft of the Charter, glorious among four. The bankrupt had taken shares in a particularly, and published in the Times newspaper, Chartists lying Chartists, incendiary Chartists, torch and great number of speculations—an India Rubber some two or three years before your association was eagger Chartists, midnight assassin Chartists, bigoted Mr. Garratt Company, to which the last payment was £4,500, founded, in which the Irish were described by an and hateful Chartists, seditions Chartists, traitorous in cash; a Potatoe Sugar Company in which £7.555, Irish renegado, (mark, who writes for the Times,) as Chartists. Sargeant Daly and his brave Irish Catholic No. 63, Redforn-street had been sunk since December 1841; a concern at 2 "filthy, felonious multitude," a Roman Catholic soldiers showing down English Protestant Chartists at Glasgow, less unknown, perhaps £30,000, but he "savagery;" their priests a demon "priesthood, and Newport. Offer to get 500,000 Tipperary boys to cut thought not £73,000, since 1838; an American surpliced ruffians," and their religion a "vile superstition to the English Chartists, Feargusite Chartists, and Lano Company, Gas, Iron, Steam-boat, Tennis-Court, tion, and abject idolatry." Mr. O'Connell, in continua- physical-firee Chartists. and Insurance Companies. Since the bankrupicy, tion said, "this O'Higgins comes here for the purpose Nineteenthly—Brewing intoxicating liquors and adhe had about £500, in cash; of which he had of introducing such a system amongst us. After all vocating Teetotalism. Description, Mr. Justice Crampinvested £300 in Foreign Stocks. These bonds, this, what must be thought of O'Higgins, who ad- ton as Phinp the water drinker. dresses Roman Catholics, and wishes them to become

(Loud cries of no, no.)"

Mr. O'Connell—"I knew that was the answer you

would give." After having thus sought to impress upon the public mind by all the power and art of which he is master, that the members of your association concurred in, and conduct in his parish; the burden of which was, that Mr. O'Higgins had there distributed a most excellent and well-written document, taken from the Dublin Evening Post, and purporting to be the Canadian De-

4th-Your committee are aware that it is not pos sible to enumerate within the limits of this their first report even a tithe of the means, the unjust flable means, which have been used to misrepresent the principles and the objects of your association to the people of Ireland, but more especially to the Roman Catholic Clergy, who have been led to believe that you are what upon the authority of the greatest criminal lawyer of the age, that your society was unlawful—that it was a who should join it was an enemy to his religion and his ishing him from his native country; the next step nothing to do with the fellow."

5th-That at a meeting of the Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland, held on the 11th of October,

6th—That your Committee also perceives that in a

report of the proceedings of the Corn Exchange, on the 3rd. That, subsequently to the statement made by 28th of December last, Mr. O Connell is reported to to day. Let the people bring any wretch who attempts well know how it would delight the attorney-General

and holding up to the execration of their countrymen Mr. Smith 6th. That your committee are fully aware that this six hundred of his fellow-citizens, and stigmatising Mr Pulen that the society which was thus designated and de- From Strangeways ... 0 4 1 nounced was founded for the purpose of carrying into From Droylsden drew up the document called the People's Charter, practical effect by lawful means, and by such means Mr. Whitehead

> Finally,-Your committee are not by any means Mr. Eccles astonished, to learn that some of the Roman Catholic | Mr. Morton representations have been seduced into the belief that A Friend the Irish Universal Suffrage Association is an unlawful Collection, Salford Assoassociation, and that it was, therefore, their bounden duty to crush every effort to spread it by the mea s Ashton Association pointed out and recommended for their adoption, and Bath every other means. Considering all the letters, Chowbent d tto facts, and circumstances, which have come before your Heywood ditto committe in the course of this arduous investigation, Tavistock ditto it is a source of sincere and heartfelt congratulation | Working Men's Hall, have not been brought more into hostile collision with their clergy than they have been; the more so, when your committee cannot forget that every effort that human ingenuity and political depravity could suggest, and ill will, between the members of your society, and

all other classes of the community. Your committee are fully aware of the difficulty of the task which you have assigned to them, and in reporting upon the subjoined propositions, which are one and all of the deepest interest to the people of Ireland, and which, when complete, will form a true and impartial record of a most extraordinary and in- Bradford, Great Horton 0 11 4 to the reports of both Houses of Parliament and other New Leeds

authentic documents.

are to take into their most serious consideration, and to Oak-street Mills, by Geo. Firstly-The evidence before the House of Lords, in &c., &c. It is impossible to describe the sensation ment of the real causes of public prejudice against the March, 1825, on the advantages to be derived by dis- Collected by Mr. George franchising the forty-shilling freeholders, and raising the qualification to a £10 franchise.

Secondly-The evidence before the same Committee, of the unemployed' issued a counter bill reprobatory ples. It is fresh in the recollection of every one, that in March, 1825, on the proposition to pay the Irish of war, and calling upon the citizens to support the in August last, before this Association numbered one Catholic clergy out of the taxes, and to give George IV. nnemployed, and save them from becoming soldiers. hundred members, it was assailed in the most un. a veto on the appointment of the Roman Catholic Oldham Association, per Bishops; and also the evidence before the said Commit-The Democratic Council resolved to call a public measured terms, at a meeting in the Corn Exchange; Bishops; and also the evidence before the said Committeeting for an expression of opinion, upon its secretary, Mr. P. M. Brophy held up to the world as the Irish Catholic priests and their resents.

Thirdly—Letters on the Wings, that is to say. on the Mr. Humphrey ...

Fourthly-The Clare Election. Resolution to oppose any Administration but one that would make total and From a raffle at Mr. Porunconditional Emancipation a Cabin timeasure. Fifthly—The promotion of Mr. Solicitor-General Doherty to the beach. Quarrel with the Marquis of Anglesey. The origin, cause, object, and effects of the agitation of the Repeal of the Union. Reasons assigned Lord Duncannon to promote Mr. Attorney-General Blackburne to the neutrality of the bench.

Sixthly-The object, nature, tendency, and wisdom of the recommendation to agitate for a reform of the House Public meeting at Stockof Lords. Conciliation of the Orangemen. Agitation of the Tithe Question. Itseffects. Reasons for abandoning it. Hyde ... ... 1 0 0 Seventhly—Arming of the yeomanry, tithe massacres Mr. William Richardson 0 0 3 mack, &c., &c.

Eighthly.—Speech against the Coercion Act. Repeal Mr. William Campbell 0 1 0 agitated as a means to an end merely, and not for Repeal itself. Ninthly—Reasons assigned for supporting the second

Coercion Act. Agrarian disturbance.

Tenthly-The North American Colonization Associa-Diminution of the population in Ireland.

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

Your committee perceive that the next step, and of the use of the terms "Constitutional Reform." instead Seventeenthly-The factory children, Dorchester labourers, Glasgow cutton spinners, and votes in the

Eighteenthiy-The groveling Radicals, rascally Radi-

Twentiethly—The several associations since 1830. Chartists. (Groans.) Do you choose to join them? The amount of money recived by each, how disposed of, Mr. Porter the present agreation of repeal, and its objects.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,—The fellowing declaration was made in the

presence of eighteen individuals, who will all vouch for its correctness John Shepherd, of Salford, Burnley, says-"I am a hand-loom weaver, and for the last eight months the whole of our stock of provisions has been exhausted by the middle of the week, after using the most strict conomy. I have generally gone to work on a Thursday morning, and all that my wife, myself, and three children had to subsist on daily, were one pint of blue milk, and one penny oaten cake. Our bedding was wretched in the extreme.

" I was weaving 74 geer, 30 yards long, 56 picks in the inch, for eightpence per cut, and if there appeared the least flaw in the work there was an abatement of threepence per cut. We had only two pieces of sheets to both cover us and lay on. My wife became very poorly. I then applied to the relieving officer for some hedding, but was told by him that I could not have any. I then sent a woman to desire him to come and examine my situation, but she was told by him that he could do her no good, as he was not a doctor. "I am sorry to say that my wife died on Saturday

last, on nothing but a heap of rags; though it is but justice to say that the surgeon who attended her frequently ordered her a change of linen. The day she med I was compelled through want, along with eighteen other Land-loom weavers, to sing publicly in the open streets of my native town : and must say that the influential inhabitants generally behaved well to us, though we were frequently annoyed by the rural police. "The relieving efficer has given me a note for the coffin and dues, but nothing towards the expense of her

The foregoing declaration was made in the presence f me John Burrows, Keighley Green, Burnley, and seventeen others.

funeral, or for any temporary relief."

As witness my hand, JOHN BURROWS. Burnley, 19th April, 1842.

AN ADDRESS TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ. FROM THE CHARTISTS OF BRISTOL, MEET-TO APRIL 18TH, 1842.

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

we cannot, nor will we, forget that individual who has for us hitherto so nobly braved "The battle and the breeze."

We are induced, Sir, to address you at the present time, because of the recent "move" made by the middle class, the evident purpose of which "move" is. not to benefit the people, but to break up the present organisation, and to get rid, if possible, of the great leader of the Chartist movement.

We are told, in sacred writ, to give "honour to whom honour is due," and whereby it is unjust on the part of our enemies to charge us with being "man worshippers," because we seek to express, in proper terms, our gratitude to those who, with their time, talents, and property, have laboured hard to serve us.

If, Sir, we have hitherto placed implicit confidence in you, and if we are determined still to do so, it is not because we think you incapable of erring like others. but because you have never deceived us yet. By the middle-class Liberals, or Sturgites, as they are now called, we have been repeatedly and wickedly deceived; and to fill up the measure of their iniquities, they are anxious we should discard you to place ourselves. their own ambitious brows. But, mad and wild as conduct shall prove to them that we are not ungrateful to our friends; we will shew them that in moral and they think themselves shove us on the score of art ficial

wealth. To you, Sir, and to them, we again make known our through woe, through evil report or through good report, we will still adhere to the glorious banner we have unfurled—that the great champion of Chartism, having been weighed in the balance of past experience and not found wanting, has and shall still possess our unguarantee for his future conduct. To you, Sir, then, we look with firm reliance to lead

us on to the attainment of our political rights-to you, Sir, as our guide, we look to steer us clear of those miry sloughs prepared for our downfall by pretended friends, and to warn us of the approach of our more conquer," until the time shall arrive when our hopes shall be realised, and when, figuratively speaking-"Every man shall sit down under his own vine afraid."

> Signed, on behalf of the meeting, HENRY ONION.

Bristol, April, 1842.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS, AND BALANCE SHEETS. SUBBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY A Sutton, per Mr. John " Mr. Joseph Turner 0 5 Melline ... 0 12 0 Malton Association ... 0 7 6 " Mr. Watts, Islington, HEYWOOD FOR THE HALL OF per Mr. Watson, SCIENCE VICTIMS. "Mr. Johnson, Printer, 1 0 0 "A Friend, ... ... 0 5 0 "Mr. Newbery, ... 0 2 6 ... 0 2 6 amount previously ad-••• ... 0 1 ... 4 19 93 "Mr. J. Lowrence, ... 0 1 0 vertised " Mr. W. Coleman, per ... 0 0 6 £34 16 63 Mr. Lawrence, ... 0 ... 0 0 1 " Mr. J. Calvin, ... 0 1 Mr. James Peat, ... 0 1 ... 0 0 1 Cash paid Mr. Har-£25 0 0 graves ••• " Mr. Newbery's second ... 0 0 6 Should anverrors occur, A. H. subscription per Mr. ... 0 0 6 will feel obliged to the parties if hey will notify to him the same, and they shall be rectified in the next statement. ... 0 0 3 Two Friends " Dr. Epps, per Mr.

Moore ... ... 0 10 0

" Mr. Smith ... ... 0 5 0

" Subscriptions received ACCOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS RE-CEIVED TO RELEASE MRS. FROST'S GEORGE ROGERS, TREASURER. October, 1840. ciation Room ... 0 ... 1 0 0 30 Balance left of Defence Fund, per George Jan. 1842. 10 I. T. Leader, Esq., M.P. ... ... 5 0 " Mr. R.T. Brestingham 0 10 0 " Mr. W. D. Saul-Mrs. to them that the members of this society who reside in remote parts of the country, secluded in a great Sowerby As-ociation ... 0 12 0 31 Mr. Charles Williams I 1 0 measure from that political information and social intercourse which are characteristic of towns and citics, Mr. Colliss' manufacture, Wr. Saul's friends ... 2 0 1 Lambeth Charter Association, per Mr. Rogers ... ... 0 " Lambeth Co-operative Kilbarchan ... 1 0 tory, Birmingham ... 0 2 1 Store ... ... 0 1 8 17 Ralph Thomas, Esq. ... 10 10 0 ' Mr. Starie, per Mr. Birmingham Branch As-Moore ... ... 0 1 sociation, Steelhouse-"Sundries, per ditto ... 0 18 6 lane ... 0 13 1 Ct artists of the Potteries, 19 Scottish Convention of Delegates ... ... 10 0 19 Mr. George Mills, per per Mr. Joseph Smith 2 0 "Subscriptions received Mr. Hetherington 1 Wigan, per Mr. William H. H. ... ... 1 0 0 Mr. Hodge ... ... 0 1 0 by Northern Star, Portsea Chartists, by J. Jan. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, " Mr. W. R. ... ... 0 1 6 " Mr. B. ... ... 0 1 0 Feb. 12, 19, Mar. 6 12 14 6 A. Legget .... .... Teachers, Pendleton Ca-6 C. P. Villiers, Esq., "Mr. Cleave ... ... 1 0 0
"The Masons working tholic Sunday School 0 4 M.P. ... 2 0

" A Chartist Friend, per at the two houses Parliament ... 2 0 "Mr. H. Dagnall ... ... 0 1 0 "Mr. Cuffay, per Mr. Hetherington ... 0 0 6 " Mr. W. Lovett ... 0 10 0 " A ... ... ... 1 0 14 Mr. Morgan, per Mr. ... 0 1 ... 0 1 ... 0 1 ... 0 1 Sundries, per Mr. Wat-20 Mr. Thos. Prout... 2 0 0 Chartist Association, Not-28 A few tailors in Sackville street, per C. Bincham ... 0 12 0 Mr. William Bibby ... 0 0 6 son ... ... 0 9 " Mr. Jackson, ditto ... 0 5 10 Mr. W. Bryan, Spring " Mr. Alipress, per Mr. Valley, per Wm. Lovett, Neath ... 0 10 0 Johnson ... 0 1 Mitchell ... 0 2

"Mr. George Roger's Lower Moor Chartist Teeге**в** 1841. total Association ... 0 5 0 second subscription 2 0 0 18 First payment of sub-Mr. Henry Rushton ... 0 1 0 scriptions collected Mr. John Blunley ... 0 0 6 at Newport, perMr. E. Thomas ... ... 17 4 Mr. Isaac Nichols ... 1 13 11} "Mr. H. Hetherington, ditto ... ... 0 10 0 mr. J. Turner, ditto... 0 5 0 " Mr. John Newbury, Strangeways ... ... 0 2 1 M. M. and W. W ... 0 1 0 London ... ... 0 10 4 Mr. Erratt, per Mr. Pitkethley ... 0 2 W. Paget ... ... 0 10 0 Mossley, Mr. Cartledge 0 15 3 5 Mr. Swaine ... ... 1 0 0 20 Major Revell ... .. 0 2 6 ... Mr. R. T. Bretting-Branch ... ... 0 2 7 Mr. John Birstall ... 0 0 6 ham's second sub-" Mr. J. Savage, ditto ... 0 10 0 scription \_ ... 0 2 " Mr. Thomas Potter ... 0 10 Collection, Redfern-street " Richard Taylor, Esq. 1 0 0 Association ... ... 0 2 33 " T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P. ... 3 0 0 John Fielden, Esq., Jan. 1842. ter's Portsea, per Mr. 12 To paid West of Eng-John Leigh ... M.P. ...... 2 0 William Williams, Esq. land Bank in full Association Albion Coffee discharge of their House, Shoreditch ... 0 M.P. ... 1 0 0 " Jos. Scholefield, Esq., London Working Jewclaims on the estate of Mrs. Frost ...250 0 ellers, per Mr. Wm. M.P. .... George F. Muntz, Esq., April Kirchen ... 0 5 19 To paid Mrs. Frost the Halifax Association ... 0 10 0 M.P. ..... 1
" Charles Hindley, Esq, Bury Association balance remaining .. 0 6 33 in hand on closing M P. ... 1 0 port ... ... 0 10 the subscription ... 11 1 Dr. Wade, ... ... 0 10 0 Collected at a meeting in Audited and found correct, Mr. Abraham Hadfield 0 0 3 Marylebone, by Mr. J. Savage, ... ... 11 9 Mr. William Turner ... 0 0 6 H. HETHERINGTON, Mr. James Leigh ... 0 1 6 Robert Holland, Esq., ... 1 0
Mr. Alexander M'Uhe 0 0 6 M. P. ... 1 0 MAY. J. MEDLLY. R. Moone, Sec. M. P. ... 1 0 0 " A Friend, (I.C.S) ... 0 5 0 Convention Fund —The following sums have been received by Mr. Mr. Ziccheus Rogers 0 2 10 " J. Bar, Hastings, ... 0 5 Mr. Thomas Smith ... 0 0 6 J Cleave, No. 1, Shoe-lane, Fleet-" A Friend, (J. B.) ... 0 10 Mr. Sindall ... ... 0 "J. Templeman, ... 0 1 0 22 Mr. J. Peck, Hull, per street :--Diminution of the population in treature.

Everenthly—An account of the Repeal Members of Citation ... 0 6 12 Mr. Pitketniy, ... 0

Partiament returned in 1832. How many of them have Brown-street Room ... 0 6 12 24 Friends in, Glasgow, Staley Bridge—A few 0 2 8 per Mr. Moir, ... 20 Pillington Chartist Asso-Bird-in-Hand, Stratford, Mr. Pitkethly, ... 0 5 Essex... ... 0 M. A. Sherman ... 0 1 Long Buckby ... 0 1 ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—An insane attempt to murder, and subsequently to commit self-destruction, of a wife and three children but his character and his occurred at Southampton on Wednesday night. A daily labour, was thus prevented from vindicating that legal opinion as to the right of the people to combine of the follow who had nothing to depend upon for the support of a wife and three children but his character and his dress to the Ribbon-men Mr. O'Connell's reply: his legal opinion as to the right of the people to combine of the people to com Southwark journeymen-... 0 1 0 Mr. John Leigh Newcastle-on-Tyne ... ... 0 1 0 Waison ... ... 1 0 A friend " Mr. Perrait ... ... 0 2 6 ... 0 1 0 A friend Lambeth ... ... 1 10 31 Chartist Association. Meeting at Waterloo Finsbury... ... 0 12 George the Fourth, Milis ... ... 0 5 6 Tooley-st. ... 0 8 6 JUNE. Tavistock... ... 1 Upper Warley, Halifax 0 2 J. W. by B. T. ... 1 0 0 14 Profit of the Hether-Belton, near Nottingham 0 1 ington Festival. per sociation Ladies' shoemakers, Lon-Mr. Maine, ... 3 18 4 W. Hutt, Esq., M. P. 1 1 0 don ... 1 0 Mytholmroyd, Yorkshire 1 0 Bridge ... ... 0 3 0 "Gen. Johnson, M. P. 1 0
"Sir Wm. Molesworth Mr. John Crowther. Newcastle on-Tyne ... 2 0 Southern-st. Deausgate 0 5 10 Coventry ... ... 0 10 Bury, Lancashire ... 0 5 Honley, Yorkshire ... 0 3 3 Bart., M. P. ... 5 0 0 Mary Townhend ... 0 0 6 JULY. Oxford (second sub.) ... 0 10 Mr. George Johnson ... 0 0 9 12 Subscriptions received Huddersfield, per Mr. Mr. Sims, London ... 0 0 by Northern Star, Exeter ... ... 0 10 Oldham ... 1 0 per F. O'Connor. Esq., ... ... ... 76 12 8 Pickethley ... 2 5 4 Walsall All Saints Open, Leicester 0 2 5 AUGUST. Wellingbro' Surplus from Tea Meeting 0 7 7 27 per W. D. Cooper, ... 0 5 Mansfield... ••• From Upper Wortley, per Mr. John Dudson ... ( Esq., ... ... 10 0 0 Wednesbury ... 1 0 Northampton, proceeds NOVEMBER. 1 St. Luke's Charter As-£21 16 7 fron a Tea Party ... 0 11 sociation, per Mr. Watson, ... 1 0 Mr. Johnson ... 0 1 ... 0 Ī Type Founders, Chislougne-sur-Mer have sent me an to give to the clergy. ... 0 5 7 well-street, per Mr. Small donations Sturgion, ... 0 10 order for 25s., which cannot be C. D. ... ... ... 0 2 Blackburn Association, per Mr. Robert Cunliffe ... 0 5 Sundries, per Mr. Watson, ... 0 5 4 " A Few Friends, ... 0 7 0 dress, or get another order ! Mr. T. Rouse, of Thornton Hall, Charcists, Isle of Wight, per Mr. R. J. Denyer ... 6 5 0 Female Chartists, Ipswich, desires that the 30s. acknowledged NOVEMBER.

Mr. Harding, per Mr.

... ... 0 1 6 20 Mr. Job Swain, second

Birmingham ... 0

Mr. Carter ... 0 1 8

Mr. Elliott, London ... 0 1 0

Moore, ... ... 0 5

subscription, ... 1 0 0 fund it is to be devoted to.

DECEMBER.

last week should be understood to

Mr Wm. Cooper, Peterborough,

"BHURTPORE GOLD MOHURS." AND "BRANDY!" The "Sutledge" boundary and the "Sikhs!!"

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

"Christianity" and its "practice"!!!

the sixteenth Lancers, degrading them in the eyes of the natives to the level of the Feringhee Padre. They were generally a very fine set of men, and poor Colonel Robert Arnold was the finest of them all. Women who had married their husbands with beards and mustachios, and had never seen them without, could scarcely recognise their partners, and were almost doubtful whether they had not at night got into strange arms. We know, to a certainty that the change produced was so great as to introduce an alteration in family matters, and that this "moral" earthquake was not settled till after the lapse of some weeks! The sixteenth were at the taking of Bhurtpore in 1827, and with some other of the cavalry pursued and captured Doorjan'Sal, the rebel Rajah, in his attempt to escape from the fortress after all resistance had become hopeless. To have failed in our attack would have been under their leadership—to rob you of those laurels you tantamount to the loss of half our possessions in India. have so nobly and dearly won, and to transfer them to so every exertion was made to ensure success. We must accord the supreme Government great praise for they deem us, they shall not find us so unjust: our their energy on this occasion, and they were well aided by Lord Combermere with the army. Had we been repulsed and sent to the right about, like Warren political integrity we are as much superior to them as Hastings, the Mahrattas, the chiefs in the Deccan and those in the Mogul empire, the Repaulese, and the whole kingdom of Oude, with the people of Mysores, and great portion of the Carnatic, would have been up oft-repeated determination, that, through weal or in arms against our authority and our native regiments. infantry and cavalry would have mutinied, and most likely have massacred their European officers! The fall of Bhurtpore decided for some time the fate of India: our prowess there gave a shock to the rebellions every where so rife among the native chiefs, that they bounded confidence, his past actions being a sufficient crouched like beaten spaniels, and though the Bhurtporeans fought like brave men, and disputed hand to hand in the breach every inch of ground, yet were they obliged to give way to the murderous fire of our artillery, and between six and seven thousand slaugh-tered. We got a footi g on the ramparts by wading through oceans of blood, and climbing over piles of ING IN BEER LANE CHAPEL, AND AGREED open foes—to you, Sir, we look for this; and by our human carcasses! Such was the dismantled state of united exertions, we will go on "conquering and to the walls about the place of assault, that the commanding officer of the artillery di ected a six-pounder to be driven through the filled-up ditch into the crest of the breach, and thence to shower "grape" and "canister" and under his own fig-tree, none daring to make him on the retreating fee! We heard from the officer himself the whole account, and who also said that the state of the breach, from the dead and dying, was the most horrible thing he ever experienced, and that it almost made him pause in his career and unmanned him!!! There, you Christian priests! there, you pious patriots, breathing for revenge, on the poor Affghans, and calling to your God-that is war, and that is a state of things that we, the overtaxed and half starved people of England, are bound, according to the views of the aristocracy, to support and pay for! The ships are now sailing, the troops now embarking, and the tax-gatherer is now making his unholy rounds to furnish the flower of Britain equipments for the voyage, or in other words, decking the victim with garlands preparatory to the tomb!! The 14th Regiment of foot entered the Palace first and commenced the scene of plunder, and all the Infantry is succession followed. The Cavalry remained with their horses outside, though some few stragglers got in and helped themselves. When the troops had got excited with liquor, the usual scenes of murder, violation, rapine, and inebriation, commenced, and, we have reason to believe, were never exceeded in the annals of 30 Mr. Tapp, jun., ... 0 5 0 Hindostan. Lord Combermere ordered all the liquor to that could be found to be destroyed, but still enough remained to complete the work of death and destruc-Watson ... ... 0 1 0 tion. The coined gold and silver was found in heaps in Mr. Medley, ditto ... 0 5 0 in all directions, and the uncoined, and jewels were Mr. B. Jones, ditto ... 0 2 0 countless in value. A volunteer of the 14th, named "A Friend, ditto ... ... 0 1 0 Julloh, discovered a treasury consisting of fourteen or " Mr. Goodwin Barmby 0 10 0 fifteen lacs in gold moliurs and rupees, and kept possession of it for the Government at great and danger. He received a commission for his gallantry, which he afterwards lost by court-martial. Vessels of gold and vessels of silver with gold chains, and jewby Mr. Cleave ... 4 0 ellery of every description were in the hands of the soldiery, who bartered them among each other for any liquor they could procure, who were actually phrenzied, and laid down in heaps, drunk with "blood and wine." "Sundries, per Mr. Vine 0 12 0 A very few determined men, after the lapse of fortyeight hours, might have regained Bhurtpore, and totally annihilated the sleeping and drunken Europeans!
But they possessed gold and silver, and jewels, and liquor they would have at any price. It was very scarce, and all that was to be had was in the possession of the commissariat, who made their daily issues of two drams a day to each man, each containing a wineglass full of liquor. Officers also had their stores of brandy, &c., and the messes of the different regiments had them supplied. The price of a dram was the dram cup full of gold mohurs, and was paid with the greatest nonchalance by the troops who were actually loaded with them. Some few knowing ones, got a few gallons from the commissariat, and some few favourite women procured half-a-dezen, or a dozen of brandy, from some kind officer. Some made fortunes in less than twentyfour hours, and a dezen of brandy or a few gallons of rack sufficed for a patrimony or a dowry. When the gold mohurs were exhausted, the dram-cup was filled with rupees as the market price, and that lasted for \*\* A Chartist Friend, per Some weeks. As these got more scarce it fell to four Mr. Moore ... 1 0 0 drams for one gold mohur, that is four rupees for each dram, and then to a rupee a dram. When nearly all the gold and silver had been sucked out of the troops "B ... ... ... 0 10 0 they came down to the old marching price, four drams for a rupee, and that was the average till the Government established canteens. This they did on the principal of the savings' banks, as thinking the people possessed too much superflous cash and that it would be safer in their hands. The regiments were getting too rich and independent, the gold and silver, although it changed hands, still remained with the soldiery, so they devised a scheme for establishing canteens, and the profits to go for a fund for establishing libraries, &c.; the liquors sold to be of the very best description. and at the cheapest rate. This was a sad blow to the " Mr. Moore, ditto ... 0 10 0 liquor merchants in barracks, who were obliged to come "Mr. J. Watson, ditto... 1 0 0 down in their prices, although officers, non-commissioned "Mr. H. Mitchell, ditto 0 5 0 officers, and many steady privates had already realised their thousands, and many a commission we could point to, and many a retirement in the army, would never have taken place had not Bhurtpore been plun-"Mr. Fisher, ditto ... 0 10 0 dered! Perhaps Captain Harvey Tuckett might afford "Mr.W.D. Saul, ditto... 1 0 0 some information on this subject? "Mr. Medley, ditto ... 0 5 0 As the troops got poor, they got restless also, and mr. Pitkethley, from some safety valve must be found for the natives at the

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

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

Since Rupjeet's death the supreme Government magined that Kurruck Singh his son, would have caused a split, but he had advisers, and though they hate us as fearfully as the Affghans, yet do they persist in the same wise policy. As we could not arrive at Lahore, we thought Cabul and Candahar might satisfy the impatience of the troops and make a shift for a season, and with Peshawerr and Jellalabad might furnish employment for the restless natives who, we see, threw away their arms, and the irregular horse went over in a body to the

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

prevail We must keep to the southward of the Indus and Sutledge rivers; and if we wish not to spurn Christianity altogether from our ranks, and cast it from us 0 in practice, no more plundering of towns and massa-O creing the inhabitants, but look to our present possessions, repair our errors, be just and humane, and we

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

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

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

MR. O'CONNOR TO MR. O'BRIEN. London, April 26th, 1842.

me. I shall be brief and shall strictly confine myself by the delusive hope of an honourable union with a to dates and facts.

About three years ago, just when the Birmingham | have so ably exposed? men deserted the Convention, you made the follow-in; observation to me, "By G-d, Feargus O'Connor, to shew you that their attack upon me at Birmingham and Manchester prove you to be a good prophet, inasmuch as all who do stand up in support of popular rights in the hour of danger, and in opposition to every direct and indirect attempt at disunion made by the middle classes, are sooner or later in jeopardy: and to assure you that even such anticipation shall not seduce me into dishonourable safety: for again I say, that I will go on straight forward, should I fall a sacrifice in so doing.

I shall now show you, that you state what is not correct, in the very first paragraph of your letter. You say that it was not your intention ever again; to have troubled the editor of the Star with any communication. You appear to have forgottenour very last conversation, which took place on the day that the Birmingham Conference them." I at once acquiesced, and said, "I was giad to have it in my power to afford you the opportunity of doing so.

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

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

On Tuesday, the Conference met, as did the Delegates from various parts of the kingdom, appointed the meeting, the Delegates met at ten o'clock, when von were present; and, to our delight, reported the Conference proceedings of the day as follows :they shall swallow the whole hog, bristles, and all, and wash them down by gulping the name."

Wednesday we sat night and day. You did not the decisive answer of the Government. come near us; but you attended a meeting at of May will bring the intelligence to you. O'Neil's Chartist Church at night. Thursday we and did me the honour to dine with me. And now I come to the most important portion of my communi- justice. eation. I then understood from you, for the first time, that you were not a mere visitor at the Conference; country; if I furnish you with an outline of the enforce them on the legislature. course I took, will you write an article upon it?" I But I tell you whas; write an article yourself, send

I beg to remind you that the above conversation nation's demand. took place on Friday. That in the Star of that week the Editor announced his intention of waiting for the report promised by the Nonconformist, the accredited organ of the Conference, before he ventured to comment upon proceedings of which he had no report. On the following day the Birmingham Journal came cut with substantially the Bame report as the Nonconformist; and although you had a week's notice of the Editor's intention to make his commentary, and although you had the Birmingham Journal on Saturday and the Nonconformist on Wednesday, which should have rendered your determination to right yourself more necessary, yet you never correct one word of the misrepresentation" which appeared in either of those prints, and upon which the Editor of the Star was bound to found his reasoning. I ask any sane man whether or not it was you who led the Editor into wilful error, and allowed him to purpose of an attack; or, whether the Editor, in the discharge of his duty, is liable to the gross, and

cast upon him?! Hobson, my publisher, who accompanied me to the train, were these: - " Hobson, if any communication comes from Mr. O'Brien, see it put in hand immemised communication)-look to the sense; I write may do again, as I promised it to O'Brien." Now, this does not look like a conspiracy, on my part, to injure you, or thwart you or destroy you.

dined with me, as I before observed, on the Friday. I told you of our contemplated demonstration on the following Monday; that your name was in the it make in the condition of the people? bills; and that I considered it a glorious opportunity for our meeting once more before the public. "Now," said I, "O'Brien, I tell you what. I propose that you should head the Birmingham procession on Monday, and meet me and applies here. The proof will be in the eating! the South Staffordshire demonstration at half-past ten within a half mile from the town." Your answer was, "Well, well, well, I don't care." "Well," said I. "but will you do so?" and you said. "Yes." Mr. Porter, and Mrs. Porter, and myself, were all delighted; and Mr. Porter immediately said, "Well done! by G-d. that's the way to make the tyrants You accompanied me to the railway set of middle-class humbugs, trying to get rid of benefit to the nation at large.
you and me, to destroy the Chartist movement." You said that "You were not astonished at Arthur O'Neil, as he was puffed up with vanity and conceit; but you were astonished at Vincent, who, you had always considered a good-natured fellow." This was with reference to the meeting at the Chartist church. Well, I left Birmingham on Friday; travelled all night to Manchester and Leeds, and returned to Wolverhampion and Bilston that you would meet us with the Birmingham pro- son indeed! cession. When we arrived in Birmiugham, I asked where you were ! and no one knew. When I arrived did you attend our meeting, for which you were trade." announced; but you did attend a ticket meeting, convened for the very same evening, in the Town

Trusting that you will not attribute to me a desire! to misrepresent you, I here transcribe one passage the agriculturists by the Corn Laws, while he has in the world? Are they the Solons they from your speech made upon that occasion, as reported, not in the Nonconformist or Birmingham REMOVED in many instances, and greatly reduced in would pass themselves off for? Do they go the Journal, but in the Statesman, who appears to have many more, the protective duties upon several had a special reporter present. You are reported branches of manufacture. He seems to have

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

poses of that party which you "would have despatched in six lines like common pickpockets"? I ask you more; whether or not your countenance, DEAR O'BRIEN, - The very unaccountable and co-operation, and aid, were not absolutely necessary unesiled for manner in which you have enueavoured to keep up the drooping spirits of our lingering to mix my name up with what you term an inten- clients-to inspire them with confidence in them- grant a modified free trade. tional attack upon you, demands some notice from selves, instead of paralysing us in the eleventh hour,

With respect to denunciation, either by private letter, in conversation, or in the Star, I defy you, or if this agitation goes on, and if you are in earnest, the any other man, to point out a single instance in middle classes will murder you." I replied, "That which I have, directly or indirectly, denounced, as I had commenced it, I would finish it, even at that | weakened, or injured the character of a single Charhazard." I merely remind you of this fact, in order tist leader. On the contrary, the general charge against me has been that I have been too lavish in my praise of undeserving individuals.

O'Brien, if you could lay your hand to your heart as I can, before God, and say that "throughout the whole of life, since I knew you, your happiness, popularity, and independence have been matter of fond and anxious consideration," you would be a happier man than you appear to be Ere I close, let me assure you, that no power on

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

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

> > Your sincere Friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES.

TO THE SUFFERING AND STARVING.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,-We have received many important communications from various districts, dedenounced me for not denouncing; and also to scribing the excitement and dissatisfiction which preremind you that the very men whom you designate vail in the minds of those who have been driven into poverty and starvation by political causes, which they have no power to destroy, and scarcely any liberty to tizans and labourers are to continue idle! And this describe in Parliamentary petition.

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

We wait with patience and subdued feeling the result of our mutual prayer. We are fully sensible that this portion of the Tariff scheme will be, upon the by the people for the defence of our cause. A meet- it is almost a mockery of justice to ask the starving to ing was announced, by large placards, to be held in be submissive, and the injused to bow their famished Duddeston-row, to back us. You were announced bodies to the footstool of oppression, still the sacredness extent) upon the market-gardeners, just what the in the bills as one of the speakers. You did not of our cause, and the hopelessness of all attempts at attend. On that night we had a glorious meeting in violence, are sufficient to guide us in now calling upon the Hall of Science. You did not attend. After you to abatain from any act likely to bring our principles into disrepute, and dye deeper the red banners of despotism with the blood of our brethren.

We deeply sympathise with you. We have expressed Well! they have acknowledge the principle of our hostility to the system which has stripped you, Universal Suffrage, and to-merrow the six points misled you, repressed your murmurs by force, subdued are to be discussed serialim; and I promise you your complaints by a demonstration of steel, and threatened butchery.

You ask us for advice. We counsel you to watch the decisive answer of the Government. The month You ask us how you are to act. Await the decision and night and day. You did not come near us. On of the National Convention. Your delegates will carry Friday, both Conference and the Delegate Meeting with them the results of our deliberations; and rest broke up, without the delegates seeing more of you. assured that we are too much alive to the danger of After all the proceedings had terminated, I met you collision with an armed Government ever to advise it, and shoes will supercede our home made ones; and to prate thus, when they are abrogating, knecking in the street. You accompanied me to my lodgings, and we possess too much experience ever to recommend violence as the course to be adopted in our struggle for

decidedly, adopted this course, cut of regard for you before our own is ready for the market! Of our Legislators are curious Conservatives! but that you had been elected by the people of as well as out of respect for those principles which Wotton-under-Edge. You said:— Feargus O'Con- have progressed by the aid of reason alone, and needs nor, I wish to lay my exact position before the no other argument, greater than present necessity, to

We have pluced it in the power of the Government replied, " Indeed, O'Brien, I will not, and for this to appease the rising indignation of millions by granting simple reason; because I should be sure to do wrong, their advocates a hearing. We now await the result, and all we desire from you is, to sacrifice feeling for a tive employment for the unemployed !! This is it to me. I will be at the trouble of copying it—a jab time, and imitate us in the practice of rational palate—and it shall appear in the Star." Well I tience, at the same time that we prepare to advise you WILL DO THAT; PERHAPS THAT'S THE BEST WAY," Was on the future course to be pursued the moment the legislature have given their negative or affirmative to a have done in this case; or or rather let us see

ABRAM DUNCAN, Chairman. JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary.

# THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1842.

THE PEEL TARIFF.-"FREE TRADE." THE measures of PEEL are sure to pass. The Income Tax Bill is progressing through the House of Commons at a pretty good rate: for the wind of the not much IMPROVED upon the "wisdom of our opposition inside seems spent for want of popular ancestors." On former occasions we have given

The Tariff is the next in order, of Peel's remain in interested ignorance, for the express measures, to be entertained by the House. The discussions upon it will shortly be had. No doubt for themselves with what force this has been done; I must say, unjustifiable imputation sought to be that it, too, will pass, and mainly in the shape proposed by PEEL. Some slight modifications may I was at Leeds on Saturday, the day after the be determined on by Parliament: but PREL having Conference broke up; and my last words to Mr. staked the existence of his Ministry upon the principles of the Tariff, there can be no doubt but that it will pass. PREL's party cannot do without him: diately; and should I have anything to say upon and however much they may object to his "freethe Conference—(this had reference to your pro-trade" concessions, yet they will suffer him to drag Bo unintelligibly when I am hurried. And the first them up to the neck in mud—nay, souse them over moment you have time, look carefully over all the head and ears-before they will lay aside their type we have not in use, and pick out the best that party warfare, and make common cause with the working people.

The Tariff, then, may be looked upon as carried; But I return to Mr. Porter's house, where you for carried it is sure to be.

What will be its effect? What alterations will

These are questions upon which none can do more than merely speculate. The old adage that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," fully ployment! Here is the old plan:

Meanwhile speculation is rife. One party is promising great things to the nation from its adoption, inasmuch as it is an acknowledgment, as far as it goes, of the principles of "free trade"; while families and children, by the benefit and use of their another party prognosticates ruin to many in- wyer within this realm: and now of late time, BY pose, as they stated, of remonstrating with the nail terests in the state who have hitherto enjoyed pro- REASON of the common bringing in of foreign cards for masters against the reduction in their wages, station; and said that "the Conference were a tection, and disappointment and loss, instead of wooll out of France, and other foreign parts, the said amounting to not less than 20 per cent. The poor

> opinions is the most correct; which of these two on work thereby. parties has studied and applied the true prin-

sion, by Peel, to the "free traders." It is a sop to the blessed Virgin St. Mary now next ensuing, shall themselves—will lead to suffering hitherto unon Sunday, where I announced the glad intelligence them; and in our opinion, it will prove to be a sorry bring, send or convey, or cause to be brought, sent or paralleled in this district. The Magistrates met

had said that you would attend the meeting if a they have always meant by that cry has been, a meaning of this Act, in whose hands soever they, or deputation waited upon you at eleven o'clock, at "free trade in corn," and PROTECTION for manufacture were very angry at your "free trade in corn," and PROTECTION for manufacture were very angry at your "free trade in corn," and PROTECTION for manufacture were very angry at your "free trade in corn," and PROTECTION for manufacture were very angry at your "free trade in corn," and PROTECTION for manufacture were very angry at your "free trade in corn," and PROTECTION for manufacture were very angry at your "free trade in corn," and PROTECTION for manufacture were very angry at your "free trade in corn," and PROTECTION for manufacture were very angry at your "free trade in corn," and PROTECTION for manufacture were very angry at your "free trade in corn," and PROTECTION for manufacture were very angry at your "free trade in corn," and PROTECTION for manufacture were very angry at your "free trade in corn," and PROTECTION for manufacture were very angry at your "free trade in corn," and PROTECTION for manufacture were very angry at your "free trade in corn," and PROTECTION for manufacture were very angry at your "free trade in corn," and PROTECTION for manufacture were very angry at your "free trade in corn," and "free trad name being in the bills, although it was done with tures. Every one of the bawlers has been for "free the one half whereof to be to our said Sovereign Lady your perfect consent, as stated by Mr. Linney, who trade" up to himself. Protect his business or callto Mr. Porter's; and another came; and another; the rest! This is the meaning, when you sift it to the Queen's Majesty, her heirs and successors, by action and that you were not there to meet them; neither the bottom, of the manufacturers' cry for "free of debt, bill, plaint, information or otherwise, in which

> PEEL has, however, very adroitly turned the doctrines of the "free traders" upon themselves! He has reduced, but not removed, the protection given to formed the purpose of letting the "free traders"

They will not like it! The operation of the Tariff scheme will not suit them. They will get a surfeit It will entail upon the former less of employment, ing our movement over, neck and crop, to the pur- return to the protective system!

not others to be affected by the measures. But what the shopkeeper makes the most by. Low there are others; and they will have no cause to prices bring lower wages; and the great consumers thank the "free traders" for compelling PEEL to of the shopkeepers' stock buy less in quantity than

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

Already are the manufacturers at work, to meet the anticipated "altered circumstances"! Ten per | Tariff scheme! We have thus given it, and thus cent. here; fifteen per cent. youder: and twenty registered it, that it may be referred to another day time that the new measure comes into full operation, that "PRICE" will be generally reduced as much (and in many instances more) than the reducbe the benefit that the working people will receive from the reduced prices of food!

We formerly showed, clearly and unanswerably, munity a real increase of that taxation in exact this, with the reduction of prices consequent on his only be paid in produce. It is the wealth we cause to be that pays all,—taxes, rent. profits, and wages. And as long as the value of that wealth is measured by a money standard, and as long as so long, and inevitably, will every reduction in the money value of wealth cause more of that wealth to be necessary, and given, to pay the taxes!

Whatever, therefore, be the reduction of prices of produce consequent on the "free trade" Tariff of Sir Robert Peel, in exact proportion to that reduction will the working people have to produce VALUE OF TORY SYMPATHY FOR THE MORE for the tax-eater !!!

Then, look at its effect upon several of the trades of the kingdom! Want of employment is said to be one of the causes of the horrible amount of destitution everywhere prevailing. To remedy this. PREL is going to set the FOREIGNERS to work, to make shoes, and boots, and furniture, and beef, and pork, and leather, for us: while our own aris the "free trade" system! This is the "free trade" way of providing for our own population "PLENTY TO DO"!!

Foreign boots and shocs are to be admitted to this country at a greatly reduced duty. Foreign furniture, and foreign vegetable produce, are also to be admitted at a reduced duty. The operation of shoemakers and cabinet-makers, and (to a certain the Spitalfields and Macclesfield silk-weavers! be supported by their Tory followers ! We shall see! SHOEMAKERS! look out! CABINET-MAKERS! how Dare they rebel against their leader? We shall do you like free-trade?! You can answer us this see! Will they leave him and the Whig opposition question very feelingly in two years from this to saddle the atrocity upon the people; or will they

Foreign silks have nearly superseded our own manufactured silks in our own markets. The prices of English silks and the wages of English silk-weavers have been driven down to nothing. course the English market-gardener, when he comes to market with his produce, will not find his customers supplied! and of course he will be able to command the price he formerly obtained!! And this is PREL's method of finding remunera-FREE-TRADE" !!!

Let us just see what the protective system would what the PROTECTIVE SYSTEM did do, when many thousands of the working people were formerly thrown out of employment through the operation of a partial "free-trade." We have now lying before us on our table six large folio volumes; each one as big as a family Bible; containing all the statutes of this realm from Magna Charta down to the end of the reign of GEORGE II.; and amongst them we find some very curious and admirable laws, that oftentimes induce us to think that, in this age of "science" and "learning" and "crime," we have one or two of these laws verbatim from the old Having detailed the method adopted by PEEL to provide the unemployed with "PLENTY-TO DO," we shall no n quote from our black-letter book, a whole Act of Parliament passed in the nine-and-thirtieth year of the reign of Queen ELIZABETH, being Chapter 14 of the Statutes passed by Parliament in that year, 1596; the reader can then contrast the mode adopted by the Parliament of that day, to provide means whereby "many thousands" of working people were "to live and well maintain themselves, their wives, families, and children, by the benefit and use of their trade," with the plans that are resorted to, now-a-days, to remedy the distress and privation to open endured by all classes of artisans and labourers in the country, arising from want of remunerative em- of misery into which they seek to force the people,

"Whereas many thousands of woollen card makers and card wyer drawers of the cities of London, Bristol, Gloncester, Norwich, Coventry, and of many other her Highness cities and towns within this realm, have heretofore lived and well maintained themselves, their wives, Time will soon discover which of these two fore lived by the said trades, is now maintained and set

the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and carn four and sixpence a week each. But the proactions, suits, plaints or informations, no wager of law, essoign or protection shall be allowed."

PEEL or the "free-traders" possess all the wisdom best way to work, to get the nation out of the difficulties into which THEY have plunged her? Whether

This would be all right and proper, were there upon the business they do. Low prices are not would have done more to allay irritated feelings, they did before with high prices and higher wages There are the working people! On them and The shopkeeper has a per-centage upon the money Not!!!

per cent. in the other place, are already being A short time will shew whether we are correct or deducted from the PRICE of LABOUR! and by the not! A short time will serve to shew whether the "free trade" measures of PEEL will have the effect anticipated from them by the "free traders"; or whether they will not be found to sicken the nation of all" free trade," and all "free trade" advocates !! To Time, then, we commit our opinions! our prognostications! To Time the Tariff will soon be

Here, then, is our registered opinion of the famous

also committed: and if PEEL, or any other Minister, that, while the taxation of any country remains can manage to squeeze from this people £60,000,000 at the same fixed money amount, every reduction a-year, either by indirect or direct taxation, or by in the prices of produce entails upon the com- both; if PEEL, or any other man, can manage to do proportion to the decrease of prices. Taxes can Tariff, without producing misery and destitution throughout the length and breadth of the land compared to which the misery and destitution already existing (horrible and appalling as it is) would be happiness and plenty itself; if PEEL, or the taxes are fixed at a certain money amount, any other Minister, can, with a reduction in the prices of produce, raise the required £60,000,000 a-year, without breaking up society from its very foundations—then we shall be willing to be accounted ignorant indeed, and confess that we know nothing of either politics or political economy!

> POOR. THEIR PARTY OUTCRY AGAINST THE NEW POOR LAW.

struck with the enormities of the New Poor Law. Now that they are in, small indeed is the song they tyranny and treachery. They will find it elsewhere sing to that tune!

by many of the Tory followers, we shall have | der it most carefully. directly, a good opportunity of judging. The Tory Secretary of State for the Home Department, on Tuesday night last, gave in the House of

Commons the following notice:-"Sir James Graham gave notice that on Thursday, the 5th of May, he should move for leave to bring in a bill to continue the powers of the Poor

Ministers, then, have determined to continue the reduction of duty upon foreign silks has been upon New Poor Law abomination! Will they, in this help both him and them? WE SHALL SEE!

Law Commissioners for a time to be limited.'

On Thursday next, then, the Minister for the Home Department moves for leave to bring in a Bill to continue a law which robs the poor of their right to the first take, a living, from the soil! And the Precisely such will be the action and consequence Legislature of England will aid him in his of the operation of "free trade" upon the English purpose!! And yet they dare to prate about main- J shoemakers and furniture makers! French boots taining the institutions of the country!!! dare German furniture will drive our own out of the down, the most famous and the most necessary "cheap" market. Foreign fruits and vegetables we institution of all !!! an institution in the absence shall have in abundance, six weeks or two mouths of which all private property is a wrong !!!! Verily

This Poor Law question must be a little better understood than it now is. The poor, at least, must be made to comprehend it in all its bearings. Next week we shall endeavour to give them the benefit of our readings and reasonings on the subject; and, amongst other things, we shall print, ENTIRE, the original Poor Law of Encland-the famous 43rd of ELIZABETH.

THE NATIONAL PETITION.

Ene we again meet our readers, the Petition will have been presented! The Nation's tongue will have given atterance to the Nation's griefs! and we shall have heard the answer of the chiefs of faction !! Let, then, the quiet and the patience of expectancy abide, until that answer shall be known. After it shall have been received, the people's delegates will doubtless issue their instruction and advice. We shall, if necessary, throw our mite into the common tr easury of council, and consider, with our brethren how we may best make good our vantage, or continue to uphold the struggle. One thing let the people book, and applied them to the questions we have be assured that whatever good is to be done for been discussing. Our readers will, of course, judge them must be done by them. If they hold not themselves in readiness to achieve the redress of their and whether the inferences we have drawn from own wrongs, they will never have redress from them are correct or not: and they will also judge those who have inflicted and are seeking always as to their relevancy to the respective subjects in hand. to extend and perpetuate them! The address of the Convention in reference to the petition and the position of the people, will be found elsewhere : let it be read, and carefully !

> THE GOOD FAITH OF THE MIDDLE CLASSES WITH THEIR VICTIMS.

The times are now most critical: and the people never needed more of caution, of prudence, and forbearance. The factions have, by misrule, brought us to the very depth of degradation and destitution, and in the spirit of that misrule are yet preparing

"Beyond the lowest deep still lower deeps" out of whom they live.

We were sorry, but not surprised, to find in the Sun of Tuesday evening, the following statement from a correspondent:-

"DUDLEY, APLIL 25 .- This morning a body, consisting of several thousands of nailers from the sur- A trade and faculty of card making and drawing of card rounding country, came into this town, for the purcard makers and card wyer drawers have been so much creatures appeared in a most wretched and famishing impoverished, that scant the twentieth person that hereto-fore lived by the said trades, is now maintained and set nances undeniable attestation to their declaration, that they had not eaten a morsel of food for the last "Be it enacted by our Sovereign Lady the Queen's two days. Up to the time of the reduction, the Majesty, and by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and most expert men of the body could with difficulty The revision of the Tariff, is, no doubt, a conces- by authority of the same, that no person or persons posed diminution, should it take place—an event whatever, from or after the feast day of purification of most probable, from the condition of the masters conveyed into the realm of England or Wales, from the parpose of consultation, after which parts beyond the seas, any cards for wooll, to be sold, a proposal was made to the hungry multitude The cry of "free trade" has been raised and kept bartered or exchanged within the realm of England or to select twelve of their body to confer with their at Mr. Porter's, after the meeting, I learned that you up mainly by the manufacturing interest. But what Wales, upon pain to forfeit all such cards for wooll, so employers on the subject of complaint. It is much to be lamented that from some cause, not yet made public, this conference did not take place, as the people readily suomitted to the proposition regarding it, and waited with exemplary patience the result. Meanwhile, a detachment of the 6th Dragoons arwas deputed to ask you, lest you might consider it ing, and free trade" was right and proper for all the same, or sue therefor in any Court of Record of they found no difficulty in accomplishing. Large rived from Birmingham, and proceeded at once, they found no difficulty in accomplishing. Large numbers of the nailers are still in the neighbourhood, and as they suspect that the proposal for the conference was only a trick to obtain time to send for the troops, they are highly indignant; and the in-Now, what does the reader think? Does either habitants of the town are in a state of great alarm, lest the multitude may return when the soldiers are JAMES THOMPSON, DUNDER .- Yes. removed, and, under the influence of irritated feelings, proceed to violence.

The magistrates deserve all credit for their prompt attention to the circumstances, but it is thought by many that matters would have ended better, had argument and expostulation, with, if THOMAS COOK, OUSTON.-It can't be done. does "free trade," or the PROTECTIVE PYSTEM, CATO possible, a promise of some concession, been employed J. A. Hogg, Hawick .- The division of the 10s., nobefore the troops proceeded to the business of dispersion. Though the town was greatly excited, the Perl's Tariff will augment the national distress shops being closed, and business entirely suspended, amongst the labouring classes and the shopkeepers! yet the assembled multitude showed no disposition to riot, and an address suited to the occasion, expres-Now, O'Brien, I ask you, in plain and simple scheme will not suit them. They will get a suiter the size of sampathy with the proper under meany language, whether or not this is tantament to hand of "free trade," and will be the first to call out for a lower wages, and an increase of taxation! It will sufferings, delivered by the Vwar, (who unfortund the proper under meany lower wages, and an increase of taxation! It will sufferings, delivered by the Vwar, (who unfortund the proper under meany lower wages, and an increase of taxation! It will sufferings, delivered by the Vwar, (who unfortund the proper under meany lower wages, and an increase of taxation! It will suffer in the proper under meany lower wages, and an increase of taxation! It will suffer in the proper under the pro entail upon the latter loss of custom, and less profits nately was on horseback amongst the military.)

and to produce tranquillity, than any coercive means.

"Trade is in a most lamentable condition in th neighbourhood, and an irruption of the colliers, a far more dangerous body of men than the nailers, when stimulated by the pangs of hunger, is anticipated with great alarm.' 'Tis thus, that by the middle classes whom they

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

Thanks to the people's good sense, maugre all the bitterness of their oppressions, they have hitherto. of their own Parliament given to the whole people; our, it was the cue of the latter party to be horror- nailmakers, colliers, and others of the neighbourhoods now so fearfully disturbed by middle-class in the address of the Convention to the industrious Of the sincerity of the cry raised upon the hustings and starving, and we intreat them to read and pon

To Readers and Correspondents.

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

STOCKPORT.—The paragraph about the "unknown' secution. This we suppose our friends do not

looks a little too much like kicking a dead ass. B. Smith must have read the Northern Star of last week very carelessly if he did not see the column of "Forthcoming Charlist Meetings," in

the fifth page.
THE SUNDERLAND MEETING, AND THE "CHEERS FOR MR. STURGE."—We have received a communication signed by a number of Charlists contradicting the letter of Messrs. Monarch and Mow-att, of Sunderland, and affirming that the cheers AN OLD RADICAL.-Thanks.

MR. GRIFFIN wishes to inform his brother Charlists the disposal of the parishioners, but one of them has who write him, for the future to address No. 8, Robert-street, Bank-top, Manchester.

MES B. O'BRIEN. - We have received a blackguard letter bearing this signature, with an intimation that we may either put it into the Star or the fire. We shall do neither. We shall preserve it as a choice specimen of the ravings of an angry man who has "put his foot in it." While it suited the purpose of James B. O'Brien to write on matters of public principle, we readily offorded him the use of our columns, on any subject and at any length. For Billingsgate he must seek some other vehicle.

SWEET begs to acknowledge the receipt of 2s. 6d. from Bagthorpe, Nottinghamshire, for the Convention, and also 2s. 6d. for the Petition Demonstration, from the same place, which sums have been duly forwarded to Mr. Cleave, London. PILLING.—His communication announcing the

lecture of Mr. Leach, and the intended lectures of Messrs. White and Bairstow, was not received till Saturday. B. JOHN WATKINS.—We are happy to learn that

ROLINE MARIA WILLIAMS writes us to complain that having recently opened a school for infants. the neighbourhood and advise people not to send their children to her as she was a Chartist, by which her school has been very seriously injured. is a busy, dirty, meddling fellow. HILANTHROPIA writes us to say that the Chartists of

Cleave, for the use of Mr. Powell, their delegate in Convention. TROWBRIDGE CHARTISTS - We have not room for the address of the Council to the inhabitants of Trow-

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

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

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

REAL DEMOCRAT.—The letter of the Chartist shoemakers of Northampton was received three weeks THE READERS of the Northern Star in any town in borne the child in the privy, beaten it to death with &

towards his salary. Poor Artisan will get all the requisite information respecting the trades, employment, labour, and prospects of working men in the United States from Chambers's Intermation for the People, parts 5 and 6.

was about? Will the party who sent it say? MR. WM. AUTY, of Daw Green, is the Agent for the the meeting. This was the event of the evening; sale of Roger Pinder's Chartist Blacking.

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

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, LEICESTER.—The fault is with the Agent : if he order Plates when he orders his Papers he will get them. T. G. HIBBARD.—Write to the Postmaster-General.

Carlisle never sent anything. . S. Stoke must refer to the notices of cash re-

POR THE MANCHESTER SUFFERERS. £ s. d. From Longhbro per T. Eveleigh ... 0 2 152

FOR THE EXECUTIVE. From Ipswich, per W. Garrard ... 0 10 Plymouth, per John Rodgers 0 10 ... Joseph Morgan, grocer and cheesemenger, Deptford, being proceeds, at the rate of 23 per cent.upon thearticles purchased at his shop by the Chartists ... 0 4 2 ... Montpelier Tavern, Camberwell locality, J. Parker, sub-Secretary ... ... ... 111 6

FOR MRS. FROST. From J. W. Smith, Mansfield a few friends at Fenton Longton FOR MRS. FROST, MRS. WILLIAMS, AND MRS. JONES. From Marple, per T. Parker ... 0 5 0 FOR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE INCARCERATED CHARTISTS. From London, per Edmund Stall-

Local and General Entelligences

rance Hall, Chelsea ... 0 5 9

wood, being proceeds of a ball

and concert held in the Tempe-

BRADFORD .- MANOR COURT .- CLARKSON Y WHITNEY.—In this cause, tried on Friday last, for recovery of money received by the defendant on account of the Bradford Victim Fund, in 1840, and not paid over, a verdict passed for the defendant; which being contrary to evidence, notice has been given of an application for a new trial.

LEICESTER .- Our borough is in a state of military occupation. Two troops of the Third Dragoon Guards have been marched into the town. Several hundreds of special constables have been called out, and are beheld parading the streets mingled with the police. The cause of all the alarm into which these threatening circumstances have thrown the public mind, is the erection of a hand corn mill at the bastile at which out-paupers are compelled to work, at two-pence half-penny per day, to be deprived of all relief for themselves and families. The mill has been broken twice while the men have been at work. The first time the men were charged with the damage. They were acquitted by the magistrates, after the bench had listened to the able advocacy of Mr. Wood, attorney, who has taken a Chartist card, and avowed his conversion to democratic principles. On Friday week, four men were arraigned before the bench charged with the the second damage of the mill. Mr. Cooper se cretary of the Shaksperean Association, having taken the office of clerk to Mr. Wood, appeared begenerally speaking, baffled the foul, fiendish, tempt- fore the magistrates, to plead the cause of the men. ers! and we implore them still to continue so to do. The miller, however, had finished his evidence be-Most heartily would we re-echo the excellent advice fore Mr. C. could get into the court, and could not be cross-questioned. Owing, chiefly, to this circumstance, the cause was lost, and the four men When the Whigs were in, and the Tories were and we would especially recommend it to the poor were sentenced to four months' imprisonment each. An exasperated crowd hooted the miller all the way to the bastile, and broke upwards of twenty panes in the bastile windows. Last Monday morning, three persons were tried for this last offence, under the name of "riot." before the Borough Magistrates. Mr. Cooper defended them; but, after four hours' trial, they were committed to the sessions. Three more men were then charged with participating in the act of breaking the mill the second time. Mr. Cooper entered on their defence; and, after three hours' contest, in which he clearly convicted the miller of perjury, and also of wilful and malicious neglect in the management of the mill, the magistrates determined to adjourn the case till Wednesday morning. The Market-place was crowded during the day-the police and special constables were on duty, and a few foot-soldiers on recruiting service in the town, were called out to display their arms. A crowd followed the miller to the Bastile. In the evening all was peaceable, although thousands thronged the Market-place. Mr. Cooper and Mr. Beedham, from a waggon, addressed the multitude on the Charter, and an address to the Convention expressive of the resolution of the working men of Leicester to abide by the Charter, and the name, and to support the Convention and the Executive, was carried by acclamation. On Tuesday afternoon the would in all probability bring on us another pro- Dragoons arrived, raising increased exasperation in the town; and at the present moment of writing, (Wednesday morning) the magistrates have not WOOLWICH CADET must excuse us. His letter yet pronounced sentence on the adjourned case, and it is uncertain what may be the next stage of public opinion, or resolution. Mr. Peter Brophy, of Dublin, gave us two stirring lectures, in the Shaksperean Room, last week; and Messrs. Cooper and Beedham preached to attentive and excited audiences, in the Market-place, on Sunday afternoon and evening.

BIRMINGHAM .- (From our own Correspondent. )-There is a thorough steeple chase in Birmingham amongst the clergy. It seems that there was a vacancy in a fat living (about £600 a-year). Three of the clergy put up for the place, which is at since resigned. The election begins to-day (Wednesday), and ends on Thursday, at six o'clock. There is as much bustle and noise about the affair as if it was a regular election. Cars are driving about with large placards stuck upon them to induce people to vote for this or that candidate, as the case may be. There has been a great deal of recrimination between the parties, and altogether it will open the eyes of the public to consider well the character

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

THE MINING DISTRICTS.—BIRMINGHAM, WEDNES-DAY EVENING.—The town of Dudley is yet free from at Bristol, with a fair prospect of success, the any marked violence, but I rather fear there are parish clergyman took the trouble to go round some grounds for supposing that things will not end without some unpleasant disturbance. The Magistrates are apprehensive, and have taken every precaution to keep the peace. Lord Clive has arrived, We can only say, that if it be so, the parson and is in constant consultation with the Magistrates. This morning, about two o'clock, one hundred yeomanry marched into the town, and soon after two pieces Truro have sent 10s, by post office order, to Mr. of artillery arrived, so that it would seem that the authorities ha isome cause of alarm. Nearly a troop of the Enniskillen dragoons are also stationed in the town, and the rest of the two troops are quartered in the neighbourhood of Lye Waste, Stourbridge, Hales Owen, and other places. All, as yet, in these parts, are quiet; but if the men cannot be prevailed upon to go to work, how long it will remain so is uncertain. It is a fact that the colliers are expected to turn out on Monday next, and they are a powerful body. A reduction of their wages is said to be the cause: indeed, the whole district is, as I before wrote you, in the utmost distress, and there is no immediate prospect of relief. I am sorry to know that one man, named George Gill, was severely wounded, on Monday evening, in Dudley, his nose being nearly cut off by a sabre wound.

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

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

the despotic conduct of one Nicholas Smirke, who is called the "king of the Teetotallers of Sunderland." and who is not less despotic than the celebrated and more distinguished Emperor of all the Russias. He concluded by moving a resolution :- "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the conduct of the Committee of the Sunderland Total Abstinence Society, towards the juvenile members, has been base, hypocritical and unwarrantable." The reso-Intion was immediately seconded, and on being put to the meeting, (not by the Chairman, who refused), was carried unanimously. The decision appears to have given great satisfaction to the working classes. not only because it was justified by the conduct of ceeding. the committee towards the juveniles, but also, because their conduct towards the Chartists of Sunderland, who comprise the bulk of their members, had exhibited similar baseness and hypocrisy.--Correspondent.

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

DREADFUL CASE OF INFANTICIDE.—An inquest was mate child of Mary Milnes, a servant in the family of the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Everton, in whose family she had only lived two months. She was taken ill when he at once discovered that she had recently been delivered of a male child. The girl declared her innocency at first, but afterwards stated that she had been delivered of a male child, a very full grown male child, wrapped up in a piece of bed on which she was lying. It presented a shocking spectacle, for not only had the child's throat been dreadfully cut, even through the spine, but the mouth of the child had been cut on each side, as if to stop its cries. The girl subsequently confessed throat with a biscuit knife, which was found afterblood. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Mary Milnes, who was committed for the county of Nottingham.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHKEN STAR. SIR,—In my report of the state of Chartism in Monmonthshire, it appears I made a mistake by saying that there was no association in existence in Newport. There is an association there; and also they had been engaged in obtaining signatures before I visited them in the Easter week.

I have to apologise to my Newport friends for these unintentional misstatements; also that the chief Chartist Association was in Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire,—and not the only one, but that there were severai small ones in the neighbourhood.

THE GET-RID-OF-FEARGUS PARTY, AND THEIR NEW "NEW MOVE" TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,-It was my intention to have addressed you at some length upon the move now being made for the reorganization of the Lovett party under a new leader; the state of my district, into which I introduced the sayings of Messra Levett and party, is so correct and full, that I am enabled, without much pressure upon bread, if asked what produces bread? they say wheat. If stating the ill health of poor Holberry, and pressing meant to present to you.

Lovett's disclosures were as follow :-

That their whole and sole object, as well as a sane O'Connor, and the circulation of the Northern Star, and to supply its place with a newspaper of that party; to me. This is the extract:-

tures, which I hope, by this, the Convention has received. needed object."

Which he has acted from the commencement, I know been sent to the Convention, signed by S. Wade, Exposing their hypocrisy and deceit, hoping they will Jet learn the art of manly honesty to the working classes, I conclude myself,

> Your obedient servant, In the cause of Chartism. GEORGE HABRISON,

Member for the Midland Counties of the National Convention.

London, April 27, 1842.

TO THE PRITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Chartists of Colne last week.

Utterly regardless of party or faction.

From your obedient servant.

R. J. RICHARDSON.

Chartists of Coine to the foregoing communica-

stated in the same.

change the name of the original movement in favour to key before them the advantages to be derived from of the Crown and Anchor meeting.

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

The Convention that any undertake of the compelled to teste much to be filled up by heir morning, and the various committees proceeded with enfranchisement.

The People's Charter has become a sousehold had the same objects in view, and more especially those own ideas. He intended to write six letters in the their ardueus duties. Business now thickens upon whom they, but a little while ago, looked upon as burn- Charlist Circular upon that subject; he thour et that them. All motions requiring discussion are postponed ing and shining lights in the foremest ranks of Chart the present was a hung time for franching until after the presentation of the petition. Members millions of our fellow-countryment; and the name is ment and payment of parish constables, the House tism, and confidently looked to them for examples of the present system of landed monopoly; of the Convention on this afternoon will proceed to visit endeared by the recollections of the long sufferings adjourned.

with one who has been the greatest stumbling block in the wealth produced. the way of our political regeneration, we mean Daniel O'Connell. To place confidence in a weathercock polifolly and inconsistency.

The men of Colne see no reason, as yet, to desert pone it that they might proceed with the more immediate of Conner and the Northern Star, and if the Sturgites diate business of the Convention; that of getting the were honest in their adoption of the principles of the National Petition in a state of forwardness for present-Charter, we see no reason why they need to assume a ation, and for the transaction of other business connew name, except they intend to get rid of the old nected with that subject. leaders, and the Northern Star. If this be their object. the men of Colne will be no party to such a pro-

By order of the public meeting. THOMAS WADDINGTON, Chairman.

Colne, April 25, 1842.

#### NATIONAL CONVENTION.

(Continued from our sixth page.) and comforts of life. The restrictions on land bore chiefly on the working classes; the greater portion of it respect to the Petition. They wished for the assistance was let to tenants whose occupancy ensured them a of the whole of the Convention. vote. The restrictions which he was anxious to remove he had stated in the motion he made in the House of Commons. There were the leases, which in many instances only allowed one-fifth to be cultivated for in order for presentation. grain, while four-fifths were laid out in parks, &c., or occupied in grass land, for the fatting of cattle. He had moved, in the House of Commons, for leases to be granted in perpetuity. The tenant would then have some security for his improvements, and would lay out his capital with the confidence of having a return. The law of distress was another restriction on the land. According to this law, the landlord could follow the goods or stock of the tenant for a period of twenty-one the Convention, and information regarding the procesdays, if, through a dear rent or other circumstances, he was compelled to quit his farm. This law of distress was a privilege which was granted to no other class of society. If he was to purchase £300 worth held by P. R. Faulkner, Esq., on Friday, the 22nd of goods, and was to sell them the next instant, at Everton, about three miles from Bawiry, day, and then to become bankrupt, they on the body of a new born male child. From evi- could not issue a distress upon the goods, dence it appeared that the deceased was an illegiti- but could only obtain redress by entering an action; but with the agriculturist they would have the power of immediately seizing the property. He also in the House of Commons advocated a Corn Rent, Morgan Williams, Mason, White, Woodward, Campon the 21st, and Dr. Hall, of Retford, was sent for, not, as some persons foolishly imagined, a rent to be bell, Duncan, and M'Pherson. paid in corn, but a rent regulated by the market price of the Corn; and also that where, according to the present tenure, the land was let at too high a value that a jury, composed of the neighbouring farmers, Graham; but had not been able to procure an intersmall one, which she had given to the dog; but should have the power to assess the value in a similar view. npon a search being made, Dr. Hall discovered a manner to that by which railroads, or other public works, were managed, viz. that private interest should gown, and placed between the mattrass and feather not stand in the way of public good. If these principles were carried into operation, instead of having a deficiency, we should have a redundancy of home-grown corn. The manufacturers greatly complained that owing to the restrictions on food, incread of exporting to make out a list of those Members of Parliament the manufactured goods, they exported the raw maher guilt, and stated that she had cut the child's terial, or the goods in a half-finished state. The same applied to the land. This was the raw material; and, mittee would be the most desirable persons to be wards on the sink, in the back kitchen, covered with if it was properly cultivated, every acre, with the exception of the waste lands, might be brought to a high state of fertility, as the market gardens around the by the coroner to take her trial at the next assizes metropolis. He unbesitatingly affirmed, in the teeth of all the political economists, that two millions of acres, if cultivated in the best manner in which it could be done, would supply with wheat number of the last petition. the whole of our present population-(hear, hear.) He knew that Whig political economists would deny this, but they could not refute it. Off this quantity of land they might produce property to the value of one hundred millions of pounds. Ten acres, if well cultivated, would produce two, three, four, or five hundred pounds worth of produce—and over the whole kingdom in proportion. Some had objected to these subjects being broached, lest they should alarm the landed proprietors. Sir Robert Peel had pretty well alarmed them already; but they were still more alarmed at the Chartists. But the Charter would, if carried into law, be their true MORGAN WILLIAMS. , salvation. Sir Robert Peel had an eye in advance : he saw the object the Chartists had in view, he saw that the landlords were dull of apprehension on this subject -that unless they agreed to give up a portion they would risk the safety of the whole. Peel pursued the same line of policy with respect to Catholic Emancipa. kethly was appointed in his place. tion, also with regard to the dissenters, in 1829. He would ask them whether they would rather labour for themselves, or for others—whether they would rather but the report, in the Star, of my speech, in detailing spend the whole of their lives in the close, heated air of by the swords, &c. of the soldiers; and that the whole the factory, or a portion of it in inhaling the pure

your valuable space, to perfect the picture which I asked how wheat is produced, they say from the land; his case, and that of the other prisoners, upon the notice then instead of allowing yourselves to be victimised by The facts of the case then are briefly these...Mr. a set of Jew jobbers or greedy speculators, if their object be really to benefit the poor, to clothe the naked, and That they were not, at Birmingham, sufficiently to feed the hungry, why do not they point to the land at strong to get rid of the name of the Charter, that he home? Instead of benefitting the speculator by increasing did not find fault with Mr. O'Connell's abuse and the number of towns, from which to draw the averages. denunciation of the Chartists, and that they the "new he would advise them to increase the number of promove" men were not in a position to acknowledge a ducers to put more land into cultivation. While coalition with O'Connell; but that, ere long, he would machinery was directed as at present, it would be impossible, even if they obtained the Charter, to prevent themselves from being placed in a situation of dreadful man could judge, was to destroy the popularity of Mr. dependency on other nations, unless they adopted the system of small firms; this was the only measure by which they could counteract the effects of our rapidly and Sir, need I do more to confirm the correctness of increasing mechanical powers; this would give employmy view than quote for you a passage from a letter ment to those who are now victims to our artificial the Convention if they wished to attend their meetings from Montrose, received by Mr. O'Connor, and shown state of society. It had been said they wanted to make an attack on the landed property of the king-"Yesterday week, after Joseph Hume was returned dom; he denied that they had any such intention. The for these boroughs, I, as one of the deputation, waited Poor Law Amendment Bill was a direct attack upon the upon him to take our petition sheets, with 1 954 signa. Property of the working classes; they only claimed the ever since he had been in London, and he still lodged power of protecting themselves from such attacks by He kindly received us, and promised to support the having a resource on which they could fall back. If

Six points, and will enter more into details afterwards. China could support her immense population by cul-He then began slap, 'We want to get up a paper to tivating six millions of acres for food, surely we, with supersede the Star; get rid of Feargus O'Connor and only a population of seventeen millions, could grow all his hot-headed followers. There is Lovett, Vincent, sufficient food off fifty millions acres of ground, all more Hetherington, Collins, and a good many more, who or less capable of cultivation. It was a blasphemy upon are doing all they can to bring about that so-much. the God of creation, a rank libel upon their country, to state that England could not produce a sufficiency of Now, Sir, need I say more, when every working food for its inhabitants. Let them get the power of man reflects that the said Joseph Hume has been the representation, by which the present possessors of the pivot, from first to last, upon which the "new move" land had been enabled to carve out their position, and party has turned. Connect this with the mandate the landed proprietors would speedily, for their own issued by Daniel O Connell to his followers, to enrol interest, bring the lands into the market to be let for themselves as members of the "new move" party. if small farms. They would discover that a profitable this is not cruel persecution of a man for the purpose retail trade was far superior to a losing wholesale of ruining him, and then breaking up that party with | market. The Irish Reform Bill gave to Ireland a complete landed franchise; it enabled them to eject not what is. And now, Sir, the grand question is, are their Catholic tenantry, and caused a great in port them—they were highly pleased with the unani-We, as working men, to desert all our friends for the flux into the British manufacturing towns; instead

vain gratification of our old deluders? A letter has of being a benefit it has proved a curse to the British labourer. The land of Ireland was chiefly in the hands charging me with fals: haod, as a spy; but I hurl back of Protestant proprietors. They soon discovered, in the the charge in the teeth of the said S. Wade and his first elections, that the Catholic voters had too much "new move;" and I assure them that I have daily spirit to betray their country, too much pride to be received letters of congratulation from my constituents | meanly bribed into acquiesence; and the consequence for my noble and straightforward conduct, in thus was, that they were ejected by hundreds, and their small firms turned into pastures. This was occasioned by the land being rented on the old fendal terms, mo-

dified in name, but similar in spirit. He thought that they should make themselves well acquainted cause. with its bearing; that they should impress upon their andiences the great capabilities of the land, and the importance of having it to fall back upon when they of Arbroath, in Scotland. should have obtained the Charter. This would show that they were not as some parties asserted, eternally bawling for the Charter, and talking of nothing but the no address be put forth at the present, but that we leave Charter. It would show that when they removed the pre-SIR.—The following restatim copy of a letter from sent system they were enabled to supply its place with a R. J. Richardson, of Manchester, was received by the | better one. They need not fear to arouse the prejudices of the landed proprietors. Their doctrine was based on rea-Herewith I send you a copy of the Statesman, sou and on justice, and nothing would stand against it. If main in a state of quiesence; the time was come to this than to any previous petition. the Nonconformist, and the Birmingham Journal, in there was one class of society who were mere interested when it was impossible longer to remain passive and order that you may see something like an impartial than another in this subject, it was that class which had quiet. account of the proceedings of the Conference lately persecuted and reviled them—it was those men who in honestly informed on all matters touching the great land; scarcely a tithe of his income did ho circulate tion to any address. question of radical reform, and more especially those among the shopkeepers. But every labouring man that who have shewn me their especial marks of favour. I carned £50 a-year put a great portion of it into the am aware the men of Coine will judge impartially, pocket of the shopkeeper. If the man was thrown out and Woodward spoke in favour of the original motion, nothing extends to nor set down aught in malice," nor of employment for one year it was £20 out of the shop. Which was carried by a great majority. yet suffer their minus to be biassed by any man, how- keeper's pocket. If a million of men were thrown out lessrs. Leach, Philp, White, and M'Douall were Ever popular he may be, or however powerful. I con- of employ it prevented the circulation of fifty-two mil- appointed the Committee to draw up the address. Eider the Conference to have acted nobly, generously, lions every year through the hands of the shopkeeper. Mr. O'Connor wished it to be an instruction to the and wisely—fearless of either one man or another, and This was the true cause of the distress among the committee that in the address they should express

shopkeepers: their chief customers were unable to their regret that the people should be in such a condi-Binish from your minds foul suspicions, and judge purchase goods. This was the origin of the tariff and tion as to be compelled to saize food where it could be charitably. Sturge's movement I freely believe to be the income tax. Sir Robert found that when the procured, and they should show that this could not be an honest one; and whatever course your men take, working classes could not find the means the case if the people were truly represented. act independently, and according to the honest dictates to purchase the necessaries of life, it re-acted Mr. Pickethly brought forward the subject of the upon the customs, and made an empty exchequer, and Bill sticker who had been arrested and fined. compelled the Minister to look elsewhere for a substi- Mr. Ridley engaged that the man should attend on tute for those indirect taxes which could no longer be the fellowing morning. wrung from the people. It had forced from the Go-The following answer has been returned by the vernment the confession that the working class were the key-stone of the arch, the foundation on which the The subject of the petition of Mr. Hindes, of Shorewhole fabric rested. This resource failing the Minis- ham, was brought forward. SIR - We have to acknowledge the receipt of your ter, he had been compelled to tax even the Queen upon letter of the 17th, together with the newspapers, as the throne. He implored those present not to suppose that because they felt no interest in agricultural pur-I duly submitted its contents to the consideration of suits, that the study of this question would not benefit the council of our branch of the National Charter them; if out of a population of 100,000 men. 20,000 Mr. Duncombe the man had procured a return of his Association, and they resolved to call a general meeting were to be taken out of the manufacturing market, and pension, but that the present Tory Government had on of the members without delay, to take the united settled upon the land, it would relieve the market of opinion and advice of the general body. Accordingly, its surplus hands, and benefit the whole; agriculturalist subject then drr, pped. We had a full meeting of the members last Thursday and manufacturer could then shake hands, and co-opeevening, and the result was the passing of an unani- rate for their mutual benefit; but this never could be mous vote of confidence in Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and the case until the surplus labour population was located the Northern Star newspaper, for their unflinching and upon the land-upon the soil of their native country. straightforward advocacy of the rights of the working They would then not only be producers of the necessaclasses, and deprecating any movement that may have ries of life, but also good consumers of manufactured the least tendency to derange, or bring into contempt, articles. He had endeavoured, as far as time would ad nittance. He should therefore move that a vote of either the old faithful and honest leaders, or even to permit, to lay before them,-undefined he allowed,-

the occupancy of the land when free from its preser tourselverance in their suffering fellowtourse to obtain equal justice for their suffering fellowtourse to obtain equal justice for their suffering fellowtourset to obtain equal justice for their suffering fellowto obtain equal justice for their suffering fellowtourset to obtain equal justice for their suffering fellowto obtain equa

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

> Mr. Pitkethly seconded the motion. Dr. M'Douali was highly gratified with the address tician of this description would be the very height of Mr. O Connor, but thought that, as the question might lead to discussion, it would be advisable to post-Mr. Philp thought the subject which Mr. O'Connor

had so ably handled was one of paramount importance, and that they could not devote sufficient time at present for its discussion; he therefore agreed with Dr. M'Donall that it had better be postponed. Several other members expressed a similar opinion. Mr. O'Connor having agreed to the suggestion, the

discussion on it was postponed.

Mr. Beesley moved, and Mr. White seconded, that the Petition Committee report. Dr. M'Douall stated, that owing to the pressure of business, they had not been enabled to do anything with

After some little discussion, Mr. Bairstow moved that the Convention resolve itself into a committee for getting the National Petition

Mr. Lowery seconded the motion. Mr. M'Pherson had a motion on a subject having a willing to postpone it.

The motion was then carried. The Committee, after transacting considerable business connected with the Petition and the procession, received a deputation from Marylebone, with funds for

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

Wednesday, April 27.

Mr. Duncan in the chair, Mr. Leach in the vicechair. Present-Messrs. Harrison, Bessley, Pitkethly, Bairstow, Bartlett, Leach, Thomason, Doyle, Ridley,

The minutes were read and confirmed. Mr. White reported from the committee appointed to wait on Sir Frederick Pollock and Sir James

Mr. Pitkethly was added to the committee. Mr. Ridley suggested that they should wait upon those Members of Parliament favourable to their views, and request them to wait, with the deputation, on Sir Frederick Pollock and Sir James Graham.

Mr. Mason moved that they appoint a committee upon whom it would be advisable for them to wait. He thought the members of the old petition com-

Mr. Ridley seconded the motion. The motion was carried.

Messrs. Pitkethly and Moir appointed. Mr. Moir read a letter from Elderslie, in Scotland, stating that they sent a petition, signed by double the

_		d from the following	ng places
Burnley,		Cheltenham,	5,800.
Dewsbury	2,400.	Hawick,	3.074.
Todmorden, 8,400.		Carlisle,	8,800.
Bradford		Jedburgh,	565.
Banbury,	1,800.	Doune,	1,200.
Ditto,	2,200.	Perth,	1,200.
Bradford,	900.	Frome,	3,000.
Bury,	2,200.	London,	424.
Bilston,	5,400.	Bilston, (second	1) 2,400.
Leith,	7,200.	Malvern,	990.
Irving,	1,600.	Strond,	4,600.
Dunfermline 1,400.		Irving (second)	1,200.
Paisley,	2,000.	Leamington,	1,800.
Mr. Ridley	having -	esioned on the D	etition C

Mr. Ridley having resigned on the Petition Committee on account of the pressure of business, Mr. Pit-A letter was read from Mr. T. P. Green, of Birmingham, stating the disturbed state of that district. Many

riots had occurred; numbers of men had been wounded district was in a very excited state. A letter was also breezes of heaven? When they raise the cry of more read from Sheffield, written by Mr. G. J. Harney, of the Convention.

Mr. White read a letter from Redditch, containing a vote of thanks to their representative, and likewise to the Convention, and expressing their censure upon Mr. Sharman Crawford for his conduct in not postponing his motion in the House of Commons.

A letter was read from Denny, speaking highly of the Charter and the Convention, and pressing upon their notice the merits of the question of total absti-

A letter was read from S. Wade, stating that he had seen a report of Mr. Harrison's speech in the Northern Star, and being chairman of the first meeting alluded to, he was bound to say that the statement of Mr. Harrison was false, and he would advise any members of to do it openly, and not in the capacity of spies. Mr. Harrison explained that he was ready to prove the truth of his statement. And so far from being a spy he had lodged in the house where the meeting was held,

there. It was the room he always used. Mr. Leach recommended that an address should be laid before the country, advising them to keep from all expressions of violence, &c., and likewise to lay their true position before the country, as it had been reported that they were divided in sentiment and broken into factions.

Dr. M'Douall perfectly agreed with the issuing of an address on the disturbed state of the country, but thought that the statement regarding disunion was so perfectly unfounded, that it would be wrong to notice

Mr. O'Connor expressed his high admiration of the unanimous manner in which their business had been conducted.

Several other members expressed similar opinions; and various extracts from letters were read stating their confidence in the Convention and determination to supmity which existed.

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

Mr. Doyle moved that an address be drawn up, to the people of the empire, calling upon them to refrain from that Chartist lecturers should dwell upon this subject; acts of violence, as that would materially injure the

Mr. Woodward seconded the motion.

Mr. Duncan stated the distressed state of the people Other members gave similar accounts.

Mr. Beesley moved the following amendment, "That it to the judgment of the people to act as they think best in their present destitute condition." He thought it was uscless to address men who were starving. They might always be addressing the people to re-

Mr. Philp seconded the amendment. He thought it held at Birmingham. I fear your minds may be biassed the jury-boxes had condemned them to imprisonment useless to issue another address. In the last they by what I consider to be gross misrepresentations in and exile—the shopkeepers. The manufacturer pur- had recommended the people to remain firm and quiet. the Star concerning that body. I am exceedingly chared his raw material in a foreign market; the profits The people in those districts where the disturbances anxious that the working classes should be freely and which he accumulated he expended in the purchase of existed were starving, and they would pay no atten-

Mr. Williams suppo ted the amendment. Messrs O Connor, Moir, Mason, M'Pherson, White,

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

Mr. O'Connor stated that they had done all in their power in the first Convention to procure the restitution of his pension. Mr. Woodward stated that through the exertions of

their accession to office immediately taken it off. The Mr. O'Conror thought they would be wanting in their duty, if they did not return a vote of thanks to those working men who had got up the excellent and crowded meeting on the previous evening. It was a

novel centure to see such a meeting at the Crown and

Thursday, April 28. Mr. Duncan in the Chair. Mr. Leach Vice-Chair. Secretary called the roll; Messrs. Beesley, Leach, Bairstow, Doyle, Roberts, Harrison, Bartlett, Moir, Stallwood, O'Connor, Woodward, Philp, Ridley, Duncan, Pitkethly, White, Campbell, Williams and Mason were present.

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

Mr. Harrison reported from the Islington Green

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

Mr. Moir read a letter from Scotland, enclosing a small amount of money. Mr. Mason read an extract from a letter received from his District, stating that the factories were being closed preparatory to a reduction of wages, and that the country was in a very excited state. Mr. Moir reported that the Glasgow Petition contained 78,062 signatures.

Extracts from various other letters were then read. A letter was received from Southampton, respecting the expences of the two Delegates from that District. It was referred to the Finance Committee. A letter was received from Preston, in Lancashire, stating that their two Members of Parliament had similar bearing to that of Mr. O'Connor's, but he was agreed to support the National Petition, and to vote for the return of Frost, Williams, and Jones. The cotton-spinners, in a body, had come over to the Chartist Association.

Mr. Campbell road a letter from Watford, in Hertfordshire, containing money for the Convention, and also petition-sheets. A party was going to attend the procession, and they had likewise engaged a

Mr. Pitkethly stated that it was impossible to wait on the various Members of Parliament respecting Frost and the political prisoners, owing to the shortness of the time. He moved that a circular If men are so weak as to object to your name, bear be printed, and sent to them, requesting their support to that object. Mr. Ridley seconded the motion, which was carried

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

carried, and Messrs. Woodward, Stallwood, Doyle, Philp, and Harrison were appointed. Mr. Moir read a letter from the director of the Glasgow Association stating that they had received a letter from Mr. Lowery, respecting the plan proposed for the better union of the English and Scotch Associations. They had taken every step to render E STALLWOOD. their organization as efficient as possible, and were J. Leach. communicating with the different centres for that

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

release.

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

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

Signatures were then	received from the following			
ing places:—	TOOOLAGE LEGIT THE LOUGH LITE.			
	Parkfield 367			
Lynn 197	Bridlington 200			
	Alloa 250			
Ulverstone 2,000	Chester-le-Street 1,200			
Ayr 800	Daialas			
Plymouth 4,400	Skipton 1,200			
Rickmanworth 700	Ipswich 1,400			
	Stockton 1,200			
St. Andrews 1,700	Norwich 2,250			
Newport 3,000	Castle Eden 1,400			
Monmouth 1,200				
	Plymouth 4,400			
Ayr 800	Warrington 4,200			
	Plymouth 1,400			
Colchester 2,250	Skipton 1,400			
Plymouth 3,200	South Molton 1,000			
	Ayr 600			
Nantwich 600	Twickenham 137			
Watford 491	Knightsbridge 1,200			
Alfreton 1,400	Glasgow 78,062			
Merthyr 2.734	Ilkeston 3,000			
A letter was read	from the Secretary of the			
National Association.	stating that at a meeting of			
the city of London div	vision of that body, held on			
Tuesday evening, they had passed a resolution em-				
phatically denying the	e statements made by Mr.			
Hannican maganding the	A TO THE RESERVE AND A STATE OF THE PARTY OF			

Harrison, regarding the two meetings which he had attended, and averring that his statement was a tissue of falsehoods and misrepresentation, and that they had appointed a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Peat, Woodward, and Wade, to enforce the above resolution. Mr. O'Connor moved, that as the Convention was

now broke up and divided into committees, they should appoint an early day after the presentation of the petition to hear the deputation. Mr. Beesley seconded the motion. Mr. Bairstow thought they should be sufficiently

occupied with more important business after the presentation of the petition; he therefore moved that the deputation be now heard. Mr. White seconded the motion. He thought that it would be impossible to attend to that subject after the presentation of the Petition, unless they neg-

lected more important subjects.

Mr. Philp wished to ascertain whether the deputation could conveniently attend at another period before he could vote for the motion. Mr. Bairstow thought that even if the present deputation could not attend at another period, the

National Association was not so weak in numbers that they could not procure the attendance of other members. Mr. Mason moved that the deputation be received a ten o'clock on the following morning.

Mr. Woodward seconded the motion. The Chairman then put the motion and amendments: Mr. Mason's received only two votes, and Mr. O'Connor's was carried by the casting vote of the Chairman. The roll was then called, and the Convention

e'ciock. The remainder of the day was occupied in folding, pasting, and otherwise getting the petition in readiness. In size it already greatly exceeds that of the petition last presented, and upwards of a million of

signatures have yet to be added to it. London is tures: there will be five times the number procured [The reporter of the Northern Star begs to correct an error that, owing to the pressure of business, he

Chartism in Leicester. The number of Chartists not to propose taxes, but to object to them. A legucy in connection with the All Saints' Open body is 140, and not 400, as stated in the Star. Instead | not disposed at present to vote in favour of an extenof a female school being established, it is only in contemplation to do so. From the report in the Sar, it might be interred that Mr. Bairstow was the originator of the Sunday School, whereas it was founded and conducted by Mr. Cooper, to whose efforts the present flourishing state of Chartism in Leicester is mainly to be attributed. It was the Rev. Mr. Mursell who made the stateif the Chartists would not join the Sturge party, the Sturge party should be compelled to join the Cape of Good Hop e on these subjects by her baptized, after our inestimable patriot, Robert

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. mous opinion, adopted after mature deliberation, word "in rependent." that you go on with your present movement for the People's Charter, whole and entire, FIRMLY ADHER-

ING EVEN TO THE NAME. Extend your present organisation in England, and Scotland, and Wales. Unite your energies for an attainment of that object for which you have so be fore Easter, relative to the treatment of a poor mennobly struggled during many years, amidst reviling, deant. Ancl nor, on an occasion when money was charged for persecutions, and misrepresentation. Turn neither ad airtimage. He should therefore move that a vote of to the right hand nor to the left. Keep the ever ments had been borne out, and read a copy of a letter tranks was due, and was hereby given, to the getters up tenor of your way on principle alone. Extend the from the Home-office, giving Sir James Graham's deright hand of cordial welcome to men of all rat its, cided disapproval of the conduct which had been pur-Mr. Dayle seconed the motion.

Classes, and creeds, to induce them to unite with you sued by the constabulary.

The Convention then adjourned until the following in the great struggle for national regeneration A and After some conversation.

word: its principles are engraven on the hearts of prison at Pentonville, and another bill for the appoint- celerated, no doubt, by the absolute has band, millions of our fellow-countrymen; and the name is ment and payment of parish constables, the House who has been forced from his hearts.

are not disposed to abandon it now, when its banners TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. wave triumphant over all other national standards. Each succeeding day makes converts to your

principles, proving to the distressed of all classes that it is only through their truth and justice that they can be freed from the errors and wrongs of class legislation. As the process of conviction and conversion goes on amongst those that have been hitherto opposed to you, he has contrived to make me say much that I did not various offers of union and support will be proposed to you, modified, according to the knowledge, prejujudices, feelings, and position in life in which the parties may be placed. Some will only perceive, or acknowledge, your principles in part; others will acknowledge them entire, but object to your designa-tion of them, or the manner in which you struggle to attain them. To the first, your answer must be your conviction of the truth of your cause, and your hope that time and honest inquiry will impress that truth on them; to the others, that you have no cause to be ashamed of your name, and cannot abandon it to suit the prejudices and fastidious taste of those that may ever and anon arise to find fault with it. while they adopt the principles it designates. A name to be fairly judged, ought to be so by the principles it represents, and not by the actions of any me by Mr. Harrison. The remarks I made were experson or persons that may have borne it : for those that act not in accordance with the principles, are not entitled to the name: therefore, those that adopt our principles, and shrink at their name, evince a weakness of mind which we lament, as showing them unequal to the stern and unbending purpose which should nerve the patriot in his contest against

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

WM. BEESLY. A. Duncan, Chairman. J. M'PHERSON. G. HARRISON. J. R. H. BAIRSTOW. P. M. M'DOUALL. M. WILLIAMS. C. DOYLE, R. K. PHILP. W. WOODWARD. F. O'CONNOR. R. RIDLEY. POWELL. J. MASON. W. THOMASSON. L. PITKETHLY. J. Moir. J. CAMPBELL, Secretary S. BARTLETT

#### Emperial Parliament.

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

explanation, in which he stated that he had taken a cause. leading part in collecting subscriptions, to defray the "strictly legal" expences of the election; but he dethe Petition Committee stated, that at the lowest clined, as a man of honour and a gentleman, to violate confi lence reposed in him, by giving particulars. Mr. Fleming then withdrew from the House.

> to attend in his place, and be informed by the Speaker attributed to me. that he must attend the Committee, and answer the The motion was carried; and on Mr. Fleming's return | TO THE READERS OF NEWSPAPERS AND

to his place, the Speaker read the resolution to him, to which the Hon. Member bawed, and sat down without Elizabeth Ann Lucas, and the surgeon of Newgate,

the sister of the prisoner.

After some conversation, Lucas was ordered to be to say one word by way of recommending himself to the Public, as his past conduct in the Business discharged. Sir ROBERT PEEL, in reply to Mr. O'Connell, stated ought to be, a sufficient guarantee what may be that he expected the treaties entered into between expected in future; T. L. therefore apprises the this country and Texas would be ratified by August Inhabitants of Barnsley and its vicinity, that he

Mr. O'CONNELL rose to move for a select committee of the Star, that all those who may favour him to consider and report upon the state of spiritual des- with their orders, will be entitled to the next titution of the Catholic soldiers serving in India and Portrait, when they have subscribed four months.

Mr. BINGHAM BARING said that sufficient provision was already made for the spiritual instruction of the Catholic soldiers in India, and did not think the proposed committee would elicit more information than was already accessible on the subject. Mr. HUME and Sir H. HARDINGE addressed the House, the latter of whom hoped that Mr. O Connell would not persevere in his motion; and after some

Mr. ELPHINSTONE rose to move that it will be expedient for this House, at an early period, to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, for the purpose of considering the act 55 George III., c. 184, with the view of imposing legacy and probate duties, on with comfortable berths in the Cabin, second

observations from Sir R. H. Inglis, it was with-

property. estimated.

Mr. HUME thought that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made out a good case in favour of the mo-Mr. EWART and Mr. WALLACE supported the motion.

Lord J. Russell, while admiting that the Cha acellor of the Exchequer had produced a sound objection to the motion, thought that something like equality m ight be introduced into the application of the taxes on real and personal property. Sir ROBERT PEEL, after referring to the contra-

dictory charges brought against him of dece iving the agricultural interest, and of truckling to it, declared that he could not regard this motion and discussion in any other light than a renewal of the debate on adjourned until the following morning at nine the income tax, and an obstruction of the progress of

Mr. ELLICE supported the motion, with the hope of obtaining a complete review of the whole system of our taxation on real as compared with personal pro-

Dr. BowRING proposed an amendmen t to the motion. stitute for some of the burdens which weigh most William and Mary Paget, of Hull. heavily on the industry of the country. . Lord Howick thought that the inc uiry contemplated by the motion could only be satisfa ctorily undertaken | terick Buildings, near Baker Bar. feli into respecting Mr. Bairstow's report of by a government. The business of an opposition was duty was in itself a most objection able tax, and he was Sarah Walker.

On a division the motion (Dr. Bowring's amendment having been withdrawn) was rej acted by 221 to 77. Colonel Fox moved for "col dos or extracts from any recent official information re ceived by her Mejesty's ton, on April the 4th. John Feargus O'Connor Dunn, government from the Cape of Good Hope, respecting son of John and Sarah Dann, Northampton-street, the present relations of the co long with the independent Boers who established th emselves at Port Natal ment at a public meeting, and not Mr. Biggs, that together with any informat ion as to the treatment of Howe, vicar, Henry Feargus O'Connor Lawton, son the natives of South Africa by the said Boers; also any of Elizabeth Lawton.

Majesty's government." Lord STANLEY said that the subject to which the 12. Lizard-street. Also John Frost Windeler, son motion referred was i dingular and interesting. These of Mr. John Windeler, 26, Plumber-street, City-road. Boers, dissatisfied wit a the protection afforded to them Fellow Countrymen, - The members of the Na- by the Cape author ities, had migrated, penetrated tional Convention, in the reports made by them of through the Caffre c ountry, and had established them-the present position and future prospect of the Chartist cause, have stated that much excitement prevails Crown. But the fovernment were resolved not to perin various parts of the country, concerning the differ- mit any infraction of the rights of sovereignty possessed ent movements directed against the present system by this country over the colony of the Cape of Good of government, and the particular line of action we Hope; and, the efore, though not anticipating any colhave adopted for the attainment of our pinciples; we, lision between ' he Boers and her Majesty's troops, they therefore, conceive it to be our duty to give you our advice as to the proper course which should be purdence, or to enter into treaties with any of the native sued in regard to these divisions. It is our unani- tribes. Her greed to the motion, with the omission of the

> After s ome conversation, the motion, as amended, was agreed t A. Mr. BURROUGHS entered into some explanations, vindicat' mg the magistrates and constabulary of Norfolk, imr dicated in a motion by Mr. Thomas Duncombe, made

the House, and leave given to Sir James Graham to shire.

bring in a bill for the management of the new model

Sin,-I am sorry to trouble you, but the following is the reason for my intrusion. At the meeting of the Convention held April 20th, and reported in your last number, a gentleman of the name of Harrison has sadly misrepresented me. By seizing hold of one or two phrases of which I made use, and by interlarding them with matter of his own, say. I am anxious to set myself right on one or two

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

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

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

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

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

The observations of my friend, Mr. Lovett, on the evening of the 12th inst., are even more twisted and perverted than mine by this same Mr. Harrison. But could not prevail upon him, Sir, to write to you on the subject. He has more of the rhinoceros about him than I have. His epidermis is more tough; and he actually had the hardihood to tell me "that he did not care a fig what Mr. Harrison or any one else said about him. He would rather be judged by his actions than by the reports of others." I feel convinced you will not refuse insertion to the above. I have often remarked that you readily give a Dace in your columns to complainants: and I am sure

Mr. FLEMING, who was in his place, gave a short you will admit that I have not complained without a I am. Sir. Respectfully your's, JOHN HUMFFREYS PARRY.

I have just learned that Mr. Peat was the gentle-A discussion arose on the motion that he be ordered man who made the observations erroneously or falsely

OTHER PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

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

has commenced the above Business in the Shop Sir JAMES GRAHAM gave notice of his intention to next door to the Neptune Inn. New-street, lately bring in a bill for the renewal of the Poor Law Commission on Thursday the 5th of May.

Occupied by Mr. Thomas Daley, Butcher.

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



Barrisley, 26th April, 1842.



C. GRIMSHAW AND CO.,

10, GOREE, PIAZZAS, LIVERPOOL, TESPATCH fine First-Class AMERICANSHIPS of large Tonnage, for NEW YORK, in in which Passengers can be accommodated succession to real estates, of the same amount as are cabin, and Steerage. Persons about to eminow imposed by the said act on succession to personal grate may save themselves the expence and delay of waiting in Liverpool, by writing a Letter, The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER contended addressed as above, which will be immediately that such a tax would only fail on property which answered, the exact day of sailing and the amount was not under marriage and other settlements, and of Passage money told them; and by remitting which was usually in the hands of the smaller pro- one Pound each of the Passage-money to Liverpool prietors, and that it would not produce what was by a Post Office order, berths will be secured, and will not be necessary for them to be in Liverpool till the day before sailing.

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

FOR NEW YORK.

Tons Tons Captain. Regis. Burthen. To Sail. Thompson, 571 1050 1st May. 1250 7th ... DELAWARE, Patten, Apply as above.

# More Poung Patriots.

The infant daughter of John and Mary Ann Hebden, of Ouseburn, was baptised on the 10th of April, Mary Frost O'Connor Emmet Hebden. Baptised, on Monday week, by the Rev. William nobly doing its duty, in regard to obtaining signa- that the proposed tax on land should be taken as a sub- Hill, minister of Bethel Chapel. John Frost, son of Baptised, on the 10th April, John Frost Compton, the infant son of John and Mary Compton, of Cat-Registered, April 19th, at Sheffield, Feargus

O'Connor Walker, the infant son of Benjamin and On Sunday, April 10th, was baptised in the parish church of Wigan, by the Rev. Mr. Bissett, Mary O'Connor Fro t Dixon, second daughter of William and Ellen Dixon. Baptised, at the Collegiate Church, Wolverhamp-

Wolverhampton. At Glossop, on Easter Sunday, by the Rev. C. Feargus O'Connor West, son of Mr. Daniel West, of

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

On the same day, at Silkston church, near Barnsley, Mr. George Kenworthy, ironfounder, to Ann, youngest daughter of the said Thomas Wilkinson, all of Barnsley.

On Tuesday last, at Lendal chapel, York, by the Rev. Charles Payton, the Rev. George Dunn, Independent minister of Thorne, near Doncaster, to Ann,

the eldest daughter of Mr. Banks, Lord Mayor's Walk, York.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday, the 20th instant, Mary Feargus sued by the constabulary.

O'Connor Sanderson, only daughter of Isaac and After some conversation respecting the business of Elizabeth Sanderson, of Wolley Bridge, Derby-On the 19th inst., after a lingering illness, ac-

for his advocacy of the people's rists in the 36th



## NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Friday, April 22. Mr. Duncan in the chair, Mr. Leach, vice chairman.

Dayle, Morgan Williams, Mason, Moir, Woodward. Doyle, Morgan Williams, Misson, Morgan William minutes were read and confirmed. Northampton, and stated that he had addressed in that even if the Executive went astray, the cause would fitted, but that they might be enabled to raise their own man could now be found to enlist in the army. He the purpose of placing all persons holding our opinions

town one of the largest assemblies ever known in that not be ruined, though it would cause a temporary disdistrict, and gave a most cheering account of the state organisation; their place would speedily be supplied. cause for keeping the agitation alive when there were question. of feeling is the agricultural districts. tended.

meeting, called for the purpose of forming a committee possession of an affirmative power. In Manchester the asserted that the Northern Star would keep them toge- greater pleasure than to see this carried out into prac- Hume, and Ce. in aid of Frost, Williams, and Jenes, which passed-eff present plan had worked well. Manchester, though supther It had done this; and the people owed to it a lice. He acknowledged that temperance had done Mr. Pitkethly perfectly agreed with the resolution, in an excellent manner. Mr. Boyle reported that he attended a meeting,

where Mr. Sidney Smith lectured, but finding that Mr. Smith would not discuss the question, he and the friends with him retired and left Mr. Smith lecturing to follow unreflectingly in their wake for cheap bread, to seven persons. Mr. Meson reported from the Trades' Delegates'

Meeting, that they were well received, and that a reso- they could get at them, they defeated their schemes by mously adeated. Mesers. M. Donall, M. Pherson, Stallwood, and Wood-

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

In the Derby district the w had only two localities, now with applause to posterity.

they had not even paid for their card: 1 cutive. It was exclusively formed by the working employ lecturers in the unagitated counties Dead cats, brick-bats, &c., were plentifully . showered to disapprove of their measures. vered; and when he (Dr. M'D mall) last visited Derby- appointed for that purpose. shire, he had splendid meetings; and, instead of the people fighting against the Chartists, they would now Mr. Doyle moved a resolution calling upon them to fight for them. He was not for granting any great request their constituents to send the Northern Star and extension of power to the Executive, but only at chan other remocratic journals to Ireland. This, if carried extension as would contribute to their utility in car- into general operation, would greatly benefit the cause Commons. rying out the organization. He did not think that the in Ireland. It would shew to the Irish people the Executive should have the power of appointing lec- manner in which they had been calumniated and abused, turers to those places already organized, and cap able and that their principles were calculated to do more of supporting them, but only to those districts we here good for them than even those promulgated by men Chartism at present was dormant. In the Countie: 10f whom they had so long looked up to as leaders. He had Devon and Cornwali the Chairman and Mr. Powell coi tld great pleasure in informing them that while in Ireland bear witness to the great wish expressed for lecturers, at id he had attended six meetings. At Belfast he addressed also to the great good which they would produce 1; a large Repeal meeting. They pledged him to keen in Wales also it was of great and paramoui t to the Repeal question, and not to broach the Charter: importance that lecturers should be appointed. H ? but somehow he was compelled to bring in the Char- be printed. was entirely for local government—he did not wish to ter, and on being called to order, promised better behabave any power over those places which could appoint their own lecturers. He should oppose any propositionof that description. The Executive had never interfered in any local business—they had looked only to the general business of the Association. He thought the had been better supported than even could be expected it, he could act only as their friend. considering the destitution which prevailed. From the 111: O Connor would gladly second the resolution, if meeting in pot-houses, &c., yet if they looked at the witnor it nominating one in particular. and the manner in which they had supported this Con- approve id of it as at present worded. vention, they would see that they could afford to look Mr. O Connor stated that, from his peculiar position, is well calculated to effect the object for which it was they were not certain would be very generally

conference at Manchester At this meeting, a plan of too poor to purchase them. organization was agreed upon, nearly similar to the pre- Morgan Williams stated that he belie ved great adjected to the plan, on the ground of legality and cla- beneficially in Wales. From Merthyr Tydvil, Where a gate meeting at great expense, to remove this squabble into a parish in generally went the tour of the viole of legality. They invited those to attend who had ob- place, and in many instances he had known that it jected to it, but they never attended; neither when produced a great amount of good. He trusted they they had altered the plan did they join them. The would do all that may in their power not only to send plan then adopted was their present plan, and it had them to Ireland, but likewise to Wales-all would be worked so well, that now the, had between 3 and 400 glad to receive them, and by the truths thus inculcated towns in the Association, and 600 meetings were held the good seed would be sewn, and the lecturers would on the same night every week, to discuss the principles only have to follow and reap the harvest. of Chartism. In some parts of the country the plan Mr. Moir stated that for some length of time he had consequently not wai-ed. He had received letters could procure to Ireland. morning he had received a letter from the females from others, he usually sent twelve to Ireland, besides of Oldham, contining a vote of thanks and Circulars, tracts, &c.

spent £50,000 in one year, their chief object being to break up the Chartist organisation, and get the people but with their poor penny per week they had so organised the town; that at every public meeting where his hearty support.

Intion, pledging themselves to assist in carrying the a majority of forty to one. This party issued for about Charter and join in the National procession, was mani- six weeks running, forty or fifty thousand tracts weekly, the Chartists only issued one tract which completely broke the neck of all the others. In Lancashire, Derby, Cheshire, Birmingham, and other districts, they had regular lecturers in their employ; in Yorkshire they had three lecturers employed, besides supporting their A quantity of P stition Sheets were then havded in local expences and the Executive, or more properly Mr. Campbell reported from the English Executive. speaking the organisation, for in some weeks it had They had been in wistence now about twelve months. cost them £20 for stationery, printing, &c. This might At the period they came into office there was but appear a large sum, but if the present plan was carried seventy or eighty t owns in the Association, now they out, it would enable them to defray all expences, to He advised them to send their new papers by all the house with them, perhaps not having equal com- against the party in power. He thought that new they sidered it would be no violation of principle; but that. had about three hun Ired and fifty towns in the Associa- | employ thirty talented lecturers, and to carry on suc- | means. tion. In the London District, at that period, they had cressfully the present agitation. He thought that the seventeen or eightee n localities in London, now they present Convention had no power to alter either the had about forty. In the Northampton district, at that plan or the spirit of the organization. He trusted they period, they had not one, new they had seven or eight. Would carefully peruse it, and if defective in any point, In Birmingham they had an increase, he believed, in take measures more fully to carry it out. He had denumbers, but not in associations; they had not con rived much pleasure from being a member of the Exetributed much to the support of the Executive. In cutive body; it had procured him much personal friend-Leicester they had at that period only about one hun- ship, and he had received from the public a character dred members, now they had upwards of twelve that he should scarce dare to give himself, that of being hundred. In Nottingh un they had a large increase of an honest man. He would say for his colleagues that numbers, and they gave good support to the Executive. they had earned a character which would be transmitted

they had twelve; they lid not pay so well. In the Mr. Philp gave his support to the present organiza-Potteries they got en v ell, gave good support to the tion. He believed that, notwithstanding all its diffi-Executive, and were ani mated by an excellent spirit, culties, it had worked well. He was one of the dele-In Cheshire, until lately, vithin this four or five months, gates who assisted at its formation in Manchester, at a Executive. In Lancashire they had then twenty asso- they should next direct their attention. To remedy were excellent auxiliaries in places where Chartism was Convention." ciations, now they had between forty and fifty in exist. this state of disunion, they had laid down the present ence, and their numbers were rapidly progressing; p'an, and they could now carry out any given object impossible for the Star to give. taken as a whole they paid ; well to the Executive. In better than any Association in the kingdom. Messrs. Yorkshire, at that time, there was only twelve or Leach, Campbell, and M. Doull had been more active fifteen localities, now there were not less than one members of the Executive than himself or Mr. Williams. hundred. Some of the distric tr, as Huddersfield, Heb. By the original plan he did not consider that they were den Bridge, and other places, were the best paying parts all required to be permanently employed; but whenin the kingdom, with the exce ption or London, which ever any important business was to be brought forward. had paid equally well. In N. wihumberland, Durham, he always attended their sittings. He had been lec-Cumberland, and Westmoreland, he could not say much turing through a large district of the kingdom, and he progress had been made. In 1 Evonshire and in Corn- had seen the good effects of the system; and he trusted wall, until these last few month a Chartism was almost they would make no alteration in it. If they were unknown; there had been five or six fresh localities continually altering or amending it every year, it would their reception. established, but being new locali ties they could not yet give a sort of unfixedness to their agitation, which it expect from these places much s apport. In Brighton was very undesireable to produce. He had not heard the Association was extending it wif; within a short buted nothing to the funds, but did not even pay re- back Stars as to the current numbers of the day. He would be entirely useless; they must first make them array themselves in an organized form; if they had for them; he also stated in his sermon, that if the p-riod there had been four or fit 'e localities opened. gularly for their cards. This kept them short of funds, was well aware that Irishmen liked to see fresh, in pre- Chartists. If a man became a Chartist, it was a gua- been fully organized they would have been enabled to holding up of his little finger would obtain the Chartist. Of London he could speak very favo mably; within this It was of great importance that the counties of Corn- ference to stale news. period they had contributed between £60 or £70. This wall and Devon should be well agitated. He had prodistrict, and that of Yorkshire, had nobly fulfilled its mised to attend there, and endeavour to assist in doing A letter was then read by the Secretary from Bronduty, the other districts had not done their duty in this; but when prepared to start, he found that it was lerre O'Brien, in answer to a communication which he regard to the contribution of funds; in some places impossible for want of funds; and he was reluctantly had been instructed to make to him; the purport of principle of total abstinence, but, if it was practicable, tion decided upon this step, they had many honest. A petition was received from Mr. John Hindes. of compelled to disappoint the men of those districts. He the letter was, that he had not taken his seat in the from all taxable articles; but he should protest against Dr. M'Donall should, more especial by for the infor- thought it would be the duty of this Convention to urge Convention unless every man and they would be enabled to return men of their own chair at a Charlist meeting, which was conducted with mation of the Scottish delegates, giv ? them a sketch upon the people the necessity of Well-supporting Newcastle or elsewhere in the district, any official notice was pledged to the principles. He had seen in Leices-

men. A delegate meeting was called at Manchester. Mr. Morgan Williams said he should make but few at Newcastle, Mr. Sinclair, upon the subject, stating motion had been made to recommend sobriety instead Many of the delegates now present were then in prison, remarks, as he had never taken an active part as a that his circumstances would not allow him to devote of total abstinence, he should have had no objection to as he himself was at that period. When he first read member of the Executive, but on all important occa- more than a week or ten days to the Convention; yet at it. the plan, he thought it was too extensive to be carried sions he had promptly attended. The manner in which whatever injury to himself, he would attend if they Mr. White thought the motion was very premature. tations. They had not been in office tw. Ive months, would devise some means to employ a larger body of swer. progress they had made. Where they were at first trict they were not so much needed, but in others the Leach, of R chdale, in answer to a letter which he had met with great opposition, now they wer e received want of them was severely felt. He could take but been authorized to send him. The letter stated that the with open arms. Mr. Bairstow could corro, wrate that little credit to himself for the good the Executive had deputation had not an opportunity, owing to the shortthe opposition he (Mr. Bairstow) had me t with in effected; but he must state that they had ever been ness of the time, to communicate with Mr. Sharman Derbyshire, was not of the most pleasant de scription. unanimous, and that when absent he never had occasion | Grawford, but from the statement he made to them on upon him-even fire arms were brought into requisi- Mr. O Connor moved, and Mr. Moir seconded, that the would postpone his motion until after the petition had

Carried. viour for the future; but before the close of the ing the room while some private business was being the one tectotal the other not, but they were both meeting he believed he made a considerable impression. transacted. He was sure that if properly supplied with political knowledge in the shape of tracts, &c, they would no longer pin their faith to the sleeve of any political

present organisation would carry out every object they I eader, but would act and think for themselves. He had in view; but he thought that the plan of paying a -h oped that in the address they were about to issue they regular sum for each flity members would be superior would recommend the sending of Stars, &c. to that would be answered if the members would stay in the enlistment proposition. The foreign policy of the to the present method: it would ensure a regular supply : pa st of Ireland: most of those at present sent were room for a short time after the adjournment. of funds, and would be less expence to the localities set to Dublin. The part he alluded to was the North than even now. They had met with a few pecuniary of reland. They had requested him to act as delegate difficulties, but they had no reason to complain: they to the Convention for them, but as the law did not allow be inserted in the miutes:-

metropolis they had met with great pecuniary support; the words Northern Star was left out. He thought it that the recommendation to establish a new association would be raising up a new standard of Chartism which and though some members might complain of their would be better worded if they said democratic papers, for Complete Suffrage is only another scheme of our

ever any drawbacks in this district. They had pro- he could not have seconded Mr. Doyle's motion con- formed, hereby declare that we have no confidence in adopted. gressed rapidly. There were thirty or forty localities sistently with his principles. During the whole course any set of men that would cause disunion among our in connection with the council at the Old Bailey; and of his ag itation he had never, at any meeting, even ranks; and that we will abide by our Charter in name when the central committee was brought into action he once ment isned the Northern Star. He defied contra- and substance, and have confidence in our Executive had no deubt they would have an hundred localities, diction on that point; and he would take that oppor- and the honest leaders, who have stood by the people He could give the same good account of Yorkshire and tunity of r. 'plying to a few observations which, during in times of danger and persecution, and will neither Lancashira. From the density of the population in this their sitting, had been made respecting the Northern countenance nor support any man or set of men who district; from the sufferings the hand-loom weavers had Star. The votes of centure in it had been alluded to would throw our Charter over board, even though they endured; and from the moral tone of the people, these as though the y had been concocted by the Editor, or should affirm the truth and justice of its principles; districts were almost unanimously in favour of the some party co naected with the paper, instead of which and further, that we have confidence in the present Charter. Taking the position of the Ex-cutive as a they well kne w that they were inserted by order of Convention, and will carry out its recommendation by whole they stood in a good position—they were not the people. He well knew that the Northern Star was all means in our power." above £5 in debt, including everything; and by issuing watched by bo: b friend and foe, and that there was a The roll was then called, and the Convention sittings a circular they could raise immediately £30, which \*as strong desire, on the part of some parties, to put down adjourned until Monday morning, at nine o'clock. owing for cards. With regard to his colleagues the the "Star." It had been stated, that his reporters. During the sitting Mr. O'Connor read the debate in greatest unanimity prevailed. He believed this was were hired tools, while the reporters of other papers the House of Commons on Mr. Crawford's motion, and one cause why they had been so well supported. If were public spirit sel individuals. He could positively likewise the editor's remarks, but it elicited no disdivision had existed among them; if they had evinced assert that he neve v wrote a line to Wheeler in his life, cassion. a feeling of hesitation or suspicion against each other, that he never wrot eta line to White, or any one of his it would have re-acted to their disadvantage in the correspondents; he shad been particularly careful on public mind. He was proud that he had such excellent this point, that he n tight be enabled to rebut any such charge; they had b am entirely free and unshackled The Chairman then read a note from Mr. Mason, from any restraint; they had been appointed to the stating, that in Bilst n, where there were only 100 office, not from any ac quaintance with him, but at the members, there are now 1000; that an Association had desire of the body of people where they were labour-been raised at Dariaston, and at other places; and that ing. The Editor of the paper he had known many at Birmingham and at Wolverhampton, their numbers years, and had never wr. then a line to him to influence his conduct, during the fe Er Jears the paper had been in Mr. Campbell explained that he was very happy to existence. He defied then a to point out a single line be corrected with respect to the progress in Stafford, where he had denounce a any man, or to prove Doyle, Philp, Moir, Woodward, Bartlett, Lowery, that he had ever attempted to fritter away any man's Duncan, and Campbell were present. Mr Leach thought that it would be proper, in order character. Great latitude assist always be allowed to arrive at their true position, to look to the condition, to a public newspaper, but this should never be of the body previous to the establishment of an Execu- extended beyond the bounds; of propriety. He was tive. At the first D legate meeting held at Manchester, glad to think that the paper ha 1 been of some service finding that the Chartist body was completely broken to the cause. Mr. Stallwood cand bear him out in up, as fir as organization was concerned, he moved stating that several persons Irish teen, in Hammersmith, that they laid down a plan for the guidance of the had shewn him letters stating the great service it had Chartist body. Dr. Taylor opposed this on the ground done to the cause, and that it had asked the formation that it might prejudice the trial of Mr. Frost, and he of several Associations in that co makey. He had, by withdrew his motion. As soon as that trial was con- application to individuals and by wastic recommendcluded he wrote a letter in the Northern Star, pressing ations, endeavoured to send newspap ers. tracts, &c., to this subject on the attention of the Chartists. This was Ireland, and he was happy that pa reels of fluors of responded to, and seventeen towns sent delegates to a several cwir, each, had been sent to provides who were

sent. This plan met with much opposition. Many vantages would accrue to Ireland from senting a large who had previously been in the Chartist ranks ob supply of Stars, &c., it would also be found, o act very moured loudly for them to after it, and then they considerable number of Stars were taken in, to vey sent would join and assist them. They called another delethem through the agricultural districts. If one we seen!

had not been properly worked out, and the funds appreciated its advantages, and sent those which he from all parts of the kingdom, stating their ap- Mr Beesley said that for some length of time he had proval of the conduct of the Executive. On that taken six Stars weekly, and that with what he collected

£1 for the Conve tion, in addition to their full quota. Mr. White had taken a great interest in that subject, the People's Chai ter, this Convention recommends the Their position was far superior to that of the first Con- and had been enabled to send hundreds of Stars to Ire- people of Great Bi ttain to totally abstain from the use until after the presentation of the Petition, received vention. That bony was two or three years in advance land. With regard to the agents of the Northern Star of all intoxicating do inks; and also to abandon the use nine votes. of the intelligence of the country: there was certainly being the paid tools of Feargus O'Connor, as one of of tobacco and shuff, and refrain as much as possible a vast amount of enthus asin exhibited, but it had no those agents, he could assert, that he was in the same from the use of all ex ciseable articles—that by these for it, and sixteen against it.

Messrs. Beesley, M'Pherson, Stallwood, Harrison, they had defeated the Whigs, the Tories, and the Com- was called a tool or no; and, if he (Mr. O'Connor) country, and a dishonour to the name of man." Bairstow. Bartlett, Powell, Thomason, Ridley, Leach, plete Suffrage scheme. This he attributed to having deserted the cause, he would be one of the first Mr. Philp, in an able manner, supported the resolua head to direct the movement, not to controll, but to oppose him. He had been sorry to see a cer- tion, and instanced many persons who had contributed Mr. O'Comor gave in a report of his journey to and they would have been split into sections. Now, down the Star, not that the public might be bene- Government of the power of enlisting soldiers. Not a throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, for and that they were in the greatest distress. It had been insinuated that the Executive had done many of them in prison, and when all their pros-Mr. Ridley reported from two meetings he had at nothing; if they had not exercised an affirmative, they pects were dark and gloomy. When he was in prison, recent case in which an active member of their body had exercised a negative power, and if they were pro- he recollected being asked by thirty or forty in the had injured the cause by not being a total abstainer. Mr. Morgan Williams reported his reception at a perly supplied with funds, they would shortly be in Court yard what would give him quantity of half and half men, like Messrs. Warburton, places, from the agriculturists of the North and East posed to be Radical. was the true seat of Whiggery. debt of gratitude. He did not assert that it had no much good in Ireland, though at the same time this was but they had failed in carrying it out at the last election. Ound in that town the anti-Corn Law League had faults; but taken as a whole, the good that it had done not the true reason of their not enlisting in the army; clon, and he was fearful they would now. Public 400.

> several packets of Stars, weighing I cwt. each, to Ire- subject. Convention, it would have more weight.

led him from door to door, he was often asked how the entirely sober. Chartists get on? They had read a good deal about formation was thus elicited. They formed excellent totallers entertained against them. forerunners, breaking up the ground, and clearing the Mr. O'Connor moved the following amendment :-

much good.

done much good. '

the last occasion, he had not the least doubt but he petition, the on y clause to which he objected was that respecting the Repeal of the Union.

Mr. Lowery brought up, on behalf of the Committee.

to be written on the preceding day. The address having been read, Mr. Bairstow suggested some trifling alterations and

the Committee retired for that purpose. On being brought up in its amended form, it was unanimously agreed to. The members were requested to append their signatures, and the address ordered to passed this resolution he should not feel bound to adopt

Some discussion took place respecting strangers leav-Messrs. O'Connor, Bairstow, and many other mem- motion. bers objected to any business being transacted with

closed doors. Dr. M'Douall explained that it was business connected with the Finance Committee, but that the object | the charge of sedition, if they recommended the non-The following resolution being received from Birstal, Mr. O Connor moved, and Mr. White seconded, that it

"That this meeting having maturely considered the our present association being legal and constitutional

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

Monday, April 25.

Mr. Duncan was called to the chair, and Mr. Leach to the vice-chair. The Secretary called the roil, and Messrs. Beesley, M'Pherson, Harrison, Williams, Powell, Ridley, Leach,

Minutes read and confirmed. Mr. Moir reported that he had received letters from Glaszow, instructing him to wait on their M.P.'s. He had written to them, and they had requested his attendance at half-past eleven o'clock that morning. Mr. Bairstow reported a good account of a meeting he and Mr. Stallwood had attended at Twickenham. Mr. Harrison reported he had preached a sermon in the Shepherdess Felds, on Sunday morning About sixteen hundred persons were present. They obtained 1 000 signatures to the petition, sold 5s. worth of tracts, and collected 9s towards the demonstration.

speculation. Mr. O Connor suggested a plan for their adoption. Mr. Lowery moved that the members of the Convention write to their constituents for information upon the truck system, and its bearing upon the interests of

the working classes. dut v to render the committee all the evidence which lay in th, ir power. Mr. Leach read a document. showing the scandalons

manner 'u which the truck masters overcharged their workmen for goods purchased from them. The resol, tion was then carried unanimously.

Mr. Philp 1 woved the following resolution:-"That, with a view to the most speedy enactment of foundation, and burst like a bubble in the day of trial position for doing his duty fearle sly as before he means the revenue may be ufficient, the people be im-

was characterised by a spirit of steady intelligence. before. It was well known that when he was employed sociation, be made more ample; and the Convention Notwithstanding the vast amount of destitution which in Yorkshire, he would never be controlled in his cannot refrain from expressing its opinion that every ceived. existed among their body, there had not been a single opinions or his actions by his employer, and he should man enlisting in the army or the police, whilst the act of violence committed—not a single transaction act now in a similar manner. So far as O'Connor sup. present corrupt institution exist. becomes a slavish Mr. Campbell, Secretary, called the roll, when which could jeopardise their cause. During this period ported the cause he should support him, whether he tool in the hands of tyrants, is a disgrace to his

Mr. Bartlett seconded the resolution, and instanced

would amply recompense for any errors that it might it was the same line of conduct as they once previ- opinion had not progressed much during that period. have fallen into. He had supported the paper strenu- onsly adopted, they would not enlist until they had ously previously to his connection with it, and so long attained the measures they were struggling for. It was the good effect it had produced in Brighton.

Philp's motion, he thought Mr. O'Connor was acting There was but two ways of acting upon the Govern- the secretary of the Convention. They were desirous Mr. Campbell said there was another little publica- inconsistent in opposing the motion, he had recom- ment-by moral and by physical force—they had de- for him to call upon Mr. Mason to state the names of tion, the English Chartist Circular, which would effect mended the constituents to pledge the delegates to be nounced physical force, and determined to carry it the parties who had been desirous of electing him, as great good if well circulated. He thought that instead Tectotallers during the sitting of the Convention; if it by moral means. He believed that notwithstanding no such subject was ever brought before them. Mr. of sending packages of old Stars to Ireland they should was good during that period it was good at all other the manner in which they had been denounced, that Mason explained in connection with that letter that he sell them for waste paper, and purchase such tracts as periods. Much harm had been done by their lecturers they were the true safety valve of the nation. The had been in conversation with six of the most influen-"What's a Chartist?" Circulars, &c. Irishmen liked not being Tectotallers, they after their lectures had per-strength of the people should always be directed against tial persons in Coventry: he could, if necessary, state to see the news of the day much better than old papers. haps taken only a single glass, but those who entered the party in power—their battle must now be directed their names; but he would simply state that they conmand over themselves, got intoxicated, and thereby were in a much better position as regarded organisation by attending at that Conference they would be enabled

tions they were progressin ; well, but had not been in scarce collect any force at any given point. They throughout the kingdom. For general information, and that both the recommendation and amendment than with the Tories. Once get possession of this Charter name and all. Also from Newton, enclosing existence long enough to their much support to the knew not what measures to adopt, or to what subject tracts and other publications were more adapted. Tracts be submitted to a committee who shall report to the

Mr. Woodward stated, that they had sent one week, that according to the law an ignorant jury were the them and the Chartists. They were now bound to Chartist bills, and wishing to know whether he was the 200 back Stars to Ireland, which were duly acknow- judges of what constituted sedition. He, however, make their grand attack upon the Tories, as they were only victim; from Nottingham, stating that they had ledged. They had since sent 450, but had not received thought for these reasons it had better be referred to a the party who now occupied the garrison of corruption. divided the town into twelve districts, and were proany information of their reception; this disheartened committee, that it mighs be well considered. He ad- If they carried out this plan, instead of being comthem, for they were fearful they had fallen into the mired the success that attended tectotalism, but he pelled to attack the enemy in an undisciplined state, upon the Members for the borough to support Mr. Dunhands of the Post-office authorities. He thought that a believed the man who took a glass of liquor, was they would be able to attack them, well disciplined combe's motion, that a deputation from the working monthly registe: had ought to be inserted in the Star, of equally as good a man as the one who do did not. | and marshalled, and then they would be certain of classes be heard at the bar of the House of Commons: Mr. M'Phe son thought the motion not called for ; its success. Mr. Doyle explained that his motion alluded to all every object would be obtained by advocating Chartism. they had a good association which : paid well. In Nor- any sufficient argument adduced to enable him to con- the Northern Star deserved the pre-eminence; it was habits, and if they made Chartists of them, they would be able to return thirty or forty they appointed a deputation to wait upon him respectfolk. Cambridge, and Suffolk, one year since, only one sent to an alteration in the mode of collecting the the only paper which defended their interests while in speedily be sober men. With respect to the army, the Chartist members to the House of Comment. locality was in existence, now the eight or ten funds. The present plan only wanted to be properly prison; under persecution and prosecution it had never advice to Chartists was unnecessary; they would not Mr. O Connor, that if tiser—he avowed being the author of them, and said if Of Monmonthshire he could say t ut little. In Wales carried out At present many parties not only contri- deserted them. His motion did not allude so much to enlist; to those who were not Chartists, the advice they intended to carry out the object, they ought to they wanted their principles ridiculed, he could do it

come sober moral men. Mr. Lowrey ably supported Mr. Philp's motion. Mr. Bairstow should be willing to adopt not only the they would by two years of agitation. If the Conven- in the obtaining of signatures. of their present organization with reg. und to the Executive, and of supplying them with funds to of his election; unless Mr. Campbell's letter could be ter the ill effects of separating themselves into Teetotal the people. regarded in that light. He had written to the Secretary Chartist Societies distinct from the main body. If the

our by the working classes; but he was h appy to state the Executive had transacted their business gave great furnished him with the necessary credentials; to this If the House of Commons rejected, as no doubt they that it succeeded far beyond his most san quine expec- satisfaction to his constituents. He trusted they letter he had not, at that period, received any an- would, the National Petition, it would then be a duty for them to lay down some line of conduct, testotalism Government.

> forward. He admired enthusiasm, but was opposed to fanaticism; he thought that it would be calculated to divide rather than to unite. Mr. White moved that the question be deferred.

Dr. M'Douall admired the principle in the abstract, tion to intimidate him; but through all he ha d perse- report of the Executive be referred to the Committee | been presented, and that he would also vote for the | but he thought that it would be calculated to raise a prejudice against them in parts where their principles were not at present known. They would be known Mr. J. Leach observed that Mr. Sharman Crawford only as Tectotalers,—as a Chartist, the only standard to had two sets of opinions, one for his constituents at which he would bow should be the six points of the Rochdale, and another for the lobby of the House of Charter. If their object was to conciliate the Tectotal in the Star 3,400 signatures; it it had onght to have the motion was one of great importance, and that at body, he believed it would fail. They were more of been 5,400. a religious than a political body. He believed that the the address to the Chartists of the Kingdom, ordered part respecting enlistment would infringe upon the law. colleagues, and perhaps this was well, as all their con- support the National Petition. He stated that he had then ably defended the principles of total abstinence. | who possessed property should be entitled to more than Mr. Campbell would never allow his conduct to be one vote. regulated by the opinions of any body of men. If they

> Mr. Harrison had two bodies whom he represented, good Chartists. His own opinion was against the

Government was such that they would immediately pounce upon any body of men who attempted to deprive them of the means of raising soldiers, and also they would look with an eye of suspicion upon those who, in addition to this, recommended them to refrain from would involve them in difficulties; he likewise boped enemies to break up the present powerful organisation they would not lay down any line of conduct which manner in which they had supported the Executive, Mr. Stallwood seconded Mr. Doyle's motion; he of the working classes, and being fully convinced that they were not certain would be carried into effect. He thought it bad policy to lay down any plan which leaders, would know who they could rely upon.

would be wrong in recommending it. Mr. Powell thought if this motion was carried into for the principles he advocated. effect, it would be raising up a spirit of despotism—a feeling towards which was already too prevalent in some

parts of the country. Mr. P tkethly could not support the motion, much

the cause, then he might be inclined to support the plan. poned sine die. Mr. M.D wall seconded the motion.

meeting a similar plan had been brought forward, and after the fate of the petition had been decided he should he had then been told that he was not a good Chartist be happy to support it. because he had opposed it. He had since seen those men so drunk that they had run their heads against a lamp-post. This savoured somewnat of inconsistency. He thought that if they passed it, no good would be effected: the Chartist bony would still take a glass of ale if they thought fit. He as an individual should not feel himself bound by it, even if they passed the resolution. A Paine and a Washington, and other great men, who would be immortalised by their actions, had been none the worse men for taking a small quantity of drink. He thought that the principles of Chartism were of sufficient weight and force, without

mixing them up with any other question whatever. Mr. Doyle, in a humourous speech, opposed the reso-Mr. O'Connor withdrew his amendment. Mr. Philp, in an eloquent manner, replied. It was

not for the purpose of raising up any new test for pounce upon them if they adopted this resolution. He correct. was rather surprised to hear this from men who had weathered the battle and the breezs. He thought that the Whigs had so far proved the inefficiency of imprisonment, that it would not again be adopted. They had by those trials spread far and wide the principles Mr. O Connor seconded the motion, and stated it as of Chartism, and he knew that, if necessary, they would his opinion that no man was scarcely aware of the evils again dare all that a government could do against the m. meetings, which gave rise to considerable discussion. flicted by the system, and he thought it was their Mr. Philp then stated, that seeing the names of Messrs. | The deputation also requested the Convention, according Leach and Bairstow attached to a paper as pledged to a suggestion thrown out by them, that they would

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

persons voted for it. Mr. White's motion, that the subject be adjourned orders to their becretary to warn al their body to

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

A deputation from the Tower Hamlets was then re-Mr. Treadwell having explained their views to the

Mr. O'Connor moved a vote of thanks to the deputation, and that the subject be referred to the agitation

Mr. Powell seconded the motion. of returning as many Chartists as possible to the next Dunfermline, Staleybridge, Circucester, Darlington,

Mr. White seconded the motion. He was in favour castle-under-Lyne, Norwich, London, Harleston, Bury of either having a sure friend or an open foe; and not a St. Edmonds, Bath, Woolwich, and various other

Mr. Woodward supported the motion, and showed

as the Northern Star did its duty, so long should it have with them a matter of policy. He could not agree with Mr. O'Connor thought the present a very important their mixing this up with the agitation of the Charter, motion; they might date their present position from Mr. Harrison was of opinion that this motion had be thought it would embarrass their proceedings. He their conduct at the last election, He agreed with been in a great measure anticipated. He had sent off trusted they would form a committee to consider the Mr. Stallwood that thirty, twenty, or twelve persons in the House of Commons, and backed by the presland; but if it came as a recommendation from the Mr. Beesley in a long and able address supported Mr. sure from without, would do much to gain the Charter. the Sturge Conference. The letter was directed to

Mr. Powell had seen the good produced by the silent more harm was done than the lecturer had done good; than they ever had been previously. Ireland, as at to effect much good. He thought there could be no working of these agents. He had found them in little it would allay the prejudices of many of the females present situated, would be an efficient ally to them. violation of duty in so doing: they had elected six men isolated villages by the sea side; and as his occupation against them if they came home from their meetings There was not a Repealer in Ireland who was not a in Birmingnam for a similar purpose. The reporter Chartist; and they would sooner unite with them than | would most probably state to the country this explan-Mr. Thomason supported the motion in a lengthy with the Tories. It was the opinion of some that it ation. He had not been invited to attend the Conthem in a paper called the Northern Star. This opened address. His constituents were highly in favour of it; was necessary to have upwards of half the House in ference by a public meeting or by the Council of a door for further conversation on the subject, and in- it would also allay the prejudices which certain tee- their favour to constitute a majority. If thirty Char- Coventry. tists were in that House, and banded firmly together, they could so paralyze the Government that it would that they should procure copies of the People's Charprejudices cut of a lecturer's path, and thereby effecting "That we the delegates sitting in this Convention, in be impossible for the business to be transacted. If the order to set an example to the people at large, and to forty-two Repealers had remained firmly banded toge-Mr. M'Pherson-In his district the Northern Star had prove our approval of the principle of temperance do ther they would long ere now have placed that quest the Charter really was. Also from Bradford, stating, been much blamed by several parties; but as these had hereby pledge ourselves to abstant from the use of all tion in a prominent position. They should always that they had sent the petition sheets to Mr. Duncombe; since turned out mere Whigs their object was plain, and intoxicating drinks, as well as from the use of snuff look to their local position. Government might be con- and likewise stating that the Whigs in the town had therefore their words were not attended to. The Star and tobacco, and this resolution we adopt in order sidered as a wheel within a wheel. They must look to now deserted Mr. Sturge on the plea that he went teo as an organ of the society could not be dispensed with: that we set an example in our persons, which we trust the machinery of the corporate bodies, and they would far for them; that the Chartists were determined upon they had scarcely any local ities; since Mr. Doyle's exer. period when their ranks were so broken that the Whigs would sooner coalesce with them adhering to their principles, and standing by the

the jurymen and the magistrates. They would not then enclosing £2. unknown—they contained information which it was Mr. Roberts in a long speech, seconded Mr. O'Con. be enabled, as they had done previously, to call out the nor's motion for a committee; it was a question of militia, and to imprison and convict you from the jury-Mr. Morgan Williams stated that they had translated principle, expediency, and law; he was not sure that box. They would then be enabled to make a general the tract "What's a Chartist?" into Welch, and it had the latter part of the resolution respecting enlisting attack upon the citadel of corruption. We recognise from Rippondale requesting information respecting the would not subject them to a charge of sedition, seeing no difference between Whigs or Tories, but between bill-poster who had been arrested and fined for posting

democratic papers, the Circular included, but he thought Their lecturers were compelled to be men of high moral if carried out, even by the present limited constituen. Mr. Stephens had been grossly libelling them, and that

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

they must leave it entirely to their own judgment, and secretary that he was not a fit person to receive & not tranimel them with any recommendations as to government pension. He had presented a petition to whether they should coalesce with Whig or Tory. If Parliament on the subject, but it had been laid on he again stood for Northampton, as most probably he the table, and no notice taken of it. He had a wife and discarding both Whig and Tory; and from the manner livelihood for them. He hoped the Convention would and they had heard from Mr. Campbell to be extensive lecturers, more especially in Wales. In his own dis-Mr. Ridley was surprised at the motion being brough; ported by the great majority of the Northampton might, by this method, gain a living.

tradesmen. The motion was eventually deferred until after the presentation of the National Petition. Mr. O'Connon stated that he received a letter from Loughrea, (the place which could no where be found in the map ) and they stated that their petition was signed by 600 persons.

Mr. Pitkethly presented a petition from Hull with 7,400 signatures. He requested that the report of Hebden Bridge signatures should be corrected. It stated Mr. Moir reported that he had had an interview with

Mr. Denistown, M.P. for Glasgow, but could get no Mr. Stallwood was compelled to differ with his two satisfactory answer from him as to whether he would A letter was received by Mr. Morgan Williams, from

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

"That the Convention recommends to the country force."

presentation of the petition. Mr. O'Connor entirely agreed with the resolution; it

Mr. Beesley then withdrew his motion. vention adjourned.

Tuesday, April 26. Mr. Duncan in the chair, Mr. Leach in the vice Within the last fifteen years, our population had ir-Harrison, was imposed upon the land. It had been the custom Bairstow, Thomason, Powell, Ridley, Roberts, Leach, when a tenant rented a firm, that he was bound Doyle, Philp, Williams, Mason, Moir, White, Wood- by the lease only to break up two acr s, the remainder ward, O'Connor, Campbell, Pitkethly, and Duncan.

Minutes read and confirmed. Mr. Thomason reported that he had attended a trade meeting, and they were unanimous in coming out to that period, it was not so at the present period; supsupport the procession. Mr. Bairstow reported that he had attended a large

and enthusastic meeting on Stepney-Green.

air. Philp wished to have a mistake corrected which occurred in the report of his speeca in the Northern They had a similar meeting in the afternoon, at the Chartism; it was only for the purpose of giving a high Spar. It appeared from the statement in that journal, lation of America increased to one hundred millions same place, but not quite so well attended as that in moral tone to the people; it would give them a wish that he asserted that divisious existed in the Deverila; the forenoon. He also attended a large meeting in the for intellectual pursuits; it would teach them to think; he had stated that the greatest unanimity prevailed in evening, at the Albion Coffee House, and many mem- and if recognized by such an important body as this those villages, and that they were more united than bers were enrolled. A discussion then took place Convention, it would greatly tend to promote its adop the older towns in the association. The reporter asrespecting the theatre not proving an advantageous tion. It had been said that Sir Robert Peel would serted that ne still believed the report in the Star to be

> Mr. Ridley affirmed the same. Mr. O'Connor stated that an error might easily occur. Mr. Roberts bore testimony to the general correctness. and fairness of the London reporter to the Star.

A deputation was heard from the locality of Stepney Green, respecting the attendance of delegates at public teetotallers, he trusted they would support the reso- t we means to procure banners for the ensuing proces. vion. The thanks of the Convention was then given to the

deputation. Mr. , White reported that he had attended a meeting of shoemake, at the Pitt's Head, Old Bailey, and was favourably 1 eceived. Mr. Wood, ward reported that he had attended a meeting of sheeman ers, at the Golden Lion, and that they were unanimous in joining the procession, and gave

attend. Mr. Mason reported in a smilir nanner from a body of joiners

Mr. Doyle gave a satisfactory report from a body of bricklayers they intended to form a Chartist locality. A considerable number of sheets of petitions were received from various places, but we did not ascertain

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

Petitions were presented from Liverpool, with Bingley, Wotton-under-Edge, Bury, Bradford, New-Riding of Yorkshire, with 14,840 signatures: Northampton 2,500; Kettering 2,066; Daventry 1,052; Oundle 350; Long Buckby 800; Eye 200; Pitsford

Mr. O'Connor read a letter respecting the East and North Riding of Yorkshire, explaining the separate districts, and stating the petitions came from places where no signatures had previously been obtained.

Mr. Mason read a letter from the Council at Coventry stating that they felt greatly dissatisfied with the statement made by Mr. Mason, that the men of Coventry were desirous to elect him as a delegate to

Letters were read from Salford, expressing a desire ter, and furnish the members of Parliament with them. that they might not be able to plead ignorance of what

Letters were read from Yorkshire showing that the greatest excitement prevailed, owing to a report that Government intend interfering with the Convention: curing signatures to a requisition of electors calling from Worcester, stiting that they had forwarded their Mr. Bairstow seconded the motion; he thought that petition to London; from Ashton, stating that the Rev. ing the calumnies in the Manchesler and Salford Adver-

electors who would come forward and support them, Shoreham stating that owing to his having taken the ranks, who would devote their talents to the cause of the greatest decorum, he had been deprived of a pension. which he had well earned in facing the battle and the Dr. M'Douall admired the spirit of the resolution; breeze. He had applied to the Lords of the Admiralty but after they had formed these Electoral Committees on this subject, but had received an answer from the should, he should stand on Chartist principles alone, nine children, and was entirely deprived of procuring a Peel's tariff scheme, he had no doubt he would be sup him the means of purchasing a boat, nets, &c., that he

Mr. O'Connor moved the following resolution, "That the Convention take into consideration the best means for protecting labour against those employers who apply it to artificial production, and for ensuring to the working classes a supply of all the necessaries of life, independent of foreign countries or mercantile speculation." He did not wish to infringe upon the rule laid down with regard to the length of time allowed to speakers. When they thought he was infringing on their time, he hoped they would call him to time. He thought that this period it was more than ever necessary. The Charter was a new system of government. It was nec ssary to secure the continued approbation of the public. that they should produce before them, in a tangible shape, the benefits to be derived from the adoption of stituents would then be represented. Mr. Stallwood no objection to every men having a vote, but those the Charter. The public mind was now prepared for great changes; the Charter would be the means of giving them a power of increasing the productive resources of the empire; and secondly, the Charter would give them the means of more equitably distributing that wealth. The representation of the country, as at present constitued, was a mere nullity; it was confined almost exclusively to the landed proprietors. The feudal system was still practically carried into the necessity of bringing forward Chartist candidates at effect in the laws of the country; he considered the Mr. Mason was willing to adopt any line of conduct the next general election; and if there is no possi- land to be the raw material of England; they had which would give a high moral tone to society. He was bility of carrying them by votes, that they be carried by often been told that the land of England was not fearful that they would be laying themselves open to a show of hands; and that they take their seats in the sufficient to afford the means of subsistence to its popu-House of Commons, and only be ejected from there by lation; but he could show to that Convention, and through them to the country, that the land of this Mr. Beesley ably supported this motion. Let them country was sufficient to support in presperity one take their seats in that House, and let them be ejected hundred millions of inhabitants; and here he could by force; and if they thought proper, carried to the not help adverting to the Corn Law Repealers: their Tower; they would then see whether the people would plan was a bad substitute for the removal of all restricallow them to be quietly in prison. It was useless to tions on the land. The country had been divided into proceedings of the Birmingham Conference are of opinion exciseable articles and thus cripple their funds. It carry their candidates by a show of hands, unless they two great parties, the landholders and the newly were prepared to go farther. If they did this, they sprung up manufacturing interest. The manufacturers would place the Government in a very awkward posi- in the large towns had combined, and, by the aid of tion; they would then see that the men were determoney, had obtained a toleration, and now they were mined upon attaining their rights, and they, as struggling for the ascendency. They united all their forces for the attainment of the Reform Bill, and, aided Mr. Ridley seconded the motion, he thought it idle by the masses, they produced such a pressure from to have any more child's play, petitioning was a mere without as enabled them to carry that measure: but it Mr. Woodward was opposed to the motion. The farce-("No")-a person said no, it was useful for had been useless to the great mass of the people, and majority of the Chartists of Brighton were not tee- creating public opinion, but it was a mere farce upon would continue to be so unless they removed totallers, but he would not a low it to be asserted that the part of the Government; this would be a test all restrictions on the cultivation of the land, let them they were not as good Chartiets as any body of men. Whether they were longer determined to be contented consider the number of acres in Great Britain, and ask He could state the good effect which they had produced slaves, or whether they were determined to be free; it themselves why they should be dependent upon other in his neighbourhood by recommending the plan of would show whether the Government would longer be countries for a supply of food? This was the most fernon-enlistment; but if it interfered with the law they allowed to ride rough-shod over them; he expected tile country in the world, and yet we were by these they would have to endure prosecution and perscution restrictions compelled to purchase food from foreign lands. In the Celestial Empire (China), with its im-Mr. White entirely agreed in the spirit of the resolu- mense population, they had for the last fifteen years, tion, but thought it best to postpone it until after the only six millions of acres of ground in cultivation for grain; there the Princes of the land, the Nobles of the country were engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. as he approved of the principle of sobriety. If, at a was necessary that they should adopt this species of They considered this occupation as one of the most future time, it could be shewn that it would advance passive resistance, it might appear a wild scheme to honourable to which the labour and the mind of man some, but he had spent sixteen months in a stone cell, could be devoted. Lord Monteagle, the other night in and he was not daunted, but would for one carry it out the House of Lords, dilated on the old exploded doc-Mr. Bairstow moved that the consideration be post- even at the risk of again meeting that fate; there was trine of the political economists, that our population no prospect of their being ejected from that House, for pressed upon the means of subsistence; never was they would never be able to obtain admission, but he there a completer fallacy uttered; it was the restrictions Mr. Leach stated that at the first Manchester delegate trusted Mr. Beesley would postpone his motion, and upon land; it was the old feudal power which landlords possessed over tenants; it was the power of distress which they possessed, and the system of granting leases which pressed hardly on the means of subsistence, Several notices of motions were given, and the Con- and not the incapability of the land to produce a sufficiency of food. Lord Monteagle stated that it was the increase of our population which caused us to be dependent on other nations for a supply of corn-

> adequate to the production of a sufficiency of food at pose for instance that America, with a population of seventeen millions, passed a law prohibiting the exportation of foreign grain they would only break up such a quantity of land for the growth of wheat as would be sufficient for their present population, but if the popuof the inhabitants, the demand would consequently be greater; and if their laws prohibited the breaking up of more land, they would be placed in a similar situation to ourselves. They could not interfere with the power of machinery, every man was affected by its working; if it displaced manufacturing labourers in the country, they immediately worked their way up to London, and thus created a surplus population for the masters to fall back upon. They were not aiming for the restriction of machinery, it would be a violation of reason and of justice if they did so. The land was the only resource the working man had capital sufficient to engage in profitably working upon it himself. It had been stated that they were employing their energies on the waste lands of the country; this was not correct. He considered the waste land to be the cold meat in the larder, which might be left in reserve for a century to come. The lands already in cultivation would be amply sufficient for our population, if cultivated in an improved manner; they might be brought to a degree of fertility equal in comparison to the finest linen over the undressed flax. The land was not cultivated to one-fifth of its power of production. Land was the only raw material which

> creased two millions, yet the same restriction as ever

was to be laid down in grass which he considered only

to be the chief weed of creation; if this restriction was

appeared from their conduct not to be worthy of an improved cultivation, and yet this was the only raw material on which they could rely for all the necessaries (Continued in our fifth page.)

MR. FERRAND'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF

Mr. FERRAND rose, pursuant to notice, to move for a select committee, to inquire into the existence of frauds in the various manufactures of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; also to inquire into the existence of frauds and oppressions, either directly or indirectly, committed by certain manufacturers of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, upon the persons employed by them; and also by the workers of mines, colleries, and railways, upon the Inbourers in their employment. The Hon. Member also moved the following reso-

"That this House considers as highly criminal the conduct of any person or persons who may attempt to had received descriptive of the frauds practised in so much is it in use, that even the carpet manufacturers induce others to give false evidence before a committee of this House, and will inflict condign punishment on all such persons, and will also direct them to be prose-

"That this House will protect and bear harmless

every working man who gives true evidence before any great distrust upon the quality of Irish linens and them up: latterly they have come pulled up ready for committee which may be appointed to inquire into the cotton goods imported into that country; and that use, they on the Continent having obtained from this frauds committed by manufacturers and others, to the injury of the trade of this country, and of the labouring ordered one end of the piece to be washed, in order to You will excuse me, but in my opinion, unless Govern-He said that in rising to perform the duty which he had undertaken, he felt he had placed himself under a heavy weight of responsibility. Every class of manufacturers in Great Britain and Ireland had their eyes on him. It was felt by the whole community that we were not in that position to which our skill, capital, and industry entitled us: and it could not but at the same time be felt that the motions which he had submitted to the House ought to have proceeded from certain Hon. Members at the other side. But though, perhaps, it might be thought that the motion ought to have proceeded from others rather than from him, he yet trusted to the kind attention of the House to grant him a favourable hearing. When he first brought forward the charges which were involved in his motion, he was induced to do so in self-defence—he was driven into it by the accusations brought against the landed interest; throughout the whole country men were hired for the purpose of using the most violent language-placards of the most inflammatory nature were posted in every town and village. The working classes were told that the evils which they had to endure were not imputable to any accidental occurrences-were not in any respect imputable to their employers, but were solely owing to the conduct of the landed interest; it was the landed interest, they were told, which deprived them of food-it was the landed interest, they were told. which dried the mother's breast, and excited the out-cries of the famished infant, and no one was found to urge the truth upon the attention of the working classes. He and those who generally coincided in opinion with him did not subscribe to those assertions. They repudiated the assertion that the landed interest were the parties to blame, and on the contrary affirmed that the manufacturers themselves were the causes of that distress under which the working people suffered. The motion of which he had given notice comprehended two resolutions, one of which undertook to deal with a matter which had already been made the subject of a standing order of that House. It was important, he conceived, to let the people know that they would be protected from the effects of any false evidence which the manufacturers might get up against them. It was also important to let the people know that the House of Commons would protect them from the consequences of freely and faithfully giving evidence before a enjoying absolute and perfect security for such o. the working classes as might be examined before a select otherwise the prevailing epinion amongst them was, that their utter ruin must ensue. It was well known improve the condition of the working classes, and they had his testimony to show that those who were called upon to give evidence had been severe sufferers from the consequences of their temerity in so offending those from whom they derived their means of employment. They obeyed the summons of the Speaker, and for doing so they lost the means of anhaistence; and if they refused to obey the Speaker's summons, they were condemned to prison and to misery, and their families to distress. Two petitions had been presented to the House by Mr. Sadler, stating all the facts which he had now stated. And what now was the language of the working classes? Why, finding that £20,000,000 of money had been voted by that House to put down slavery and eppression among the blacks, and £17.000 had been granted for the purpose of ennabling the Hon. and Learned Member for Bolton to go to the continent for the purpose of extending trade, commerce, and manufactures, they could not for one moment believe that the House would refuse them protection whenever they were summoned to appear and give evidence before any of its committees. He thought the House would agree with him in thinking that nothing was more requisite for the extension of trade and commerce than that the merchants and manufacturers should be of unsullied character and upright honour, and that in all their trading transactions, in different quarters of the globe, they should act justly With those who traded with them, whether at home or abroad. He found that their ancestors were of this opinion. The Legislature of former times were jealous of the honour and character of the nation, and stringent laws were put in force to prevent fraud being practised either at home or abroad. The Act 13th Richard II., c. 2. was intended to apply to this, and the 5th and 6th Edward VI. was passed for the purpose of enforcing the true making of woollen cloth. The 43rd Elizabeth was also passed to prevent frauds in the making of cloths by starching them with flour; and the 10th Anne, c. 16, was passed for the better payment of the poor employed in the making of cloth. All those were Acts passed by their ancestors for the protection of the people; but it happened that about fifty years ago a new and enlightened principle burst forth, and the laws which protected the working classes were put down. What had been the consequences? France of the most gross description had been practised by some manufacturers in different trades in this country, to the great injury of the merchant both at home and abroad, and to the utter ruin of those manufacturers in this country, many of whom he believed were anxious to be honest, upright, and honourable men-thear, hear and who wished to carry to the market an article the sale of which would give them a just reward for their capital, and liberal wages to the workmen. But an enlightened principle had since then burst forth, and which, making rapid strides, had opened up a new arens for the manufacturer to walk in-(a laugh.) It was the new principle of many of those men to try Who could undersell his neighbour, who could compete with his brother manufacturer at home and abroad, and who could produce the greatest quantity of goods at the lowest cost, both in price and labour. He had been told by hon, members of that house, that the corn laws were the drag-chain of the commercial and manufacturing interests of this country; and he had been informed both in the house and out of it, that the agricultural and landed interests were the causes of the distress which prevailed in the country, and that if free trade in corn were permitted, the commerce and manufactures of England would spread into every clime; that, in fact, there would be no measurement—if he might use that expression-to the extent of British commerce and manufactures. Why, he found that the merchants and manu acturers of this country were in possession of the South American market from the year 1809 to 1822 or 1823. At that time Mr. Canning came down to the house and declared that we had called a new world into existence; and many of the manufacturers and merchants thought it would be a boundless sphere for the trade and commerce of this country. But what was the consequence of the france which had been committed by the manufacturers of this country? They themselves were the first cause to a great extent of our loss of the South American market. (Hear.) He had heard it stated by some Hon. Members on the opposite side of the House that the use of flour was indispensably necessary in making calico; but he believed that the use of it was formerly unknown, and that it was never made use of until introduced by the manufacturers for the purpose of cheating and defrauding their customers-thear, heart. He would no longer make use of those expressions upon his own authority: but he would tell Hon. Members who denied his statements and said they we e not true that they ought to call a committee, and prove them untrue if they could before that commutee hear, hear). He was saking for a committee for the very purpose of proving that his statements were true. He would produce the evidence of persons of great experience and influence even among Hon. Gentlemen opposite, and other evidence of manufacturers of the highest respectability, men of fifty years standing in business, and also of working people, who would come before the committee, if pro-P r protection were afforded them, and prove the truth of every word he had uttered. He felt so strongly in his own mind conviction of the rectitude of the position he now held, that he fearlessly asserted, if any rule of the House would prevent his second resolution being granted, he would ask for a committee without it, and he would prove his case by the evidence of merchants, manufacturers, ciergymen, tradesmen, artisans, labeurers, and others. A son of the late Member for Leeds, Mr. Baines, had published a work, A History of the Cotion Manufacture, which was reviewed in Tail's Magazine for April 1835. It was considered a work of great merit, and had been consulted by all persons connected with the cotton trade. He (Mr. Ferrand) had never heard of any one attempting to depreciate the work. The reviewer in Tail's Magazine mid:-We shall extract but one sentence upon a practice Weich, we have heard, is banishing foreigners from our m . Let, and leading them to countries where this disgradul practice is unknown;- To improve the sppearance of the cloth, it is usually passed through starch ma e of wheaten thour, often mixed with porcelain clay and calcined sulphate of lime, by which the cloth is

am unable to say with what degree of truth this alle- duty to perform—they ought to take measures to progation was made; but it is very certain that the grow- tect the public. They had found it necessary to issue ing trashiness of quality of most English tissues is a circular to protect themselves : he called upon them excluding them from the only open market in Europe." to extend that protection to the country at large. He would now read to the House a letter from a highly The circular he alluded to was as follows:—"The respectable shopkeeper in Liverpool, who forwarded whole of the cloth of which the supply is to be made him a piece of what was called the lower sort of white is to be manufactured from new sound wool; if it is shirting. When he received the sample and the letter, discovered to contain any portion of wool made from he could scarcely believe that the poorer classes were so woollen rags, known by the terms of 'woollen waste,' cheated and plundered by the manufacturers; and he or 'shoddy,' or other than new wool, it shall subject wrote down to Liverpool to ascertain the character of the whole of the supply to be rejected, and the this shopkeeper, and was informed that he was a person honourable board will not have any further dealings of the highest respectability. He says:-" I have this with the parties so offending." These were the praccommittee of that House. They should be assured of day had the pleasure of reading the speech delivered tices of these rogues—the scoundrels—floud laughter) by you in the House of Commons on the evening of the \_the infamous rogues, for he could call them 24th instant. In proof of your assertion that a large nothing else; and instead of laughing, Hon. Members committee. The fact was, that the working classes quantity of flour is used in the manufacturing of cali- ought to blush for shame that their countrymen were would not venture to come before a committee of that coes, &c., I beg to hand you a fair sample of the lower capable of committing such infamous frauds. Having House if they did not receive such an assurance, for sorts of white shirtings, manufactured in this county, laid such shameful cases before the House, they would and of which you will perceive the poer man's food agree with him that he had proved all the charges he forms the greatest proportion." One portion of that had brought against the manufacturers. But if the that the late Mr. Sadler had done much with a view to piece of cloth he (Mr. Ferrand) sent to the Right Hen. House had still any doubt upon the matter—if they Baronet (Sir R. Peel), and another to the Noble Lord thought the evidence was still deficient—then let them opposite (Lord J. Russell). Although an attempt had grant the committee. Was it not high time that the been made to fasten upon him the accusation that he Government should interfere in order to put a stop to had charged the manufacturers generally—nay, univer- those practices which were ruining the trade of the sally, with being dishonest, he had only declared that country, and punish the guilty? A poor man committhere were fraudulent manufacturers, and he was sorry ting a trifling fraud was punished heavily, while those to say that their number was increasing, and that they who were fraudulent by wholesale escaped. There was, were driving the honest manufacturer out of the mar- indeed, one law for the rich, and another for the poor, kets. He would trouble the House with an extract from so long as such a system was allowed to go on. He a work by Mr. Babbage, The Economy of Manufactures, would now say a few words on the infamous truck respecting the frauds in the lace manufacture, as brought system. It was now even of more importance that the under the notice of that House by a Committee ap- frauds, because in consequence of that infernal system pointed to investigate the subject :- "The lace trade thousands of the labouring population were dying; the affords other examples; and in inquiring into the com- misery caused by the cruelty of the masters-by their plaints made to the House of Commons by the frame- heavy oppression-was incalculable. He had stated work-knitters, the Committee observe, that, 'It is sin- before, that a large portion of the manufacturers were gular that the grievance most complained of 150 years in the habit of paying in goods, in place of money, and ago should, in the present improved state of the trade, many firms settled with their workmen only once in be the same grievance which is now most complained three, six, or eight months. On that subject he had a of; for it appears, by the evidence given before your letter from a highly respectable gentleman, who said-Committee, that all the witnesses attribute the decay of "Sir,-In consequence of the spirited part you have the trade more to the making of fraudulent and bad taken on a recent occasion, and for which, with every articles than to the war, or to any other cause.' And it friend of humanity, I feel indebted to you, I beg leave is shewn by the evidence, that a kind of lace called to lay before you the following statement:—On Monday looped once, and which, although good to the eye, weaver, named Irwin, to the Board of Guardians at became nearly spoiled in washing by the slipping of the Cockermouth for relief. He is in the employ of the threads; that not one person in a thousand could distant firm of \_\_\_\_\_, Carlisle, gingham manufacturers. It was tinguish the difference between 'single-press' and stated as a reason why relief should be afforded him, called 'warp lace.' such aid was essential. It was also their operatives was so wretchedly bad, that it took six stated by one witness, that 'the trade had not yet weeks to weave what, if the mate ial was good, they ceased, excepting in those places where the fraud had could readily do in three. Two of the Guardians conbeen discovered; and from those places no orders are versant in such matters were deputed to examine into now sent for any sort of Nottingham Isce, the credit this statement, and report to the Board. Their report being totally ruined." What said the book on the fully confirmed the poor man's statement, and stocking trade! "In the stocking trade similar they produced a specimen of the warp fully corrobofrauds have been practised. It appeared in evi- rating this. Yet such is the thraldom in which these dence that stockings were made of uniform width unfortunate creatures are held, that the wife most from the knee down to the ankle, and being wetted earnestly entreated that no steps might be taken under and stretched on frames at the calf, they retained the act of Parliament, lest her husband and a crippled their shape when dry; but that the purchaser son should be thrown in consequence out of bread, as could not discover the fraud until, after the first wash- they could go nothing but weave. I have since visited ing, the stockings hung like bags about his ankles." He the weaving place, and have obtained from this man's begged pardon of the House for detaining them by loom a specimen of the material, taken at random, quoting so much, but as there was no important public | which I enclose. Much of it appeared greatly worse he was urging was so very important, and as he was the colour might (as I supposed) have further injured most anxious to discharge his duty, he trusted they the texture." He had told the House that these poor would permit him to occupy their time for a few mo- men were paid in goods in place of money. He had a ments longer. He was anxious to substantiate every blank form which was used in many factories, in which word he had uttered in that House. They had often there were charges, for rent, fuel, cash stopped, and heard it asserted that there was much distress in the cash overpaid—that would happen very seldom, he country, and they had as often heard it imputed to thought; but then followed fines, the most iniquitous the Corn Laws. He emphatically denied that state- of all things; for the masters hung up a set of rules. ment, and would read a paragraph from the Not- which the poor labouring man could not understand, if tinoham Journal of April 15, to show how trade was he did nothing else from Monday to Saturday, nor rui ed by the frauds of the manufacturers:-" The could be by any possibility help infringing some of cotton cut-up hose trade, which has now become an ex- them, by which money was stopped from him On tensive manufacture in this vicinity, has somewhat im- the truck in cottages he had a letter from a workingproved, whilst the system of drop-offs is fast extending man, but he must not disclose his name, or he would in some of the villages south of Nottingham. These become a marked man, and would not get work at any drop-offs are stockings made without narrowings at the factory, unless he changed his name. He said, "Musheels and toes; instead of which, the heels are made | ters of one of the largest mills have houses, and comfull width of the usual length, the web that should pel their work-people to live in them, or whether they have been narrowed two stitches at a time gradually, is do or not, they must pay for them; and those who do then pressed off wholly, a slack course is made in one not live in them, let them to other people. The masof the heels in the usual way, and the heels are joined ters stop their rents out of their wages, for these tyrants and turned off, by looping the slack course in the usual have power to do so-some about 3s., others 3s. 6d. 4s. manner. The frand now commences; the two flaps per week, and so on. The oppressed get them let, some of the heels are turned inwards, and are somewhat for about 2s, some for about 1s. 6d., others 1s. per neatly basted down by the seamer, the heels are then | week, and in two instances they have let them for 4d. seamed, or rather sewn, in the usual method, and to a a week. Until lately they kept cows, and forced all casual, inexperienced, or inattentive observer, have all that lived under them to have one quart of milk a day. the appearance of being full-wrought hose. Nothing and in some instances three quarts a-day, because they can be more unpleasant to the wearer; the joining of have three workpeople of a family. When they kill the toes being effected in the same manner, by drop their cows they compel their workpeople to have shares ping off, instead of narrowing—the deception being, of it; they sell it at the very top price, whether it be that the toes and heels are turned off in the usual way. good or bad, and they force them to these things, or to deceive the nurchaser. By these practices, one they must turn face about. If they happen to speak a stockinger is made to produce three or four times as word, they will give them a character with which they

to be regarded as fraudulent, it would be creditable to muskets were only dangerous to the owners till the oppressors of these poor menthe trade to lay aside. How a frandulent practice Tower preof was restored, and that the American woodsceases to be fraudulent when it becomes general, we do man has found our axes such, that he has found it COMMONS. ON WEDNESDAY IN LAST not pretend to understand. In another instance Mr. indispensable to decline to use them. These things Baines places, to the advantage of the English manu- are so serious, that I think they should at once be facturer over the manufacturer of America, that the taken up; it is thus we are losing business, and some of the waste. This is not sufficiently clear. Is villanies of a parcel of scamps"—(laughter.) They article of tea. the yarn not worsened by using a proportion of what in might laugh, but it was those frauds that had rulned the the United States is accounted waste?" That proved trade of the country, and it was high time for them to that paste was first adopted for the purpose of fraud. show that the Legislature of the present day were as He would now submit other evidence to the House, for jealous of the character of the country as it was 500 he was not going to make assertions on his own autho- years ago. He had also a letter from a most respectable rity merely, but upon such authority as he trusted manufacturer of Yorkshire, of fifty years' standing, and would induce Her Majesty's Government and the House he said—"You have not overstated anything as resto conclude that it was high time for them to interfere. pects this neighbourhood, for I do not think there is a He would now read to the House the letter of a gentle- manufacturer of flushings, druggets, paddings, or pilet man who had paid great attention to this process. cloths, but who uses less or more of the ground up rags [The Hon. Gentleman here read a letter which he called generally shoddy, or resurrection wool-indeed regard to goods intended for the South American are now consuming considerable quantities, and the market ] In support of this, he referred to a work rugs making for Government are not free from it." entitled "The History of Paraguay under Dr. Francia," Some few years ago these rags were imported from actually declined a ticket for the soup, on the plea that by Mr. Robinson, a merchant settled there, from which Hamburgh and other parts of the Continent; then, of they had not the penny to pay for it, as they received it appeared that his Excellency had always looked with course, this country derived some advantage in pulling their wages in goods." when he found the interstices filled up with starch, he neighbourhood the machines for pulling up the rags. demonstrate the fraud, and then would only allow the ment imposes some restriction upon the use of such merchant half price for his article. Why, said he, the materials, we may cry out for want of trade or business Jews are cheats, but Englishmen are downright swin- for ever; it is not the Corn Laws which are the cause of dlers-(a laugh) When he (Mr. Ferrand) read the our want of business, but it is our manufacturers and description given by Mr. Robinson his blood boiled to merchants who are the cause, for who will come a think that Englishmen had so far debased the charac- second time to our markets to purchase goods which ter of the merchant of this country-(hear, hear.) when they get home are not worth the carriage Bring me," said Dr. Francis, "goods from honest I have seen pieces of druggets stiffened with Germany—the English care for nothing but lucre and other things, that were you to set the constant habit of receiving goods bought at the Wages Bill, on which Mr. Huskisson said—"If any gain." Could they doubt, then, the way in which they a sixth-fourth piece to stand on the list, it would do truck-shop in exchange for milk, potatoes, &c., as the Hon. Gentleman would take the trouble to inform had lost their trade? Why had they lost it? Be- so of itself; besides, this is not the worst evil—for men in some instances never receive money; of course himself as to what was passing in Staffordshire, and cause the manufacturers had ceased to be honest, and when these goods come to lay some time, they generate such barter is not made without a loss to the labouring in part of the cotton and clothing districts, he would had become ravenous after filthy lucre, saying to each a worm or moth, which will very soon consume a man." other that the system suited their purpose—(hear.) whole piece; in fact, such goods get worn out in Would the House know the manner in which these passing from one to another without any making up. tricks and frauds had been carried on in Switzerland? and probably get returned again to this country in the He would refer them to No. 4, of Chambers' Edinburgh shape of rags, to undergo a second resurrection, or per-Journal, of the 19th of February last, where, in an haps a third." And another from an old manufacturer article entitled "A few Weeks on the Continent," he in Leeds, who said-"I have a fact connected with found the following passage:—"The bulk of the the woollen manufacture which you are at liberty to Swiss, it would appear, clothe themselves in materials make any use of you think proper. There is a manumade by the hand in their own humble dwellings; and facturer in this town (who is at present a member of what they buy must be substantial and worth the the Whig Radical town council) who has made it a money. English printed calicoes are rarely seen, regular practice to buy old stockings, and grind them although they are much lower priced than those of up, and mix them along with his wool in manufactur-Switzerland, because the people have no confidence in ing blue cloths. He was thus enabled to undersell the durability of the colours. The Swiss goods of this honest neighbours, who used nothing but wool. class are not only beautiful, but strong and durable in Well may our manufacturers lose their character in colour-qualities now rarely found in the produce of foreign markets." But he had still higher authority, English factories. There are articles called Swiss for the manufacturers of the north had been comprints sold in England, but we were informed by a mitting such disgraceful frauds, that the Government manufacturer at Zurich that he did not believe a single had been obliged to take the matter up; they found it piece ever was sent to this country, the whole that necessary, in order to protect themselves, to take were passed off as Swiss being mere counterfeits. I measures for preventing the frauds; they had another single-press,' was manufactured, which was only last, March 21st, application was made by a poor double-press lace; and that, in another similar article, that the material recently given out by that firm to business before them that night, and as the question than what I send, but it was dyed, and the effects of many hose as when they are made in a proper manner. cannot get any more work in the town or the country. This has a greater tendency to curtail employment in either. These are some of the glaring tricks of these the hosiery, than steam or any other invention has corn law repealers, these hypocrites who tell the workin other manufactures, with this marked dif- ing s aves that they wish them to have their rights, that ference, that the superseding of human labour in most they wish them to have their liberty; but it is all funge,

> n Bulwell are principally employed in making cotton | read the following letters from a clergyman of the church gloves: Ruddington, in making drop-offs and fancy- of England:-"Wolverhampton, April 2, 1842. "Sir,-I am sure I need not apologise for the intrusion of a perfect stranger upon your valuable time, if

> > further the praiseworthy object you have in view of exposing the imquities of the truck system. "I regret to say that I have too many opportunities of withesing the working of this tyrannical system in my own parish, and Mr Villiers need go no further than the burough which he represents for proof that a great portion of the distress now existing amongst the the law, however atringent it may be, where both

my statement will tend, even in the slightest degree. to

other branches of industry is the result of ingenuty they are the same as their leaders, the anti-corn law

and an extension of the arts; in hosiery it is quite the leakne, they are downright impostors. One of them is

genuity and skill, tending to produce interior work- slaves had hard work to keep body and soul together

people as well as inferior manufactures. The hosiery before." Was that a system that the Government ough

villages in the vicinity are fast getting isolated, or to tolerate for any longer period, now that it had come

rather selected, in their employment. Thus, the hands | to their knowledge? The hon, member proceeded to

caps; Carlton, in making socks, principalty worn

in the United States; Hucknall, upon cotton

fancy hosiery; Arnold, Calverton, and the vil-

lages to the east, are most employed in making

full-fashioned hose; whilst Stapleford and Sandisure

are engaged principally in making warp lace; but in

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

titute situation, arising from scanty employment and

low wages." It was on behalf of these men that he

asked for the Committee-on behalf of those men who

could not protect themselves; and he trusted that no

man who had heard the statement but would cheerfully

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

site, who were engaged in manufactures, had promised

that no impediment would be thrown in his way;

he hoped they would now perform their promise, grant

him the Committee, and he would prove every allega-

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

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

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

-"Sir.-1 speak of the disclosures you have lately

been making in Parliament as to france in manufacture s.

instead of money. "I will mention one instance with which I think you should be made acquainted; others can be brought forward if required; but this is a car a which have taken particular pains to investigate:-\_

"One of the most active partisans of Var. Villiers. and a principal member of his committee, at the election, who was by the late Administration made a magia-It is now a long time since I broached that subject trate for the county of Stafford, is a chief partner in weavers to take part of their hard earnings in cloth, in and suggested that the old plan of stamping our croths the - colliery, where the truck system is carried on and linens, &c., should be resumed; using in aid the more infamously than in any other works in the neighargument that unless this were done, the character of tourhood. The men are paid one e in four and somethe country would be lost, as each successive swindler limits five weeks, when they may receive their wages in would say to himself, 'It will serve my turn. I money if they demand it, but the man who made such believe the cloths sent out are often only fit for wadding demand would in all probability be dismissed: but as That the prints become blanks at first washing, I it is not possible for their faw illes to wait till the exknow, but I had no suspicion that even the cleth itself piration of the month for t'ne means of subsistence, was equally infamous. I have heard that minions of they are compelled to go to the 'Tommy shop,' as it is needles have been sent out without eves; seissors made called here, a ticket to which is given for any goods I yesterday visited the neighbourhood of Wednesbury sition of that action. and calcined sulphate of lime, by which the cloth is of virgin steel, that remained virgins in all points.

The price of some few of the articles and Darlaston, where that branch of manufacture is of the shahest the deficiency in our refusing to be of the shahest use: that watches from

THE TRUCK SYSTEM AND THE "DFV1L'S fraud, and which, though now too generally understood character; that clocks only go once round; that our show you at once the dishonest advantage taken by the called amongst the men, has been, and is at the present

At Tommy shop. In the town. per lb. per 1b. Sugar..... 9d. Salt butter ..... 15d. and 16d. ... 10d. and 11d. Bacon ..... 9d. ...

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

signature of 'The Miner's Friend,' appeared in the market. Wolverhampton Chronicle, but no good resulted from it. information on the subject.

distributed to our poor at a penny a quart, it is a fact, | men by drawing attention to the destructive pracwhich came to the knowledge of my curate, that some tice; and you will at the same time confer an obligaof the families, in the receipt of nominally good wages, tion on

"Welverhampton, April 13, 1842. "Sir,-In reply to your inquiry respecting the quality of the goods sold at the truck shops, I have frequently seen bad salt butter from these shops at 15d. and 16d. while at the retail shops good was sold at 10d. and 11d. a-pound; the sugar at 9d., and in one instance at 10d. per pound, not so good as at 71d.; flour of a very inferior quality at 11s. a bushel, while I find that at the very time the best was 10s. at the mill.

"Since my last letter, I have ascertained from huckster upon whom I can depend, that she is in 1830, Mr. Littleton moved to bring in the Labourers'

of Carlisle :- "Hundreds of the working classes are cotton-spinners of this country. The truck system has tages, which they force their workpeople to occupy, for which they have to pay thirty or forty per cent. more than others. The master manufacturers, who employ weavers here to the number of 3.000, supply ing statements :- " Coatbridge, near Glasgow, nine people are employed. Each iron work has its store, ters have acted as conspicuous members of the antiwhich is called overtime, and give them nothing for it. facturers and distressed workmen-(hear, hear). -It is with inexpressible pleasure I write to you, havhave made in Parliament, and find that you are one who wishes the welfare of the toil-worn and cruelly-used British artizan. I see you mean to bring on a motion before the house on the 18th instant., which, if carried, of the robberies and cruelties played off by our employers upon us miners. Every coal and iron master in and round this extensive mining district are law makers: and believe me, the laws they make and put upon their office doors are of the most hideous caste. We are them, as some actually does, we are pounced upon by district. who never fails to decide against the miner. on you must abide by them.' In consequence the victim has either to go to Bridewell, or pay £2 or £3 of expenses: the latter he is not able to do, so he is imprisoned and his family starved. There is a general law practised at all these works which I will take the liberty of exposing. If any miner allow his they will discharge that duty by agreeing to the motion, father, his brother, or his son, to sleep one night under which I urge on the unassailable principle that the father, his brother, or his son, to sleep one night under the roof of his house, and they are employed at any other work but the work he is employed at, the unfortunate miner is charged double rent for each fault. and compelled to pay, is being a rule at the work! Our committee should be apppointed "to inquire into the employers have almost all victualling stores at their operation of the law which prohibits the payment of works; the miners are compelled to take all the provi- wages in goods, or otherwise than in the current coin of sions they need from these stores, at a rate price far the realm, and into the alleged violation and defects of above the market or any grocer's shop. They wish the existing existing enactments," but intimated that the miner to have nothing left at pay-day, yet they strive question would not rest where it was, as the frauds were to have him out of debt with them also, by keeping his of such a nature as must speedily bring them to an issue belly to match his earnings. I know many industrious with the public. miners who have not handled a shilling of their own earnings these four years; and it is a general feature in the trade, when they wish to reduce wages, or introduce any new rule, that they shut their store, and never fail to gain their point, by starving poor men into their measures. At works where there is not a store, the miner has to pay one shilling for every pound he lifts, at any other time than pay-day, which is bad enough, but nothing to a store." The pernicious system he was exposing extended also to Ireland :- "In Portland, county of Waterford, a wealthy firm, who lately offered £80 000 for a property, carry on the infamous truck system in full operation. The operatives are compelled to live in houses built by their employers, exorbitant rents are demanded which are stopped out of their sale, is attached to the premises. The poor people are postponed the third reading of the Bill till Monday, in weekly wages, and a shop, with numerous articles for not paid their miserable earnings in money, but in bits of order to inquire into the facts pointed out by Lord printed 'tokens,' which will only pass as an equivalent for card paper (marked with the name of the firm called goods at this truck shop belonging to the mill. I need not tell you exorbitant profits are made." But what would the House say when he told them, that under this system, which extended through England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, the workpeople were compelled to pay for anti-Corn Law pamphlets, fined sixpence for speaking, and one shilling for singing; called upon to bey rules which they could not help breaking, and fined enormously for doing so: (f money lent, usurious interest exacted—(hear, hear) He wished particularly to draw attention to the following :- On the 14th of December a manufacturer was convicted before the Sheffield magistrates for paying wages in cloth; he asked £2 a yard; the workman gave £1 15s., and sold it for 11s., proved before the magistrates to be its full value, and a quarter of a yard not fit for use; fined £10 and costs. Two more £5 and costs. Now he wished to observe that when the Hon. Member for Wolverhampton had, on a former occasion, read a statement from a person residing in his (Mr. Ferrand's) part of the country, that statement asserted what was charge he made to all the manufacturers of Yorkshire, whereas he had only applied thew, to some, and those belonging to the League. This statement, moreover, had been supported by fraud ar d forgery-(hear, heat) -for many of the signatures were positive forgeries; and some of those who s.g.ned were making seventy per cent. on the poor -(he ar, hear.) The Hon Member then read the following :-" The following passage, extracted from the repo'.t (p. 552) of H. S. Chapman. Esq., of the Middle Ter sple, an assistant Commissioner for inquiring into the condition of the handloom weavers in the Uni'ed Kingdom, in 1838, will show that not only doe s the truck system prevail in the West Riding of Vorkshire, but that any complaint on mental not only to the foreign coal trade, but to our the part of the v reavers is generally followed by loss of employment, 9 s was stated in the House of Commons by Mr. Bushe Id Ferrand: - At Idle, where I held a public inquiry for the townships of Itle. Shipley. Eccleshill, and Bolton, a written statement was handed 'n, complaining of the existence of the truck system at a small hamlet called Windhill, in the firstnamed township. It is a fact worthy of notice, that I was I egged not to ask questions on the point, as any test mony on the part of a weaver who had suffered fro m the custom would have been followed by loss of e' inployment. I was, however, assured by many persons, both employers and weavers, that the allegation was correct. This shows how completely impotent is The employed is compelled to submit; the constantly overstocked state of the labour-market places him at the mercy of the master, and the same condition prevents him taking a single step to expose the fraud to

some cases less than half being paid in money." Ana now as to Birmingham he would read the following: -"TO THE EDITOR OF ARIS'S GAZETTE.

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

another form of truck was exhibited to me, as existing

at Boeston, where is a factory employing between

twenty and thirty handloom weavers. It is the prac-

"Small Arms Department, Birmi, gham,

March 10, 1842. ms e suffer, and appears to have greater substance and refusing to be of the slightest use; that watches from strength than it proves to have after being washed,— refusing to be of the slightest use; that watches from strength than it proves to have after being washed,— refusing to be of the slightest use; that watches from strength than it proves to have after being washed,— refusing to be of the slightest use; that watches from strength than it proves to have after being washed,— refusing to be of the slightest use; that watches from strength than it proves to have after being washed,— refusing to be of the slightest use; that watches from strength than it proves to have after being washed,— refusing to be of the slightest use; that watches from strength than it proves to have after being washed,— refusing to be of the slightest use; that watches from strength than it proves to have after being washed,— refusing to be of the slightest use; that watches from strength than it is proved to the policy of the late means they came there no evidence appeared to the strength than it proves to have after being washed,—

at this country go only half an hour, and are losing all keepers in the town, I have ascertained, and it will paying the workmen by truck, or tommy, as it is Government.

moment carried on to a ruinous extent. "To all those persons who are employed as connotice that I am determined to put down such a ne- fessions and trades, as compared with the owners of farious and illegal system in every way in my power: land. and that so far as those supplies are concerned, I shall insist that the lock-filers do receive the wages agreed upon in money, without subterfuge, trick, or evasion. either by tickets upon other parties, by discount, by pretence of loan, or by any other dishonest contrivance. The labourer is worthy of his hire. A fair allowance is made for it in the contract price, and he has a right

"If you will have the goodness to make this, my "I shall have great pleasure in giving you any further resolution, more extensively known, through the medium of your widely-spread publication, it may be the "During the severe weather in 1841, when soup was means of benefitting a very deserving class of work-

"Your very obedient, humble servant,

"GEORGE LOVELL, Her Majesty's Inspector of Small Arms." If he wanted any confirmation of the justice of his claim he need not go far for it. He would remind the House that this was not the first time the working classes had, by their advocates, appealed to the House for protection, and that their claim had, ere this, been recognised. On the 17th of February, 1795, a motion was made by Mr. Whithread for a protection of labour. seconded by Sir R. Peel (the present Right Honourable Baronet's father), supported by Fox and Sheridan, and admitted to be just by Pitt, who sanctioned the payment of wages out of the poor-rates. Then in July 5, find that a very great portion of the distress now pre-He begged to call the attention of the House to the vailing there was not so much owing to want of emfollowing communication he had received as to the city ployment as to the undue and unfair competition to which the truck system gave rise, by making the whole grateful for the fearless exposure of the deceptions and trade a struggle between the avarice of the master and villanies practised by the master manufacturers and the necessities and comforts of the workmen. Why should we not extend the same protection to those been carried on for eighteen years by one of the largest who had no friend to guide them, and who looked up firms in this district; they have some hundreds of cot- to the Legislature as their shield against the extortion of those who regarded only their own advantage, and never thought of the sufferings and afflictions of those whom they employed? It was upon these grounds he was ready to acknowledge that on the score of humathem with shuttles, hiddles, and brushes (all of which nity and feeling he gave his support to the bill, and the weaver has to find), and for which they charge should do so even if it were opposed to the docenormously high. You might be furnished with a full trines of political economy, with which, howand accurate exposure of the truck system, and other ever, he contended, it was perfectly consistent." matters of deception as practised here, provided the On the 3rd of May, 1830, Lord Stanley presented a parties furnishing it were secured against future perse- petition from the manufacturers, tradesmen, and others cution. Protection is absolutely necessary." Then as of Heaton Norris, against the truck system, and stated to Scotland, he would lay before the House the follow. "that this system gave great advantage to a few rich extensive iron works, at which an immense quantity of the labourers—a system that was as injurious to the and a considerable portion of the wages are paid in who were its immediate victims." On the 5th of July, goods, at a profit to the masters of fifteen to twenty per 1830, Sir Robert Peel said—"The great evil of the precent. above the common retailer. Some of these mas, sent day was a tendency to diminish the enjoyments

men, who acquired immense profits at the expence of manufacturers who did not adopt it as to the workmen of the poorer classes: and he could conceive nothing Corn Law League." "Paisley.—Working man. Speci- more likely to reduce them to a state of servitude than men of the nefarious system pursued by our Corn Law that their master, who might be getting £8,000 or repealing masters. Most of them have stores, or cottages, for their workers, particularly those who are the them £2,000 or £3,000 more by dealing in bacon and greatest Repealers, and their workers are obliged to cheese. He hoped that if this bill were lost by the purchase from such store, and take their cottages, or means which the Hon. Member (Mr. Hume) possessed, not. no onger work for them. They are and might use to defend it, the working classes would charged about twenty to twenty-five per cent above the understand that it was he who was responsible for the market price for their goods, with an inferiority of consequences." The Hon. Member concluded as folarticle. The master printers in this country not content lows :- "Sir,-I have done my duty in bringing this with the above system of robbery, adopt another sys- question forward—(hear, hear). The responsibility tem of robbery more grievous than the above. They make them work from one to four hours extra per day, Be so good as not to give up my name, as the master the Government resist the motion, the responsibiprinters would punish me by not employing me." He lity of rejecting it will be theirs-(cries ofhad also received this letter from a poor miner: "Sir, hear, hear). There is, let me assure them, an intense feeling abroad upon the subject. There are, not ing carefully read all the speeches and remarks you far distant, honest manufacturers, who have come from the north at their own expence to give evidence upon this committee, and to declare that they must either be honest themselves and retire from trade, or be as dishonest as those who have till now oppressed the will be the cause of bringing to the world an exposure poor and disgraced the country-(hear, hear). There are those, not far distant, who are ready before a committee of this house to substantiate those claims for justice which there, and there only, they can assert-(hear, hear). In their name I appeal to your justice for that protection which here alone they can seek, and obliged to bend under them, for should any of us resist which here they have an inalienable right to claim-(hear). This motion may be lost; but if it be, it will them, carried before the sheriff, or magistrate of the be lost to the serious injury of trade and commerce; it will cause heart rending affliction to thousands of the the ground that 'these are the rules of the work, and working classes who are anxiously awaiting your decision-(hear). And ardently I do hope that the Government will discharge the duty they owe to the public as the guardians of the country's honour, and of the sovereign's dignity (feeling that dishonour at home or abroad must sully the lustre of that sovereign's diadem)—that

> " labourer is worthy of his hire." (Loud cheers.) The hon, member afterwards acceded to an amendment proposed by Sir JAMES GRAHAM, that a select

# Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday, April 22. A conversation arose on the motion for the third reading of the Irish Spirit Duties' Bill. Lord MONTEAGLE pointed out an inequality in the imposition of the duties on spirits distilled in Scotland and Ireland, the Scotch distiller being allowed a drawback not enjoyed by the Irish distiller.

The Earl of Wicklow expressed his fears that the increased duty would lead to illicit distillation in Ireland, and counteract the progress of temperance. After a conversation, the Duke of WELLINGTON Monteagle.

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

Monday, April 25. The Irish Spirit Duties' Bill was, on the motion of the Duke of Wellington, read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, APRIL 22. On the motion of the second reading of the Income

Mr. CHARLES BULLER rose to move that it be deferred for six months. Whatever might have been his fears on the first proposition of the income tax, they aid been greatly enhanced by the perusal of the bill. to created a host of commissioners, armed with very atroordinary powers, a ien to the habits and disposione of Englishmen. The tariff, which was the consiaccation for the income tax, had been supported by the O Connor; that the cry for freedom, indepedence, and most contradictory and inconsistent arguments, for sometimes it was contraded that it would lower the cost that the shout for civil and religious liberty may send of living, and at other times this was denied. On his back its echo from the walls of our cathedral; and utterly untrue, namely,—that he had applied the own side of the House direct taxation had been praised, that the people may be convinced that they are opas being a be ter and more honest mode of raising a revenue than by indirect taxation. But direct taxation was at once unequal, and unjust in its applicationliterally a resource of barbarous times. As to the argument that the income tax would only fall on the wealtiner classes, it was understood even by the Chartists themselves, who saw that any diminution of the labour-fund would be felt by the labourers. Mr EWART, while deprecating the income tax, was

yet an any care of the fair application of the principles of direct taxation. While approving of the tariff, so far as it went in the direction of free trade, he objected to the proposed tax on exported coals. & steam commercial navv. Sir John Walshe considered that the inequality charged on the ancome tex was inherent to all taxation. On this ground he vindicated the Income Tax Bill. as

being in its proposed operation, at once as comprehensive and as equal as any such tax could be, framed to meet a great emergency. The tariff was a boon to the trading and commercial classes; and it was perfeetly reasonable that they should contribute their share to make up those deficiences caused by wars undertaken for the pretection of their interests-such as that if China. From his own personal knowledge, he could testify to the existence, in France, of a national hostility, which could not be overlooked by any one jealous of the monour and security of this country; poo is caused by the payment of wages in provisic na employer and employed will consent to violate it. and for these reasons, in addition to the existence of an actual necessity, he voted for the imposition of an getting water-cresses, when their attention was income tax.

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

income tax, as throwing the chief urden on the weal- years old; the other is quite an infant. From the trier classes. But the present income tax would fall very decomposed state of the bodies, it is not unchiefly on the meastrons classes. He admitted that out of doors there was no feeling against a property tax, from twelve to eighteen months, and probably and that the pushe besteved that Sir Robert Peel longer. There is little doubt but there has been had made a gigantic effort to overcome our national some foul play in this transaction, but to whom difficulties. But when the pulme had become acquainted | guilt attaches remains at present shrouded in the with the operation of time income tax, they would be greatest mystery. At the coroner's inquest, which "Sir,-Great complaints have been made to me come alive to the nature and value of direct taxation, was held on the day following, nothing was adduced lately by the labouring men in the gunlock trade, and and they would use on a "sliding scale" in the impo- tending to throw any light on the occurrence. The

Mr. CHRISTIE was decidedly of opinion that such an inquisitorial impost as an income tax should be reserved for the last extremity, and even then be resorted to tractors for the supply of musket locks for her Ma- under a serious responsibility. He argued against its jesty's service (many of whom, however, I must say, injustice and inequality, and instanced various cases, have not lent themselves to the practice), I have given illustrative of the hardship of its infliction on pro-

Mr. SMYTHE did not wish to discuss the question of the justice or injustice of the income tax; he would give his vote as one of confidence, and while he admitted the inquisiterial nature of the measure, he would support it as required by a great emergency. After some observations from Mr. W. O. STANLEY and Mr. Scott, the latter of whom admitted that system, and in July last, a letter of mine, under the to spend his money as he will in the best and cheapest there was not a strong feeling in the country against the income tax, but said he opposed it from a conviction that it was proposed as the price for maintaining monopoly.

A division was called for (the opposition beaches being but scantily occupied), when the second reading of the bill was carried by 155 to 76. After some other business, the Railways Bill was

considered in committee. Some discussion took place on various clauses. A division occurred on a motion by Sir William JOLLIFFE for omitting the 11th clause, the debate turning on the question in whose hands should be vested the care of gates leading across railways-the occupiers of the adjoining lands, or the railway companies. The result of the division was-For the clause 103; for the amendment 104; majority against the clause 1.

The House then adjourned.

Monday, April 25.

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

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

Sir R. PEEL, after deprecating state loans in time of peace, repeated his former declarations, that, in the de-

termination of the Government, the income tax and the tariff were inseparably connected. Mr. HUME appealed to the House to permit him, on this his first opportunity, to state his views on Sir R.

Peel's financial measures. After declaring that he had not expected that Sir R. Peel would have grappled with monopoly in the way he had done, he affirmed that the corn monopoly, under the new bill, was still amply sufficient to compensate the landed interest for their share of the income-tax. But while regretting that corn and sugar had not been dealt with in a way corresponding to the wants of the country, he gave due credit to the reductions proposed on the next important article, that of timber. He should have no objection to see the entire revenue of the country raised by direct taxetion: but before he would resort to an income tax in the present distressed state of the manufacturing community, he would reduce the public expenditure in salaries, pensions. &c. Only a small portion of the Queen's income, £60 000, was at her own disposal; the rest was spent on lords and ladies. and in maintaining the frippery of a court which outperty by descent, and he was glad to find that his views on this subject were obtaining greater currency. He was afraid that the income tax would add to the difficulties of the country, and was convinced that the reductions of the new tariff were only the beginning of greater changes.

The House then went into committee on the bill. Some conversation arose on the proposition that the income tax should commence from the 5th of April, 1842, and some questions were put as to the time wher the tariff should come into operation. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER reminded

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

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

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

consideration. Schedule B was voted; and on schedule C, Mr. F. T. BARING asked if foreigners holding British stock were to be subjected to the tax?

Sir ROBERT PEEL answered in the affirmative, and Mr. HUME complained that a breach of public faith was committed by subjecting the funds to taxation. Mr. RICARDO proposed an amendment, the purport of which was to make a distinction, in levying the tax, in favour of terminable annuities.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER affirmed that the value of these annuities had not been affected by the knowledge of the fact that they were to be subjected to the tax equally with other secureties. After a discussion, a division took place, when Mr.

Ricardo's amendment was rejected by 253 to 117. On arriving at Schedule D, it was agreed, after a brief conversation, to postpone further consideration of the bill till to-morrow. Sir Robert Peel said that he would bring on the

tariff before the third reading of the Income Tax Bill. The House resumed, and, after some other business adjourned.

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

WE, the undersigned, do most respectfully address you on account of your indefatagable zeal and unwearied exertions in the cause of real reform, to impress on the minds of the multitude that it is the Charter which can alone secure their rights, their privileges, their freedom, and their independence; and seeing that in endeavouring to accomplish this praiseworthy object, you have not only fallen back from the ranks of the proud aristoccray, but have made accrifices of wealth. of health, and of every comfort attainable by a person of your rank in society; and have also endured as a martyr for our cause all the horrors of a prison. Under these circumstances therefore we hail you as our patriot, and do most sincerly trust and anticipate that you in your travels will as soon as it is possibly convenient, be pleased to visit us, that the blind, dark, benighted, and priest-ridden classes of this strong hold of Conservatism. this cathedral city, may once hear the voice of Fearqua justice to the poor may ring through our streets, and pressed, and will still continue to be oppressed so long as they succomb to the present form of administration. With sincere wishes therefore for the accomplishment of your glorious design, with sincere thanks for your valuable labours, and with the strongest invitation we

can give you to visit us, We subscribe ourselves. Yours, truly, (Signed in behalf of the association, as per resolution) JOHN WILKINSON, Sub-Secretary.

RECOGNITION .- A curious incident occurred during he recent march of the 78th Highlanders through Birmingham. It appears that some of the men had brought over from Ireland a bottle of whisky. of which a serjeaut of police was endeavouring to deprive them, when the serjeant of the regiment, gazing intenly at him, owned him as a deserter from the 78th thirteen years before, and took him

Salisbury, April 19, 1842.

prisoner.

Supposed Munden.—Some excitement has been caused in Wolstanton and the neighbourhood by the discovery of the remains of the two infant children in a pit of water in a field at the Bradwell Farm, in the parish of Wolstanton. It seems that on Tuesday morning several men went to the pit, a short distance from the turnpike-road, with a view of directed to an unusual substance fluating on the top Sir WILLIAM CLAY pointed out how the income tax of the water near the side of the pit, which, on being g. ntlemen, and proved to be those of two children Mr. WAKLEY would have supported a graduated one of them a child of from eighteen months or two likely that they have been immersed in the water jury returned a verdict. That the bodies were found submersed in the pit, but how or by what OF SATURDAY NEXT WILL CONTAIN A FULL REPORT OF THE PRESENTATION OF THE

THE NORTHERN STAR

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

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

BY DELEGATES CHOSEN BY THE PEOPLE. The Star will also contain the whole of that famous Charter of the right of the Poor to a first

THE 43RD OF ELIZABETH; or the original POOR LAW OF ENGLAND.

take from the Soil,

Agents, give your Orders in time!

Forthcoming Charlist Meetings.

London.—The Chartists meet at their room, Brown Bear, Southwark Bridge-road, on Monday morning, May 2nd, at half-past eight o'clock precisely, previous to joining in procession with the Trades, in Lincoln's-inn Fields.

SURREY AND KENT.-A GRAND DEMONSTRATION will take place on Monday NEXT, to present the GREAT NATIONAL PETITION of the WORKING Eight o'click in the Morning, to go from thence in collections will be made for the benefit of Mrs. Procession to the central place of meeting, in Lin- Frost. Service to commence at half-past two, and coln's Inn Fields, to join the other Metropolitan half-past six.

WANDSWORTH.-A public meeting will be held at Mr. Fox's, Fregmore, on Tuesday evening. City of London -A raffle will take place on Thesday evening next, at nine o'clock, for a beautiful portrait of Feargus O'Connor, at Mr. Jeane's, hairdresser, Snowfields, at 31, per member, for the

Siar Corner.

CITY ROAD.-A Grand Gala and Ball will take place, at the Royal Albert Saloon, Shepherdess Walk, on Thursday, the 12th May next, for the benefit of Mr. Lunt, an old veteran in the cause of democracy and religious freedom. The entertainment will conclude with a splendid drama. Tickets, 6d.; reserved seats, 1s.; ball room, 1s.

LEICESTER-SQUARE.-A Public Ball will take place on Whitsun Tuesday, at the Clock House, Castlestreet. Single Tickets, 6d., Double ditto. 91. OLD STREET ROAD.—Mr Edmund Stallwood will lecture to the Ladies' Shoemakers, at the Cannon

Coffee House, on Sunday next. BATH PLACE.-Mr. Thomason will lecture at the Archery Rooms, on Sunday next.

DOCKHEAD.—A special meeting will be held at the St. John's Coffee House, on Saturday evening, at half-past eight, on important business; every member is earnestly requested to attend. Mr. Harrison, delegate to the Convention, will

preach at ten o'click in the forenoon, in London Fields, near the Cat and Mutton, and at three o'clock | May 2nd. in the afternoon, in Weymouth Terrace, Hackney-

taken at seven o'clock precisely.

at the King and Queen, on Sunday evening next. CAMBRIDGE ROAD.-Mr. Morgan Williams, delegate from Wales, will lecture at the Queen's Head,

on Sunday evening next. NEW ROAD.-A Member of the National Convenat the Archery Rooms, Bath Place, on Sunday even- Room, at half-past seven o'clock. ing next to commence at half past seven o'clock. The members are particularly requested to attend. WALWORTH.-The members meet at eight o'clock, on Sunday (to-morrow) evening, and it is earnestly

hoped that the whole of the members will be present. All members holding petition sheets will bring them. attend a special general meeting, at the Carpenter's green.

Arms, Brick-lane, on Sunday evening next, at six ==== o'cleck precisely, to take in hand some of the most important business in the forthcoming demonstration Bath.—Mr. Bartlett lectures to-morrow evening.

BRISTOL.—The friends of Chartism in Bristol are respectfully informed that Best Lane Chapel, Temple-street, is open every Sunday morning, from the hours of ten till one, for reading and

Nottingham.-Mr. Lowe, from Bagthorpe, will preach in the Democratic Chapel, on Sunday after-

SUTTON-IN-ASHPIELD -A delegate meeting will be

held in the Charrist Reading Room, on Sunday

done to the hall by the late outrage. It is expected people. that the friends of liberty will attend.

quota of the Convention and lecturers' fund.

will lecture here to-morrow evening, at six o'clock.

Association Twom, Yorkshire-street. BURY.-Mr. JOSEPH LINNEY, of Manchester, will: lecture here on Monday next, in the Garden-street Lecture Room, at eight o'clock in the evening. HALIPAX -A Chartist room will be opened on

Saturday, the 30th. (this day.) at seven o'clock in the evening, at Mr. Henry Wormersley's Temperance Hotel, in Copper street, near Hall End. quarter of the district are expected.

THE EAST AND NORTH RIDING DELEGATE MEET-ING will be held as the Temperance Hotel, Selby, on Sunday (to-morrow,) at haif-past ten o'clock in the form one night there would be a public meeting in that room, have the power to turn away with a strong arm the Ship to form one night there would be a public meeting in that room, have the power to turn away with a strong arm the forencon.

Mr. Hoed in the chair. Mr. Rouse moved the following and that when Dr. Hulley, of Manchester, would address to the countryment.

At Longton, in the Posteries, on Monday, May 2nd.; are attributable to class legislation. And this meet-Sioke, the 3rd; Hanley, the 4th; Burglem, the 5th; ing further believes that there is no remedy short of was held at the Charist Room, in Aston-street. Tuns al, the 6th; and at Macclesfield, on Sunday, a full, fair, and free representation, by giving them a The petition for the release of John Frost, Zephaniah

Mr. Brophy has made arrangements to be at called upon to obey." Mr. Powell, in an elequent upwards of 15,000 persons, will be shortly presented Arnold. Basford, Calverton, Sutten-in-Ashield, and address, seconded the resolution, which was carried to Paviament by the Members of the Borough. Newark, during Whitsun week.

HETWOOD.-Mr. Issac Burrow, of Bolton, will deliver two lectures here, on Sunday, the 8th of May, and not on the 1st, as previously announced.

Sunday, the 1st of May, on Derply Common, when not to assist, or countengue, any agitation, that has Mr. Tattersall, of Burnley, will address the meeting, and several other speakers from the surround-

Foresters' Court, York-screet, Bingley, on Sunday, the 8th of May, at ten c'cleck in the forencon.

Convention, two shillings and sixpence for the ManHiddleron.—Mr. John Leach, of Rechdale, will chester sufferers, and thirty shillings to the providence was both nulecture here next Sunday (to-morrow) at six o'clock sional committee, for carrying out the L'emonstralecture upwards of twenty put down their names as in the evening.

royd and Midgley, to the place of meeting.

and the progress of society. evening, at seven o'clock.

wil lecture here, on Sunday evening, at six o'clock. FOUR-LANE ENDS .- Messrs. Smyth and Kell will

GOLDEN CCCK.-Mr. Smyth will lecture on the repeal of the Uniou, on Sunday evening, at seven Eccleshill.-Mr. Dewhirst will lecture on Eccles-

lecture here, on Monday evening next, at eight.

hill Moor, in the open air, at two o'clock, on Sunday afternoon next. DEWEBURY.-Mr. West will preach two funeral Classis. The Men of Surrey and Kent will assem- sermons for Henry Frost, on Sunday next, in the ble opposite St. John's Church, Waterloo Road, at Large Room over the Co-operative Stores, when collections will be made for the benefit of Mrs.

held at Birstal, on Sunday, May 8th, in the Association room, ever the Co-operative Stores, to commence pre- Petition, every support in our power; also, that we cisely at two o'clock in the afternoon, when delegates | Will never cease agitation until Messrs. Frost, Wilfrom all parts of the district are requested to attend. sermons at this place, on Sunday, May 8th, service to -Mr. Bateman should content himself with merely benefit of the Convention Fund. Tickets can be had commence in the morning at ten o'clock, and in the seconding it.-Mr. White supported the resolution

> at two o'cleck, in the open air. Sunday Schools, in which the children of the working classes may receive a good moral and secular edu-

Council held in the Association Room, on Sunday, the misery, want, and degradation, which envelope go to the platform to speak. At this time the at four o'clock in the afternoon, on business of great this unhappy country, are solely to be attributed to calls for Dixon were tremendous; with some difficulty of the country importance; also a meeting at seven o'clock on that blood-thirsty, cruel, and prostituted system of culty Mr. Dixon got to the platform, and the cheer-Monday evening, in the same place.

nam, Saturday.

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

meet on Thursday night, at half-past seven o'clock, ried. Mr. Balls moved "That this meeting adopt ledge of their future movements. MARTLEBONE -Mr. Bairstow will lecture at the Steelhouse-lane -The members of the Association Petition, as being the only one which

Birmingham, will lecture to the Ladies' Shoemakers, an address will be presented to that gentleman from dissolved. the Chartists of Birmingham. DURENFIELD.—The Chartists meet in their room, on Wednesday evening.

Hall Green, to-morrow evening, at six o'clock. LEEDS DISTRICT.—The committee for establishing associations in the surrounding villages is requested 24th, to hear a lecture from Mr. William Dilkia, of

will lecture here on Monday evening.

Mossley.-Mr. Griffin, of Manchester, lectures here this evening.

MR. WEST'S ROUTE for the ensuing week:-Overin on Sunday evening, or before, to the secretary, ton, Monday, May 2nd; Adwalton, Tuesday; Wed-W. Pedley, No. 5, Southampton-screet, Camberwell, nesday, at Great Gomersall; Thursday, at Po-Tower Hamlers.—The friends are requested to tovens; Friday, at Batley; Saturday, at Daw-

# Chartist Entelligence.

CLECKHEATON .- On Wednesday evening, Mr. Plint of Leeds, attended, in accordance with previous announcement, to deliver a lecture on the Corn Laws and Machinery. The Chartists invited Mr.

Description of Leeds, attended, in accordance with previous announcement, to deliver a lecture on the Corn Lays and Machinery. The Chartists invited Mr.

Jones.

The Commons, and nave admirted as just and right, the week's rates, and prime mutton the same. The for the Home Department, praying for a further ingreated to the Secretary of Commons, and nave admirted as just and right, the week's rates, and prime mutton the same. The for the Home Department, praying for a further ingreated to the same with previous assumption of the contended. New tariff does not appear to have affected prices as vestigation into the circumstances connected with Should it be refused, our excellent friend and advove the figure of the liberation of Frost, Williams, and the death of Ebenezer Thomas Tallantine.

Laws and Machinery. The Chartists invited Mr.

Jones. mutual instruction; on Wednesday evenings, at West, the district lecturer, to represent their views Liverpool -At a meeting on Wednesday evening, eight o'clock, for discussions and lectures; and on on the subject. The room, chosen by the League, confidence was voted in the honesty and unimpeach-Monday evenings, at the same hour, for the enrol- was the infant school, which will contain 400 per- able sincerity of Mr. James Bronterie O'Brien. ment of members, and the general business of the sons. The admission was by ticket; but the vast assemblage, collected by the interest that the intended discussion created, were unable to obtain admission. Mr. West had an interview with Mr. there were many that could not gain admittance. He spoke upwards of two hours in a strain of ele-loud peals of applause. He concluded by reading NEWARK.—A Chartist tea party and ball is to be get: that Mr. Plint should lecture for an held on Wnit-Monday. Tickets, nine-pence each, to be had of Messrs. Simplify and Saunders.

Nottingham.—Mr. Taylor will lecture at the George on Horseback, on Monday evening next; the same privilege. If they agreed, well and good, at Old Basford, on Wednesday evening; and on Saturday evening, at the Noah's Ark, Coalpit-line commenced, but the noise of the needle could quence that completely rivetted the attention of his audience, indeed the whole of his lectures have been delivered in a style of eloquence that does great credit to him. There has been an increase of above a hundred members. Never before were there same privilege. If they agreed, well and good, and if not then Mr. Plint would please himself. Mr. Saturday evening, at the Noah's Ark, Coalpit-line commenced, but the noise of the needle there are unwards of 100 in the female society. the following, which were the best he could quence that completely rivetted the attention of his the Memorial: outside prevented him proceeding. Mr. Plint When the last National Petition was presented, port. organised Trades of the Metropolis exhibit their determination firmly yet peacefully, not only to good supply of Oats to dear a regularly one-fourth of our subscriptions to the Executive at the very town in England would do as Todistic street at the very town in England would do as Todistic street at the very town in England would do as Todistic street at the very town in England would do as Todistic street at the very town in England would do as Todistic street at the very town in England would do as Todistic street at the very town in England would do as Todistic street at the very town in England would do as Todistic should street at the very town in England would do as Todistic should street at the very town in England would do as Todistic should street at the verdict given by tho jury.

A PUBLIC METRING of the female Chartists of Sutton-in-Ashfield, will be held in the Chartist station-in-Ashfield, will be held in the Chartist salincies of the People's Charter, amids the repeated the sociaties would only furnish the Executive with the sociaties would only furnish the Executive with the sociaties would only furnish the Executive with the sociaties and the street at the Reading Room, at three o'clock, on Monday, ples of the People's Charter, amidst the exception of Irish Oats, of which there are about to be struck down, unresistingly that are of the People's Charter, and expounding the princities and surely we may expect symble of the attempt; and surely we may expect symble of the Hall of Science, by Mr. Wat's, on Tuesday, the 3rd thraldom, and the fection is now prostrate at by the new enactments of the Sovernment. This small amount; 3,034 qrs. of foreign Wheat are result of the sufferers, and the damage the feet of a powerful, though oppressed and insulted efficient localities therefore pray that you new result of irresponsible power ought to be met

MACCLESPIELD.—A county delegate meeting will was preached in the above place on Sanday night, kept in one district. The people of Todmorden are ever pray, &c." take place on Sunday ferenoon, at eleven o'clock, in by Mr. Markham, on the death of the lamented the Chartist Association Rooms, Watercotes, when Master Henry Frost. A collection was made at the delegates from every Association in the County are close of the service for the bereaved widowed mother them in our ranks. requested to attend, and to bring or forward their amounting to 6s. Mr. Dean Taylor his been engaged for a limited period by the All Saints' Associ-STECKPORT.—Mr. Henry Smethurst, of Oldbam, ation, and will commence his labours by delivering here on Subday, and gave great satisfaction. Fill lecture here to-morrow evening, at six o'clock. a lecture in the Town-hall, next Monday evening, BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. Mead lectured on Sunday and Rochdale.—Mr. Dunivan, of Mazchesier, will which has been kindly lent by the Mayor for one Monday evenings, to the high gratification of numelecture here next Sancay (to-morrow,) at half-past month, on the Monday evenings, for that purpose rous addiences. two in the afternoon, and six in the evening, in the An appeal has been made by the Convention for additional aid, and the Council has voted that 10s. be sent to enable the members to preceed with the neble

work they have in hand. of Birmingham, lectured at the Archery Rooms, the meeting dispersed highly satisfied. Six persons transmitted with the memorial to the Home Secre- the Press, than uncounted myriads New Road, on Sunday evening last, when he gave joined this association. great satisfaction to the whole of the meeting Several new members were entered and a great Prospect-row, Duddeston-row, and at the Britannia the memorial to the Secretary of State for the grievances to complain of? If so, do you desire the memorial to the Secretary of State for the grievances to complain of? If so, do you desire the memorial to the Secretary of State for the grievances to complain of? If so, do you desire the number of Chartist Circulars sold; also rosettes for Inn, Peck-Lane. Honley. - A District Delegate Meeting will be the procession. This locality has £1 in hand

P. M. Brophy's Route for the ensuing week.—
that all our evils, whether social, moral, or political, Tuesday, the 3rd of May.

A very social and the members to assemble on them. until class legislation be abouthed, and the people seven o'clock. BACUP.—There will be held a public meeting on led to obey; and likew se declares its determination have a voice in makin, q those laws they are compelnot for its basis the six points of the Charter, as we D. ffy's lecture. feel confident that there is no hope in any other

> WALWORTH.—Ten shillings have be en voted to the tion.

HEBDEN BRIDGE.-A public meeting will be CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERY, STRAND.-GREAT HOLME LANE ENDS.-A meeting was held at this | The Executive.-The following are the proceeds holden at Mount-Skip, in Wadsworth, on Monday Public Meeting.—On Tuesday evening, the pronext, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in honour of ceedings commenced about eight o'clock, at which the National Petition being presented. Mr. Bell is time, notwithstanding there was a charge for admisexpected to address the meeting. The various asso- sion, these large and splendid rooms were crowded country, and the measures that were necessary to ciations will meet at twelve o'clock at Hebden to excess. Mr. O'Connor on his arrival was greeted remedy the evils under which we labour. A dis-Bridge, and march in procession through Mythelm- with authusiastic cheering. Mr. Cameron was una- cussion took place between them and a manufacnimously called to the chair, and briefly addressed turer, which ended in their opponent moving a vote ROTHERHAM.—Mr. T. B. Smith will lecture on the meeting, showing that they were no longer a of thanks to them for their able lectures. The room ROTHERHAM.—Mr. T. B. Smith will lecture on proscribed race. They could now assemble in the was crowded to suffocation, and a great many were largest and most splendid room in the metropolis. unable to gain admission, but stood round about the and the progress of society.

SHEFFIELD—FIG TREE-LANE.—Mr. Harney will address the Sheffield Chartists on the alarming state of the country and the duty of the people, on Sunday who had endured so much in their behalf. They land that strength windows and the door.

BRADFORD.—Mr. Smyth lectured at the Golden country and the duty of the people, on Sunday evening. Mr. Booth who had endured so much in their behalf. They who had endured so much in their behalf. They lectured at Stanningley, on Sunday evening. On were met not to support either Whig or Tory Monday afternoon, the Chartists of Little Horton faction, but to assert their claims or Tory were met not to support either Whig or Tory faction, but to assert their claims as the party of the Female Association) on the rights and duties of women, in the above room, on Monday evening, at half past seven o'clock. The attendance of our brother democrats is respectfully invited.

Sowerby.—On Sunday next, Mr. Bell will lecture in the Chartist Room, at half-past two o'clock ture in the Chartist Room, at half-past two o'clock ture in the Chartist Room, at half-past two o'clock ture in the Chartist Room, at half-past two o'clock ture in the Chartist Room, at half-past two o'clock ture in the Chartist Room, at half-past two o'clock ture in the Chartist Room, at half-past two o'clock ture in the Chartist Room, at half-past two o'clock ture in the Chartist Room, at half-past two o'clock ture in the chartist Room, at half-past two o'clock ture in the chartist Room, at half-past two o'clock ture in the chartist Room, at half-past two o'clock ture in the chartist Room, at half-past two o'clock ture in the chartist Room, at half-past two o'clock ture in the chartist Room, at half-past two o'clock ture in the chartist Room, at half-past two o'clock ture in the claims as the part their claims as the part of the people. He trusted they would soon in their association room. After tea, the time was occupied with patriotic songs, glees, recitations, and speeches. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. John Robinson's family, for the able manner in the which they had got up the tea, and without charging and speeches. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. John Robinson's family, for the able manner in the which they had got up the tea, and without charging and speeches. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. John Robinson's family, for the able manner in the chartist Room, at half-past two o'clock ture in the chartist Room, at half-past two o'clock ture in the chartist Room and their wives, &c., sat down to an excellent tea, in their association room. After tea, the time was the particle with their association room. After tea, the time a ture in the Chartist Room, at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon.

Houlinwood.—Mr. John Bailey, of Manchester, lectures here on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock

Bradford.—A lecture will be delivered at the Mr. Parker moved the first resolution, "That in the Association.

House of Commons. He trusted the harmony of the meeting would be such as to maintain the high charter to the Chartists of this place on meeting would be such as to maintain the high charter to the Chartists of this place on sunday evening mext, at six of apology from Messers. Duncombe and Leader, from Mr. Wakley no answer had been received.—In the one of the Association.

House of Commons. He trusted the harmony of the meeting would be such as to maintain the high character for order and decorum which they had so deservedly obtained.—Mr. Parker then read letters whole was conducted on teetotal principles. The object on the Chartists of this place on Sunday evening mext, at six of apology from Messers. Duncombe and Leader, will be appropriated towards furnishing the room with seats. The company broke up at midnight, highly delighted with the entertainments of the will try it for twelve months. I am glad that Mr. O'Connor has so nobly and patriotically come forward of the Northern Star, and we hereby pledge them our vigorous and strenuous supf the Association.

afflict society, brought about by, and through, class Council Room.—Messrs. Jennings and Carodus legislation, imperatively demand increased energy on the part of the unrepresented millions. We therefore impress upon the people the necessity of adhering to and agitating for, People's Charter, both by name (tremendous cheering) and principles, as the only means of securing to the industrious classes their just rights on a sure and firm basis."

So many delegates being present, he should not eccupy one moment of their time.—Mr. Balls econded the resolution, and stated he should follow the example set by Mr. Parker, and content himself with merely seconding it. The resolution was then supported in long and elequent speeches by Messrs. Bairstow, Philip, Mason, O'Conneor, Moir of Glasgow Beesley, of Accrington. The resolution was then and put and unanimously adopted.-Mr. Blackmore the Reform Association. moved the next resolution,-" That this meeting pledge themselves to render the General Conven-DEWSBURY DISTRICT .- A Council Meeting will be tion of the industrious classes now sitting, and the ensuing demonstration in favour of the National liams, and Jones, and all the political prisoners are CLECKHEATON.—Mr. T. B. Smith will preach two restored to their homes, their wives, and families." of Mary Ann Sherman, No. 2, Grange Terrace, evening at six. Should the weather be favourable, Mr. which was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks the meeting in a short speech remarkably full of soft Grange Road; Mr. Ball, builder, 19, Edward-street, T. B. Smith will preach at Little Town in the afternoon, was given to the Chairman, who briefly addressed soap; but the working men are not to be caught with the meeting, which adjourned after giving cheers for chaff, and this they found to be the case before the

the hear and pressure. cation." Lecture third—"On the great principles of Chartism." Mr. Smith will attend and preach at the Chartist Camp Meeting, on Barebones, on Sunday afternoon.

Istration.—A public open air meeting was noted the decision of that body? In reply Mr. against the decision of that body? In reply Mr. Prentice denounced in toto the statement. Mr. attend. Mr. Nagle was called to the chair. Mr. Warren next addressed the meeting in a long rambafternoon.

Fuscilier a profit open air meeting was noted the decision of that body? In reply Mr. Prentice denounced in toto the statement. Mr. Nagle was called to the chair. Mr. Warren next addressed the meeting in a long rambafternoon. class legislation; we do, therefore, pledge ourselves ing was terrific. After order was again restored, not to cease the agitation for the People's Charter he addressed the working men upon the necessity of the suffrages of a vast body of the people, and are each the turn lower. Beans in demand, and Working Man's Hall, No. 5, Circus-street, New tion meeting at the Ship, are earnestly requested to at the same time points out a final remedy." Mr. Watts seconded the resolution, which was supported Public Dinner.—It is contemplated to get up a by Mesers. M'Phorson and Harrison, delegates to

LONDON CHARTIST HATTERS.—Mr. Leach lectured DUKINFIELD .- A meeting was held in the National Charter Association Room, on Sunday evening, April Ashion; but in consequence of Mr. D. being taken ill,
Mr. O'Connor's lecture at the Hall of Science was
read by Mr. Rawhott im. which gave great satistication parties to keep the people from attending.

We have met together in the metropolis for the CRAIG BOTTOMS.—Mr. William Bell, of Heywood, read by Mr. Rawbottom, which gave great satis-

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

evening last, in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Bond-street. stand by the Convention, the whole Charter, name

and all, and no mistake. been formed here. The females have also, in public adopted to be presented to the Secretary of State Commons, and have admitted as just and right, the week's rates, and prime mutton the same. The

TODMORDEN.-Mr. William Jones gave his seventh Plint commenced, but the noise of the people there are upwards of 100 in the female society. the body of Ebenezer Thomas Tallantine, of Stockcharged Mr. West with being a party to creating Todmorden sent no signatures, and but very little and to do away with trading agitators; and they will be pleased to issue orders for the exhumation would so arrange the routes for the lecturers that they could visit all the places, and not always be kept in one district. The people of Todmorden are almost all arousing from their apathy: they only signed on healf of the meeting.

That your memorialists therefore pray that you have and entered under bond. The rates of duty by a new and determined effort on the part of the body of deceased, people. We have offered you the means. Are you, have continued to experience a limited demand for the trades of this great capital, to remain inactive, when your feebler associations in the country have advanced is per qr. on Wheat, is 6d. per qr. on Barley and Rye, and 7d. per bri. on Flour. We have offered you the means. Are you, have continued to experience a limited demand for the trades of this great capital, to remain inactive, when your feebler associations in the country have tion Bill coming almost immediately into operation. LEICESTER.—All Saints' Open.—A termon they could visit all the places, and not always be almost all arousing from their apathy; they only want a visit from our champion O'Connor, to enlist

CRAGGVALE -Mr. Clark, of Stockport, lectured

held this day, (Saturday.) at six o'clock, in the Asso- as profits arising from the sale of Chartist Circulars, day, and will continue to do so till further notice. STEPNEY.—A great open air demonstration was mut at the usual hour, at the Ship Inn. Mr. Thorp, carried without opposition. held here on Monday evening, at six o'lock, at was called to the chair. It was resolved that a per-

> FROST'S COMMITTEE.—A meeting of this committee unanimously. Mr. Frazer moved the next resolu-tion, "That this m setting is of opinion that no safe or the committee, from the Sun newspaper, and the permanent benefit can be obtained for the country, meeting was adjourned to next Tuesday, at half-past

STALYBRIDGE.—Lectures were delivered here on

YOXALL.—The standard of Charlism was raised here for the first time by Mr. P. M. Brophy, on

Abram Pickles. Mr. Alderson and Mr. Rawnsley of April to the 231:delivered each an able lecture on the state of the

After other business had been done, Mr. Fletcher Chartist leaders generally will adopt the pledge, and forward line of conduct in exposing all new moves, was appointed delegate to the district meeting to be prepare the minds of the people for the great political and showing up the conduct of self-interested held in the Council Room on Sunday next, at ten change which must and will take place, if the parties."

change which must and will take place, if the parties."

to be held in Bradford was postponed till after the Convention has closed its sittings. An open Air Meeting was held on Eccleshill Moor, on Suuday afternoon last. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Dewhurst, Alderson, and

DUNKIPK-STREET.—On Sunday evening last, Mr. Flinn lectured to a numerous audience at the Robin

NEWTON HEATH.-Mr. Massy lectured here on Sunday evening, in place of Mr. Richards, of Pen- appeal are as follows: dleton, who was planned, but did not attend. STOCKPORT .- THE NEW "NEW MOVE."-This party has called a meeting of the members of the Complete Suffrage Association, which took place on Monday night, in the Meal House, to hear the report of their deputies who were sent to the great National Conference held in Birmingham; Alderman Brooks was called to the chair. He opened the business of the meeting in a short speech remarkably full of soft received. to Manchester to report progress to the manufac-Islington. - A public open air meeting was held turers, and that they immediately sent their protest

THE SUPPOSED MURDER OF A MAN AT STOCKPORT.

FOLEY-STREET, CLEVELAND STREET.-Mr. White of public dinner to Feargus O'Conner, E-q.; at which the Convention, and carried. The meeting then light, concerning the death of Ebenezer Thomas hostile. Tallantine, upon whose body a coroner's inquest was held on the 19th inst., a public meeting of the inhabi-

whole of the business was concluded. Mr. Felix M'Wace was called to the chair, and PRESCOT. - Mr. Barnard M'Cartney, of Liverpool, all present to conduct themselves in such a manner who have arrived at the age of twenty-one, and who delivered a highly impressive lecture, on Monday as the nature of the business required. He trusted are of sound mind, the right of voting for members they would assist him in keeping order, and give of Parliament, as well as to enact Annual Parlia-each speaker a fair and candid hearing. He would ments, Vote by Ballot, Equal Electoral Districts, ROCHDALE.—The friends here are resolved to not trespass longer on their time, but call upon Mr. no Property Qualification for Members of Parlia-

Carter to move the first resolution :-STANNINGLEY .- A female Chartist Association has the opinion of this meeting, that a memorial be first time, be virtually represented in the House of either of beef or mutton. The best beef brought last

Mr Taylor seconded the resolution. Mr. Bailey from Mauchester, supported it in a short but telling speech. The Chairman put it to the meeting, and it was

carried unanimously. energetic and soul-stirring speech, which called forth | with contempt. " To the Right Houourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The undersigned Memorial of the Inhabitants of Stockport, in public meeting assembled, " Humbly showeth .- That on Tuesday, April 19th, 1842, a coroner's inquest was held in Stockport, on

"That the evidence adduced on the inquest seems

Signed on behalf of the meeting, FELIX M'WADE, Chairman. The memorial was seconded by a person in the body of the meeting and was carried without a dis-

Which has been kindly lent by the Mayor for one month, on the Monday evenings, for that purpose. An appeal has been made by the Convention for additional aid, and the Council has voted that 10s, been to challe the members to preceed with the neble work they have in hand.

LONDON.—St. Pancras Locality—Mr. White, of Birmingham, lectured at the Archery Rooms, which is been been said on the persons appointed to collect evidence upon the circumstances connected with believe better of such organised masses, who combine do not the members to precede with the meble within themselves that machinery which has made a government tremble within themselves that machinery which has made the evidence upon the circumstances connected with believe better of such organised masses, who combine do not the decreased said, he had to inform the decreased said, he had to inform within themselves that machinery which has made a government tremble within themselves that machinery which has made a government tremble within themselves that machinery which has made the meeting that the committee had got possession of facts that, in his opinion, would, in a short time, bring the guilty party to justice; the whole of the Government, the Parliament, and on the part of the Government, the Parliament, and the meeting dispersed highly satisfied. Six persons the meeting dispersed highly satisfied. Six persons the meeting dispersed highly satisfied. Six persons the solution of nume-below the death of the decreased said, he had to inform the decreased said, he had to inform the decreased said, he had to inform the meeting that the committee had got possession of facts which, it makes the meeting that the committee had got possession of facts which, it makes the meeting that the committee had got possession of facts which, it makes the meeting that the committee had got possession of facts which, it makes the meeting that the committee had got possession of facts which, it makes the meeting that the committee had got possession of facts which the mee tary. He would say no more, but read the reso-Home Department; and that Mr. James Tallantine whole to be explained at the bar of the House of The market to-day has been much about the same Mr. MEAD preached at Duddeston-row, last Sun- and Dr. Hulley be the deputation." Mr. Mansfield Commons? You have the power to make our as last week. Best Beef from 6d. to 61d. Marton seconded the motion, and Mr. Dixon made a few prayer effectual You have the means of giving 7d. to 72d. per lb. Number of cattle at market -STEELHOUSE LANE. - The members of this locality remarks in support of the resolution, which was The Chairman then gave notice that on Friday

guilty to justice. A letter, in reference to this business, has been reextracts:-

"I attended yesterday, and had the body exhumed. The Coroner refuses to have another inquiry. It is my opinion that the man was murdered. The inhabitants of all grades in politics are dissatis- attempt to gain the first step towards liberty or Sunday by Mr. Crowther, and on Monday, by Mr. fied with the decision of the Jury, and have entered justice. On Monday, the 2nd of May, we go down Duffy. Fifteen new members were added after Mr. into a general subscription to forward the ends of with the petition in procession from Lincoln's Inn addition to the Fields of twolve of clock. Arouse yourselves for fied with the decision of the Jury, and have entered justice. On Monday, the 2nd of May, we go down justice. On my examination, in addition to the Fields, at twelve o'clock. Arouse yourselves for ing districts are expected to be present.

Astron.—Mr. James Cartledge, of Manchester, will lecture in the Chartist Association Roem, on Sunday (to-morrow), at six o'clock in the ported in an eloquent manner by Messrs. Bairstow, and carried. The Charter, the meeting separated.

Measure. We therefore invite all classes to join with lectured here on Wednesday the 20th, to a numerous and attentive audience. Confidence in the Convention was enthusiastically voted, and after cheers for back of the neck, three bruises on the left part of the back of the neck, three bruises on the left part of evidence in the nevzspapers, I found two bruises on that important day !- "England expects every man the ear. I have left out all technical terms, in dames Leach, order that the people may understand it, should you be desirous of publishing/it in the Northern R. K. Philp,

The letter is dated "Stockport, April, 22, 1842," Mongan Williams, and signed R. C. Hulley, M. D. and eigned

place on Monday evening last, at the house of Mr. from the sale of the Chartist Beverage from the 9th

Mr. James Leach, Manchester ... Mr. Yates, Staffordshire Potteries ... 6 0 Mr. Sweet, Nottingham ... ... Mr. Moggs, Wolverhampton Mr. Robshaw, Dewsbury ... 1 Mr. Saunders, Newark ... 1 Mr. Baird, Bolton ... ... Mr. Vickers, Belper ... ... 3 9 Mr. Sweet, Nottingham ... Mr. G. J. Harney, Sheffield ... ... 3 0 Mr. Hay, Hawick ... ... Mr. Yates, Potteries ... ... 2 9 Mr. Buley, Newcastle Mr. Brook, Leeds ... 1 6 ... 1 6 Mr. Jones. Northampton ... 1 0 ... 1 0 Mr. Cooper, Leicester

THE COUNCIL met as usual on Monday evening. O'Connor has so nobly and patriotically come forward hereby pledge them our vigorous and strenuous sup-

I am, Sir, Your humble servant.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. BROTHER CHARTISTS,—We, your representatives, in National Convention assembled, are under the Hood Inn. on the principles of the Charter. A necessity of appealing to you for the purpose of discussion arose between him and two members of being supplied with the necessary funds to enable us successfully to conclude our labours.

The reasons which have induced us to make this Firstly,-There is no fund to defray the general expences of the Convention, estimated at from £30

Secondly,—The fund out of which the members are paid for their services, shows a very large deficiency; and we regret to state, that Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Wales, are the only districts for which the full amount of contributions have been

Thirdly,—It will be absolutely necessary for the 3 1 8 1 10 9 1 1 6 0 0 0 1 13 10 0 0 0 Convention to sit four weeks instead of three, for the

Signed, on behalf the Convention, ABRAM DUNCAN, Chairman, JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary. Convention Rooms, April 22nd, 1842.

MEETING.—There will be a meeting of the meeting is impressed with the conviction that all lads got a sight of Dixon, and shouted out for him to THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE

Mr. Jones will visit the following places during whole and entire as it now stands, the monumental standing to their own organisation. If the according to their instruction we have assembled record of the people's rights." Mr. Martin, seconded middle class were honest, they would join the to deliberate upon the present condition and existing the resolution. Mr. Powell, a delegate from Corn-National Charter Association, and this would unite wrongs of the people's rights." Rain is now much needed in all quarters. Barnsley, Thursday; Doncaster, Friday; Rother- wall supported the resolution, which was unanimously the power of the people in one mighty union, which means of placing their grievances before the country carried. Mr. Wheeler moved the second resolu- no Government, however strong, could withstand, and the present government, and to adopt peaceful tion, denouncing the ocious mockery of law and carry dismay into the citadel of corruption. He and constitutional measures to secure support, disarm There was a good supply of Grain at this day's under which the Welch victims were expatriated, was cheered throughout the whole of his address, prejudice, and defeat opposition. We have no market, with demand fully equal to it; prices rather Newton Heath.—Mr. Massey will lecture on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock.

Newton Heath.—Mr. Massey will lecture on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock.

Cracgivale.—Mr. Bell will lecture on Monday,

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Sunday evening next, at six o'clock.

When the weign victims were expatriated, and detect opposition. We have no market, with demand and yequal to it, prices racher faith in the government, little hope of justice from on the advance. Wheat, 7s 91 to 8s 91; Beaus, and their parliament, and scarcely any assistance from the middle class electors. We represent millions who are restored to their native homes. A vote of thanks was moved to the are thrust out from the pale of the constitution, quantities, and sold at from 1s 10d to 2s. per bushel. May 2nd.

Seconded the resolution, which was supported by deputies, but they dare not press it, for the Chartists who are denied all protection to their labour, which were ten to one. We could not arrive at any know- alone has created the wealth of the aristocracy, the fortune of the capitalists, and the comforts of the middle classes. We represent those who have been disfranchised, upon whose forehead is stamped the the impress of political slavery; whom the Reform STOCKPORT.

Bil has placed wide apart from those whose interests are identical, but whose feelings are now

We represent the working classes, who have aroused themselves to a sense of their political tants of Stockport was held in the large room, in Tem- slavery, and who clearly perceive that there is no peranco Yard, Hiligate, on the 26th inst, to take into equal social protection to labour under the law, from consideration the adoption of a memorial to the Parliament, or unions of labourers, so long as Secretary of State for the Home Department. The | the political franchise is withheld, and the laws, taxes, tion of the Industrious Classes, will desiver a lecture to meet on Tuesday night in the Holbeck Association Ashton; but in consequence of Mr. D. being taken ill, room was crowded nearly to suffocation, notwith- and force of irresponsible rule, constructed to

A number of the Stockport police were there long purpose of demanding two concessions from the before the time of meeting, and remained until the government; the first is to permit the advocates. of the rights of labour to describe its wrongs at the bar of the House of Commons, the second is to opened the business of the meeting, by calling upon adopt, and pass into law, an act conferring on all men ment, and Payment for Parliamentary Services. Mr. Carter, in a few brief remarks, moved the Should the first be conceded, as it was granted adoption of the following resolution:—"That it is to the unenfranchised Canadians, you will, for the 27.—The show of stock to day was only moderate, cate T. S. Duncombe, Esq., will then move the 61d. to 7d., and clipped sheep 6d. per pound. adoption of the principles in favour of which we are petitioning Should both be refused, we may sufely consider that the aristocracy have finally resolved to rob the people of every remnant of a hope of justice, and convince us that all our struggles

The means we propose for the purpose of effecting the two objects stated, are, first, to carry down in procession to the House a National Petition, embodyby the new enactments of the Government. This small amount; 3,034 qrs. of foreign Wheat are reerected the standard of the suffrage? Are you to stand idle and permit your representatives to struggle against such fearful odds, aided only by the few possible for the result, and although holders generally have shown no desire to press their stocks, which battled against despotic power, whether it was Mr. Mitchell moved the next resolution, and in confined to the acts of an overbearing agent or existing agent or existin

organisation could arouse. imposing strength to our petition. You have the Beasts 823, Sheep 215. power to avert calamity from the cottage threshold, and command redress from the palace portal. You You can forbid the impious hand of misgovernment A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman: the to lessen the poor man's store. You have union, meeting separated determined to use every exertion power, and wealth. You want but the will to secure in their power to protect the innocent and bring the the interests of your trades must be at the mercy of every dabbling politician and speculating ministerwithout which you will be offered up an easy sacriceived from Dr. Hulley, by Mr. O'Connor, and by fice to the power of the aristocracy of land and him handed to us, from which we give the following capital, and be made the scape goats for every minister, and the common prey of succeeding rulers. Fellow-countrymen, it is your right to be heard in your own defence, at the bar of the House; and upon your decision depends the success of our

> EDMUND STALL WOOD, W. P. ROBERTS. J. H. BAIRSTOW. CHAS. DOYLE, R. RIDLEY, F. O'CONNOR. WM. WOODWARD. John Campbell, Secretary.

BROMSGROVE.-A public Chartist meeting was held in the Chartist large room, Bromsgrove, when Mr. Hitchin, of Kidderminster, addressed the meeting. The room was crowded. The following resolution was carried unanimously:—" That the Chartists of Bromsgrove, hereby hold out the right hand of fellowship to the members of the Complete Suffrage Association, so far as they go for the principles of the People's Charter, at the same time the name, as well as the principles of the Charter; that we place the most unbounded confidence in Feargus O'Connor, and the Northern Star, and further pledge ourselves to support that paper as long as it advocates the rights of the people."

HUDDERSPIELD.-Mr. David Sykes paid the sum of five shillings into the Chartist funds, collected from a few friends at Lower Houses near this town.

STOKE UPON-TRENT.-Mr. John O'Connor has been elected sub-Secretary, in the place of Mr. G. B. Mant, who retires.

HANLEY.-Mr. H. H. Swinglehurst, of Preston.

### LOCAL MARKETS

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, APRIL 26.-We have a good supply of Wheat, and for the season & large one of Barley; of other Grain the arrivals are moderate for this day's market. We must quote Wheat is to 2s, per quarter lower, and even at this decline the demand is not active. Barley hangs heavily on hand; inferior qualities are almost unsaleable, although Is. to 2s. per quarter under late prices would be taken; best descriptions are not so much cheaper, but little is now wanted. Oats, Shelling, and Beans are only dull at late rates.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 26, 1842.

Wheat. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Peas. Qrs. 1176 Qrs. Qrs. 190 Qrs. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £.s.d.

Guild Hall—A meeting will take place in a few days, at Guildhall, in the Cury of London, for the Charter, Convention, &c. The above is a meeting days, at Guildhall, in the Cury of London, for the Charter, Convention, &c. The above is a meeting will take place in a few days, at Guildhall, in the Cury of London, for the Charter, Convention, &c. The above is a meeting ended. Mr. Prentice was the first speaker; he chaff, and this they found to be the case before the Charter, Convention &c. The above is a meeting ended. Mr. Prentice was the first speaker; he charter, Convention, &c. The above is a meeting of the proceedings. It was impossible for us improvement in the demand for manufactured for manufactured for meeting at the Charter, Convention, &c. The above is a meeting ended. Mr. Prentice meeting ended. Mr. Prentice meeting ended. Mr. Prentice meeting of the demand for manufactured for meeting at the Charter, Convention, &c. The above is a meeting ended. Mr. Prentice meeting of the demand for manufactured for meeting at the Charter, the through alter giving cheers for the Charter, Convention, &c. The above is a meeting ended. Mr. Prentice meeting ended. Mr. Pr LEEDS WOOLLEN MARKETS.—There has been no cumstances, such ought to form the staple commodity at this season of the year. There is not so extensive a demand in the warehouses as existed a few weeks

YORK CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, APRIL 23.—The stock of Wheat in farmers' hands being small, they are again demanding rates, which from the dull INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES TO THE accounts from the manufacturing districts, our millers are unwilling to comply with, and the busi-

THIRSK CORN MARKET, MONDAY, APRIL 25 .-

BRADFORD MARKET, THURSDAY, APRIL 28 .- Wool. -During the week there has been only a limited business done, nor can we learn there is any improved demand to-day: prices rather on the decline. For fine Noils there are more inquiries, and very little stock on hand: prices firm. - Yarn, - There is a slight falling off in the demand for Yarns since our last report, but we do not hear that sales are effected at lower rates; spinners have for some time past been producing nothing to stock, choosing rather to curtail their production than accumulate. Short time working is quite as general as during any period of last year, and without some considerable improvement, we fear the condition of the operatives will grow worse instead of better. Piece-The purchase of goods by the merchants attending our market to-day, has been of a very cautious character, and nothing appears to be doing except to actual order. This is also met by the manufacturers, who are only delivering a limited portion of work out to their weavers, thus preventing any increase in stocks or decline

HUDDERSFIEDD CLOTH MARKET, APRIL 26.-Our market to-day was equally bad as any of the preceding ones, nothing done in any department worth notice, there was scarce any animation seen in any part of the Hall.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, APRIL 25 .- The flannel market is weekly growing worse, and there appears no prospect of any change for the better. There has scarcely been any business done to-day at hope of justice, and convince us that all our struggles any price. There has been an extremely still wool are to be regarded with disdain, and our prayers market, and manufacturers are unwilling to buy while prices continue on the decline. NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, APRIL 23 .- The sup-

ply of Wheat from the country at market this ing our grievances, and praying for the remedy; and secondly, to support the prayer of that Petition by the personal presence of all those trades who may samples, of which the bulk was composed, suffered be induced to take part in this new but most just a decline of ls. to 2s. per qr., before a clearance was and constitutional proceeding: we have confident effected. Free foreign Wheat might have been hopes that the signatures of three millions will bought at a decline of is per qr.; but the demand produce an impression upon the hardened hearts was exceedingly limited. Rye maintains its value. of the oppressors of industry. But we have far The best qualities of Barley are fully as dear, but higher hopes of the result should the powerful and other descriptions are neglected. Malt is in more

> are in the aggregate small, purchases have been mid; the seller; and 1000 bris. of Western Canal Flour have been disposed of at 28s. per brl.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET MONDAY April 25 .-

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29.—Our arrivals of Wheat this week are large, and few buyers at market: the vaine of best fresh descriptions has receded is per quarter. and on other sorts fully 2s., with a limited sale. Barley is almost unsaleable, except very choice sorts. and these are is. per quarter lower. Oats are quite as dear, and Shelling does not vary in value. Beans steady. No alteration in other articles.

(BY RXPRESS.)

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