

EXPEDIENTY QUESTION—IMPORTANT DISCUSSION.

A meeting was held in the Freeman's Hall, on Monday evening last, pursuant to previous arrangement, between Messrs Burns and Worsell, for the discussion of the question of the expediency, or otherwise, of the working classes holding a meeting for the purpose of the Charter, for the consideration and securing the co-operation of the middle classes. Mr. Samuel Halsey was called to the chair.

The Chairman stated the subject of the discussion to be the expediency, or otherwise, of the working classes holding a meeting for the purpose of the Charter, for the consideration and securing the co-operation of the middle classes. Mr. Samuel Halsey was called to the chair.

Mr. Burns, in opening the discussion, observed that he had been hitherto a kind of passive agent in the matter. He would premise some explanatory remarks for the prevention of misapprehension or misrepresentation on the part of those who might be present. He was not coming to the meeting to be a speaker, but to be a listener. He was not coming to the meeting to be a speaker, but to be a listener.

Mr. Burns rose to reply. He fully coincided with the last remark of his opponent; he, with him, was earnestly desirous to see a junction of all classes for the purpose of the Charter. He was not coming to the meeting to be a speaker, but to be a listener.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1841.

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LONDON.—The Sunday meeting at the Working Men's Chapel, Dock Road, on Monday evening last, was attended by a large congregation, when two discourses were delivered from these words, "The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he has sent me to heal the brokenhearted, preach deliverance to the captives, and liberty them that are bound." Also on the duty of mutual distribution from these words, "Admonishing one another."

At the weekly meeting held at the "Rickley's Arms, Chesham-street, Waterloo, on the 23rd ult., the sum of 3s. 4d. was voted for the assistance of the delegate. On the 28th, a discussion took place on the best means of securing, by Mr. Thomas Spencer, the subject was well handled, and the meeting adjourned until next Sunday evening.

Sheffield.—Chartism is steadily progressing here. A committee has been chosen to conduct, as far as may be necessary, the operations for securing the repeal of the Poor Law Amendment Act, and to have a triumphal entry into Sheffield.

Oldham.—Sunday lectures are regularly delivered in the Chartists' Room, Greaves-street, and the attendance is, generally speaking, most encouraging to the labourers in the cause of benevolence and truth. Much of the interest thus shown, we hope to lead to the bringing forth abundantly hereafter.

Manchester.—The Chartists of this town are beginning to bestir themselves; they have taken a large and commodious building, and intend joining the National Chartist Association. They have taken a large and commodious building, and intend joining the National Chartist Association.

Nottingham.—The Chartists met here as usual, at the house of Mr. Gibson, King George's Hotel, on Monday evening last. A large number of the Chartists were present, and the meeting was well attended.

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DEATHS.

On Sunday morning last, after an illness of four days, Mr. Thos. Holliday, of the White Hart, Callow, Leeds, in his 39th year. He was highly respected by his many friends, and was buried on Monday day in Stoneygate, York, after a long and severe illness, aged 56, Mr. Robert France, of that place, lately guard on the Hightflyer coach between York and Newcastle.

On Thursday week, after a short illness, aged 48, Mr. John Wallis, foreman at the Leeds Intelligencer Office, Leeds.

On the 23rd December last, at sea, on a voyage to Swanes, St. George, Mr. George Blyden, of the ship of the brig Alexander, of Aberdeen. The young man greatly respected by all who knew him.

Spirit of the Press.

DISTRESS IN A CHRISTIAN COUNTRY SO CALLED.
At Hatton Garden police office, within the last few
days, two young men, who were nearly naked, were

charged with vagrancy. A police constable, No. 11 N, said that on Friday morning the prisoners accosted him on his beat, and implored him to take them into custody. He told them they had committed no offence which would justify him in complying with their request, when one of the defendants said that begging was a crime in the eyes of the law, and he and his unfortunate companion immediately stopped a lady and gentleman, from whom they solicited alms. Witness immediately

took them to the station-house, and procured for them some nourishing food, of which they stood greatly in need. They were both in a very dreadful state of health. In answer to Mr. Combe, one of the defendants said, that he had been a patient in St. Thomas's Hospital, and was discharged as incurable; he had also been in Whitechapel Union Workhouse, from which he had absconded because he had not enough to eat. For seven weeks he had been lying about the streets, but was now no longer able to wander about. The other defendant said, that the

months ago he left Norwich in search of employment, and he had since been in the open air seeking for food. Mr. Combe said he really did not know what to do with the prisoners—a prison certainly was not a proper place for them. The unfortunate defendants here, in a heart-rending manner, supplicated the magistrate to commit them to prison. Mr. Mould, the clerk, however suggested to the worthy magistrate that they might possibly be procured a comfortable into Greville-street Hospital, if applied for.

tion were made to the honorary secretary, the Rev. Mr. Packman, whose ears were always open to the wants of the poor, and who was ever ready to alleviate their sufferings. Mr. Cumble agreed that that would be the most humane course, and he requested Inspector Jarvis, of the G. division, to accompany them thither, and to supply them with some clean apparel. The defendants, with tears in their eyes, expressed their gratitude. On arriving at the hospital they were immediately attended to, notwithstanding

standing the institution is crowded, and the funds very low. It was stated that the house surgeon was of opinion that one of the defendants would most likely have to remain under his care for a long time.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY AND SEDUCTION.—At Lambeth-street police office, on Saturday, Joseph A. Morris, a shoemaker by business, and a ranting preacher by profession, who has been in custody for weeks past, charged with the twofold offence of seduction and bigamy, was placed at the bar, before the Hon. J.

C. Norton, for final examination. From the evidence of a young woman named Green, it appeared that she went to live with the prisoner and his second wife. The prisoner at first expressed a great kindness for her, and taught her to read her Bible; but shortly afterwards he began to solicit her favours, and she consented to his wishes. Some time after the improper connection commenced, he discarded his second wife, and went to live with complainant at lodgings he had taken for her, but he soon got tired of not demanding her favours, and while

him, she had learned that he had married the second wife, though his first was living. The prisoner, when asked what he had to say to the charge, said that there was one part of the evidence which he wished to contradict. On a former occasion, complainant had stated that she was not aware that his (the prisoner's) first wife lived in adultery with a man, named Warner, in Baker's-row, Whitechapel. Now, the fact was, that the first place he and Green went to was the residence of his first wife, and

Warner, and they had stopped there for two days. The night they removed there, they all four—namely, his first wife and Warner, and Green and himself—slept upon the same bed; so that it was ridiculous on the part of the witness Green to swear that she was not aware of the terms upon which his former wife lived. Indeed, his first wife was then present, and he felt satisfied that neither she nor Green could deny this fact!! Mr. Norton committed the prisoner for trial.

DEATH THROUGH ACTUAL STARVATION.—DREAD OF THE BASTILE.—On Friday an inquest was held before Mr. Wakley, M.P., at the Three Kings Tavern, Clerkenwell-cloze, on view of the body of Elizabeth East, aged 33, whose death was occasioned through actual starvation. Martha Daniels, a miserable-looking object, deposed that she lived in Cock-yard, Turnmill-street, Clerkenwell; deceased lived in the same house, and had been cohabiting with a man named Holmes. Deceased used to sell knives and Holmes went about home visiting

which was also witness's occupation. On Monday afternoon last, deceased asked witness to go and sell for her a cap and apron, which she did, and got 2d for them, with which, at deceased's request, she bought a small quantity of tea, and made a basinful for deceased. On Tuesday morning witness asked deceased, who was then lying on a mattress, how she was, to which she only replied, "Oh, dear." Witness saw her no more alive, and about three hours afterwards was told that she was dead, which

she found to be the fact. Witness did not know whether deceased had ever applied for relief from the parish, but was aware that she received none. Deceased was in great distress, oftentimes went for days together subsisting only on a little dry bread and pump water. She could never earn more than 2s. a week, and did not complain of illness. Edward Holmes stated that he obtained a living as well as he could. He had known deceased for the last four months, during which time she had now and then lodged with him. About three weeks ago he

told her she must shift for herself, and she went away. He saw no more of her till Friday last, when she came back to him. He advised her, as he had often done before, to apply to the workhouse; but she said, "Oh, no, no! I'll not go the workhouse while I can scrape a few halfpence by selling clogs." Deceased had nothing to eat that day, nor at any time previous to her death, she having no money, and he not having any thing to give her. The man who rented the room, the last witness, and deceased (when she was there) colluded together

Mr. Wakley—"Is it possible? Then how is that all you people, being in the same room, could see this poor woman starving?" Witness—"Why, Sir, we are obliged to go about our own business, and forage for ourselves. I did not consider that she had any legal claim upon me." Mr. Wakley remarked that it was a very melancholy case. As far as they could learn, the deceased had had but a basin of tea from the Friday till she died. The deceased had been starved to death without any person being

legally accountable. He considered the conduct of the witnesses to be exceedingly disgraceful, and he could not discover the meaning of such a frightful state of society. Workhouses, since the passing of the New Poor Law Act, had become as much dreaded as the Inquisition was in Spain.—The Jury, having expressed their full concurrence in what had fallen from the Coroner, returned the following verdict:—“That the deceased died from exhaustion, consequent on starvation, arising from her not having made application to the parish for relief, and from

SHEFFIELD TRADES' UNIONS.—A numerous meeting of delegates, from the various trades of the town, was held on Wednesday evening, the 24th, at Mr. Moseley's, the Old London 'Prentice, called by a public placard, in consequence of the apprehension that Mr. O'Connell was preparing to propose some measure in Parliament to restrict the rights of the working classes to combine. Mr. Kirk was called to the chair, and stated that they had two objects in

view, namely, to clear themselves from any stigma that might attach to Trades' Unions, in consequence of the recent proceedings at Ashton, and to vindicate the right of working men to associate for their own protection. Mr. Wardle proposed—"That it was the opinion of the meeting that it was necessary for the industrious classes to watch with vigilance any measures proposed in the Legislature to restrict their right to meet for the protection of their labour, generally their only property; at the same time they protested against any party, being had to

acts of violence, of any kind, for that purpose." Mr. Harrison suggested that a previous resolution was needed. He thought they should declare their conviction that it was their right to associate. He would move—"That the meeting was of opinion that it was the inherent right of the workmen to form and support Trades' Unions, as the only protection for their only property, their labour." Mr. Makin seconded the motion. Mr. Harrison did not oppose Mr. Wardle's resolution, but thought that his was necessary.

sary prior to it. Mr. Wardle had no objection to the passing of Mr. Harrison's as the first resolution. It was put and carried unanimously. Mr. Whiteley of the table-blade grinders, moved, and Mr. Taylor and Mr. Broadhead seconded and supported the motion read by Mr. Wardle. Mr. Gill supported the resolution. He held the opinion that all classes identified with production had the same interest. All other classes had a separate interest. If there were lower wages, it did not benefit the employer. The competition reduced his profits also. But the

mere consuming classes, neither employers nor employed, were benefited by the competition of the producers. Mr. O'Connell was living on large banking business. It was a necessary business, and liable to great losses, but he had the advantage of issuing worthless paper, while the country must bear the loss of the metallic currency. While, therefore, the unproductive consumer was benefited by the reduction of prices, the producer was not benefited. The resolution was carried unanimously. A

committee was then appointed, and it was resolved that a report of the proceedings of the meeting be forwarded to Mr. Ward, M.P., requesting him carefully to watch any proceedings which Mr. O'Connell might adopt respecting Trades' Unions, and to inform the committee of them. It was also resolved that the report of the meeting be transmitted to the leading journals of the manufacturing districts. All the speakers disclaimed any desire to keep the proceedings of their respective Unions secret.

LOCAL MARKETS.

WHEAT CORN MARKET, MARCH 2.—The arrivals at this day's market are again large; but that part was sold last week. The finest quality has been dull sale, all other descriptions in better demand. Barley has been in fair demand at lower prices. Oats and Shelling scarcely sold.—Beans little alteration.

AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK

Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Pea.
Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
2993	1950	8	440	44
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 13 8½	1 6 4½	2 0 0	2 2 8½	2 1 1½

CLOTH MARKETS.—We are sorry we cannot
 any improvement in our local markets; the
 goods sold, during the two last markets.

in the extreme. Nor is there any
 are of business doing in the warehouses ;
 in fact, but for domestic consumption.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10.
 The cattle market was a fair show of Cattle to-day, and
 met a fair demand at about last week's cur-
 rent prices. The supply was fully equal to the
 demand. At the close of the market but little
 was left over. Best Beef, 6½d. to 7d.; prime, 7½d. to 7½d.

OF TRADE.—Notwithstanding the activity in the Liverpool cotton market, and the gradually advancing prices there, the demand for yarn was very moderate, and a limited business was transacted, at the prices of the preceding week. Yesterday, the demand was still more languid, and the prices, especially 27-inch printing cloth and 24-inch, were generally offered.

CORN MARKET, Feb. 27.—Though we have supply of grain to-day, we cannot report that and for Wheat is so good as for the last few on account of our farmers asking extravagant rates. Oats, on the contrary,

both for mashing and seed, and full a half-
stone higher. Beans are also the turn
Barley is dull sale. Flour has advanced
ack.

CASTLE CORN MARKET, Feb. 27.—We had a
ply of Wheat from the country this morning,
arrivals from the coast continue exceedingly
e. On Tuesday fine samples obtained an
of 1s. to 2s. per qr., and that advance was

cleared of barley, and prices are the turn
Fine rye commands a steady sale, but other
with little inquiry. In beans there is
ing, although offered on lower terms.
are in demand for seed. Malt is unsale-
We had a good supply of oats this morning,
qualities were readily bought up for seed
ing advance, while other descriptions were
change. The arrivals of flour are light, and

ON WOOL MARKET, Monday, March 1st—our report of this day so'night, there has been a very different reaction in the inquiry for most kinds of New Zealand Wools, and previous rates are well supported. The accounts from our manufacturing districts, on the whole, favourable. During the week the imports of Foreign Wools, from all

POOL COTTON MARKET, Monday, March 1.—
Friday from eight to ten thousand bales were
sold on speculation. To-day the sales
went to about 8000 bales, of which speculators
bought 1500 bales. With all this demand the
market closed with cotton and minor grades

changed. The sales consist of 1000 Surats
to 50¢; 400 Maranham, 7½d. to 8½d.; 100
Egyptian, 9½d. to 12½d.; 100 Per-
sian-American, 6½d. to 8d.

POOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, MARCH 1.
The supply of stock at market to-day has been
smaller than that of the preceding week, and
the bidding quality. There was a good attendance
of buyers and dealers, but from the short supply.

As a considerable advance on the prices from quotations; consequently, the demands were very extensive comparative to some of the for the last few weeks. The best Beef sold at 7d. varying from that down to 6d., but the latter price were of an ordinary description. Good Weather Mutton realised fully 8d. from that down to 6½d. Number of Cattle at—Beasts, 856; Sheep, 3,082.

change of wind we have had increased from Ireland during the last two or three the week's imports thence include 6,029 qrs of Oats, 16,241 qrs of Oats, 2,176 sacks of Flour, and 10 loads of Oatmeal. The receipts consist of small, and we have not had any arrivals from Grain or Flour from abroad. Since this night, there has been a moderate demand for consumption, and our last quotations

foreign have been very abundant and increased supplies of Wheat and Oats from Ireland noticed, have rendered purchases of either easier to effect. At Friday's market, middling qualities of Wheat were offering for the bushel cheaper, and some very choice Oats were sold at a trifle under 33 sds per Oatmeal was held at full prices, but did not free sale; 27s 6d to 28s; per 240 lbs. may be seen fair quotations for Irish manufacture.

Barley has sustained the rates of last week, the price in the value of Beans or Peas, but the price of the latter has advanced 25s 6d to 26s 6d. The price of the former has been paid for two or three thousand bushels of the United States Flour in bond, and there is a prospect of a new offering under the latter price, at which

ON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, MARCH 1.—
The supply of Wheat by land. Samples from
Kent, and Suffolk were but limited, and there
was a moderate quantity of Barley, Beans, and
sale this morning from all these counties;
fresh arrivals of Oats were considerable,
many vessels from Scotland with this article,
a few from our own coast, and some from

the past week for field work. Much of the wheat offering this morning being in condition caused a slow sale, and for such lower prices taken, in some instances the decline was more than 10¢, whilst the few dry samples at market were taken at last week's currency, and for all nations of foreign there was a fair steady demand about the rates of this day so might. Flour about any material variation in value, good

malting barley was not quite so brisk as
week, but the best qualities realised about
the quotations of last Monday. Although the sup-
ply of malt has been very large since this day
of the year, yet most of it having gone direct into the
hands of the great brewers, the trade was not mate-
rially affected therewith, and good qualities brought
about the same money. Beans were taken off slowly
at the week's prices. Peas were dull, and the turn

FIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, MARCH 1.

The whole of those districts whence the bulk supplies of Beasts are usually derived at this time of the year, the arrivals up to our morning were very moderate, and, generally speaking, of middling quality. As the attendance of London and country buyers was, on the numerous, the Beef trade was brisk at an

2d. per 8ib., and a clearance was readily
The numbers of Sheep offering were
but there was a decided improvement in
addition. Most breeds, but more particularly
Luthedowns and Leicester half-breeds, com-
a ready inquiry, and the quotations im-
2d. per 8ib. Messrs. Whitbread and Starkey
sale sixty extraordinarily fine shearing
the property of Mr. E. Sheringham, of

on foot nearly 130 miles, looked much fresher
se which came to hand per railway. This
highly creditable to the Norfolk graziers.
elves we were fairly supplied, with which
e was heavy at previous rates. In Pigs
amount of business was passing at the
as.

ONNOR, Esq., of Hammersmith, County
Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Print-
ing Office, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Brig-
; and Published by the said JOSHUA HOBSON,
the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR,) at his Dwell-
house, No. 5, Market-street, Brigade; an
Personal Communication existing between the said
5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and

Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting the
 the of the said Printing and Publishing Office
 Premises.

Communications must be addressed, (Post-paid) to
 (Wason, Northern Star Office, Leeds
 (Saturday, March 6, 1841.)