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

contemplation to hold a National Conference at Birmingham, for the purpose of carrying out what is called Complete Suffrage; and, being resolved that the whole people shall be represented in that Conference, and being more than once or ten times paralized for want of pecuniary means to back and carry out our principles, and having paid for that purpose out of my own pocket a large sum of energy to the levying of an Emergency Fund, to be applied to such purposes as procuring delegates from places too poor to contribute to any Conference ready during the sitting of the Convention, to attend meetings within one hundred miles of London, on routes where railways have been established. These meetings must not be called for earlier than eight the metropolis." o'clock in the evening; and the committees of the several places where I attend must make arrangeapplied as I have stated. I will not lose a moment | setshire, &c. of my time which should be devoted to the Convention, as I can start at two o'clock when the Con-

I. Shoe Lane, Fleet-street, and then I shall appoint a day by return of post.

Now to work, brave Chartists! Onward, and we cretary being a paid officer. conquer; backward, and we fall!

THE CHARTER, AND NO SURRENDER! Ever your faithful friend,

Convention Room, Wednesday,

### NATIONAL CONVENTION.

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

Mr. Stallwood moved, and Dr. M. Douall seconded. "That those persons of whom there was a reasonable belief that they had been elected members of the Convention should take their seats until they had procured their official credentials," which was

carried unanimously. Mr. Ford was appointed doorkeeper and mes-Mr. Stallwood moved, and Mr. M'Douall seconded, that the members present constitute themselves into the National Convention .- Carried. Mr. O'Connor moved that Messrs. Stallwood, M'Donall, Doncan, M'Pherson, and Beesley, be ap-

pointed a committee to draw up rules for the guidance of the Convention .- Carried. Messis. Stallwood and M'Douali were deputed to procure for the perusal of the members the rules of the Old Convention. Mr. Cleave was unanimously appointed Treasurer to the Convention during its sittings in

Dr. M'Donall moved that 600 small cards be purchased for tickets of admission for visitors, &c .-

vention be allowed four tickets of admission for Dr. M'Douall moved that a deputation be sent from this body to attend the delegates from the

It was then carried that each member of the Con-

London localities, meeting at 55, Old Bailey, M. Douall, and Roberts, this evening, to effer the services of the Convention for the purpose of efficiently agitating the Metropolis.—Carried, and a deputation appointed. Mr. O'Connor moved that this Convention appoint a committee, consisting of Messrs. Stallwood, M'Douail, and Dancan, for the purpose of prepar-

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

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

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

The Convention then asjourned till three o'clock. AFTERNOON MEETING.

It having been circulated that the Convention had the Sun newspaper for insertion. Mr. Scallwood moved "That the residences of the Mr. Beesley moved, and Mr. Stallwood seconded, Whose credentials had been received.

Do: being seconded it fell to the ground. Dir. O'Connor moved, "That owing to the small intention to move that a deputation from the Connumber of delegates present, and they having two vertion should be heard at the car of the House of important Committees appointed, that they aid now Commons ! he had heard of such a report.

asseurn till Wedne day morning, at ten o'cleck." Mr. Powell seconded the motion. Mesers. M'Douall and Philp were opposed to an Mesers. Stallwood, O'Connor, and Roberts, speke

A suggestion was made that the adjournment

terval notices of motion for the morrow were shows the progress of the cause. The meeting of the Convention was then adjourned delegates, and the meeting was adjourned until until Wednesday morning at ten o'clock. Wednesday, April 13.

Pursuant to adjournment this body met at 9

Mr. Dubcan was elected to the chair. The secretary then read the minutes of the meet-Eg of the preceding day.

Dr. M'Donall laid before the body the address to

The of it were sent.

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. V. NO. 231,

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1842.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, or Five Shillings per quarter.

The Committee appointed to draw up rules, &c. stated they were not yet prepared with a report, an amendment, that the Chairman be elected daily, The time for receiving their report was extended to but the members having expressed their opinions renewing their efforts for their release. Mr. Good- Storge and his followers join the associations of the following day. Correspondence from many quarters was received,

more particularly a letter from the Rochdale Chartiste, stating that a deputation had waited on Mr. Sharmun Crawford, and that he had stated his intention of bringing forward his motion for the Abram Duncan was elected Chairman by a large cleared for the festive dance, which was kept up on two conditions—first, that the name of William Suffrage, in the House of Commons, on April 21st, majority. tions or advice from the Convention. Mr. O'Connor moved a vote of thanks to the writer

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

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

Mr. M'Douall suggested that it would be better first to correspond with Mr. Crawford, Mr. O'Connor cordially adopted the suggestion, money. I have resolved upon devoting my time and and the motion and amendment were withdrawn. The Secretary was then instructed to correspond with Mr. Crawford. Mr. Ridley gave in the report from the deputation

which attended at the London Delegate Council which may be called to discuss our principles. I am meeting.

Mr. O'Connor moved and Mr. M'Douall seconded. That an agitating committee of three be appointed, appointing a deputation from the working classes to secure the best method of ensuring the attendance | shall be heard at the bar of the House of Commons, of delegates at the public meetings in and around If it made no impression upon that house, it

A ballot then took place, and Messrs. Ridley. M'Donall, and O'Connor were elected. several places where I attend must make arrange
Credentials were received from Mr. Woodward, an amount of public opinion in their favour as ments for charging what to them shall seem fit for admission; the proceeds to go to the fund to be mingham; and Mr. Roberts, for Wiltshire, Somer- Charter.

Mr. O'Connor moved that no member of the please address me, directed care of Mr. John Cleave, in a previous Convention, frittering away their time by long speeches.

Mr. Morgan Williams seconded the motion. his constituents if he voted for any large salary to present. any officer of the Convention.

The motion was then unanimously carried. Mr. O'Connor moved that the Convention should Parliament. assemble at nine o'clock, and stand adjourned at two; Mr. M. Pherson supported the motion, which was o'clock. His object in moving this was to ascertain carried unanimously. the fe lings of the majority; he was very willing to alter the time, if disapproved of by the majority. Mr. Roberts seconded the motion.

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

would give a better opportunity to those who felt an combe and other; and that they procure machinery interest in their proceedings to attend the after- for the purpose of conveying the National Petition noon sitting. Mr. Scallwood supported the original motion. Messrs. Campbell and M. Pherson supported the

at nine, and adjourning at two o'clock was carried by a majority of three. sary to carry out the ensuing demonstration. The body of the people, but that in practice it is the Town Cerk for his conduct that evening, which was Dr. M. Dozall moved "that a Committee of seven members were well aware that funds would be creature of a class, the majority of its members seconded and carried with three cheers. Three tre-

previous to their being brought before the Conven-Mr. Morgan Williams seconded the proposition. Mr. O'Connor supported it, with the addition of by Mr. Woodward, referred to the Finance Comhe correspondence being also referred to the same mittee. Mr. Roberts objected to any committee having

the power in any way to interfere with the the Convention adjourned. right of the members to bring a motion which, at least, in their opinion, was calculated to do good, before the body: a committee had no right to prejudge any motion previous to hearing the mover in its defence.

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

Messrs.-Campbell and Ridley supported it; it had been found to work well in the petition Con-The motion was then put and carried with two dissentients; it being understood that the sole duty Messrs. Purcell and Simpson, Walworth. of the committee should be to arrange the motions

and correspondences. The election fell upon Messrs.

Beesly, Leach, Philp, M. Pherson, Morgan Williams, Messrs. Seal and Poyser, St. Paneras. Some little discussion took place respecting a Messrs. Nagle and Packer, book, a writing desk, &c., public property having Mr. Cooper, Globe Fields.

belonged to the late Convention, which was now in Mr. Southey, Westminster. the hands of private individuals, and which could not be obtained until the arrival of Mr. Pitkethly. A book, for the insertion of minutes, &c., was then ordered to be purchased. Dr. M'Douall moved that a Finance Committee. consisting of three persons, be appointed to audit the Mr. Dobell, tailor, King St., Soho. accounts of the General Treasurer, and relieve him Mr. Cuffay, tailor, Berwick St., Suho

of the labour of arranging the receipts from the sepa- Messrs. Parker and Blackmore, tee-totallers, Waterrate districts, &c. Mr. O'Connor seconded the motion, which was greed to unanimously.

Messrs. Leach, M'Donall, and Campbell were then Mr. O'Conner moved that, as many copies of the address were now completed by aid of the manifold writer, that it should again be read, and the signa- Messrs. Arderry and Morrish, Albion Coffee-House, tures of the Convention members attached to the

Mr. Woodward seconded the motion, which being Mr. Shephard, Tailors, Red Lion, King St., Soho. carried, the address was read, and the signatures Several notices of motion were then given in for the enshing day. Mr. Doyle moved, and Mr. O'Connor seconded.

that a copy of the address previously read be sent to Commenced its sittings, many visitors were present. A letter was read from Mr. Powell, delegate for Mr. Dancan was again called to the Chair, and Comwall, apologising for his non-attendance at the the recreivity read over the names of the Delegates, morning sitting, on account of sudden illness, from

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

The Chairman stated that he had not heard the report.

adjournment. Many country delegates might arrive, on the subject, and Messrs. Stallwood and Beesley and it would then be inconvenient it the meeting was, gave notices of motion relative to it. Petition sheets were received from Tunbridge, in ing, and several members were enrolled. Kent, containing upwards of 2,000 signatures, whereshould be delayed one hour, and during this in- as, to the last petition, they only obtained 400; this

The Secretary then called over the names of the

#### Thursday morning at nine o'clock. Thursday morning, Nine o'clock.

Mr. Dancan was called to the chair. Mr. Campbell acted as secretary, and called the

Credentials were received from Mr. G. Halson for Nottinghamshire, Mr. Lowrie for Edinburgh. Mr. Mason for Warwickshire, and Mr. Thomason for the Dumbartonshire Burghs.

The Secretary then read the minutes and they

A contract was eigned by the members of the pericueur and contract and to use their line to promote single above desirable object with spirit, and to use their line to promote single above desirable object with spirit, and to use their line to promote single of the line water tien present, and it was requested to be inelected a permanent chairman, he would be able to permanent chairman, he would be able to be inelected a permanent chairman, he would be able to be inelected a permanent chairman, he would be able to be inelected a permanent chairman, he would be able to be indefect the whole of his attention to the office, and
unite and support their representatives, for unless
their influence with their brother Chartists in this town
defect the whole of his attention to the office, and
unite and support their representatives, for unless
their influence with their brother Chartists in this town
the first of it were sent.

paper advocating Chartist principles, and that he right of removing him at pleasure. Considerable would translate it into that language and procure its discussion took place regarding the point of law, which Mr. O Connor explained.

Mr. Stallwood moved, and Mr. Ridley seconded,

> that this would be practically carried into effect. The amendment was withdrawn. Mr. Staliwood was in favour of an open nomination previous to the Ballot, but this course being disapproved of the Ballot was taken, and Mr.

The numbers for the Vice Chairman being equal it was decided that the Chairman should give the casting vote, which being done, he declared Mr Leach to be elected Vice Chairman. Mr. Beesly moved and Mr. Stallwood seconded

that a permanent Secretary be appointed.

On being put to the ballot, Mr. J. Campbell wa Mr. White maved, and Mr. Thomason seconded that a permanent door-keeper be appointed. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Stallwood moved, and Mr. Powell seconded

Mr. White moved and Mr. Thomason seconded

that Mr. Ford be appointed door-keeper.

that Mr. Linney be appointed.

Mesers. Ridley and M Donell, having been requested by the Bermondsey locality, moved and seconded that Mr. Pirie be appointed. After some conversation respecting the merits of the candidates. Mr. Linney was withdrawn, and Mr. Ford was unanimously elected; the salary was fixed at 30s per week. Mr Beesly moved, That a deputation from the body wait on Mr. Duncombe, to request him to bring forward a motion in the House of Commons, to plead in favour of the People's Charter.

would make a great impression upon the country, and would raise up such an agitation and create such an amount of public opinion in their favour as the above body took place at 55, Old Bailey, on honourably comply, and said something about Mr. O'Connor seconded the motion. He considered it the most practical step the Convention had Convention should receive any salary, with the ex- yet taken. This was a legitimate course for them to held, comprising the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, ception of the Secretary, and alluded to the evils pursue, and they would thereby make the House of Ess x, and Kent was carried by a large majority. vention adjourns, and can return at night after my felt by a contrary conduct during the first Conven- Commons, and through that the press, an organ to

Stallwood supported the motion. Mr. Roberts threw out a suggestion that other members should also be requested to support it. It

Mr. Staliwood did not see the necessity of the Se-I would test those who were lukewarm, and they would shrink from opposing it. If this were not done Mr. M'Pherson should not be doing his duty to many liberal members would feel it their duty to be Dr. M'Donall stated that deputations could afterwards be appointed to wait on those Members of

Mr. White, having been instructed by his constituents of Bromsgrove, moved that the word "consistency" in the National Petition be considered. Mr. O'Comor explained, that if any word in the they should meet at nine o'clock, adjourn the sitting petition was now altered, a'l the signatures reat twelve; resume at two o'clock, and again ad- crived would fall to the ground; after some other He opened the proceedings by requesting the Town in the chair. Mr. Sinclair and that at the last meetremarks, the metion was wishdrawn. Mr. Philp was in favour of the amendment; it appointed to receive all petitions sent to Mr. Dun-

to the House of Commons. Mr. M'Pherson seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried; and Messrs. Beesly, M'Pher- sistibly demand political enfranchis ment, moved Williams, of Sunderland, was then called upon to son, M'Douall, Ridley, and Mason appointed. Messrs. Ridley and Woodward were in favour of Dr. M'Douall moved that a committee be apthe original resolution. The resolution for meeting pointed to consider the propriety of engaging a thearre for the purpose of aiding the funds neces-

be appointed to report upon all notices of motions required for that object, and the Convention funds being elected by the aristocratic interest, already mendous cheers were then given for the Charter. were not available. Mr. Ridley seconded the motion; the question was then on a motion of Mr. O'Connor, seconded gave some very broad hints at the profligacy and ex-

Several notices of motion were then given in, the

## Chartist Entelligence.

LONDON .- IMPORTANT MEETING OF DELEGATES. -The Executive Council having issued a notice to the various localities of the counties of Surrey and Middlesex, to meet them on important business, at 55, Old Bailey, on Sunday last delegates attended from patient and industrious people to the verge of tendered to Mr. James Kirker, for his services as a the following places :-

Messrs. Salmon and Goulding, City of London. Messrs. Gifford and Stallwood, Hammersmith. Messrs. Foster and Maynard, Bermondsey. Messrs. Stangroom and Hornby, Somers Town.

Messrs. Wheeler and Ridley. Chelsea. Mr. Drake, Brick-lane. Messrs. Nagle and Packer, Mary-le-bone.

Messrs. Stratton and Kemplay. Dockhead.

Messrs. Brown and Pedley, Walworth. Messrs. Bassage and Duffield, Limehouse. Messrs. Whitesides and Bartlett, tailors, Richmond St., Soho.

loo Road. Mr. Fergusson, tee-totallers, Beak St, Regent St. Messrs. Serle and King, City of London Shoe-

makers. Mr. Wilkins, Tower Hamlets Shoemakers. Mesers, Langwith and Macarthy, Shoemakers, Gol

Shoreditch. various copies of it which had been prepared for the Mr. Wynn, Snoemakers Clock House, Leicester Mr. Martin, of Finsbury, was called to the chair; wiser. Gentlemen might laugh, but had he not Mr. T. W. Parker was appointed secretary, pro tem. great reason to thank Him who can change hearts political economy. Dr. M'Donall and Mr. J. Campbell then stated the of stone, that a gentleman, who was now standing objects of the meeting, when the two following reso- on his (Mr. S.'s) right, evidently 'o advocate Combutions were unanimously agreed to :- "That public plete Suffrage, should have no hesitation in May, and Philp, Mr. O'Connor and Mr. James Leach

meetings be held in the metropolis during the sittings 1839, to perjure himself in making a charge against of the Convention, and that this meeting pledges him (Mr. S.) before a Bench of Magistrates, and itself to use every exertion in its power to carry out the only reason he could assign was, that he was the same." "That a provisional committee, to con- a d-d Chartist. He (Mr. S.) saw that their new sist of two from each locality, be appointed to ar- cloaks suited them badly; and, as they were not range and carry into effect the above resolution." Mr. Maynard proposed, and Mr. Fergusson seconded move an addendum to the resolution before the

CHARTIST THETOTALLERS .- Mr. Sankey lectured et the Britanina Coffee House, 86, Waterloo Road, Lumbeth, on Monday last, to an overflowing meet-

A Public Ball and festival took place at John- Eq., M.P., for presentation to the House of Comstreet, Tet:enham-court-road, on Monday last, in aid of mons; and that the following national memorial to the funds for the Convention, &c.; at half-past six the Queen be adopted and submitted to the inhabitants in first-rate style. Shortly after seven o'clock, Mr. resolution.—Mr. Charles Cross, in a very pithy Martin was called to the chair, and apologised for the absence of Mr. O'Connor, who had been approached terminate with the word "Compointed to preside, and for other delegates, whose mons," and that Mr. Sturge's memorial form no assistance had been promised, and explained that part of that resolution. Mr. C. said, why adopt Mr. Mr. Campbell acted as secretary, and called the assistance had been promised, and been pr led to be present at the grand demonstration at Bir- dency to weaken and divide the agitation of the Sent. M'Pherson, and Ricley, were preroll, when it appeared that interests. Camponia, Loudan, led to be present at the grand demonstration at Birgent.

M'Pherson, White, Bairstow, Phip, Duncan, led to be present at the grand demonstration at Birmingham. Mr. Powell, delegate for Cornwall, propeople, who were too poor to have ability to support
mingham. Mr. Powell, delegate for Cornwall, propeople, who were too poor to have ability to support
mingham. Mr. Powell, delegate for Cornwall, propeople, who were too poor to have ability to support
mingham. Mr. Powell, delegate for Cornwall, propeople, who were too poor to have ability to support
two agitations. The Conference at Birmingham
posed the first toast:—"The People's Charter, and
two agitations. The Conference at Birmingham
posed the first toast:—"The People's Charter, and
was composed of persons who were little known to
may it speedily become the law of the land," and in
two agitations. The Conference at Birmingham
posed the first toast:—"The People's Charter, and
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posed the first toast:—"The People's Charter, and
two agitations. The Conference at Birmingham
and address of much force and ability, which was their fellow countrymen, except as their oppressors.

Cradentials were received from Mr. G. Halson an address of much force and address of the following to ably showed the superiority of that association of indefinite though plausible document, that might members of the National Charter Association, to be due this week to the Executive from the sale of R. which Feargus O'Connor was the able advocate, and mean anything or nothing. The printed instructions called the scientifical, political, and mental improve Pinder's blacking: it will up.

If O'Connor moved the adoption of the address, the discussion to commence at nine every other scheme laid down for their adoption.

If O'Connor moved the adoption of the address, the discussion to commence at nine every other scheme laid down for their adoption.

If O'Connor sconded by Mr. Ridley, and carried instructions of the o'clock on Monday evenings, after the business of the every other scheme laid down for their adoption. While they professed to recognize Universal Suffrage, o'clock on Monday evenings, after the business of the every other scheme laid down for their adoption.

Mr. O'Connor sconded the motion. They had extended the motion. They had extended the motion and may persons who were a burden to the state were to the association is transacted. It is requested the members will be energetic in carrying out the nearly of all manking? He called noon them to clude such men as Prince Albert, the Onke of Well above desirable object with animal and mental improve to convessers for signatures made several exceptions. Ment of convessers for signatures made several exceptions. While they professed to recognize Universal Suffrage, o'clock on Monday evenings, after the business of the every other scheme laid down for their adoption. While they professed to recognize Universal Suffrage, o'clock on Monday evenings. When the Northern Sar, the acknowledged organ over to convessers for signatures made several exceptions. While they professed to recognize Universal Suffrage, o'clock on Monday evenings. When the Northern Sar, the acknowledged organ over to convessers for signatures made several exceptions.

Mr. O'Connor sconded the motion. They had extended the northern Sar, the acknowledged organ over to convessers for signatures made several exceptions.

Mr. O'Connor sconded the motion. They had extended the northern Sar, the

with great spirit until an early hour in the morning. The concert was ably presided over by Mr. Stallgive great satisfaction to all present.

THE METROPOLITAN TRADES DELEGATE COUNCIL. As usual at the Craven's Head Inn. on Sunday night last, the Executive and several of the members further extension on that account, consequently it of the Convention, who have arrived in London, were present. Deputations were appointed to visit the not support the prayer thereof: secondly, that the tude deserves; therefore, we earnestly and confibricklayers, basket-mokers, and hatters. It was petition be submitted to a deputation from the dently appeal to you for the purpose of giving us arranged that each deputation should be accompanied by a member of the Convention. An excellent spirit seemed to be manifested, and the Council determined to render every possible assistance to Sinclair withdrew his upport, and Mr. John Walker upon us. the Convention during its sitting in London.

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

Rix's Coffee-house, Waterloo-road, on Monday eventea-party and concert to take place on Monday evencates had been invited.

DELEGATE MEETING .- An adjourned meeting of Tuesday evening last, when the third proposition of sitions of the Executive. The report was unani-

NEWCASTLE. - DEFEAT OF STURGITES IN GATESsignatures, requesting him to convene a public meet- they, the middle classes, are actuated by honest ing of the inhabitants in the Town-hall, to take into motives, let them join the National Charter Associaseven o'clock. As soon as the doors were opened. the place become crowded to suffication. George having then dissolved the meeting, Mr. Woodward Sowerby, E q., the Mayor, was called to preside. moved a vote of thanks to the Mayor for his conduct Mr. O Contor moved that a committee of five be persons who might have any remarks to make for or thanks be held in abeyance until his Worship had against the subject of the requisition, might get a learned to do justice to the working classes; and fair hearing. He then called on Mr. Alderman was happy to say that the conduct of his Worship Tho success of our meeting depends mainly on Brockett, who, in a very energetic speech, in which this evening, was highly creditable to him, and Mr. S. the moral effect we shall be able to produce upon hand when the people would unanimously and irre-sition. It was carried with three cheers. Mr.

more than amply represented in the House of Lords." three for Mr. O'Connor, and three for Frost, Wil-Mr. Wm. Cook, in a very able speech, in which he travagance of the Whigs, at the same time not forgetting the Tories, moved the next resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Windeatt, Secretary called over the names of the members, and and carried. Mr. W. in seconding the resolution, and that Messrs. Binns, Johnstone, Young, Smith, the followers of Mr. Sturge to procure political lay, Sleane, Parvis, Livington, Higgins, Collins, be marshalled in solemn and peaceful procession. freedom, and yet this same Mr. W. would not sign Shatton, and Embleton, form that committee."
the National Petition when solicited to do so about Carried. Mr. Sinclair moved, and Mr. Cross three mouths ago; he was hissed throughout, having seconded, "That a Committee of three be now apthe imprudence of occupying the time of the meeting without having any information to give them. The resolution was as follows:-"That class legis- to the House of Commons. Messrs. Stephens and lation has inflicted great and perilous evils on the Binns. Edward Scurfield and James Sinciair, form British empire, squandering its resources, creating that committee." Mr. Cross moved, Mr. Frazer Union, peace, and energy attend you. selfish and burdensome monopolies, and reducing a seconded. "That the thanks of this Association be national bankruptcy; and now, when the public member of the council, which effice he now resigns in revenue, notwithstanding its shameful amount, consequence of ill health." Several subscriptions wrung from the industry of a starving people, falls were handed in to the Convention fund treasurer, short of the enormous expenditure of our profligate and sheets containing 2000 signatures, collected in Government, such class legislation has prevented Bellingham and neighbourhood-a place that, we the people from sending even one man to Parlia- believe, never signed any previous National Petition ment bold enough to tell both factions that the The gentlemen who canvassed that district deserve national expenditure ought at least to be reduced our best thankst. Any place having petition sheets to meet the national income." Mr. Pratt moved or donations to the Convention fund, are respectfully the third resolution, expressing a hope that reformers | required to transmit the same to Mr. Smith, Basket of all grades would soon be united, and thereby be- manufacturer, New Market; Mr. Stephen Binns, come invincible as in 1832. Mr. Cragge said, the re- Chartist blacking manufacturer, 23. New Market, solution before the meeting was one in which he cor- or to sub secretary James Sinclair, No. 3, Pipewelldially concurred, and trusted one day to meet with his fellow townsmen in congratulation that the great principle which it laid down was legally recognised, and sat down by seconding the resolution amidst great applause. "That the only effectual remedy for the grievances of the nation is to be found in the abolition of that fruitful source of all other monopolies, the monopoly of legislation; and therefore the representation of the people should be the above re olution, was held in St. Ann's Church. amended by the extension of the elective franchise on Monday evening last, Mr. Gillespie in the chair: to the adult male population of the United Kingdom." on the motion of Mr. Colquhoun, it was agreed to Mr. Sinclair said he felt great pleasure at the send a delegate to London. It was then resolved occupied a great deal of their precious time in practising the most effectual mode of cutting off the heads of the Chartists if they even mentioned Universal Suffrage in public; separated.

sufficiently acquainted with the principles, he would other hands. He would just read the resolution,

Worship be requested to transmit it to Wm. Hutt,

Mr. Morgan Williams stated they had a Welsh regulations, and they would still retain the inherent less. Mr. Campbell, amid much cheering, proposed the honest, industrious man who might be necesceptions Mr. Sturge's Universal Suffrage might and in a speech which manifested great sympathy become a mere mockery. The people wanted no with the unfortunate exiles, and drew great applause such pretended friendship; they knew their own from the audience, urged upon them the necessity of work and were able to accomplish it. Let Mr. fellow addressed the meeting in support of the above the people and combine with O'Conner, O'Brien, sentiment, and it was warmly responded to. Mr. and other true friends to the popular cause. Campbell proposed, and Mr. Stallwood seconded, a The working classes rejected the alliance of men vote of thanks to the Chairman, who briefly acknow- who would merely use them for selfish purposes. Sharman Crawford, Esq., M.P. be substituted for that of Mr. Hutt; for Mr. Hutt declared publicly wood, and the evening's entertainment appeared to on the hustings, at the election here, that his decided opinion was, that no man paying less than £7 10s. rent had a sufficiency of sense to exercise the elective constitutional rights; you have agreed that the refranchise; he declared he would not support a cord of the sufferings of four nations shall be prewas no use sending the petition to him, as he could National Charter Association prior to its transmission to Mr. Sharman Crawford. But as Mr. Cross would not accede to these conditions, Mr. seconded Mr. Cross's amendment. Mr. Sinclair then moved, as an amendment, "That the petition be entrusted to Mr. Sharman Crawford for presentation, and that a deputation from the National Charter Association inspect it after it is prepared, and see it signed by his Worship, and posted." Mr. William TEETOTALLERS, WATERLOO-ROAD. - A meeting of Oliver seconded Mr. Sinclair's amendment. Mr. rob us. the above body took place at their meeting room, Alderman Brackett said he wished to say one word before the meeting divided. Although he did not go ing last, when Mr. Tancred, of Scotland, gave a the full length of the third resolution, as amended by spirit-stirring lecture on the principles of Chartism the meeting, he had seconded Mr. Marray's proing next, for the benefit of the Convention, and that should hear the voice of the inhabitants of Gates-Messrs. O'Connor, M'Douall, Binns, Bairstow, head constitutionally expressed through a public heach, Campbell, and others of the people's advomeeting, duly convened by their chief magistrate.

sooner allowing his right hand to be cut honour and honesty to-night, smuggled the anti-Corn | London. mously received. Five shillings was voted to the Mr. S. hoped the working men then present, would that the period of our sittings is limited, and that no trust no man above his own sphere in life, without testing him well first. We know them only as up a requisition to the Mayor, bearing a hundred friendship before we put any reliance in them. If Petition. consideration the propriety of petitioning Parlia- tion. I, as sub-Secretary, have brought the book would. Mr. S.'s amendment was carried. The Mayor the first resolution, which was briefly seconded by address the meeting, and he made a very good concili-Mr. Clephan, and carried unanimously, namely, atory speech, and was well received, although some our principles.

"That by the constitution of this country, the House showed some slight marks of disapprobation; after Fellow-count of Commons should be representatives of the great which, Mr. Sinclair moved a vote of thanks to the

liams, and Jones, and the meeting separated. in the chair, when Mr. Cross moved and Mr. Watson seconded, "That an Election Committee be immediately formed in connexion with this Association, pointed to examine the Gateshead Petition prior to in you, our constituents, to make every exertion to its transmission to Mr. Crawford, for presentation

gate, Gateshead. GLASGOW.-At an adjourned meeting of delegates, called by the directors of the Association, held in their hall, College Open, on Friday, it was agreed, all but unanimously to recommend the sending of a delegate to the Petition Convention, about to meet in London. A public meeting in pursuance of change which appeared to have taken place in the the delegate should be instructed to return home as actions of the shopocracy of Galeshead. He saw soon as the Petition should be presented; leaving it gentlemen in the room now avowedly advocating to his own discretion, in the event of the Convention Universal Suffrage, who a few months since agreceing to issue an address after the petition is presented, to remain a few days to see the same upon him by electing him as their chairman. He drawn up and signed on behalf of his constituents. Mr. Moir was appointed delegate, and the meeting wards of an hour and a half, in a pithy and har-

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

BRISTOL -At a public meeting held, on Monday last, after a vote of censure on Messrs. Vincent, were unanimously elected as the delegates to represent Bristol and the neighbourhood in the Conven-We received a long report of the proceedings by Thursday morning's post, but it was too late for Association Room; he greatly delighted his audience

us to make any use of it. DUZLIN -The Irish Universal Suffrage Associathe following resolution:—"That this meeting sees meeting, viz. the five remaining points of the People's tion re-assembled on Sunday, April the 10th, at the day for Mr. Morgan Williams to take his leave for the necessity of a general union of the counties Charter—Annual Parliaments, Vote by Ballot, No great rooms, No. 14. North Anne street, Mr. H. the Convention, it was resolved on Sunday night, named in the London district by the Executive, and Property Qualification, Payment of Members of Clarke in the chair; the secretary (Mr. Dyott) read both at the Three Horse Shoes, and the Wellington. therefore consider the plan laid down by them ought parliament, and the division of the country into the minutes of proceedings of the last day of meeting, meetings to accompany him down to the Railway to be received, and that two delegates from each Equal Ecotoral Districts. Mr. Juhn Murray seso-ality meet once a month, to form a general dele- conded the addendum, and the re-olution was car- he would read the objects and the rules of the associgate meeting." As an amendment an adjournment ried with Mr. S.'s addendum. Mr. Murray then ation at length, in order that they might judge formed themselves into a procession, the two leadwas proposed to Tuesday evening, which was car- said a resolution had been put into his hands, to whether the calumnies so articly and industriously ing fustian jackers carrying the petition, and marched propose which he was sorry had not fallen into circulated regarding them had any foundation in through the principal streets; and before they fact—their candour would be found proportionate to reached the Station-house, there could not be other hands. He would just read the resolution, their honesty and their straightforwardness equal to less than 10,000 people. They opened a way for Mr. founded on the foregoing resolutions, be signed by their determination. He then read the principles and Williams, accompanied by Mr. D. John, jun., to pass the Mayor on behalf of the meeting, and that his regulations of the association, which were unani- through, all wishing him success. 116 mounted a mously applauded by the meeting. The Scoretary wall before the open space of ground opposite the next read an address to the Universal Suffrage Station House, and briefly addressed the assembled Association from the Chartists of Clitheroe. Mr. thousands in Welsh and English, returning them his O'Higgins rose and said he held in his hand a latter best thanks for their exertions and good behaviour. the funds for the Convention, &c.; at nan-pass and encourage and submitted to the formula for the formula formula for the form o'clock, a numerous company see down to enjoy an of the dates for admission into the association, whom he the success of the petition, and three for Frost, begged to propose. M. Woodward seconded the ad- Williams, and Jones. The large assemblage were mission of these persons, which was agreed to, and then addressed by Mr. D. John, jun., William the meeting adjourned.

> NEWBRIDGE, (GLAMORGANSHIRE.)-A public meeting was held in the Association Room, over by 36,000 persons, of Merthyr, Tredegar, Aberdare, the Co-operative Store, on Wednesday night last. and Newbridge—being more numerous by far than Messrs. Morgan, Thomas, and Miles, addressed the and Newbridge-being more numerous by far than meeting, exposing the Complete Suffrage scheme. and other tricks of the would-be Liberals, and MARYLEBONE.-Mr. J. Savage lectured to a verv exharing the people to unite peaceably but deter-

OLDHAM .- On Monday evening last, the fol- her to meet the funeral expences.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES TO THE PEOPLE. FELLOW COUNTRMEN. - Your suffrages have placed us in the responsible and honograble office of representatives in the National Convention: and we conseive it to be our first duty to urge upon you, our constituents, the necessity of supporting our efforts the following toast:—"The speedy restoration of situted to receive parochial relief, and by such ex- in carrying out, to the fullest extent, the great objects for which we have assembled. The chief end we have view is to create and direct public opinion to the six points of the People's Charter; and, by legal and constitutional agitation. to procure the enactment of Universal Suffrage. Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, No Property Qualification for Members, Equal Electoral Disledged the compliment; after which the hall was Mr. Sinclair said he would second the amendment tricts, and Payment for Parliamentary services. You have decided on exercising the right of petition as a means towards a national end; you have resolved to draw public attention to your wrongs.

Pa fl Afbron
Printer & Publisher
monket fl
Leigh
CHARTISTS! Jan Archite

attach importance to the movement now being made

to bring your principles fairly before the public;

as you are anxious for the establishment of the reign

of RIGHT, attend to the following address from

that authority to act peacefully in your behalf, which four millions of signatures can so effectually confer Wo are as nothing when deprived of your sanction and suffrage, but when we are armed with the voluntary approval of millions we then possess an importance which no force can subdue, and derive power from a source of which Government cannot

and to arouse the Government to a due sense of your

sented in that manyer which its imposing magni-

Fellow-countrymen, give us that authority. confer upon us the right of addressing the Government in the name of four millions of Chartists, and rely and Total Abstinence. The Chairman announced a posal of founding a petition on the three resolutions. upon our tried and trusted principles, for the wisest because he was anxious that the House of Commons advice and the safest direction during this great crisis in our nation's history,

We have resolved to present the National Potition He therefore hoped that no conditions would be im upon Monday, the Second day of May. Arouse posed on the Mayor with which he could not yourselves to a sense of duty, to an immediate and active canvass for signatures, more especially in the Executive was taken into consideration, and off rather than accede to the terms im- those places where the agitation has been less active after a protracted discussion Mr. Maynard's amend- posed by Mr. Sinclair, for to suspect the Mayor and fewer sheets filled up. Let our Scottish and ment, that a general monthly delegate meeting be was unjust. The Mayor understood that Mr. Sin- Irish Brethren put in the Post-office, their last sheets clair meant that they merely wanted to see that the petition was properly worded. Mr. S. answered in the affirmative. If precaution was not observed, seventh day of April. Let our English and Welsh rention adjourns, and can return at night after my let by a contrary conduct during the first Convented at the press, an organ to lecture, and be ready for merning at nine.

I shall be at Cheltenham on Monday next, the look to was, being able to lay a clear balance sheet before their constituents. They must in money look to was, being able to lay a clear balance sheet before their constituents. They must in money a very interesting lecture on taxation, to a crowded at before their constituents. They must in money at their room, tho Ship and Bluecoat Boy, Walworth one now adopted. Sinclair was a Scotchman, and through that the press, an organ to convey their opinions to the country. The press at their room, tho Ship and Bluecoat Boy, Walworth one now adopted. Sinclair was a Scotchman, and one now adopted. Sinclair was a Scotchman, and twenty-eight celegates elected from all parts of the twenty-eight celegates elected from all parts of the maxim was, never to be twice cheated by the audience. At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Brown gave in a report of the delegate meeting of the show of hands taken at their room, tho Ship and Bluecoat Boy, Walworth one now adopted. Sinclair was a Scotchman, and twenty-eight celegates elected from all parts of the twenty-eight celegates elected from all parts of the was cheated out of the result of the show of hands taken at their room, the Ship and Bluecoat Boy, Walworth one now adopted. Sinclair was a Scotchman, and their room, the Post-office the last sheets for road, on Menday evening, when Dr. M'Donall kave twenty-eight celegates elected from all parts of the was cheated out of the result of the same party; and he was cheated out of the same party; and he was cheated out of the same party; and he was cheated out of the same party; and he was cheated out of the same party; and he was cheated out of the same party; and he was cheated out of the same party; and he was cheated out of the same party; and he was cheated out of the same party; and he was cheated out of the same

alteration or postponement will now take place in HEAD.—The Complete Suffragists of Gateshead, got enemies. Let us have a good proof of their real regard to the day of presentation of the National

Our arrangements are being rapidly completed. and we have great satisfaction in stating to our conment, and memorialising the Queen in favour of a here for that purpose. Several of the industrious stituents that there is every likelihood of the trades full and free representation of the people in the classes here joined, but none of the drones; they of London publicly testifying to the Government House of Commons; his Worship acceded and were not prepared to go that length, although we their adoption of the Chartist principles, by going called the meeting for last Thursday evening, at promised them the right hand of fellowship if they down in procession to the House of Commons with

their record of oppression and demand for justice. This important movement will cail forth the energies of the Convention, for the purpose of securing Clerk to read the requisition, and requesting that all ing he had moved as an amendment, that the vets of the sanction and support of the intelligent, organised, and powerful trades of the metropolis.

he expressed it as his opinion that the time was at would therefore most cordially second the propo- the Government, and the public opinion we can excite in London; therefore, every man is interested; in the procession of the 2nd of May, who advocates Fellow-countrymen, our pecuniary resources will

bo affected by this movement; and we confidently appeal to you to aid us in giving to the procession that appearance and character which the serious nature of our duties demand. We, therefore, advise you to sign in masses the National Petition THE Council met this evening as usual, Mr. Smith to support your delegates in the Convention, and to forward funds for the purposes of the procession to John Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane, London.

Let us not be deceived in signatures, and we shall was understood to recommend all men to become Cross, Dees, Sinclair, Frankland, Hazer, Seed, Fin- not deceive ourselves, as to the numbers who shall

The 2nd of May will become memorable in the annals of Chartism, and we have full reliance support us, which the necessity of the moment demands, and the purity of our principles suggests.

We remain. Your faithful Representatives, PETER MURRAY M'DOUALL FEARGUS O'CONNOR. WILLIAM BERSLY. EDMUND STALLWOOD. RUFFY RIDLEY. JAMES LEACH. GEORGE HARRISON. WILLIAM WOODWARD. GEORGE WHITE. CHRISTOPHER DOYLE ROBERT KEMP PHILP. WILLIAM ROBERTS. MORGAN WILLIAMS. JONATHAN BAIRSTOW. ABRAM DUNCAN, Chairman. John Campbell, Secretary.

WIGAN.-On Monday evening, April 11th, the Chartists of this place held their weekly meeting in the Association Room, Mill Gate. The attendance was good. Mr. John Heaton was unanimously called to the chair, who briefly opened the business of the meeting in a neat and appropriate speech. He thanked them for the confidence they had placed in him, and the honour they had that night conferred then introduced Mr. William Dixon, who spoke upmonious manner on Peel's budget and the Sturgite conference. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

HNARESBORCUGH .-- Mr. Charles Connor delivered a lecture here, on the 8th ult, on the rights of labour. The lecturer gave great satisfaction to his audience. The room was crowded to

THORNTON .- On Monday last Mr. John Arran. of Bradford, preached two sermons in by his lucid exposition of the usery laws.

MERTHYR TYDVIL .- Monday being the appointed there could not be less than 5,000 persons. They Gould, Evan Rees, and David Ellis; and thus passed the most glorious day since the commencement of Chartism in this town. The Petition was signed

crowded meeting, on last Sunday evening, on the death of the late Henry Frost; after which a collection was made for Mrs. Frost, of las. to enable

any previous one.

PINDER'S BLACKING, -The following is the money

Mr. Tucker, Westbury Mr. Haslem, Oldham Mr. Wright, Stockport Mr. Marshall, Sueffield ... 1 10 ... 1 8

6 34

NOTTINGHAM -On Sunday last, a delegate meeting was held in the Democratic Chapel. The fol-

lowing persons were present :--Messrs. Sweet and Castor, for Nottingham. Mr. Hamilton, for Sutton and Mansfield.

Mr. Hankin, for Carrington. Mr. W. Brown, for Old Basford. Mr. Newstead, for Beeston.

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

By Letter from Ruddington.

Mr. Carrington, for Rancliffe Arms.

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

LEICESTER.-Mr. Bairstow preached an impresmade amounting to £1.

Chairman and Secretary, and the meeting dispersed.

COLNE.-A Chartist meeting was held at Salterford-lane-head, Colne, on Sunday last, for the purpose sum of about £6 and upwards, expended in of showing that the Charter is preferable to any thing Blake's defence, there was a further sum of seven hitherto brought forward by the middle classes, and Sunday, in some central part of North Lancashire. during the sitting of the Convention. A resolution was day next, on Marsden Heights, which was carried processed to Mr. John Saul, for defending the former unanimously.

NEWARK -At our weekly meeting on Sunday Association for the future do meet on a Monday evening at seven o'clock. There will be a general meeting, on Monday evening next, when business of great importance will be brought forward. Any lecturer coming to Nottingham or Mansfield, if they will come to carried into effect, and only requires to be vigorously Newark to lecture will be remunerated for their services, provided they give us a few days notice of the same, any demands that may be made upon it. You will All communications must be addressed to Mr. Thomas Simnitt, sub-Secretary.

MACCLESFIF LD.—The County Treasurer and the yet it is no less your duty to support it, for it is acting Secretary delivered to Mr. Christopher Doyle his credentials as member for the county in the Convention, and if you wish to have a powerful and effective Connand at the same time handed over to him £7 13s. 1d. being the amount of funds, then in their hands, for the confidence, and in whose integrity you can place the Convention; and Petition Sheets containing 46,274 strictest reliance; and, above all, you must place at signatures. The Petition Sheets are still in course of signatures. The Petition Sheets are still in course of their disposal the means of being useful in serving Secretary.

Secretary. ledge the receipt of the following sums from North- It is to be regretted that some of those clever men, in wich, 10s; Nantwich 10s; Congleton, 10s; Campstall whom the people have hitherto placed the greatest con-Bridge, 10s.

localities respecting the remuneration to lecturers, reselves to the Sturge party, who, it appears, are in commended by the Committee. The sum of £2 10a. was received from the Carpenters' Arms, Brick-lane, for the Convention; £2 from Limehouse; and £1 from the Albion; 15s from the shoemakers, at the Crown good and salutary effects, which the entire Charter and Anchor, Waterloc-town; 153. from the weavers at the Buck's Head; £1 from the Goldbeaters' Arms; and 3s. Fer Mr. M'Gregor, from a new-formed body, assisted in drawing up the People's Charter, yet they of shoemakers. Several sums were also received for the London Council. A deputation was received from West Ham, requesting assistance in ferming a locality. Messrs. Ridley and Stallwood were deputed to attend. After the transaction of other business, the Council adjourned. A meeting of two delegates from all the localities unrepresented in the District Council, and the members of the District Council was then held purment to the request of the Executive; and resolutions were adopted for the purpose of centralizing the energies of the men of London during the meeting of the ensuing Convention. A Provisional Committee consisting of two from each locality was appointed for the purpose of getting up public meetings, &c.

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

LECTURE-In the absence of Mr. M'Grath, Mr. Fraser delivered a powerful address on the principles of the Charter, in the large room of the Queen's Head, Cambridge-road, last Sunday evening, to a numerous encouragement. The Whig faction is out of power; and respectable audience. Several new members were; the anti-Corn Law humbugs are dead and buried; the enrolled and signatures obtained to the National difficulties of the Government increase on every hand;

SHOREDITCH.—Mr. Ruffy Ridley lectured last Sonday. Six members were enrolled at the conclusion of cried havoc, and let alip the dogs of war, on our well-

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

TEETOTALLERS, CROWN COFFEE HOUSE, BEAK- ing man-to enlarge our commerce and extend our STREET.-Mr. Mee abiy addressed the assembly meeting manufactures! There is no working man who ought to attended, and spoke at considerable length. SHOEMAKERS, STAR COFFEE HOUSE, GOLDEN

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

CHARTER COFFEE HOUSE, STREITON GROUND .-

SHOEMAKERS. CLOCK HOUSE, CASTLE-STREET-Mr. Farrer lectured to a numerous assemblage, and caused

READING.-Mr. E Stallwood addressed a large concourse of people here, on Thursday and Friday last, in the large School Room of Hope Chapel. At the conclusion a vote of thanks was given to the talented lecturer.

salvation of our country.

CHELTENHAM -- Mr. Edward Stallwood delivered his second lecture on Tuesday evening last, after which the following resolution was unanimously adopted-"That we, the members of the Cheltenham National Charter Association, in public meeting assembled. deem it incumbent to declare our unabated confidence in Mr. James Leach, P. M. M'Donall, John Campbell, and Morgan Williams, for their perseverance in the advocacy and direction of the Charter movement, and deeply sympathise with them in their laborious and difficult undertaking, increased as it is by the allurements of cunning enemies and pretended friends. We therefore pledge curselves to abide by their advice as long as they they were elected.

CROW AND TYRRELL'S BREAKFAST BEVERAGE .-April 9:h. 1842:

Mr. Leach, Manchester ... Mr. G. J. Harney, Sheffield Mr. J. Yates, Potteries ... Mr. Brooke, Leeds ... Mr. Vickers, Belper Mr. Baird, Bolton 3 0 Mr. Sweet, Nottingham ... \*\*\* Mr. Robshaw, Dewsbury Mr. Jones, Northampton 0 9

£1 8 9

the following report was submitted to the meeting: the Council at the expiration of the first quarter. and sufficient reason to place confidence. Distance arose from matters of a pecuniary countenance all those who do not support your name of the most sacred rights of our country to incharacter, and not from any desire (we can assure you) Cause, which is that of eternal truth and universal dependence and integrity, and this duty we hasten to on our part, to remain in office for a longer period than justice. Despise the middle class man as your bitterest fulfil. mitted by the enactment of the accursed New Poor Law, broke up. the Irish Coercion Bill, the Rural Police Force. and other acts of a similar atrocious character; but more 8th of May, at one o'clock at noon, in the Democratic especially have they rendered themselves despised and Chapel, Nottingham. Thanks were then voted to the despicable by their truckling and cowardly conduct. and more so still by their unjust and cold-blooded prosecutions of some hundreds of the Chartists. Yes, the sive and pathetic funeral sermon in the Shaksperean voices of Frost, Williams, and Jones, have been heard rooms, on Sunday night; after which a collection was from afar, and have been re-echoed back by those of the dungeoned patriots of our native land, proclaiming with joy unspeakable, the funeral knell of this debased. degraded, and shuffling faction. In addition to the shillings paid for defending him at the Town Hall prelikewise preparatory to the holding of meetings every vious to his committal, and which is not named in the balance-sheet, but which sum was received from some of the country districts. There is also a sum of prisoners at the Assizes, and which it will be the duty Rochester. of the forthcoming Council to take immediate steps to discharge. About two months ago, as subscriptions last, it was proposed and unanimously carried that our had ceased to come in, your Council divided the town into twelve districts, appointing two collectors to each, Chatham.

to call upon those persons most likely to subscribe one penny weekly to the funds of the Association; which plan, we are happy to say, has been successfully followed up, to enable the forthcoming Council to meet remember that the Convention for the presentation of the National Petition is now assembled in London; and

Suffrage," but which is only a portion of the Charter;

of those who may prove false or treacherous; and

though you have not been able to send a delegate, for the general good. Time is pregnant of events; cil. you must choose men in whom you have the greatest fidence, and whose talents and abilities have been LONDON.—DISTRICT COUNCIL.—At this meeting Wielded in the cause of public liberty, have partially on Sunday, favourable reports were received from the seconded from the people's ranks, by attaching them-

> would most certainly secure. It is somewhat remark. Secretary. able that some of Mr. Sturge's followers are men who now seem to be content with a portion of what they formerly required. Can these men deny that the whole of the Charter is just? No! Then why be content with a portion of justice? Evidently for the purpose of again cojoling and deceiving the people, as the Whigs succeeded in doing with the Reform Bill. Let the people beware of trickery of every description; let them not be cast down at the loss of those whom they had been led to believe were their Road. sterling and staunch friends-let them stand stedfastly by the Charter as a measure of complete justicelet them know their rights, and, knowing Road. dare maintain them; let them closely adhere to prin-

a while, it will finally be pleasant and agreeablebespangled with flowers, and covered with sunshine Justice will and shall finally prevail! What are the people's prospects at the present moment? not cold, blank, and cheerless, as many of the Whig faction would have them believe; but full of hope, life, and the Affghan "barbarians," as they are termed, (but who by the bye are becoming suddenly civilised,) have

armed and well-disciplined forces, and have made thousands to bite the dust. The Chinese will not be Tower Hanlets.—The members of this council easily conquered! Seeing the many difficulties that sumable articles; so that they must get them where

have a tendency to increase the comforts of the labour-

at this house on Sunday evening. Mr. Wheeler also find fault with this measure, as far as it goes, for it will not only benefit him more or less, but it will into a kingdom, the doom of Poland seems to have been rapidly increase the number of Chartists among the resolved. With Prussia originated the dismembermiddle classes. Oh! there is nothing like direct taxa- ments. What Europe stigmatised as the murder of a tion for making them feel how very disagreeable it is whole nation, was a scheme conceived, proposed, and to pay about £3 for every £100 of income. How the executed by Prussia's most enlightened monarch, Volmanufacturing and commercial interests are equalling. taire's friend, the author of the anti-Machiavel, Fre-Mr. Farrer delivered an able and instructive lecture here The hypocritical dogs, they looked very smirking derick the Great, without whose suggestion even his on Sunday evening, and was much applicated. when the pestage was reduced—they did not then comworthy ally and colleague in greatness, the infamous plain. Oh! no! but snugly pocketted their hundreds Catherine of Russia, would never have dared to insult POLITICAL INSTITUTE, 55, OLD BAILEY.—Mr. a-year, while the working man was scarcely benefitted the opinion of the world by such an act of wholesale Wheeler delivered a lecture here on Sunday evening, and at all by that measure. There has been many complaints made in the Whig journals, about the hardship of kings, even this experience was lost; and when and inquisitorial nature of the proposed income tax; deluded Polish patriots were endeavouring to substibut few working men would complain had they tute the national constitution of their country by a newan addition of s-veral members to their ranks on Sun- the tax to pay; and who ought to be so well fashioned and more monarchical one, they implored and day evening last. Mr. Ford pointed out the advan- off as the working man! It is urged that obtained the support and guarantee of Prussia and tages of forming Tract Committees. Mr. Wynne spoke : professional men ought not to be subject to the tax in sealed the downfal of Poland. The Prussian armies at considerable length on the same subject, and a the same degree as those having an income from pro- entered the Polish territory to defend its constivariety of lusiness connected with the locality was perty; but there is no class of men, who get their tution against those of Moscovy; and then they money more easily and more plentifully than lawyers, joined them. Prussia played the part, not only of an attorneys, and doctors. So long as a man has an income assassin but of a traitor; and what price of blood she of £150 a-year, he ought and must (in whatever way he then received, she still enjoys, and boasts of allowing secures it; pay the tax. But there is an evident unfair- the use of the Polish language and provincial mockness, in Sir Robert Peel only taking from the farmer's representation among her favoured subjects of the income, estimated at half their rent £155,000; while Duchy of Posen. from the professional and commercial classes he takes MANCHESTER -At the Chartist Rooms, Brown- £1,220,000. Now either the agricultural interest (says country enjoyed a glimpse of emancipation, and her street, on Sunday evening last, Mr. James Cartledge the Westminster Review) is really the most insignificant destinies were counterbalancing those of Moscovy, Prusdelivered a lecture on our present prospects compared in the country, and if so what becomes of the millions sia furnished support, ammunition, and a free passage with past experience. At the close of the lecture it sterling, to an incredible amount, that we are told are through her territory to the Rassian armies, and turned was unanimously resolved that "The Manchester com- employed upon the land! or this is an extreme case of the scales in favour of tyranny. mittee for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, legislation. But it is even worse on examination than The sons of Poland went disarmed in search of an

be called together with instructions to bring the case at first it appears, for the mode by which the farmers hospitable refuge, and encountered in Prussia her bayoof these expatriated victims of Whiggery, before the are to be assessed will allow them to escape altogether. nets, her bullets, the hoofs of her war-horses, the edge public of Manchester and district, more than it has been As no income less than £150 is to be taxed, a farmer of her swords. After those unarmed pilgrims had who pays less than £300 a year rent, although deriving passed through the butchery of the Fischau and Elbin-ECCLES.—Mr. Jones, from Liverpool, attended here perhaps an income of £600 per annum from his farm, gen, they had to endure four years of hard labour in on Friday evening, and gave one of the most instructive, will pay no portion of the tax; and in respect to far- the casemates of Graudentz. And what was the reason and convincing lectures ever delivered in this village. mers above £300 per annum, what will be easier than ef all those cruelties? That the sons of Poland had to divide them nominally among the members of a preferred exile to slavery, and had not obeyed the sum-HAWORTH.—Mr. Edwards delivered a soul-stir- family? We deplore the wrong about to be commons of Prussia to re-enter the dominions of her bering lecture here, on the evening of Saturday, in the mitted, as bringing odium on the principle of taxa-loved ally Nicholas Forester's Hall, to a respectable and an attentive andition, in itself just, and which when confined And such are the ence. The lecturer, a youth only just out of his teens, to realised capital is undoubtedly the best of friends of Poland," in a memorial presented to the with every kind of disorder; and it is worthy of in the course of his address explained the nature and mode of obtaining a revenue, because it is that which King of Prussia, and signed on the 30th of January, origin of Governments, in a style which would have interferes in the slightest degree with the productive 1842, by Lord Dudley Courts Stuart, expressed to him done honour to a much older head than his. He dwelt interests of the country. But the working classes their thanks. at great length and we believe gave general satisfaction must not expect any great or permanent good from this in exposing the fillacy of any measure short of the measure; for they are still unprotected against the amnesty as implying an avowal of guilt, where there tion. entire Charter, con'erring or bringing about, the future attacks of the spoliator. Every advantage will be taken was only the fulfilment of duty, the society begged a of the good accruing to the working man from the gracious admittance under the paternal sway of Prussis, messure. Never until he is securely protected against tyranny and oppression, by having a voice in making haviour; that is to say, of submission to the unlawful the laws by which he has to be governed, will his

physical and social condition be improved; never will indeed, if they obtained not the whole amount of their he be able to successfully resist villanies which may be wishes, they got for the inhabitants of Prussia, Poland practised upon him. Sir Robert Peel has certainly at least, a confirmation of an amnesty derogatory to the shown himself a bold man in proposing such a measure rights of our country, and for the inhabitants of proas the income-tax; indeed he clearly foresaw the great and manifold difficulties he would inevitably be placed in, had he not taken the means of raising ample funds Nicholas. for the carrying on of his Government. But he has not been bold enough to be honest, or his reforms would have taken a much wider range; he would have would have reformed the overgrown church estab-

adhere to the principles for the advancement of which grappled with that monster, the national debt; he Russian autocrat, the chosen intercessor who has to aclishment; he would have materially curtailed the the only representatives she possesses among free-born revenues of the crown; he would have considerably nations; the King of Prussia has, in fact, become a Proceeds due to the Executive, for the week ending reduced the Civil List; he would have purged member of that association, with which he henceforthe courts of law; he would have lessened the salaries ward promises to co-operate, and which in reward of of Government officers; and above all he would have this co-operation, pledges itself the fidelity of his lawtaken away all sinecures and undeserved pensions. But ful subjects, thereby becoming of their own accord, these reforms are reserved for a Parliament formed the foreign agents of his kingly government. Nicholas under very different auspices than the present—a Parliment will be appealed to in behalf of the Poles, and liament chosen by the people at large, and not as at we see no reason why he should be excluded from the present by a very limited number of the people; who right of becoming a member of an association from never consult the wants, wishes, and feelings of the which his accomplice in the robbery of Poland's inde-country, trusting you will receive them in that kindly subjects.

CARLISLE.—On Monday evening, a public meeting stedfastly by your Charter; let no petty differences exchanged notes of a similar nature, we should have of the Chartists of this place took place in Mr. Blythe's
Beeming Machine Room Water-lane. After a balance
sheet of the funds of the Association had been read,
the following report was submitted to the meeting:

stediastly by your charter, to hope of the funds of this place took place in Mr. Blythe's
men who have stood closely by you in the hour of
danger, and who have suffered severely for your sakes
the following report was submitted to the meeting:

who have braved "the battle and the breeze"—who
the title of representatives of Poland's wishes, put for-Report of the Council of the Chartist Association of are still the undaunting, unflinching champions of your ward the distress of a number of Polish refugees as a Carlisle, April 11th, 1842.—Your Council ought, in the rights and liberties. Stand by your O'Connors, your plea to justify their transactions with one of our tyrants, meeting for the purpose of changing the members of in short, all those men in whom you have had good in our own name, in the name of the emigrants and of

Your Council considered it better to remain in office not go cringingly and support him by your custom, while our constant opposition against the politics of Lord for a longer period than they were called upon to serve, he is assisting in keeping from you your just rights. Dudley Stuart and his associates, in spite of the efforts than to allow the Association to suffer any incon- In the words of Mr. O'Brien, "Let them come to you, they have undoubtedly made to relieve the sufferings of venience for the want of a Council. In regard to money do not join them; they must join you. Say as many of our fellow exiles. affairs, you will have perceived from the balance sheet, Jeremiah says, 'the rulers must come to the people, Material sufferings, death on the field of battle, o which has just been read to you, that the principal and not the people to them.' The middle classes on the scaffold at home, or exile and destitution abroad, item of expenditure is the sum of money paid for must come to us. They may go for complete suffrage, are the lot we have voluntary chosen, rather than subthe defence of William Blake, who was charged but we will go for a more complete suffrage. Do not mit any longer to the violation of the rights of our with assaulting a policeman while in discharge of his do away with your organisation; do not do that to country. And should some relief afforded in our preduty, during the late election; and of which offence he please the middle classes. Let me show you the sent distress, or the precuring of means to return under was cleared at the Cockermouth Sessions. This was power of union:—a cable is composed of tiny fibres, the yoke of our oppressors, induce us to be grateful for one of several cases of prosecution, which arose out of which the fingers of an infant could tear asunder, or the injury done to those very rights? No, and therethe late election, and which were obstinately and un-feelingly persevered in, by our late Mayor and his Whigent the late election, and which were obstinately and un-feelingly persevered in, by our late Mayor and his Whigent through the late of the late election and which were obstinately and un-feelingly persevered in, by our late Mayor and his Whigent through the late of the late election and which were obstinately and un-feelingly persevered in, by our late Mayor and his Whigent through the late election and which were obstinately and un-feelingly persevered in, by our late Mayor and his Whigent through the late election and the late election an associates of the Corporation. In the prosecution of ship. If each of you let your tiny strength bind firmly Prussia, they try to make us forget the rights of our the charges to which we have alluded, there was a spirit and closely together, like these tiny fibres of the cable, country by affording us individual benefits and relief. of revenge and vindictiveness displayed, truly charactory on will become strong—nay, all-powerful. If you "Man shall not live by bread alone," and it is not a teristic of the low, grovelling and narrow-minded Whigh have sympathy for each other, act as if you had but morsel of bread for which we shall sell the imprefaction. Doubtless these creatures of Whig creation, one pulse and one soul; if you would do that, all the scriptible claims of our fatherland, to independence, inwere eager to walk in the blood-stained footsteps of powers of earth and hell could not prevail against tegrity, and freedom. their masters Lord John Russell, Fox Maule, Lord you." Mr. Beeley moved and Mr. Martin seconded Normanby, and others of the late Government, who the adoption of the report which was adopted; and have rendered nugatory the few good acts they com- thanks having been voted to the chairman the meeting

> NOMINATIONS TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

CARLISLE. Mr. John Armstrong, Mr. Robert Pagan, Mr. Joseph Broome Hanson, Mr. Thomas Roney, Mr. James Arthur, Mr. James Ferguson, Mr. Jacob Beeby, jun., Mr. William Knott, Mr. Thomas Dawson, Mr. James Hutton.

Mr. John Noble Hodgson, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Henry Bowman, 21, Union-st. sub-Secretary,

Mr. Henry Williamson, rope-maker, Caige-lane, Rochester.
Mr. W. F. Warren, shoemaker, Town Quay,

Mr. Charles Castle, brush maker, Old Churchlane, Chatham. Mr. Benjamin Bruce, shoe-maker, Holborn-lane, Mr. Clark, shoe-maker, Clover-lane, Chatham.

Mr. Gibson, blacksmith, Brompton. Mr. Wiffin, shoemaker, Strood, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Joseph Kingsford Jeffens, shoemaker, Chillinger's Yard, sub-Secretary.

CANTERBURY. Mr. George Cole, Broad-street, painter. Mr. Thomas Cole, Sieve lane, tailor. Mr. Samuel Welb, Palace-street, shoemaker. Mr. Stephen Oakinfull, Palace-street, turner. Mr. John Martin, Military Road, baker. Mr. John Andraetta, North-lane, carpenter, sub-

Treasurer.

CAMBOURNE, CORNWALL.

Mr. Henry Bennett, miner, College-row. Mr. John Glanvill, miner, Trelowarren-street. Mr. Hanibal Nicholas, painter, Fore-street. Mr. George Mancarrow, painter, ditto. Skewes, jun., cabinet-mal

favour of what they are pleased to term "Complete row. Mr. Skewes, sen., Trelowarren-street, sub-Treaand which, if carried, would fail in producing those surer. Mr. John Hocking, engineer, College-row, sub-

FINSBURY.

Mr. J. Knight, 39, Baltic-street, St. Luke's. Mr. Philip Martyn, 8, Charlotte Terrace, White

Mr. John Fussell, 13, Northampton-road.

Mr. Henry Smith, 8, Red Lion Passage. Mr. David West, 11, Lizard-street. Mr. Robert Fuzzen, 36, Margaret-street. Mr. Cornelius Bentley, 69, Provost-street, City

Mr. James Smith, 10, Baker's Row. Mr. James Champion, 2, James-street, Goswell

Mr. Richard Cameron, 12, Dorrington-street, subciple; then they will feel no disappointment at the loss Treasurer. Mr. John W. Watts, 12, Lizard-street, Bartholo-

though their path may be overclouded and rugged for mew-square, sub-Secretary. Mr. Baldwin Howlett, ginger beer manufacturer.

Mr. John Nicholls, bricklayer. Mr. Miles Debbage, wood turner. Mr. William Yaxley, white smith. Mr. Samuel Goat, weaver. Mr. Thomas Wallbank, dyer.

Mr. Thomas Gifford, tailor, sub-Treasurer. Mr. George Bell, sub-Secretary.

Mr. Richard Lawson, framework-knitter, Current-Mr. Joshua Carrington, ditto, Paradise-street. Mr. James Wardley, frame-smith, Canal-street. Mr. John Goodson, cabinet-maker, Castle-street. Mr. John King, framework-knitter, Ten Bells'-Mr. George Pickering, shoemaker, Union-place, sub-Treasurer.

Mr. John Skerritt, shoemaker, Currant-street.

PROTEST AGAINST THE MEMORIAL OF THE LITERARY ASSOCIATION OF THE FRIENDS OF POLAND TO THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

When from a mere feudatory province Prussia rose

Even so late as ten years ago, when a part of our

But they did even more; for those who spurn any provided they were bearers of certificates of good bedominion of one of the murderers of the country. And vinces incorporated with Russis, the promise of his Majesty's kind offices with his ally and co-partitioner

So then the King of Prussia, the still illegal occupant of a part of Poland has been recognised by those who call themselves Poland's friends, not only as the complish their reconciliation, and to deprive Poland of

reports upon the conduct of his

that allotted by the recognised rules of the Association. fee, who would deny you justice, and above all things, do May this protest give to the English public a cue to

By order of the meeting, JOHN HACISKI, Chairman, JOSEPH GLEINICH, Secretary.

March, 7th, 1842.

HOW TO BE HAPPY. How sweet the enjoyment of liberty! How bracing and healthy its air! Playful and free, like the waves of the sea,

The patriot longs to be there. Sweet is the smile of affectionate love! And sweet 'tis to pillow me there: On the bosom that swells when its soft-heaving

tells She's my own-my beautiful fair.

But sweeter than all is the blessing of health; Since without it enjoyment must flee; The raptures of bliss are enhanced by this, And man from his thraldom is free.

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

These invaluable pills may be had of most of the respectable chemists and dealers in medicine throughout the United Kingdom, in Boxes at 1s. 1½d.,2s. 9d., and family packets, 11s. each. Full directions are round each box. Be careful to note that the words "Parr's Life Pills" are in white letters on a red ground, as these only are genuine.

#### MOTHERS.

ON MOTHERS have depended in all ages the strength and well-being of Empires. Every Mr. Edward B. Addis, Dover-lane, currier, sub- well regulated state has possessed laws directly submind, retard the improvement of morals, or been destructive to the physical beauty of the female form. This feature in good government was not London; Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds; peculiar merely to the independent States of ancient Heywood, Manchester; Paton and Love, 10, Nelson-Greece, but stands out in bold relief upon the pages street, Glasgow; and all Booksellers. of Roman history; their statute books being filled with provisions for ennobling the female character stamping the hardy race of Remans as the most philosophical among the learned, the greatest among the free, and best qualified of all others to give laws to the world. How necessary this was to their success or to the success of any great empire remains to be considered; and the downfall of each is without doubt traceable to the indifference and neglect with 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, if 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 partakes 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. Good health is happiness and success, as ill health is misery and defeat in the great struggle of life. The one is the most terrible bequeathment which a parent can give to a child; the other is an inheritance above all price or purchase, and without which life can never be enjoyed as it ought to be." How necessary then is it that mothers should not only study their health but be made acquainted with a safe, cheap, and infallible remedy for the numerous disorders incident to the human frame. As a 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 medi-cine vendors, Mr. Heaton, Messrs. Bell and Brooke, Mr. Smeeton, Mr. Reinhardt, and Mr. Joshua Hob-

son, will most gladly testify. The following has just been received from Mr. Heaton :-

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

an obstinate cough and asthma. "Another said they were worth their weight in gold! as he was not like the same man since he had

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

been afflicted above two years, and had tried many things, but since he had taken Parr's Life Pills he was quite a new man. "You will please send immediately, by Deacon's waggon, thirty-six dozen boxes at ls. 13d., 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." Extract 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 propped up with pillows, has been completely restored by taking a few boxes. The pills have been particularly useful to married women amicted with head And such are the benefits for which an "Association ache and general debility, as also to some afflicted 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 said has children who has not read this powerful 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, Fleetstreet, London, and sold wholesale by their appointment, by E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; also by Bar-clay and Sons, Faringdon-street; and Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard, London; J. Hobson, Star Office, Leeds; and may be had also of Messrs. Bell and Brook, Druggists, Boar-lane, Leeds; Spivey, Huddersfield; Blackburn, Bradford; Sweeting, Knaresbro; Rayner, Sowerby Bridge; Booth, Rochdale; Sams, Stockport; Sagar, Heywood; of mankind, prove first, to ward off the charge Hughes, Middleton; Crompton, Bury; Bell and co, Ashton; Lees, Stayleybridge; Taylor, Hyde; Bennett, Leigh; Brooke, Dewsbury; and all Medicine Venders cine Venders.

Price, 1s. 13d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box. GRATIS.-The Life and Times of Old Parr, who Engravings, Anecdotes, Poetry, &c., and Remarks on Disease, Health, and the Means of Prolonging spirit in which they are conveyed. In conclusion, we lifthe cabinets, who all more or less, have been aiders Life, may be had gratis of all agents for the sale of call upon you to be firm, united, and determined; stand and abettors of the several partitions of Poland, had Parr's Life Pills.

SALE OF WOOLLEN CLOTHS, (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL).

78, BRIGGATE, TEN DOORS FROM THE TOP. HIGGINS begs leave to inform the Public that he is Weekly receiving large quantities of Cloths Carlisle, April 11th, 1842.—Your Council ought, in the rights and liberties. Stand by your O'Connors, your plea to justify their transactions with one of our tyrants, first place, to apologise to you for not calling a public O'Briens, your Campbells, your Leaches, your M'Doualls, it becomes our indispensable duty to protest against it. IT. from Manufacturers whose circumstances compel them to offer their Goods at the following astonish-

ing depressed Prices :-Broad, Wool-Dyed Black Cloths, .....at 6s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. per Yard. .. Superfine Ditte, Ditte, Ditto, Ditto ..... at 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. Olives, Browns, and Green, Ditto, ..... at 5s and 6s. 6d. .. Superfine Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, Ditto ..... at 8s. 9s., 10s. 6d., and 11s. 6d. Superfine Invisible Green Ditto,.....at 8s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 11s. 6d. Doeskins,.....at 1s. 6d. and Upwards. Drab Cassimeres .....at 3s. 6d. and Upwards. Wool-dyed Black Cassimeres,.....at 4s. 6d. and upwards. Waterproof Tweeds,..... 2s. 3d. 6-4ths Druggets,.....at 1s. 2d.

Wholesale Buyers served upon the same Terms as at the principal Warehouses.

78. BRIGGATE, TEN DOORS FROM THE TOP.

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

D EADER, if you wish to understand the natural N cause and cure of disease, read and study M'DOUALL'S MEDICAL TRACT, published by Cleave, 1, Shoe Lane, London. Price One If you wish to remove successfully and naturally

the diseases therein described, purchase M'DOUALL'S FLORIDA MEDICINES, Prepared by P. M. M'Douall, and Sold Wholesale and Retail, at 1, Shoe Lane, London, to which place all applications for agency, &c., must be for-

warded. N. B. Wholesale prices most liberal to all Agents. Retail price, per Box of 36 Pills, One Shilling and Three-halfpence, Stamp included. No connection with any other Patent Medicine.

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

BY WILLIAM HILL. Also, Price One Shilling, bound in Cloth, PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES.

Selected from the best English Authors, and so arranged as to accord with the Progressive Lessons in the foregoing Work,

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THE GRAMMATICAL TEXT BOOK, for the use of Schools; in which the bare naked principles versive of all that might injure the development of of Grammar, expressed as concisely as possible, are exhibited for the memory.

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EMMETT'S SPEECH!

year of his age. EMMETT AND IRELAND!

Robert Emmett; incidentally detailing the Origin, Progress, and disastrous Termination of the Irish | cessful treatment of Insurrection, 1803, &c. Embellished with a splendid steel engraved Portrait. This edition includes the

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"This little work is calculated to keep in remembrance the name of one who felt, and felt deeply, his country's wrongs; a man who, in endeavouring to redress them, fell a sacrifice to the schemes of the most blood-thirsty faction that ever governed, or rather misgoverned Ireland. We hope the book may have an extended circulation."—Weekly Dis-

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A VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS GF WOMAN; by Mary Woolstoncraft. Revised and

"If women are to be excluded, without having a voice, from a participation of the natural rights son."
"This high-minded woman has created an influence which defies calculation; she produced that impulse towards the education and independence of woman which other writers have developed."—Westminster

Rexiew, April, 1841. London: Cleave, Shoe-lane; Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds; Heywood, Oldham Street, Man-chester; and may be had, on order, of all the Agents for the Northern Star throughout the kingdom.

### CHARTIST PILLS.

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED.

MR. J. HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Leeds, having accepted the Wholesale and Retail Agency of those Pills, is authorised to give Twopence out of each is. 13d Box, to be divided between the Executive and the Families of the Imprisoned

The many Medicines lately offered to the public would have prevented the proprietor from advertising these Pills (although convinced of their efficacy), did he not feel it his duty to give his suffering fellow Chartists an opportunity (by their affliction) to forward the cause of Democracy, and assist the

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

his family.

These Pills are not put forth as a cure for all

fect action of the Digestive Organs. To those of sedentary habits whose trades confine them in an unwholesome atmosphere, and perhaps for hours together in a continued posture, thereby inducing habitual costiveness, indigestion, and nervous debility, they are strongly recommended and have been found of essential service, as they enable the system to throw off those morbid accumulations which occasion disease, at the same time strengthening and giving tone to the stomach, and

TO THE APPLICTED WITH SCURVY, VENEREAL, OR

MEDICAL ADVICE.

MR. M. WILKINSON,

13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds.

Opposite East Brook Chapel, Bradford, TAVING devoted his studies for many years ex-Clusively to the various diseases of the genera-

And every Thursday, at No. 4, George Street,

VENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC DISEASES, Continues to be consulted from nine in the morning till ten at night, and on Sundays till two,—and country patients requiring his assistance, by making only one personal visit, will receive such advice and medicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent

other practititioners have failed, a perseverance in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance from business, will ensure to the patient a permanent and radical cure. It frequently happens that in moments of thoughtlessness a person imbibes a disease where suspicion

cause of right and justice. The number before us leads to a want of caution which aggravates the (25), besides other highly interesting matter contains application is made, the corroding poison is checked man, for the charge of a single halfpenny, can proin its infancy, smothered ere it takes root, and decure for himself and family an authentic copy of stroyed before its venom can effect a perceptible this most—this all-important document; and we appearance in the system.—Where the disease has sincerely trust that the whole of the masses will been allowed to exist and remain, the more cause gladly avail themselves of the opportunity. We have we to fear the undermining influence of this perceive that the whole of the back numbers are in poison, and a mere removal of its external appearprint, and can be obtained for one shilling; a work ance is not to be depended upon; a thorough cure must be achieved to prevent a return of the disease. and leave the system free from all infection. A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can

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

enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first. and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as CIPLES OF GOVERNMENT; by Thos, PAINE, all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each

of his Patients as a guarantee for cure, which he

pledges himself to perform, or return his fee.

For the accommodation of either sex, where PURIFYING DROPS,

they may cure themselves without even the knowledge of a bed-fellow. They are particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexation to him the remainder of his existence, by afflicting his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the evil eruptions of the malignant tendency, and a

HULL-At the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, and Mr.

Huddersfield-Mr. Dewhirst, 39, New-street. London—No. 4, Cheapside, Barnsley—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-pl. York-Mr. Hargrove's Library, 6, Coney-street. Ripon-Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market place.

Knaresboro' and High Harrogate-Mr. Langdale, Bookseller. Manchester-Mr. Watkinson, Druggist 6, Market-Beverley-Mr. Johnson, Bookseller.

Louth—Mr. Hurton, Bookseller. Liverpool—At the Chrenicle Office, 25, Lord-street Sheffield—At the Iris Office. Persons residing in the most remote parts can have

Beston-Mr. Noble, Bookseller.

Mr. W., is to be consulted every day at his Residence, from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night, and on Sundays from Nine till Two.

PRIVATE ENTRANCE, 57, NILE-STREET

All Goods warranted Perfect.

Chartists.

families of their incarcerated brethren.

diseases, but their use will avert much of the illness usually affecting the Working Classes. The Proprietor has witnessed with pleasure their extraordinary efficacy in numerous instances of loss of appetite, head ache, heart burn, palpitations of the heart, bilious and nervous diseases, pains in the stomach, and other symptoms indicating an imper-

invigorating the whole system, by these means establishing health on a firm foundation.

Until Agents are appointed generally, those persons who wish to try them can receive a box, with ample directions, post-free, by sending One Shilling in silver, and two Postage Stamps, in a pre-paid Letter, to Mr. J. Hobson, Star Office, Leeds. Applications for Agency will be attended to, and

the terms sent by return of Post, by writing either

to Mr. Hobson, or to the Proprietor. All Letters

SYPHILITIC DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, AND NERVOUS OR SEXUAL DEBILITY.

SURGEON, &c.

tive and nervous system, in the removal of those Just published, price is., an interesting Memoir, tive and nervous system, in the removal of those from authentic sources, of the lamented patriot distressing debilities arising from a secret indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, and to the suc-

> and effectual cure, when all other means have failed. In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure is completed in one week, or no charge made for medicine after that period, and in those cases where

couraged, cannot fail most efficiently to aid in the is least likely to be excited; this state of security

What a grief for a young person in the very prime of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the

distance or delicacy prevents a personal visit, his price 4s. 6d., can be had of any of the following agents, with printed directions so plain, that

variety of other complaints, that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

Noble's Bookseller, Market-place.

Leeds.—At the Times Office, and of Mr. Heaton. Briggate. Wakefield-Mr. Hurst, Bookseller. Halifax-Mr. Hartley, Bookseller.

the drops transmitted to them by post (pre-paid,) carefully secured from observation, by remitting 5s. in a letter.

OBSERVE-13, TRAFALGAR-ST. LEEDS.

#### Poetry.

SONG FOR THE MILLIONS.

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

Old England! they call thee the land of the free

Editor of Northern Star.

The land of the just, of the virtuous, and brave: And the theme of their songs in their drunken glee Is to boast of the succour thou givest to the slave. But ah! they forget while resounding thy praise. To tell of the sufferings endured on thy soil: And the over-fed drones, when their voices they raise. Never think on the fate of the poor sons of toil. But the bard shall be bold. And the tale shall be told,

And misery no longer with mockery be treated: To all nations on earth. The great truth shall go forth,

Till the League and the lie of the knaves be defeated. Old England! their fulsome laudations are lies: And to boast of their freedom is wasting of breath. That country is curs'd where industry dies. And the labouring slave is starved unto death. And is it not so, " good Old England," with thee? Bear witness the records that teem from thy press.

It is mockery to call thee the Land of the Free-Thon art fill'd with oppression, and grief, and distress. For class legislation, And grinding taxation, Are rampant and rife in thy odious laws: The producers of wealth

And the tyrants protected from whence spring the cause. Old England! "tis true thou art fall'n and degraded, With patience thou besrest foul slavery's brand; The rights of thy sons are by tyrants invaded. And their minions in live y are spread o'er the land: Thy pearantry, famous for true hospitality, Are sunk into paupers or starved into graves : Thy gens darme-police force with despot formality

They are starved by stealth.

Now rule thee with rods like a nation of slaves. Ye men of Great Britain. Who stoop to be spit on, How long will you crouch and your free birth-rights harter?

In your God's holy name, The only hope left ye your plorious Charter!

BENJAMIN STOTT. Manchester.

Up and rouse ye, and claim

#### Bebiebs.

LUTHER, A POEM, by ROBERT MONIGOMERY, M.A. Author of the Omnipresence of the Deity, the 33, Paternoster Row; Tilt and Bogue, 86, Fleet-

It is seldom that we have risen from the perusal of any work with more pain or more pleasure than we have experienced from this. Knowing the author's clerical and political predilections we expected to find his work breathing a fierce spirit of party zeal and inhatred and determined persecution, never, in our this. Robert Montgomery is a poet of a very high throw him overboard. order. Few men know better how to touch the chords of feeling, or to excite the deep throbbings of sympasentiments to the support of any faction is a fact to pation by an army of 50,000 men. be deplored by every rightly constituted mind. We do not here refer to the theological errors scattered in vast profusion through the pages of "Luther,' directly contrary as some of the dogmas laid down are to the sacred Scriptures, and to the common reason of mankind, they are only such as might fairly be expected, considering the theological school in which the author has been taught to think and reason. It is, however, satisfactory to find those erroneous opinions more than half neutralised by with which they are invested. The covering is but flimsy, but it is quite sufficient to deceive the unsuspecting; who, under the guidance of such a teacher, are likely enough to regard hatred to a Papist as the most effectual manifestation of love to extent; but we beg to remind her clerical opponents that they are in no condition to claim the right of throwing stones at their mistaken sister. Some portions of truth are to be found in every section of the Church universal, while much error, dectrinal and practical pervades them all. All, however, would do well, in the midst of their bickerings and controversies, to reth all things." Mr. Montgomery ranks high as a honest man wi' a big family."-Scotch paper. philosophical poet; and yet, in the warmth of party zeal, he has, in the portions of the work referring to the times of the Reformation, substituted bold assertion for historical or argumentative proof. the whole of this portion of the work. A few scathave been selected, moulded by the author into a totally consumed. form congenial with his preconceived opinions, and tion of the errors ascribed to it in Mr. Montgomery's book have been distinctly denied by writers of the Romish communion of approved credit

From these subjects of regret we turn with much pleasure to those portions of the work which relate to Luthers personal character and public conduct. The author traces him from his childhood to his death, and making allowances for sectional bias, the whole tial spirit. Luther's faults are neither concealed nor extennated. His character, both in its greatness and its littleness stands out before us in bold relief, and in commanding majests. The author has not only perused the records and incidents of the great reformer's life with intense interest, but he has felt them-bears us back to the home of his childhoodhe depicts to us the boy pursuing his studies, and begging bread from door to door. We go with him to the college, we stand with him in the library of the University of Urfurth-in that enhancing moment when "A volume he opens, in its turn arrests his attention. He has seen nothing like it to this moment. He reads the title-it is a bible; a rare cited to a high degree; he is overcome with wonder at finding more in the volume than those fragments Selected to be read in the temples every Sunday throughout the year." We follow him to Rome, to in thundering denunciations proclaim the ini- air. quity of the sale of indulgences. We see him and destinies of the human race, that we feel the old age." most unmingled satisfaction and delight. Here the Reverend author has ascended to a height far beyond the narrow boundaries of political partisanship and sectarian creeds. He takes an enlarged view of human progress: each object in the world of sense is to his enlightened conception an outbirth and an image of the world of mind : he sees God in every. thing; and in the light of revelation refers every thing to God. The sceptic and the mere material philosopher are confounced by the brilliancy of his ments; while the mists of his own sectarian error thains that bind him, and leaving sects and Parties to fight and quarrel on till they have menched their glow-worm fires in everlasting

and unquestionable authority.

#### Miscellania.

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

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

on the passage across the Irish Channel. SIXTY MEN of the 53rd regiment have volunteered

THE SHIP Viscount Melbourne, Capt. M'Kenzie, was lost on the 5th February, on the Luconia shoal,

in the China sea. No lives were lost. estate, lately brought to the hammer, realised self, he left the sheep to go on, intending to follow £12,952. One lot was disposed of at the rate of them after he had taken his beer. When he came £52 per foot.

CURIOUS CUSTOM.—An old custom is still carried ing that he again got possession of his lost ewes. on in a parish or two in the county of Worcester, viz., that of the crier, or clerk, publicly announcing noon, between three and four o'clock, an accident, sales of household furniture, &c. at the doors of the attended with fatal consequences, occurred on the church, immediately after divine service, on Sundays. | Eastern Counties Railway, at the works near Stan--Worcester Herald.

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

February. It was expected his Lordship would whereby a policeman, named Robert Splain, lost his arrive at Calcutta about the 1st March.

THE FIRST division of the Twenty-ninth Regiment sailed from Gravesend on Saturday, on board the alarmed by hearing groans proceed from the rail- week, at the Vestry room of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch. ships Benlah and Elizabeth. The second division embarked on the 15th, in the Thomas Lowry, unfortunate man Splain lying, apparently dead, be- to the chair, and the Vestry Clerk having read the Glenelg, and Charles Kerr. The regiment has tween the rails, with his right foot severed from requisition, which was numerously and respectably completed its numbers to its new establishment of a his leg, and his left hand cut completely off. He signed, calling upon the inhabitant ratepayers to assemthousand rank and file.

On the authority of a Berlin correspondent, upon whose information, derived through letters inquest, which was held on the following day, there Kingsland-road. This was unanimously agreed to, and from Moscow, great reliance is placed, the Times states that the Shah of Persia has marched against Herat at the head of 60,000 men; and that Russia line a few minutes before he was discovered as a considerable proportion being of that class usually has furnished a subsidy of 2,000,000 rubles in order to enable the Shah to make the movement.

AT THE NORWICH Assizes, Anne Bunn was found guilty of falsely accusing one Daniel Durrant of Messiah, Satan, &c. London: Frances Baisler, having committed an assault upon her person, 124, Oxford-street; Hamilton, Adams, and Co., which at that time was a capital offence. The man had been convicted at the last assises, and was sen-tenced to be transported for life, and is now in the a friend off by the train to London; while standing of looking to the benefit of the whole. Under the had been convicted at the last assizes, and was senhulks. Sentence will be passed on the woman in on the platform fronting the station he was seized present system the aristocracy was well represented; the Court of Queen's Bench.

AMSTERDAM, APRIL 4.-There was picked up a few days ago on the shore near Wyk, a bottle conhis work breathing a fierce spirit of party zeal and in-taining two letters, not sealed, and written on the tolerance, and we were not disappointed. A work better calculated to foster feelings of malignant better calculated to foster feelings of malignant Blair Adam. The Captain, in these two letters, informs his relations at Perth, that his crew had opinion, issued from the press. We deeply regret threatened, during the day, to murder him, and to

THE FRENCH ARMY in Africa amounted, in 1841, ings are made captive, while the judgment becomes 74,000,000 of francs; this year the force will be the chair) Aldermen Musgrave, Gaunt, Bateson, Wil- we were fairly represented, and the agitation for them thy. Under the magic of his flowing numbers the feel- to 70,000 men, and the expense of the colony was dazzled and bewildered by the brilliancy of the augmented to 81,000 men, and the estimates to lans, Smith, Hebden, George Goodman. Tottie, Pease, separately only served to delay the progress of the images, and the out-bursts of his zeal. That a 88,000,000. It appears from Marshal Soult's de- Lupton, Luccock, Jackson, Maclea; Councillors Cud. important question. He should conclude by moving man, with powers so vast, with energies so un- claration that there is no probability of a speedy reconquerable, and with sentiments, in many respects duction of this great military establishment; and so just, should prostitute those powers, energies, and the Government look forward to a permanent occu-

> Poisoning.—A man named Francis Bradley, a native of Ireland, has been committed by the coroner of Manchester for trial, on a charge of murdering his wife by administering white arsenic. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was the member of a burial society, and the prisoner received destroyed her to obtain the burial fees.

MR. HULLMANDEL, the lithographer, has received other portions of the poem. It is the illiberal and this week a superb gold medal from the King of the the intolerant spirit which pervades every allusion French, as a reward for his invention of lithotint. to the Church of Rome which constitutes the subject | Every recognition by the sovereign of another of our censure and disapproval; and those portions country of the claims of successful ingenuity to of the work are the more likely to produce extensive honorary distinction deserves to be recorded, esmischief, from the apparent candour and liberality pecially as such acts of encouragement are almost unknown in England-better in France.-Athenœum.

EMIGRANTS FOR AMERICA.—Last week the Stirling left the port of Dundee for New York, with 140 passengers. This week two more have sailed God. We are not the apologists of the Church of far Canada with passengers and goods, the Apollo Rome any more than we are blind admirers of the and Emm- the former with 40 and the latter with supporters of the reform faith. Error has disfigured 18. Most of the passengers belong to the working and disgraced the Roman Church to an alarming classes. The emigrant bark Bowling sailed from the Broomielaw, Glasgow, on Tuesday evening for

Montreal, with a considerable number of emigrants.

An honest farmer, who was at an agricultural show dinner, where the late Duke of Bucclench was in the chair, and a round of fighting men being toasted, one giving Wellington, another Graham, a third Lord Hill, and so on, said, when it came to his remember that genuine "charity never faileth, but | turn-" I'll gi ye Saunders Pirgivie o'Chrichtondean, on the contrary beareth, believeth, hopeth, and endu- for he's had a sair fecht wi' the world a' his life—an

AN UNFORTUNATE SHOT .- On Thursday last, some boys who were amusing themselves by sparrowshooting, fired at some birds on a wheat-stack on a Proof, in fact, there is none; declamation, false farm belonging to the Duke of Norfolk, at Patchingpremises, and illogical conclusions, make up nearly pond, near Arundel, and the wadding of one of the guns lodging in the stack set fire to it, and the stack. tered facts, chiefly as recorded by Protestant writers, as well as two others, and a barn adjoining, was

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—A vagabond is going then paraded to the world as the faithful picture of about London, pretending to be a glazier; and authorities given, as shall appear requisite and the ancient religion. In justice, however, to that where he observes broken windows, is very urgent proper." religion, we are bound to say that a very large por- to be allowed to replace them. He pleads extreme poverty, says he has not money enough to buy the glass, obtains the amount for that purpose, and, of course, no more is seen of him.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN, Mr. O'Connell, presented, on Saturday, to the Queen, at Buckingham Palace, an address of congratulation on the birth of the Prince of Wales, from the Corporation of the City of Dublin. His Lordship appeared in review is conducted in a candid, liberal, and impar- his state civic robes, and was attended by his officers, and followed by a deputation of Aldermen and ments of the Act of Parliament not being Town Councillors of the Corporation, together with out the introductory words as proposed. Mr. John O'Connell and other gentlemen, the former being in their municipal robes. The Duke of Wellington. Sir James Graham, and other Cabinet sion, and the votes were recorded. The amendment Ministers, were present at the reception of the was negatived by 24 to 12. The original motion was would not cost twenty millions; they were honest, in-

DREADFUL EXPLOSION—SEVENTEEN LIVES LOST .-On Friday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, effect. an accident took place on the coalpit worked by Messrs. Swire and Co., at Howery-field, near Hyde. As soon as it was safe to descend, exertions were made to rescue those that were alive, and at an early hour on Saturday morning all who had book, nuknown in those days. His interest is ex- been at work, twenty-five in number, were found, seventeen being dead, and the remaining eight so wardens, for permission for the Council to examine and fearfully injured, with one exception, that little copy and Deeds or other documents contained in the of the Gospels and Epistles which the church had hope can be entertained of their recovery. Of those who had met this melancholy death only three to be appointed for such purpose." appear to have actually suffered from the explosion, the Augustine at Wittenberg. We hear him the remainder having been suffocated by the foul

the church in Wittenberg. We stand with favourite pursuit of many of the old chemists and others, but was carried, and Messrs. Baker, Whitehead, him in the Hall of Werms, and we share philosophers, but all their theories and abstruse Bateson, Lupton, and Jackson were appointed a comwith him the solitude of his friendly captivity in the speculations over their fires, retorts, receivers and mittee to carry it into effect. Castle of Wartburg; thence we see his bold and alembics, have all proved fruitless and visionary; Cauntless mind exerting its gigantic powers to crush the recent discovery, however, of Parr's Life Pills, fanatical rebellion in the streets of Wittenberg; compounded from a receipt in an old document of in a word, through every stage of its career, the poet the celebrated Thomas Parr, who lived 152 years, has contrived to lead us till we close his eyes in seems the nearest approach to the Elixir Vivæ so death, and listen to his funeral orations from the ardently sought for by the old philosophers; there relative thereto as the Council may determine. lips of his friend and coadjutor, the mild and bened is, however, this difference—the Elixir was foolishly volent Melancthon. As a piece of poetical biography supposed to be capabable of bestowing eternal you'h this life of Luther stands probably in the first rank. on its recipient, whereas Parr's Life Pills merely But it is in those portions of the book which treat sim to secure an uninterrupted enjoyment of good to preclude his being heard by those who unfortunately did, he was convinced they had not examined the Charter, of the providential government of God and the hopes health, and consequently an advanced and happy

The Morning Post says that the European Powers have come to a compromise in respect to the marriage of Isabella the Second of Spain, in order to avoid disagreement-" England has abandoned the project of marrying the Queen to a Prince of the house of Coburgh; France has withdrawn her claims for a Prince of the Orleans family; and Austria has renounced her hopes of an alliance between the youthful Queen and an Austrian Archduke. We are philosopher are confounced by the brilliancy of his enabled to state upon the best authority, that the conceptions and the force of his irresistible argucombined choice of England and France has at length definitively fallen upon a Prince of Bavaria; are in numerous passages dispelled by the bright and M. Pageot, who has recently returned from tefulgence of the rays of eternal truths. He seems London, just been sent on an extraordinary mission and M. Pageot, who has recently returned from where the source of a separate election of weight and pure affection, bursting the trouble and inconvenience of a separate election of the exalted thought and pure affection, bursting the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg for their consent be any body better constituted for those purposes." and approbation."

ALARMING FIRE,-A disastrous fire broke out The work is accompanied with an introduction, at Derby at an early hour on Saturday morning government of the borough, and the administration of the borough, and the administration of the like itself, is of a very complex and mingled last, and destroyed a great portion of the contents which, in the hands of any other parties, would be bracter, and by a body of notes, many of which and seriously damaged the premises on which it Shighly valuable from their historical importance, occurred. The premises, which were in the occupation the whole, we deem the work a valuable tion of a Mr. Challenor, corn and flour factor, caion to our literature. Those who think, and together with the stock, furniture, &c., are insured rason as well as read, may peruse it not only with in the county fire-office. The amount of damage as well as read, may peruse it not complete the considerable advantage both to has not as yet been ascertained. It is, however, as expressed in the instructions given to the Committee trusted their decisions would be guided by wisdom and and unanimity exhibited by the middle classes of Shoresupposed to be very considerable.

south of St. Alban's, on going to look at twelve ewes them there; and observing that a hurdle had been removed, and that there were footmarks near, he presumed they had been stolen. No time was lost such important matters as those contained in the proin despatching six men and two boys on horseback, to look after the lost sheep. All their endeavours were in vain, until night, when one of the men ac-Mr. Yates, the popular manager of the Adelphi stated that his father had twelve sheep which did missioners equally as attentive to business as their predecessors, and in the majority of them he had quite power, they must be in possession of the ballot; that to cidentally met with a youth, named Hawkins, who named Bennett, a shoemaker, to drive some sheep as much confidence as he had in the majority of that render their representatives responsible to their constituhome for him, who, he supposed had exchanged for council. a better lot. It being night, fears were entertained to the maker of soles, to know whence he got the sheep, when the following strange ac Marshall's resolutions were carried with only one disequal electoral districts; and this meeting pledges itself count was elicited :- He said he had been employed VALUE OF LAND AT SYDNEY.—The Broughton and having called at a public-house to refresh himout he walked along the road about a mile, without It is said that among the Earl of Munster's seeing them, and then, turning down a lane, he papers one has been found addressed to the Queen, looked through a hedge, and saw twelve sneep in a requesting that the same allowance may be made to field, and he pulled down a hurdle and let them out. his children from the Privy Purse as that which he This statement, although a marvellous one, the owner of the sheep was contented to put up with, consider-

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS .- On Friday afterway, a few miles from Colchester, by the falling of an immense mass of earth upon an excavator, named Warren. There were several employed at the time, nate deceased, who when dug out was found to be quite dead. He had only been employed on the line Commissioner.—Glasgow Courier

One of the Bombay papers states in a postscript, that the intelligence had just reached it of Lord Ellenborough having touched at Madras on the 21st dent took place on the North Union Railway, life. At about eight o'clock at night some persons passing along the line near the town of Capel were way, and on going in the direction, discovered the The Senior Churchwarden, Mr. Woodcock, was called unfortunate man Splain lying, apparently dead, be- to the chair, and the Vestry Clerk having read the was instantly taken up, and immediately conveyed to ble and take into consideration, the document called the the Capel Station, where he died in a few minutes People's Charter; it was proposed that the meeting afterwards. From the evidence adduced before the should adjourn to the spacious rooms at the Workhouse, was every reason to suppose that he met with the at half-past six the Churchwarden resumed the chair: accident by a luggage train that passed along the the meeting at this period was very numerously attended, above-mentioned. The Jury returned a verdict of denominated middle-men. "Accidental death." On the same day a fatal acci-dent happened on the Northern and Eastern Rail-tion. He was sincerely desirous of abolishing that way, close at the station of Sawbridgenorth. The system of class legislation, which shattered and fettered unfortunate individual who lost his life was an the industry of the country. By class legislation was elderly man named James Brown, a shoemaker living meant that system of Government where the laws moment the train was starting, which passed over his whilst the interest of the labourer received no legisla-

LEEDS TOWN COUNCIL.

Leeds Town Council was held on Monday last, pursuant Laws, another of the Corn Laws, and another of the to notice, at which there were present the Mayor, (in Income tax, but we should never get rid of them until spendthrift did by his own, yet we will not retaliate; worth, Howard, Uppleby, Birchall, Smith, Bramley, the following resolution:-Patrick, Dove, Skelton, Whitehead, Brumfit, Wright, "That in the opinion of this public Vestry, the inson, Pullan, Joshua Bower, Joseph Cliff, Shackleton, Marshall, Hall, Nickols, John Cliff, Winn, Wainman, Hayward, Prince, and Butler.

The TOWN CLERK read a letter from John Smith, Esq., the Borough Treasurer, stating, for the information of the Council, that notices, signed by five burgesses, had been served upon him, against the payment | talist, and prosperity to the country. out of any funds in his possession, of the sum due to £3 10s. at her death, and the presumption is, that he Messrs. Barr and Co., for their costs in defending a case solution. They might rest assured that no good laws of assault, and also against the payment of the sum would be enacted until the whole people were reprealledged to be due to the Town Clerk for expences in sented; those who now sent representatives, sent those curred by order of the Mayor, in November, 1840, in men who would look to their interest regardless of taking counsel's opinion, in the case of the disputed the general benefit of the country. Thousands, year Mill Hill Ward Municipal Election. The protests were millions, were actually starving for want of the comread, but no discussion followed.

### PROPOSED NEW GAOL

Council the first notice which stood on the paper as

"It will be proposed that the Council do pass such resolution or resolutions as may be requisite to enable the Council, at the quarterly meeting in May next, to order the building of a New Gaol."

Mr. TOTTIE prefaced his motion by entering into a detail of what took place at the interview between the and concluded by moving as a preparatory motion-"That the presentment from her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Borough of Leeds, and the certificate of the Recorder for the said Borough, on the held in that place was for a repeal of the Corn Laws. necessity of building a Gaol and House of Correction within this borough, be received and filed."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Alderman Mus-GRAVE, and, after some conversation, in which Mr. Conneillor Bramley, Mr. Councillor Hayward, and other gentlemen took part, was carried. Mr. TOTTLE then moved-

cient and inconvenient, and that such proceedings and notices as are required by law be forthwith taken, and to take the above-mentioned certificate and presentment into their consideration at the next quarterly meeting. that such orders may be made, and such powers and

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

Mr. WRIGHT moved as amendment that the introductory sentence be emitted, and that the resolution commence with the words, "That such proceedings and

notices as are required," &c. Mr. BRAMLEY seconded the amendment, which was opposed by several gentlemen on account of the requirements of the Act of Parliament not being fulfilled with-

A desire was expressed that a unanimous vote might be come to, but the motion ultimately went to a divithen put and agreed to, and the Mayor, Messre. Tottie, Pease, Atkinson, Howard, Marshall and Bramley,

#### THE PARISH CHEST. Mr. Councillor WHITEHEAD introduced the next

"That application be made to the Worshipful the Mayor, the Rev. the Vicar, and the Parish Church-Parish Chest, under the superintendence of a committee

He first, however, moved that the Town Clerk do read schedule of the Deeds contained in the Chest: which having been done, the motion was submitted, and was fix the ninety-five propositions to the gates of THE ELIXIR VITE -"The study of sichemy was a opposed by Messra. Bramley, Hayward, Gaunt, and

#### THE NEW IMPROVEMENT BILL The concluding notice on the paper was as follows:-

"A Report will be presented from the Improvement Bill Committee, and such Resolutions will be proposed

tion:-1. "That there are serious objections to the proposed

sioners by inhabitants liable to be voted." 2. "That the Town Council is in every respec qualified to undertake the duties intended to be imposed by the proposed Improvement Act; that the vesting such powers in their hands would save the inhabitants

3. "That as regards several of the objects of the proposed Act which properly belong to the municipal which, in the hands of any other parties, would be Council, it is essential that the powers to be con-

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

Mr. WHITEHEAD, in seconding the first of these rewhich he had put into a small enclosure, and ex- solutions, said he did so because he had been informed tyrannic system. If the people were unanimous, they pected soon to lamb, was startled at not finding that the present board of Improvement Commissioners neglected their duties in the most shameful manner, only some few attending even upon the discussion of to move the following resolution:-

posed new Bill. Mr. HAYWARD said he thought the proposition a

into the 10th regiment, under orders for India, that the sheep could then be identified, and Hawkins at the sheep could then be identified at the sheep could the sheep could then be identified at the sheep could then be identified at the sheep could the sheep could then be identified at the sheep could then be identified at the sheep could the shee promised to take care of them until the a proposition submitted by Mr. Hayward as an amend-fore there should be no property qualification; that the George, George-street, Sloane-square. morning. The loser made immediate application ment upon the fourth resolution, which ended in it representatives should be paid a limited amount for their sentient.

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

"That it be an instruction to the Committee to en- the working millions of this country, he was deeply desvour to exclude the townships of Headingley, Interested in this question, and not only him but the Chapel Allerton, Potternewton, and the hamlets of whole of his order, and he was prepared to stand by Osmondthorpe, Skelton, Coldcotes, and Thornes, from that order. He considered that on many grounds a that effect."

this committee—that to the Lords to be presented if he had shared the calamities and privations of the with the Borongh seal, and signed by the Mayor on be of their fellow countrymen to the very verge of starvahalf of the Council.

sanction to the recommendation of the Watch Committee for giving up possession of the Town Engine House, tered not how gigantic might be his intellect, how on the first of January next. Mr. HAYWARD seconded the motion, which was

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE RATEPAYERS OF SHOREDITCH.

agreed to, and the Council separated.

The above meeting was held on Wednesday evening

with an epileptic fit, and fell on the rails at the the manufacturing and commercial interests partially; into an explanation of the six points of the Charter, which embodied what in his opinion were the unalienable rights of man. We were groaning under many bad

Lawson, M. Cawood, Atkinson, Barlow, Baker, Dick- alarming distress which now prevails throughout the country has been caused by the bad laws, and legislative mismanagement of our present legislators, and that the only remedy for the present system of class legislation, is by giving to the people a full, fair, and free

Mr. ELGAR bad great pleasure in seconding the remon necessaries of life; were willing to work, but utterly unable to obtain it. This distress had now reached the middle class, and it was their bounden Mr. Alderman Tottle then brought before the duty to unite with the working men to give to all that political power to which by nature they were entitled. They (the middle class) must of necessity come over to vertible; but, though he agreed with the Chartists. us and agitate for this great principle, and we shall still, in his opinion, they did not go to the root of the then be able to get up such an amount of public opinion evil. He went still further; he was a Socialist; he as shall force the government to accede to our demands | would give the women the Suffrage-(laughter, and If the working men were represented in the House of cries of "Hear.") But still he would not wish to be dying, as our coroners' inquests now proved that and to keep a strict eye upon the middle class-to they were, of hunger and starvation in our streets? No, beware of being cajuled; and to the men of his own Smith, Southampton-bui dings; and Mr. Hammond, deputation from Leeds and the West Riding Justices, they would then elect men who would legislate for the class—the middle class—he would say, that they had

good of the whole people. Mr. GILLMAN said he never ress to address an assembly with greater pleasure in his life. The last meeting that time. He considered those laws to be a monstrous grievance; but another and a far greater grievance was, that every man in that room was not allowed a vote the same as he had himself. What was in his person or in his gave rise to a little pleasant sarcasm. purse that should entitle him to a pre-eminence over his fellow men? He was the oldest of five brothers, not "That the present gaol for this Borough is insuffi. one of whom, save himself, had a vote. Why should they be deprived of that to which they were equally entitled as himself? He had assisted in the agitation duly published, to enable the Council of this Borough for the Reform Bill, but he never intended to stop there Lord Finality was not the whole world. That Bill was was high time that the middle class should join them; distress would shortly force them to it. He knew that both Whigs and Tories were sick of their than they had done? It was their birthright they were contending for, and without representation they were the veriest of slaves. The speaker then detailed instances in which he had been deprived of customers through voting according to his conscience: the right of voting was now vested in a very incompetent class; it could not be worse under any system. The same prejudice once existed against a Radical as there was now against a Chartist. Many well-meaning men had greatly interested themselves in freeing the blacks-let them enfranchise the white slaves of England. It dustrious, and patient; aye, too patient, or they would never have submitted to be robbed of their all, by a class were appointed a committee to carry the resolution into | who earned nething whilst they themselves produced everything. The resolution was then read by the Clerk,

and carried with four dissentients. Mr. Brown stated, that he cose to move for their adoption, a resolution embodying the six points of the Charter, and should attempt to give a brief explanation of each particular head. Mr. B then showed, from ancient authorities, that Universal Suffrage was a right which the people of this country once possessed. The Government instituted police and other forces, to protect property, but they gave no protection to the Suffrage, which was more valuable than property, which was equal in value to life, for without that you are bought and sold as mere slaves. They demand the Ballot to protect the Suffrage; with regard to the Property sessed a long purse. He was perfectly convinced that He knew it would not have been held if he could have Solicitors, Armstrong, Staple-inn, London; Knapper there were many men of brighter talent among the stoppedit. orking classes, than could be found among their legislative bodies. Many of the most talented men in that House were compelled to resort to unprincipled means -to resort to the Jews at St. Mary Axe, for a qualification before they could sit in that House. Parliaments could now sit for seven years, and if Sir Robert had Mr. H. C. MARSHALL, in introducing the question, his way, no doubt the present one would; but if they detailed the proceedings of the committee as detailed in were united it would not sit six months? Did they think the Report, but in so low and unintelligible a tone, as Annual Parliaments would cause confusion? If they were placed behind him. He concluded, however, by or they would find it to be impossible. He would submitting the following resolutions, which being dare to assert that, under the Charter, an election founded on the Report, contain an echo of its constitu- would take place with far less confusion than was created by their election of Guardians the other day. Mr. Brown then went into several of the minute deconstitution of the Board of Commissioners for carrying tails of the Charter, and the mode of conducting into effect the Leeds Improvement Bill now before elections. He was sure they could not object to pay-Parliament arising from the contemplated mixture of ment of members; every man was worthy of his hire. persons delegated by different bodies, from the unneces- and the Parliaments, being annual, if they disapproved Bary number on the Board; and from the imperfect of a man's conduct, they could pay and discharge him. arrangements for the election of a portion of commis- It was probable, too, that they might elect men from the anvil, the bench, or the loom, and bright men had been produced from all stations in society; but this they could not do uniess they paid them. He had heard it whispered, that the first thing a Chartist Parliament would do would be to vote themselves a large salary, and to increase it when they liked. He believed this was a joke; but as the sum was not fixed in the Charter, he trusted the Convention, at their ensuing meeting, would settle it. The speaker then ably explained the remaining two points, and stated it as manner in which he had presided ever the meeting; his opinion that, under a Chartist Parliament, the and likewise to those householders who had signed the present Corn Laws would not be retained twenty-eight requisition. hours; but it was impossible to repeal them with the liable to interfere with the necessary functions of the House of Parliament constituted as at present. The

EXTRAORDINARY MISTAKE.—On Friday last, a Bills now before Parliament, and confirms those instructure and a demonstration of strength as would prove they meaning within two miles tions to that Committee."

BUILDING much a demonstration of strength as would prove they were determined no longer to submit to the present would give to their Convention such a power as would enable it to crush every vestige of tyranny. He begged

"That in the opinion of this public vestry, every individual of sound mind, unconvicted of crime, who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and resided most extraordinary one, and should meet it by a direct for three months in one fixed residence, is entitled to negative. He thought the present Improvement Com- exercise the franchise in electing Members of Parliaents, Parliaments must be elected annually; that as wealth Seme other observations were made, but not bearing confers neither intelligence or ability, the absence of not to cease in its exertions until all these points shall become the law of the land."

Mr. BOOTH seconded the resolution. Being one of

the operation of the Leeds Improvement Bill, now change was necessary. The Duke of Wellington had before Parliament, by the introduction of clauses to said that the Constitution was perfect; that if he had to frame one, though despairing of equalling it. he Petitions to both Houses of Parliament in favour of should endeavour to imitate it. He was of an opinion, the Improvement Bill as agreed to be amended by that if the Duke of Wellington had been a son of toil; by Earl Fitzwilliam, and to the Commons by William | working classes, he would have entertained a very dif-Beckett, Esq., were then ordered to be prepared, sealed ferent opinion; the present system had driven millions tion, and the man, the statesman, was not alive that Mr. BAKER then moved that the Council give their could produce a remedy for this distress, without he effected a radical change in the Constitution: it matgreat his moral character, how sincere his anxiety for their benefit, it was of no avail without a great political change. The resources, the wants of the country had outgrown its old worn-out Constitution; and unless that Constitution was altered, the good old ship Britannia would soon be lost among the b cakers. Look at our population in the manufacturing districts; why, they were living in holes worse than the slaves 11 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court, Bisinghall-street. whom the planters confined in crossing the Atlantic Official Assignee, Mr. Alsager, Birchin-laue; Solicitor, We have tried the two factions long and often, and he Mr. Spyer, Broad-street-buildings. must be blinded by prejudice, must be incapable of John Owen, Woolwich, cowkeeper, April 15, May exercising his judgment, who can look with compla- 20, at 2 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court, Basinghall-cency upon their actions. When have they ever street. Official Assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghallattempted to do anything for the good of the public? street; Solicitors, Messrs. Willoughby and Jaquet, Never; but when any question of party strife was Clifford's-inn. on the tapis, they rushed to the House in a manner Francis Care

right to talk of extending it to him; he can know but street. litt e of the principles or feelings of humanity; the principles of tyranny are fast waning away. Notwith- Osborne-street, Whitechapel, brewers, April 19, at 1, standing our wretched condition, hope still animates our bosoms from the fact that the rulers of our desti- street. Official Assignee, Mr. Gibson, Basinghallnies are brought to a stand still, the system has worked street; Solicitors, Messrs. Young and Son, Markout its own destruction. Do you think that the Chartists could do worse than the Whigs and the Tories have done? if they did, it must be under the special pose, its principles are those of reason and of justice, lersbury. grievances of class legislation. Mr. Dyson then went impartially meted out to all men. He was not surprised that the aristocracy were fearful that their deeds wine-merchant, April 23, at 12 o'clock, May 29, at of blood and injustice should be retaliated; but they 11, at the Bankrupts' Court, Basinghall-street. Offineed not be alarmed, they need not raise the cry of cial Assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane; Solicitors, An adjourned quarterly meeting of the members of laws; there was one party complaining of the Poor spoilation; for though they have acted worse by the Messrs. Wilde, Rees, Humphrys, and Wilde, Collegerevenue of this nation than ever the most reckless hill. it is our interest that all classes should enjoy safety and burne, Kent, scrivener and hop-planter, April 19, prosperity; but if things are to remain in their present at 2, May 20, at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court, Basingposition, it were far better to go back again to a state hall-street. Official Assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick'sof nature and subsist upon the fishery and the chase. place, Old Jewry; Solicitors, Messrs. Hindmarsh and He would quote from the Bible, for he was proud to Son, Crescent, Jewin-street. acknowledge that he put unlimited faith in that old | Richard Palliser, Moorgate-street, saddler, April 23, book, and there he found it written that it was better May 20, at 1 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court, Basingto die of the sword than of hunger; it would be hall-street. Official Assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurchalmost an act of mercy to put to death thousands of his lane; Solicitors, Messre. Wire and Child, St. Swithin'sdistressed starving fellow men, and though he was lane. representation which will restore trade to a safe basis, comparatively well off, yet he should consider himself David Belton. Kingston-uson-Hull, corn-merchant, ensure plenty to the operative, protection to the capi- as something less than a man, as a cowardly dastard, if April 19, May 20, at 11 o'clock, at the George Inn, he did not exert his every energy in endeavouring to Kingston-upon-Hull. Solicitors, Messrs. Hicks and obtain the Suffrage to benefit these men. He called Marris, Gray's-inn-square; and Messrs. Galloway, Bell, upon the middle class to come forward and join in and Todd, Hull.

> the mist before the rising sun-(great cheering.) Mr. PICKFORD agreed with every one of the points of the Charter: they had been advocated by one of the deepest thinkers of the age, Jeremy Bentham, and had never been controverted, because truth was incontro-Commons, did they suppose that many of them would thwart the Chartists: he would advise them to go on. now got it in their power, by joining with the working men, to save their country. If they would not assist them, the men, being driven to desperation, they would be the first victims, and their blood would be at He had great pleasure in expressing his sentiments at their own doors. He was not a member of the Chartists, but he admired their principles.

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

Mr. MORRIS then rose for the purpose of proposing the National Petition. He did so, because petitioning 19, May 20, at 12, at the office of Mr. Foley, Worceswas the only mode left them of making known their ter. Solicitors. Messrs Blower and Vizard, Lincoln'sgrievances, and while they were acting in this legitimate | inn-fields; and Mr. Foley, Worcester. way, he trusted the middle class would cordially unite and co-operate with them. As an elector and a ratepayer of the parish, he was acquainted with many precept. Mr. Morris then produced an enamelled and hurst, near Manchester, finishers. a plain card, telling them that one was his Sunday, the associates; if they were not they had ought to be other his every-day card; the Sunday card would be an ashamed of it Could a Chartist Parliament do worse ornament to any drawing-room, and would shew that its possessor sympathised with the wants and the distresses

of his fellow-men-(loud cheers.) The VESTRY CLERK then moved the National Petition, with an alteration in the heading suitable to the

occasion, it being a vestry meeting. GEORGE PEARCE, Esq., (one of the trustees of the citors, Pocock and Co., Bartholomew close. parish) seconded the petition in a long and able speech in which he stated that he was wished by some friends not to second the petition, lest he should disgrace him- ruptcy. Official Assignee, Green, Aldermanbury; Soliself, but he approved of 9-10ths of the sentiments in citor, Ashurst, Cheapside. that petition and therefore supported it. If they disapproved of it, let them have the manliness to vote May 24, at twelve, at the Town-hall, Brighton. Soliciagainst it. Mr. Pearce then went into the evils inflicted tors, King and Attwaters, Queen-street, Cheapside, by the New Poor Law Bill, and shewed that equal London. prejudice had been raised against granting M.P's to the there would then always be radical members elected London; Foley, Worcester. close to the seat of Government. He believed that the Chartist delegates who had been imprisoned in the bridge, Kent, builders, April 25, at two, and May 24, various gaols had been entrapped by the Whigs. The at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Official Whigs got them to do their dirty work, and then like dirty Assignee, Turquand, Copthall-buildings, London; fellows, turned round and imprisoned them. If you do not get all you ask, yet by asking largely you will gain fordshire. more than if you had asked less. He felt proud of the conduct of the working classes on this occasion, it did honour to them, and he was happy to think that the churchwarden had the moral courage to take the chair. Qualification, it mattered not how great an intellect a Miles's boy told him that the vicar said the churchman might possess, it was of no avail unless he also pos- warden had better have been minding his own business.

J. GOFFE. Esq., addressed the meeting at some length. He approved of every point of the Charter. They were the principles of justice. They were rendered necessary by the thrilling want which pervaded the country, but he had some little doubts as to whether Universal Suffrage would not disarrange the balance of power, and swamp the influence of the other classes of society; he did not impute any thing wrong or dishonest to the working classes of society, but he knew that from the Great Yarmouth. Soficitors, Sayers, Great Yarmouth; experience of all ages, men were liable to abuse the possession of power; he hoped he should be set right on that point.

Mr. BROWN explained, and in an able manner showed Red Lion Inn, Cambridge. Solicitors, Adcock, Camthat no danger was to be apprehended from the masses bridge; Ashurst, Cheapside, London. being possessed of political power.

Mr. FRAZIER, in an address of great length, which for elequence and soundness of argument we never borough. Solicitors, Emmett and Allen, Bloomsbury. heard surpassed, completely thrilled his audience with delight; and ably replied to the objections of Mr. Goffe. On sitting down he was tremendously applauded. The petition was then put, and carried unanimously amid great cheering.

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

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

Seconded by Mr. BROWN, and carried unanimously. Mr. Woodcock returned thanks in a brief manner. Chartists had manfully maintained their position; they and applaused them for the manly and orderly manner ferred by the Act should be vested in the Town Council had fought, aye, and bled in the good cau e. Perseculin which the meeting had been conducted. tion had only increased their numbers. The People's Thus ended one of the most important meetings ever 4. "That this Council adheres to its former opinion, Parliament would speedily assemble in London; he held in the metropolis. We trust the good feeling

TRADES IN WESTMINSTER, PIMLICO.

AND CHELSEA. FELLOW-WORKMEN, -At a meeting of members belonging to the Societies held at the Carpenters' Arms, the Artillery Arms, and the King's Arms, which took place on Monday, March 21, it was resolved-

"That, for the better support of the unemploye members of the Building Trades' Societies in this locality, the various societies shall be invited to appoint delegates, to devise permanent means for employing such unemployed members, by which their distresses may be alleviated, if not wholly removed."

You are, therefore, requested, for the accomplishment of this desirable object, to send delegates to a meeting, which will be held on Thursday evening, J. HUTCHINSON, Chairman.

G. JACKSON, Hon. Secretary.

REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT .- The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's treasury having certified to the commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, in pursuance of the Act 10th Geo. IV., c. 27. sec. 1, that the actual expenditure of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland exceeded the actual revenue thereof, for the year ended the 5th day of January, 1842, by the sum of two millions one hundred and one thousand three hundred and sixty-nine pounds, two shillings, and one penny, the commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, hereby give notice, that no sum will be applied by them on account of the sinking fund, under the provisions of the said act, between the 7th Day of April, 1842, and the 5th day o July, 1842. S. HIGHAM, controller-general. Naf tional Debt Office, April 6, 1842.

#### Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, April 8.

BANKRUPTS.

Henry Ricket, Henry-street. Pentonville, wine and beer dealer, to surrender April 19, May 20, at half-past

Francis Carey, Nottingham, hatter, April 15, at 1, May which would disgrace an Indian wigwam assembled 20 at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court, Basinghall-street. over their council-fire. He had never placed Official Assignee, Mr. Belcher; Solicitors, Messrs.

any reliance upon the Reform Bill. He had Watson and Broughton, Falcon-square, felt convinced that nought would be done for George Carrington, Albion-street, H George Carrington, Albion-street, Hyde-park, horsethe millions until they are represented equally dealer, April 19. May 20, at 11 o'clock, at the Bankwith other classes. The man who talks of extend-rupts' Court, Basinghall-street. Official Assignee, Mr. ing the Suffrage to me insults me. I have as much Green, Aldermanbury; Solicitor, Mr. Foster, Jermyn-

> William Filmer, and William Smith Gooding, May 20, at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court, Bisinghall-

Frederick Chapman, Mansell-street, wine-merchant, April 18, at half-past 11, May 20, at 11, at the Bankbody just above the abdomen, producing almost in-stantaneous death. On Saturday, Mr. Lewis, the Coroner for Essex, held an inquiry into the case, and few classes, but it had signally failed in removing the pose, its principles are those of reason and of justice. lersbury. William Robertson Webb, Knightsbridge-terrace,

Abraham Crossfield, Whitechapel-road, and Ley

the noble cause of giving freedom and prosperity to Samuel Cartwright Snead. Wavertree, Lancashire, themselves and their posterity. The Charter would timber-merchant, April 20, May 20, at 1 o'clock, at dispel the thick mists which were gathering round the the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpeol. Solicitors, Messra. heads of all classes of society, and liberty would be Willis, Bower, and Willis, Tokenhouse-yard; Mr. established on a firm basis, and tyranny disappear like Owen, Newtown, Montgomeryshire; and Mr. Mason, Liverpool.

James Bonny, Liverpool, tailor, April 18, May 20, at 1 o'clock, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Mr. Oliver, Old Jewry; and Mr. Evans, and Messrs. Kenyon and Stone, Liverpool. John Johnson, Leeds, tow-spinner, April 22, at 12 o'clock, May 20, at 10, at the Commissioners'-rooms. Leeds. Solicitors, Messrs. Battye, Fisher, and Sud-

Frederick William Gough, Pencombe, Herefordshire, dealer, April 26. May 20. at 12 o'clock at the Waterloo Hotel, Leominster. Solicitors, Mr. Leominster. James Cole, Kettering, Northamptonshire, woolstapler, May 2, at 11 o'clock, May 20, at 2, at the

low, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Shackleton, Leeds.

George Inn, Kettering. Solicitors, Messrs. Evan. Waterman, and Wright, Essex-street, Strand: and Mr. Maule, Huntingdon. James Clarke and Robert P. Clarke, Leeds, musicsellers, April 22, at 2 o'clock, May 20, at 12, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Leeds. Solicitors, Mr. Theo-

bald, Staple-inn; and Messrs. Payne, Eddison, and Ford, Leeds. Wm. Hanbury Hopkins, Worcester, currier, April

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

F. Carrick and J. Potts, Liverpool, printers. Thomponly carried from a dread of the millions taking what of the middle class who professed to be Chartists in son and Etchells, Ashton-under-Line, Lancashire, linenthey at last thought it prudent to grant. He did not principle; he trusted that they would come and put drapers. W. H. Kitching and Co., Kingston-uponbelong to the Charter Association, but he thought he their principles into practice. The last speaker had Hull, brush-makers. John Rawnsley and Co., Yeadon, should take out his card that night. He thought it advocated their cause, but said he was not a member: Yorkshire, cleffi-manufacturers. Sibbald and Robson, he would remind him that example was better than Liverpool, wine-merchants. Thompson and Co., Colly-

From the Gazette of Tuesday, April 12.

BANKRUPTS.

Edmund Allgood Dickinson, money scrivener, Pallmall, Middlesex, to surrender April 18, at one, and May 24, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Official Assignee, Turquand, Copthall-buildings; Soli-Henry Till, draper, Moulsham, Essex, April 20, at

one, and May 24, at eleven, at the Court of Bank-Henry Edlin, hotel-keeper, Brighton, April 25, and

Thomas Smith and Thomas Taylor, retailers of boots Metropolitan boroughs. Sir Robert Peel had told him and shoes, Worcester, April 27, and May 24, at eleven, that he would sooner give the Reform Bill to the whole at the Office of Mr. H. Foley, High-street, Worcester. country, than enfranchise the London Boroughs, as Solicitors, Blower and Vizird, Lincoln's-inn-fields, John Dawson, Tudeley, and William Dawson. Tun-

Solicitors, Stevenson, Junior, Hanley, Potteries, Staf-William Payne, victualler, Hend-court, Holborn,

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

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

chester. Robert Stringer, wine and spirit merchant, Yarmouth, April 23, and May 24, at twelve, at the Feathers Inn, Storey, Field-court, Gray's-inn, London.

James Nutter and William Elliston, brewers, Cambridge, April 26, as eleven, and May 24, at one, at the John Pickering, wine and spirit merchant, April 22,

and May 24, as eleven, at the King's Head Inn, Loughsquare, London; Hucknall, Longhborough. Richard Nuth, maltster, Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, April 18, and May 24, at twelve, at the George Inn, Frome Selwood. Solicitors, Frampton, South-

square, Gray's Inn, London; Miller, Frome Selwood. John Buckton, grocer, Darlington, Durham, April 28, and May 24, at eleven, at the house of John Brodie, Darlington. Solicitors, Mewburn and Hutchinson, Darlington; Mewburn, Great Winchesterstreet. London. Edward Minty, corn-dealer, Warminster, Wiltshire,

Warminster. Solicitors, Chapman, Warminster; Holme, Loftus, and Young, New Inn, London. William Halliday, innkeeper, Liverpool, April 25, and May 24, at one, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Wason, Liverpool; Milne, Parry, Milne,

April 18, and May 24, at ten, at the Bath Arms Inn,

and Morris, Temple, London. James Chaloner, currier, Chester, April 27, and May 24, at twelve, at the Office of Mr. John Finchett Maddock, Chester. Solicitors, Philpot and Son, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, London; Maddock, Chester.

TO THE WORKING PEOPLE.

(From the English Charlist Circular.)

HY DEAR FRIENDS,-While legislators, politicians, philosophers, and political economists, are severally engaged in searching out the cause of your distress, and tured a vast number by his detachments, and put them in fanctivity recommending a means for its correction, invariably ',o death allow me to suggest to your plain common sense the nature of your complaint, and the only remedy by which

a cure can possibly be effected. Your complaint is MACHINERY, and the remedy is the CHARTER. Steam, the Poor Law Amendment Act, womer i, and children. All over the Deccan you will and a Rural Police, constitute a trinity of villany, complete and indivisible. Steam looks for free trade, while those who attend upon it at home are rendered the Christian Major stuffed all the Bheels into one of incapable of possessing any of its advantages. The same persons who advocate free trade as a party. Were the originators both of the Poor Law Amendment Act and of the Rural Police. Brougham, Hume, Roeback, Grote, Molesworth, Ward, and Warburton, are amongst the foremost of free-traders, and are welded to the Poor Law Amendment Act, and most of them-if not all-are supporters of the Rural Police. Thus we this scoundrel repeat this tale in a ludicrous and comand the measures closely allied, while we discover in misserating strain; in fact he was the lich of the day their leading supporters a recognition of their unity. If when we were at Aurungabad, and you would not I can lay more plainly before you what has been hinted at | dream of missing him and dining with him more than in speeches, you will not quarrel with the repetition The great art of writing—to my mind—consists in its clearness. In this letter I shall take up the question of the indirect operation of machinery. I am induced to do so in consequence of a very foo'ish attempt by the caste, and could only speak broken English. How he Sun newspaper and the Perlh Cksonic's, to misrepresent my notions with regard to machinery.

The Sex, in commenting upon my pesition, declares that machinery cannot be the cause of the present distress, inasmuch as machinery has not been applied to making clothes, shors, and hats; and yet tailors, and shoemakers, and hatters, it says, are fully participating in the general suffering. I answer, that machinery does not make best; yet are butchers suffering from the effects of paich, who would destroy without restoring; we machinery. No new machinery has been applied to are capable of rebuilding on the ruins. making bread or grinding corn; yet have bakers, millers, and floer-factors been damaged by machinery. Machinery does not build houses, or produce timber, slate, or stone; yet have masons, carpenters, slaters, tilers, timber-merchants, and all persons engaged in building, trade to be worth flity-two millions a-year; of what by being made unwilling idlers? Just take one million and without hope, unless you give up apouting your of idlers, who, befere the great increase of machinery, earned each man only one pound per week each, and lost to the million un willing idlers, and to the commu-

Let me be very explicit upon this subject of the indirect influence of machinery. I will instance Bolton. of cotton mills has been doubled, while the number half; and the consequence is, that those who have been displaced from work by the improved machinery eat neither butcher's mest nor bread, drink neither tea nor coffee, use no sugar, wear no clothes, hais, or shoes, stone-masons, bricklayers, tilers, iron-masters, nailors, more; every trade in Sheffield and Birmingham Will glasses, razors, juga, kettles, pots, gridirons, beds or bedsteads, chairs or tables, are found in empty houses; while the overloaded pawn-shops supply, of good, bad, and indifferent materials from the general wreck, more than is required for the present wants of a debased, jewellers, confectioners, dress-makers, haberdashers, coach-proprietors, railway companies, play-house managers, booksellers, and all the liberal professions, even persons who live upon voluntary contributions, are, one and all, materially, very vitally, affected by machinery; for, my friends, be it remembered, that if you cannot apend with the shopkeepers, the shopkeepers cannot spend on luxuries, nor yet on the necessaries of life; and I assure you, however the landed aristocracy may desire to cut the connection between themselves and the Great Unwashed, yet are THEY also beginning to discover that an empty house pays no rent; and an empty house pays no mortgages; and the Jew and money-jobbers are beginning to think that 20s in the pound was too much to advance upon lands raised to an unnatural and artificial price by class legislation.

Let us now see how a surplus of workmen in each trade, created by the people's inability to spend, operates directly upon that trade in places remote, from the scene of smoke devastation. Take Birmingham as an instance. By the census of 1831, there were about five hundred uninhabited houses in Birmingham, while by the census of 1841, there were in tyrannising over good men in their employment. The Birmingham masons and others connected with house building, very naturally make their way to thousands in Lancashire cannot wear hats, coats, or shoes; and as a matter of course, the unemployed hatters, tailors, and shoemakers find out where trade is most been The metrepolis presenting the most flattering prospect. thither they go by steam in nine hours, and they conout resistance, or even a struggle, to reduce the wages of their workmen. Thus, then, I think that I have established the fact beyond any power of refutation, your only remedy and cure; and ere long the foolish shepkeepers will begin to find out, that all the money made in a foreign market by artificial production is anor laid out on mortgage on LAND, AT HOME!! While the result is that the shopkeepers are beggared, starved. unhoused, and unclad, in consequence of the inability of gambling in thah and blood will lead to the entire unharmonising and disarrangement of society; for, as I have more than once said AN EMPTY TILL ON ON SUNDAY MORNING. Machinery, then, not only affects its immediate victims, but indirectly affects every class of the community. It has at length comthe aristogramy from house and home.

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

CHARTISM, JOHN COMPANY, AND CABOUL!

(Continued from our last.) Afghan " Gaerillas" and Spanish " Guerillas"-Major Freeman, and the "Bheels"!

" Prince Honey" and Shaving Day!!

Bhurtpore Gold Mohurs, and Brandy!!! We are no advocates for indiscriminate and relentless massacre, or as the "Times' calls it, butchery, and least of all when the enemy lies prostrate and at our justifiable, and a case in point is that of the "Affghans." Without entering into the "politics" of the affair, where is the difference between the patriotism (and all the virtues thereunto appertaining) of the Affghan and Spanish Guerilia? Both had their countries invaded by men hostile to their creed, and foreign to their language-the invaders in beth cases wishing to possess the country and all its resources, in preference to a rivalthe British in India thinking to cust the Russians, the French in Spain moving heaven and earth to destroy the power and influence of England. The French in Spain did not succeed, and the British in Affghanistan have met with a reverse unperalleled either in ancient or modern history. The same parties here who lauded so sermons of forbearance, of enquiry, of magnanimity, triumphantiy the prowess of the Spanish Guerilla-the "priests" who preached doctrines from their pulpits little short of assessination, and that to destroy a men to measures, so plausibly and with such aprepublican and infide! Frenchman in this world, was a parent earnestness that some of the more simple sure passport to a good berth in the next-all these gentry with their imbecile train, are now shouting at the full pitch of their voices for revenge on the poor "homes and altars," from the presence of a ruthless

We are not rejoicing over this unfortunate mishap; forego the slightest symptom of pleasure in our defeat. but we ought to be consistent and call things by their right names. What is black in "Spain" cannot be should be equally secred as "christian martyrs," or, at the least, the religious world might deem them so, and not preach a crusade in England and Hindost in, for their acting there in the same manner we would do at

We are not seathless when " butchery" is spoken of, and our enormities have been great in India; Major Freeman of the Nizsm's service, and commanding at not less necessary than we hope it to have been Aurungabad, had some considerable force to effectual.

put down the, "Bhells" in the Deecan, were a very tro Ablesome set of robbers, totally ignorant; O'BRIEN is represented as having expressed him- were so desirous to co-operate with the Chartists, fellow workers; we shall congratulate you on the in short, little less than savages, dwelling amid caves and mountai as, with their wives and families scarcely clothed, and armed with bows and arrows. He cap-

This me n, or rather devil, was in the habit of recounting to his acquaintances and guests (for he lived in style and sple adour) his tr atment of three hundred Bheels, taken I risoners by his men. They consisted of men, find I arge, empty, and dry tanks and wells, sometimes very deep and capacions. Under the pretence of safety, three abodes, and kept them there by means of large pieces of timber, bamboo, &c. piled one upon another. To make sure work of it, he set fire to the whele, so that all that were not burnt, were smothered, thus giving to the world a novel and modern suttee, unequalled in atrocity, and which casts into shade the car of Juggernant or the dectrines of Brama! We have heard you would dream of leaving without a visit to the Tag-Mabal, the tomb of Aurengzebe, or the gardens of Nourmahal. For the honour of Britain, this vagabond boasted Portuguese blood in his reins, and was a halfgot into the service we know not, but he was in good pay and good repute in the Deccan. All the Madras service can testify to the truth of the above.

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

This very consistent and Republican Journal (?) gives an amusing and manufactured account of Russian diplomacy and the Chartist Convention, in last week's paper. It quite "out-Herod's Herod." We wish it was truewe want money, and whether it comes from young been injured by machinery. Suppose your fireign Nick or old Nick, or the "devil's dust men," it matters little, provided we do get it. The end sanctifies the beneat is that to the shopkeepers, or to those who are means! You know my worthy friends, the middle classes, displaced by its operation from their natural position, you are completely done for irremediably, irreparably, weekly fallacies, and come to us, your haven of rest. But you must play second fiddle—you may come as you have an exact set-off of fifty-two millions per annum ushers, not masters. We do not expect great burly fellows like Muntz and Cobden to come as scholars, they must come as parlour boarders; but if they behave we would rather welcome them as friends! Let them get up a loan of five millions sterling for the Conven-Within the last few years, in Bolton, the number tion, the Executive to be trustees, and O Connor and O'Brien standing counsel; give them a fair interest and of hands employed have been reduced to nearly one bonus, and then good luck to Bishop Burnet and paper

money! We may return to this. Did Captain Harvey Tuckett ever hear of the 16th Lancers in Bengal, or Martin Honey, erstwhile private in them, afterwards a General and Chief in Runjeet the spirit of trade. Now, all those persons who sup-fellow and good soldier. He deserted from his regiment plied the above articles to operatives in employment and got across the Satledge River, was received with have no demand, and, cons quently, make or provide open arms, and made himself useful. We believe him no supply. Hence does machinery operate indirectly to be now dead, but the opinion greatly prevailed in upon trade, commerce, and business of all sorts in a that regiment that he was in the vicinity of Lahore, manner almost inconceivable. Let us take, for ex. when Lord Wm. Bentinek had an interview with ample, the grassest and apparently most unassailable Runjeet Singh! Suspicions were affect that more branch of trade. In Bo ton, there are now about might join him, and be made "Princes," so they thirteen hundred uninhabited cottages. This want of were kept in the background, and had little occupancy in cottages will very speedily lead to the opportunity if so intended. The "Sixteenth" were untenanting of shops; and the surrender of shops will very popular, and wore "mustachios," which be followed by the removal of the landlord, who was rather an eye sore to the eleventh, Capt. Tuckett's lived upon rents derived from those shops, to the cot regiment, who were none. Even in trifles our rulers operatives; consequently, these three classes of houses, although it was well known that the natives in India those occupied by the little landlord, the shopkeeper, would deem loss of mustachio a loss of caste, and and the working man, will stand as a competitive be degraded like a Feringhee Padre, yet orders were power against the importer of timber, the timber- constantly sent to Col. Arnold, the commanding officer, merchant, the quarrymen, the brickmakers, the to insist on a universal shaving. At length Lord Wm. Bentinck, Colonel-in-chief of the Eleventh, and Goverslaters, plasterers, painters, and glaziers, and all other nor-General in India, issued a peremptory order, and suffer from the empty houses. Empty houses are not their lips for more than twenty years, were shorn as refurnished. No stoves, grates, fenders, fire-irons, looking morrelessly as Samson, and the moral strength of the Regiment, was lost in the eyes of the natives! They never could be persuaded but that it was done for disgrace and punishment. When Colonel Arnold came on parade after the shaving, he did not know his men, and though deeply grieved, the whole regiment burst out

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

say, and there we will leave it. A WOOLWICH CADET. Chichester, April 11th, 1842.

### THE NORTHERN STAR.

THE NEW "NEW MOVE."

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1842.

Last week we had little opportunity of comment ing upon the grand demonstration of the power, and overt manifestation of the purpose, of the wily ones assembled in consultation upon the best means of putting down Chartism in Birmingham. Their sitabout THREE THOUSAND houses unoccupied; the cor. tings, though ended before our paper reached the sequence is, that Peto and Grissell have no difficulty hands of our readers, were not ended when it went to press; and though we had no difficulty in auguring. from the complexion of the whole previous proceedwhere the demand is; and they constitute a reserve ings of the parties then and there assembled, the for the masters to fall back upon. The stayving almost inevitable character of their proceedings upon that occasion, it might reasonably have deemed out of course to pronounce brisk, and make their way to the labour market, judgment by anticipation. We have waited therefore, for the perfecting of the sittings, stitute in their several trades a reserve for their em- the investigations, and inquiries of these new "new ployers to fall back upon, and thus enable them with- move" gentlemen. Desirous to afford perfect justice, and to consider everything in the most favourable light, that we might approve, if possible, we deterthat machinery is your complaint, and the Charter mined not to trust ourselves to comment on the proceedings of this STURGITE Conference on the representations of our own reporter, lest the trick might plied by the smokeocracy either to the purchase of land, be again resorted to of covering defection by a denunciation of the official, who, in the discharge of his duty, transmits to his employers a detail of the unwilling illers to replenish their tills; and ultimately facts. We have waited for their own report, given this diabolical system of wholesale and unchecked by their official organ, the Nonconformist, whose conductor was not merely present, but prominent, throughout the whole proceedings, and who takes SATURDAY NIGHT MAKES AN UGLY WIFE public credit to himself for having duly "nursed and got up," if not begotten, the whole bantling, such as it is. We trust, therefore, that the conclusions we peiled royally itself to relinquish a portion of its pay, may come to from the reading of this report will and if not cheeked will drive it from the throne, and not be liable to the objection of being founded upon false premises, maliciously furnished by those who had a purpose to misrepresent the Conference. Here, then, we have the official detail of the conference movements of the Sturgites, given by themselves. And what is the conclusion to which those details inevitably lead the thinking mind? Every good man must regard the proceedings of this conference as valu able so far, and only so far, as they may furnish evidence of sincerity on behalf of the parties composing it, and the classes represented by them, in the prosecution of the great work, the establishment and furtherance of which was said to be its object. We need scarcely say that the Sturgeites have taken feet helpless; but there are some cases in which censure almost infinite pains to make people believe, that must be laid on lightly, or the actions themselves held that object was the establishment of such an under standing, such a cordial recognition of interests and feelings between the middle and the working classes. as should perfectly unite the whole energies of the whole people for the destruction of class monopoly in legislation and the assertion of the principle of Universal Suffrage.

This was the whole gist and burden of their song. 'Union" was their watch-word. The necessity for bringing the energies of the whole people into one focus was the daily text from which they preached of looking beyond "details" to principles-beyond among their Chartist anditors (only a few, certainly, and those of the more short-sighted) began to think Mahometan Affghan Guerillas, and demanding a bloody that men whose mouths were so mealy, and whose satisfaction for acting like men, and freeing their manners were so mild, must mean well! It was our misfortune to have seen too much of the external complaisance of cunning faction, when its we have left many dear friends whose bones are bleach. "crib" is threatened, to be very easily satisfied ing in Affighanistan; early associations would make us that the new-born zeal for truth and righteousness of these late converts was not more nearly allied to some sinister intention than they white in Affghanistan, and "Mahommedan Shubdees" might choose to make apparent. We warned the people, therefore; we gave them the benefit of our experience and observation; we put them on their guard against what we feared to be a delusive lure, though we streve to hope better things of it. And the result serves to satisfy us that our vigilance was

self highly delighted with its proceedings, and as and so anxious that the Chartists should send improvement in your moral and intellectual charachaving said that " when he entered that Confer- delegates to the Conference, that they might be tor, and we shall gladly give you the benefit of our ence he expected to meet with men who would fairly represented there; that these men had, as experience and better acquaintance with the prinadmit their principle in wholesale, and fritter a collective body, just affirmed every single prin- ciples of right, for your further instruction in it away in detail; but his suspicions had ciple contained in the People's Charter—that they the mode of their developement and furtherance. proved groundless theers). He had never had declared every one of these principles to be But you must not expect that we, from whom you been in any society—composed even exclusively absolutely necessary to their notions of a "full, fair, acknowledge to have learned your principles, shall of working men—in which he had found the and free representation of the people:" let the submit ourselves to your guidance and tutelage. democratic spirit more thornably developed."- people think upon that fact, and then let them read This would be indeed for the clear-sighted to choose a careful reading of the whole report compels us, the following resolution moved by Mr. WILLIAM blind leaders, and to deprive themselves of all notwithstanding our deference to Mr. O'BRIEN's judg- LOVETT:ment, to adhere still to that which we had previously device of the enemy, and that insincerity is stamped been adopted by millions of our brethren as an love of union. to by the Conference itself, no purpose save one.which is the exact converse of the one avowed: no evidence but that of deeply-concealed hostility and well-covered treachery, to the great cause of appearance of anxiety is manifested. We of course such an one as might, at least, have been expected to intend not that these strictures shall apply personally disarm objection. It was surely the least thing the to each, or any, member of the conference. That Conference could do, to testify the sincerity of their differ strangely from that of Mr. O'BRIEN; for we strictly applicable, and who will feel their truth, we principle of the great measure to which they knew like O'BRIEN and others recognised as Chartist the very men with whom they were professing a deliberative body representing the power and intolleaders, ' hoped all things" out of fervent charity, desire to unite-to be wedded; it was surely, we say, lect of the nation, which power and intellect our opposition to any party contending for them, and and were therefore indisposed

"To pry too nicely 'neath a specious seeming," we can have no doubt : while we know that there were at least five good men and true from Bradford. who represented, not the Sturgites, but the people of that town-the only town, so far as we know, which sent delegates, not from a class, but from the people; which delegates, we believe other plans besides the People's Charter ought to be for the whole nation; and not only so but to elect the would have been prevented sitting had not the included in it." while they have been thrust out of house built for Singh's service? Honey was an Irishman, and a finethe cue to the proceedings of the whole Conference. become Chartists ere now—(hear, hear.) Some perbody, and of its acts, in reference merely to the directed. That end is the concentration of the whole powers of the people to one point—the establishment of Universal Suffrage. The Conference was held avowedly to devise the best means of carrying out this principle. Birmingham Committee. tages which have been abandoned by the ejected display a meddling imbecility unworthy of men, and The people had been feelingly exhorted to "lay aside every weight," to detach themselves from all quite sure that if they adopted the name 'Chartist,' it mocratic principle as we have seen for some time! the result of the late Complete Suffrage Conference, ciple with any unnecessary clog, but to take it in all its beautiful and naked simplicity, as a common by Mr. Miall. bond of union-as a point around which all could trades and parties engaged in building houses. Nay, the Nappys were ordered to be in readiness. Officers rally; so that our whole force might be brought meet the wishes of Mr. Miali and Mr. Adams. and men-men who had never suffered a rasor to pass to bear against faction. We told them, when the project was first mooted, that this, if meant honestly, must mean the Charter or Lovett, and resumed his seat." nothing; that the whole subject was not now to be considered as new matter; that it had been the plan of an edifice, it must be constructed. He thought about by men as wise, as honest, as enslaved, and samperised community. Watch-makers, laughing. Poor fellow he is dead, and much regretted practical, as cool-headed, and as well-disposed as was anxious to merge the Chartist body into a National those who had now made the discovery of the one-(hear, hear). He was not satisfied with the necessity of Universal Suffrage; and that their position which the Chartist body now occupied; nor great object of "full, fair, and free representation." must of necessity include all the great WHAT THE CONFERENCE HAD DONE; but there was principles (or the "details" as these mushroom one thing still wanting, viz, that it should partake patriots were pleased to call them) of the Charter. The Conference have acknowledged this. -thanks body of delegates chosen from all the people of this stances consistently separate without giving a corto the watchfnlness of the people, who, at the several previous meetings which had been held upon this subject all through the country, at the meetings for electing several of the delegates, and by the voice and vote of some of the delegates themselves, have shown their new-born friends that they were neither asleep nor drunk; that they knew the meaning of plain words, and that representation could neither be "full, fair, nor free," if robbed of any one of these principles of legislative fullness, fairness, and freedom. With the tact which long experience gives to men who have deep-laid designs to mature and perfect, the Sturge men did battle successively on these details with the blandest semblance of forbearance and of courtesy; and finding it impossible to evade the strong reasons to which the people's eyes had become clearly opened, they adopted every one of these details; that is to say, in plain terms, they declared themselves Chartists. This was precisely the position into which the Chartists always told them they must come if they were honest; and this is the reason why we, and the consistent of the Chartists, who, thank heaven, were almost the whole body, have decried the new movement as a gratuitous

> Having, then, come to the conclusion that all the six great principles of liberty, -the very principles on account of which, under the name of the "points" or "details" of the Charter, they had heretofore refused coalition with the Chartist movement,-were necessary, did they, as consistent and as honourable men. at once say "We have been wrong in opposing our good friends, the Chartists. It is clear that they were right upon the matter; that they understood the business better than we did that, as the Morning Chronicle acknowledged, "the Chartists have been better calculators than the middle classes:" it is reasonable to suppose that if ciple, they will also, having had the benefit of experience and observation, be likely to have a better necessary organization for carrying out principle. than any we can have; we have now, therefore, only to dissolve our Conference, to vote thanks to, and confinational army of patriots fighting the moral and peaceful battle of the Constitution, and of "full, fair, | "National" without annihilating the other. and free representation"! This would have been the conduct of honest men under such circumstances. Was it the conduct of the Conference !- that Conference whom Mr. O'BRIEN delights to honour and amongst whom he declares that he found the democratic principle developed to as fuli an extent as in any assembly in which he had ever sat? Did the Conference, then, having adopted the Charter in reality, adopt it also in name. and testify the sincerity of their desire for union by enrolling themselves at once under its banners ? Let the querulous anxiety of its members to escape the

brand-mark testify:-" Mr. Palliser was sure that if they carried Annual Parliaments it would be said that they had adopted the Charter, and the next point contended for would be its name-(hear, hear)."

an anxiety which seemed to be so fully felt by all or at least a great majority of those present, that no one ventured to perpetrate such an atrocity as that of submitting for the adoption of the conference, the People's Charter, every principle of which they had inst affirmed : a submission, which if it had been made, the Conference were told by Mr. MIALL, the conductor of the Nonconformist, the STURGE oracle, to whom they afterwards voted :-

"That this Conference cannot separate without recording their heartfelt gratitude to Mr. Miall, editor of the Nonconformist for his powerful advocacy of our principles;" that it should have had his firmest and most determined opposition.

these mild and conciliatory middle-class men are no longer to be hoodwinked; if your object be then agreed to, and leave given to bring in the these earnest advocates of union between the the establishment of the principles you have es- Income Tax Bill.

The Conference has been held; and though Mr. | middle and the working classes these men who poused, we shall receive you heartily as brothren and

formed of this whole movement; and to regard the principles of representation as are necessary for the Complete Suffrage Association men to the very circumstances to which we have no doubt Mr. giving to all classes of society their equal share of "ranks" of the National Charter Association as political power, and as the People's Charter contains their due place and best opportunity of exhibiting O'B. referred, as the ground of his satisfaction, as so such details as have been deemed necessary for the much additional evidence that the whole thing is a working out of such principles, and has, moreover, upon its every feature. We repeat that we are able in order to effect a cordial union of the middle and to discover in the whole movement, of which this working classes, resolve, in a future Conference (in Conference is the most prominent and distinguishing which the whole people may be fully represented), to the only position which they could take in reference ten miles. The Birmingham men halted, and fell feature, and in the conclusions and resolutions come among other plans of political reform, and it enter into a calm consideration of that document. approved of, to use every just and peaceable means. posing its claims to a national character and its for creating a public opinion in its favour."

Here is a resolution then, not such an one, certainly, as might have been expected to follow the democratic rule, for the success of which so much affirmation of all the principles of the Charter; but tially elected by narrow constituencies, - presuming to there were there those to whom they are most anxiety for union, after having admitted every had thought that under the influence of this prin- towards the working men, and jokes upon his own verily believe; and that there were there those who, millions of their fellow subjects, the working menthe least thing they could do, after having admitted democratic principle teaches us to recognise recommended vigilance and watchfulness. It its principles, to look at its details, to examine them. and see whether they were necessary, and whether representatives fully, fairly, and freely chosen they were good. Did they manifest any disposition, then, to do this? Let the manner of their meeting part of them representing merely the handfuls of Mr. Loverr's resolution answer.

> "Mr. Adams thought they would be better without the resolution at all; but if it were persisted in,

"The Rev. T. Spencer agreed with the last speaker Sturgites feared that such a step would destroy "The Rev. T. Spencer agreed with the last speaker their whole prospect of obtaining credit with that the conference had not acted wisely in entering their whole prospect of obtaining credit with upon this subject. Had be wished to become their whole prospect of obtaining credit with upon this subject. Had he wished to become a the people for their projected "National" Asso- Chartist, he could have done so at Bath. He had ciation; and the presence of which delegates shown his respect for the Chartists; and had we have no doubt contributed very largely to give all of them conducted themselves like those pre-We speak, then, not of men, but of measures; we sons were determined to have the Charter, and nospeak of this Conference collectively as a deliberative thing but the Charter. The same thing was said with regard to the Reform Bill. They were called together for one object, and they were now considertendency and character of those acts, and to their ing another. They were met not to consider the Chartional" Society has the power to amend or B. Cook, from Stroudwater, Gloucestershire; T. obvious likelihood to subserve or retard the attain- ter, but the plan of Complete Suffrage, as suggested ment of the end towards which they were professedly by Mr. Sturge. If this resolution were carried, it would be said that they had given the subject the ation of any rule, however objectionable.

"Mr. O'Brien had no objection to an alteration being made in the resolution to the effect suggested

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

"Mr. O'Brien said it was not enough to lay down agreed with Mr. Lovett's amended resolution, though he could not have agreed to the original motion. He was he satisfied with the present position of the Conference. HE WAS ABUNDANTLY SATISFIED WITH of a National character. What were the obvious cation for Members of Parliament, and Payment means of carrying that out? There should be a of Representatives, cannot under such circumcountry who were favourable to these proceedings. dial and hearty vote of thanks to the working He was therefore anxious that there should be ano- classes for the indomitable courage, hearty

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

What, then, is the conclusion forced upon the mind by all these proceedings taken as a whole. The avowed object of these men is the uniting of the whole energies of the whole people, and particularly the uniting of the middle and working classes; and they prosecute this object by a means which can have no other effect than that of breaking up, as far as it may be successful, the union of the working classes already established. This may be sufficient to prove to Mr. O'BRIEN that his suspicions of the Sturgeite's were groundless; we acknowledge, however much we may regret to dissent from his opinion, that upon our mind it has worked a conclusion exactly the reverse of this. None know better than some of the they had formed more distinct conceptions of prin- old stagers in agitation who composed this Conference; none know better than the whole party who assume the lead in this movement, that knowledge of details properly so called, and of the it is impossible for it to go on without seriously injuring the prospect of attaining that full, fair, and free representation, for which they affect to be so anxious. The co-existence of two "National" dence in, our schoolmasters, and to enrol ourselves at Associations, having the same objects, and recogonce amongst the people who have taught us nising the same principles, is alike needless, absurd, the true principles of liberty, as soldiers in the and impossible. They must fritter away each other's strength; they cannot either of them become

stration one of two things: either that they are our common principles, there let the Chartists muster perfectly insincere, and that their object is not that which they profess, or that they are more devoid of the common principles of reason than them be well protected, and by our assistance made without enquiry or examination, the details of the Charter and the organization of the already whom they are indebted; never leave a meeting established National Society-established for the attainment of their own principles-proves that they desire to effect not union but division among friends who have braved the battle and the breeze the people; and we now again ask the people plainly, to their own national organisation, which they know whether, with this palpable evidence of fraud and of sincerity to the cause by enrolment in the Nainsincerity upon its front, they will permit themselves to be bamboozled by the pretended assertion give the people; we give it in all sincerity and of their principles, into an alliance with, and a support of, parties whose plain object is to re-enact, upon a bolder scale, the bye-gone juggles of their 'liberal" brethren! We have no fears for them. The people have too much sense to be thus trapped ! Had the evidence of their sincerity appeared upon the face of the middle-class movement, none would have hailed it with greater cordiality than we would; nor would the whole people have been wanting in readiness to forget past injuries, and to forgive bye-gone wrongs. They would have extended the hand of fellowship to their late persecutors, now made rational and sensible, with right free good will. But under such circumstances we feel quite sure that they will have but one answer for Let the people think only of the fact that them : they will say plainly, " Messrs. Middle-class, these bold assertors of the democratic principle Full. Fair, and Free" men, pray excuse us; we -these mild and conciliatory middle-class men are no longer to be hoodwinked; if your object be

reasonable ground of complaint, however disastrous "That this Conference having adopted such just might be their way." In a word, they will point their patriotic energy, and their no less patriotic

We hold it to be clear as day-light that this is the precise position which the people must take, and to the new "New Move" Charter Association, sup- into the rear of the immense procession. There were exhibition of the democratic principle to have been much better and more forcible than they are. But o'clock by Mr. Porter, who briefly introduced the what shall we say to this body, -this Conference, par- business of the meeting. constitute a portion of themselves a national society by Mr. E. P. Mead, of Birmingham, both of whom at all? Our idea of democratic principle seems to delivered very eloquent speeches. ciple no Society could be at all deemed "National." unwashed appearance. He was now fairly identified whose constitution and laws did not emanate from with the great unwashed, though he was not "the only in the people themselves or in their was said and thought by many that the Here on the contrary is a body of men, the major to remove Olympus; he braved their vain and futile persons who signed Mr. Stunge's Declaration; and these men presume to lay down not only the prin- with martyrs' blood! He was not a Whig. The ciples but the rules, constitution, and laws of a society officers by whom this "National" society is to be controlled and governed and its funds applied, for twelve months; without the liberty, to any member of this "National" Society, to alter, or amend, or | wash and eat; for he was a very unfit and very unpropose the alteration or amendment, of any one of its rules, however objectionable, for the like space of time; nay more, so perfect is the exhibition in the new "national" move of the departed amid the deafening cheers of the assembled democratio principle, that even at the end of thousands. twelve months no member of this "Naalter, or to propose the amendment or alter- Soar, and T. P. Green, of Birmingham, subsequently except he be one of the "National" Mr. Spencen therefore proposed as an amendment, officers now appointed by this Conference, reprethat the arrangement of details should be left to the senting, at the most, a few handfuls of men, and and thus ended our great Midland Demonstration. many of whose members represented no one but "Mr. Vines seconded the amendment. He was themselves. This is as fine an exhibition of the debut it is fully equalled by other parts of the constitution of this new "National" society for the suppression of Chartism, upon which we have the means of producing a very strong impression not at present either room or time for comment. upon the national mind, in favour of the rights of We have already exceeded the space we purposed to devote to this subject in our present number, but we struggle of right against might, and ultimately cannot leave it without giving one more evidence obtain for the masses, that full and perfect liberty from the report of the Nonconformist of the perfect sincerity of these middle class Sturgs men, in their ardent professions of a desire to conciliate and unite together the middle and working classes. "Mr. Dewhirst rose and moved, and Mr. Brook

seconded. "That we, the delegates, assembled in conference at Birmingham, having after due and mature consideration recognised and adopted the principles of Annual Parliaments, Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Equal Representation, No Property Qualifither Conference in which all parties should be perseverance, and Christian forbearance man fested by them as a body in times of trying want and surpassing emergency brought about by the misrule of class legislation and the monopoly of interested speculators; and we further pledge tion for the purpose of creating, organising, and directing such union of all classes as may tend to the attainment of the principles which we have re-

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

eporter for the Northern Star;" it is the report, without alteration or curtailment, of the STURGE to the land of his birth." oracle, the Nonconformist. And we learn, from the sequel of that report, that as the two brave Bradford men refused to withdraw this resolution, and left it to the Conference to adopt or reject the Conference obliged them by rejecting it. The votes are given in the report: for the amendment, (that is for the rejection of the Bradford men's resolution) 41; against the amend- public attention has been most anxiously directed ment, 5. Names are not specified, but we pledge our lives that the five were the five Bradford

To conclude—at least for this time. We shall probably be looked to for some opinion upon what course the people should pursue as to the future movements of this new self-constituted-"National" Complete Suffrage Association. Here then is our opinion at once. The people should have nothing to do with them. They should leave them alone in their littleness, and laugh at them. The people must not oppose them, for they profess to be seeking the advance ment of our principles; let them, therefore, go on their own way; and if they are determined to go alone -if they are determined to make a foot-road for themselves alongside the people's turnpike, in God's name, let them walk on it it until their ancles ache and they begin to feel their loneliness. But support them against the factions in all their assertions of the great principles of liberty. If they should be weak enough to take the open field in defence of our principles relying on their own strength, rush to the rescue, lest the enemy should overcome them; let them not, by any means, be beaten by the open and avowed advocates of class legislation: on every public occasion when the These Conference men have proved to a demon- Complete Suffragites muster for the assertion of with them to a man; let there be no such division in our ranks as the enemy can take advantage of; let the utmost stretch of our charity will allow us to triumphant, in every public assertion of our suppose them to be. The very fact of their rejecting, principles which they may attempt; but never leave them without letting them know to without a resolution pledging the people to their old leaders so long as these remain faithful, to their tried tional Charter Association. This is the advice we sarnestness; and we tell them, that if it be not heeded, they are likely to have bitter and abundant reason for repentance.

> HOUSE OF COMMONS. WEDNESDAY. The adjourned debate on the income tax was resumed by Mr. Aldam, of Leeds, who grounded his bjections to an income tax on account of its inquisi torial character. Some parts, however, of the Ministerial measure had his approbation. A long "talk" thereupon ensued, in which Mr.

> Escott, Mr. Parker, Lord Sandon, Sir C. Napier, Mr. Trotter, Lord Eliot, Mr. Hawes, Sir James Graham, Mr. Ferrand, Lord Worsley, and Colonel Sibthorp had their say, when the House divided.

For bringing up the Report ... 308 For Lord John's Amendment... 202 Peel's majority After some further conversation, the Report was

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

mountain! The brave men of Bilston began to be on the move about four o'clock; by five, the band was serenading O'Connor; by six, the Wolverhampton worthies were in the field, and they started for Birmingham in good order, with banners floating in defiance of their enemies, not more glorious than the cause they had been unfurled to maintain. On the road, the Walsall workies joined; and Wedensbury, Dudley, Stourbridge, Kidderminster, Brierly Hills, and other localities sent forth their tributary streams, forming as fine a sight as can be well imagined. The morning was beautiful, but very windy; and when the Birmingham men met them at the Trees, in Hampton Road, O'Connor, who had headed and marshalled the procession on foot, looked more like a miller than any thing else.

An immense number of stalwart and enthusiastic miners, dressed in their flanuel jackets, marched first in the procession; they entered the town in great regularity like a well-drilled regiment, and loudly cheered O Connor throughout the march of several excellent bands of music and banners. Having arrived at Duddeston Row, and taken up

their position, the chair was taken exactly at eleven The first resolution was moved by Mr. M'Carinev. one of the delegates from Liverpool, and seconded

Mr. O'Connor supported the resolution in a speech. not a very long one, but one full of kind feeling great unknown." He hailed with satisfaction the acknowledgment of our principles, deprecated any object of these "new movers" was "to get rid of Feargus." But they might as well attempt attempts. They said he was in the pay of the Tories. Good God! in league with the faction that had deluged the green sod of his beloved Iroland Whigs had proved that, by their persecution of him and his brave associates. How could he, then, belong to, or have anything to do, with such a set of scoundrels as either the Whigs or the Tories. But he must be brief; he had to address another meeting in London at eight o'clock, and the Convention would meet to-morrrow morning. He must seemly guest at a soirce, or in a ball-room, unless it were a masquerade ball; and therefore he must now take his leave, and leave other talented and eloquent men to address them. Mr. O'Connor then

Messrs. Lowery, G. White, Thomasson, from the addressed the meeting, which lasted nearly four hours, in soul-stirring speeches, amidst breathless silence, when not interrupted by rapturous plaudits. The following resolutions were passed without a dissentient hand being held up against them:

as far as their adoption of the entire principles of the People's Charter is concerned; and we hope the consiliatory spirit exhibited in that assembly will be man, and that a general sense of the justice of the people's claims will induce many to join in the which alone can secure the greatest amount of prosperity and happiness to the empire at large."

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

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

"That this meeting deeply sympathise with the sufferings of our patriot brethren, the victims of Whig treachery and injustice. especially with the three Welch martyrs, Frost, Williams, and Jones; and Howel, Jones, and Roberts, of Birmingham, Now mind, this is no statement of a "lying and that we pledge ourselves never to cease our exertions in their behalf, until every victim is restor-

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

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

To Beaders and Correspondents.

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

HALIFAX.—It is most urgently requested that all our Chartist friends direct their communications to Joseph Thornton, Barum Top, Halifax, until further notice.

MR James Sweet begs to acknowledge the receipt of the Pelilian from Boston, Lincolnshire. ALL LETTERS for Mr. Taylor during the next three weeks to be addressed to him, care of Mr. Sweet, news-agent, Goose Gate, Nottingham.

THE REPORT of the Frome district meeting was received after the last week's Paper was at press. CHARTIST TITUES. - A Charlist (from his infancy)

tells us that he means, as soon as his arrangements are completed, which will be in a few weeks, to supply his brother Chartists with ink, to be called "Chartist Ink," and to forward to us weekly, for the use of the Executive, one penny out of every stilling of the proceeds of the sale thereof. MR. THOMAS SHORT has received from the Charlists

of Winchcomb 5s. for the masons on strike. I. J. Smith.—There is no law in the matter; but the usage of all well ordered assemblies is decidedly against the ex-M.P. to whom he refers. lossury.—Mr. Thomas Large, Baguley-hill, Mosley, has been appointed sub-Secretary, in place of George Hoyle, resigned. BIRMINGHAM YOUNG MAN'S CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

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

the opinion he has expressed.

Daniel Marsden strongly recommends to all Forresters, Old Fellows, and other secret orders, to connect with each lodge a co-operative store. In support of h's proposition, he says;— Suppose, for instance, that each Lodge has £100 as

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

SHEEPIELD.-Mr. G. J. Harney has received from W X Y 2s for the Executive. Mr. H. has forwarded the money to Mr. Campbell, who has acknowledged the receipt of it. Persons willing to become lecturers for the East and North Riding district of Yorkshire must send their names to the Scoretary, Edward Burley, 19, Billon street. Layerthorpe, York. Every candidate must forward credentials from the District

Secretary, lestifying to talent and sobriety. TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE EAST AND NORTH RIDINGS.—Those places who have not already forwarded their share of Convention Fund are requested to do so immediately to the Secretary.

- WILLIAM COOPER must have read the Star incitened tively, or he would have known that the conviction by the magistrates of the fellow who burnt his petition-sheet was inserted the same week that he
- discussion between Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Dun- wrong inflicted on me by you. On the 18th day VINDEX may be a friend to truth; but we must take
- leave to tell him that we require other evidence of Irish-Volunteers:it than reprimand without authority, and denunciation without proof. JOHN FRAZER .- We never notice rejected poetry.
- WILLIAM ATKINSON.—His communication is an adperlisement; but we will willingly insert it on payment of the duty, which is 1s. 6d. SHEFFIELD.—Our space will be badly occupied in replying to the ravings of Mr. Ibbotson.
- A BLOCK PRINTER. We have no room. AN OLD DEMOCRAT. -Mr. Moir lives in the Gallam gate, Glasgoir.

  R. C. Carriners may send whatever communication he may have for Mr. O'Connor to that gengentleman direct. The Northern Star is no post-
- LECTURERS NEGLECTING THEIR APPOINTMENTS -Mr.
- and are sure to do extensive service to the cause. | countrymen.
- Direct 26, North King-street, Dublin. Convention Fund. The following monies have been received by Mr. J. Cleave :-Norwich... ... 2 0 0 Sheffield... Hunslet, near Leeds Todmorden ... ... ... 4 0 0 ... 0 10 0 Oxford ... Bishapwearmouth ... 0 12 0
  - ... 1 0 0 South Shields ... ... 0 1 0 A Republican, Rochdale "Yenths, Stockport" ... ... 1 0 0 ... 1 10 0 Salisbury Ardsley, Near Barnsley ... 0 10 0 Shutford, near Banbury ... 0 10 0 ... 1 10 0 Bradford, per T. Rouse ... 0 8 0 Chelmsford ... ... ... 1 0 6 Selby Female Society ... 0 10 0 ... 1 5 0 Keighley Chartist Meeting, Walworth ... 0 7 6 ... 1 0 0 Stokesley \*\*\* £22 12 6
- MR. WATKINS .- The conclusion of his sermon is in type but is unavoidably postponed till nest week. BATH .- The address of our Correspondent at Bath is Mr. Bartlett, 19, Gloucester-road Buildings, Swanswick,
- WILLIAM JONES. OR THE MERTHER TIDVIL ASSO-CIATION.—The letter has been duly received, but the Plates cannot be sent until the amount they owe to the office be paid. We hope to hear from them immedictely. A PULL statement of all monies received by Abel Hey-
- good for those who were injured, and repairing the Hall of Science, will be given in our next. A CHABTIST .- The "Child at Home" may be procured of
- Mr. Fox, news agent, Bridge street, Sheffield; Mr. Crowther, Pigeon-lane, Rotherham; and Mr. T. B. Smith Leeds. Mr. Smith is also for the sale of Pinder's blacking. FRANK MIRFIELD, and our other good Barnsley friends.
- have our thanks for their continued appreciation of honest seeking to deserve approbation. We think, however, that they should not be too hard upon the person to whom they allude. Long and bitter suffering works heavily upon the mind. A TEXTOTAL CHARTIST .- If you cut up a newspaper into separate sheets you can only then send through
- the Post office that part which happens to have the stamp upon it. "I." of Bristol, and T. P. GREEN must excuse us: we have not room. THOMAS KELLIN must take a like answer.
- Mesers Harrison, Barnaley; Tasker, Skipton; Storer, Doncaster; Pratt, Howden; Hodson, Retford,
- would oblige us by making their post-office orders payable to Mr. John Ardill, our clerk. WE never supplied any Papers to R. H. C. Cruthers, Newcastle, and consequently have not any account to send him.
- THE PAPERS of those Agents who have not paid their accounts will be stopped after this week. J. WHIDDON-Apply to the Agent. JOHN TOMLINSON, SUTTON-IN-ASHPIRLD .- Yes. FOR THE MARCHESTER SUFPERERS.
  - From a few Devonport friends ... 0 5 0 a few Friends to Freedom, at Stourbridge ... ... 9 3 POR THE CHARTIST CAUSE. From Friends, Eregmont, per Adam Keith ... 0 5 0 POR MRS. PROST. From the Chartists of Sowerby, near Halifax ... ... 0 7 0 POR MRS. JONES AND MRS. ZEPHANIAH
  - From Mrs. Bedwell, Stourbridge ... 6 0 6 TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

WILLIAMS.

My LORD,-Only a few weeks have passed since I was amused by the happy intelligence " that your Lord- you may think proper. ship was decidedly a Chartist," and that nothing short of "Universal Suffrage" would satisfy you in behalf of your suffering fellow-countrymen. Many persons were so certain of the honesty of your declarations, that I have been requested " to be more kind, and less severe, in my addresses to your Lordship

Now, my Lord, whatever others may think, I do

in future."

most charitably assure you, I look with caution to every measure which emanates from the source of which your Lordship is the head, and which holds its councils begin by making you a free present of the above at the Corn Exchange.

compromise whatever. every measure which happens to be at variance with tion of mine. your policy; when we find this influence keeping in ] subjection and awing into contemptible servility the specters of your party, we cannot belp holding your

Your to keep the people in misery. Your Lordship is aware that your creatures of the Corn Exchange dare not stir an inch, or move a resolution, contrary to your wishes, under pain of denounce- an injustice which you say I have done you.

at the expense of the Irish people, or he has obtained or hopes to obtain a place on the Sturge pension list. To the former, I only say to the Irish, their money might be better expended than by paying an agent to support a Whig measure, and for abusing their only certain remedy for political evils-the People's Charter; and if the latter, it only angure that, either the funds of the Corn Exchange are a discount, and poor Tom is obliged to seek another market for his genius, or that your Lordship prefers any suffrage to a full, fair, and straightforward one like the Chartists. It would be wiser, my Lord, to adopt the People's Charter without any compromise; for be assured neither the policy of Sturge, nor the oratory of Tom Steele will ever be the means of benefiting the people, or altering the present system; and much as the Whigs shoffle and quibble about detail, they will in any longer to frequent these rooms. the end have to come to the people, and, what is more, to be honest with the people; and although your Lord- that document. ship may not relish the prophecy, I nevertheless beg to inform you, my Lord, that you will erelong becompelled document was signed without the institution of any

Chartist, he will become one too. I would, however, to sign the document. equest your Lordship to order "Dear Ray" to recal let his keeper be chosen from amongst the mem- that entry, that no other persons attended that in- and calumnions. We, accordingly, fully and honourably of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association, who vestigation except those four-and-twenty gentlemen. acquitted Mr. Reynolds. I have no doubt, administer proper treatment to Not one!

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

W. H. CLIPION.

his reason, and cool his head.

OF DUBLIN, &c. &c.

Dablin, March 24, 1842. HENRY RANKIN.—We have had quite enough of the in fortune, in reputation, and in feeling from a of January, 1833, you were a party to the passing

of the following resolution in the committee of the "We have heard the charges and such evidence as Mr. Patrick O'Higgins produced, and we are unanimously of opinion that the charges are totally false and calumnious, and we do most fully and honourably acquir Mr. John Reynolds thereof; and, it appearing that these charges originated in malice, we recommend Mr. Dwyer to return Mr. O'Higgins

his subscription, being of opinion that Mr. O'Higgins ought not any longer to frequent these rooms." This resolution bears your signature, as well as

ing an appointment of his at Mottram, promised to apprising me that any charge was to be preferred men who signed the verdict. attend as Mr. Crowther's substitute at Stockport, against me-without your instituting any trialon Easter Sunday: why Mr. Storer did not keep without your affording me the slightest opportunity boast that the Hon. Colonel Butler did not keep without any investigation of the verdict. Quite true. It would have been wrong of anything to gain, any interest to promote by dishonour-signed it had preyed upon his mind, and that he public men, no man deserved expulsion more than W. H. Drorr, Secretary to the Irish Universal Suf- written testimony which I produced, and upon him had he done so, as he was not one of the gentle- ing and disgracing John Reynolds, and I will retract had long wished to explain to me how he was I did. frace Association, has to gratefully acknowledge which the charges against Mr. John Reynolds were the receipt of several Stars, and would be more founded. There is no man who reads this resolution all 44—Colonel Butler was not one of them. particular with regard to some written communi- who believes it to be just, and who has any sense of You also allege that my respected brother-in-law, Mr. eations did time and circumstances allow. He virtue in his own bosom, who must not regard me as Finn, refused to sign it. I do not know that any body beas further assistance as regards the newspapers one of the most abandoned villains upon earth; and asked him to do so. But I am quite sure of this—that which are regularly transmitted to the provinces, it is by you that I stand so branded before my if asked he would have refused, because it appears from

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

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

tell you that no political expediency could justify directly contradicts it.
this foul calumny upon me. I knew that he would tell you that you were bound by all the laws of the church to make reparation to me. And finding that those private letters had no effect, I now call upon you publicly to make reparation to me before you presume again to approach the Holy Communion; because you know that that resolution, to which you have affixed your name, sets forth upon

the face of it that which you know to be untrue. It states that the committee unanimously agreed to it, whereas you know that you could get but twenty-three to sign it. The very man who brought forward the motion for the inoniry refused to sign it. Your own brother-in-law, Mr. Finn, to his credit, refused to sign it. The late Mr. John Redmond would not sign it. The Hon. Colonel Butler did not sign it. Neither did Messrs. De irresistible. I would not bound to make it to you most publicly, and M Longhlin, Doyle, Cavendish, and others, in all twenty-eight. You led the world to believe that the committee were unanimous. You have certified every word in that resolution to be perfectly true. I the charges to have been malicious, false, and

calumnious, while you know full well that their truth or falsehood depended entirely on the genuineness of the written evidence which I produced in support of them, and which you refused to examine, and yet you publicly prenounced me guilty, on the 18th of January, 1833, in the teeth of evidence signed by Robert Cully, Accountant-General of the Bank of Ireland, by Michael Roche, of the Hibernian Bank, by Obadiah Willans and Sons, Lower Bridge-street, by Robert Byrne and Co., Lower Bridge-street, by Armstrong and Byrne, Merchants'quay, by William Lock, Linen Hall, by Blood,

Nott, and Co, Trinity-street, by Greenough and Robinson, of Manchester, by Lingworth and Co., Manchester, by William Bolton, Manchester, and the oral testimony of Mr. John Robinson, of Delgany, of Mr. William Russell, of Lower Bridge-street, of Alexander Reynolds, of Lower Bridgestreet, and of Mr. John Hudson, of Mecklenburghstreet. Let me ask you now, Sir, at the end of nine years, did you examine any part of this testimony, or any of those witnesses! No. not one of them.

Yet, you, with all your piety, persevere in pronouncing me guilty of having brought false, calumnious, and malicious charges against an innocent man! Let no one say this letter is written from any other motive than that of giving you an opportunity of doing me an act of common justice, even now at the end of nine years' suffering. Do not say that I am actuated by any feeling of revenge for the grievous wrong which you did me, because that would not be true, as I have the secretary (Mr. P. V. Fitzpatrick's) acknowledgment, that I contributed largely to swell your tribute, in November 1833 and 1834, and was mainly instrumental in returning you for the city of Dublin in 1835—all of which have occurred since January, 1833; and I would have supported you still had you not deserted the people by turning Whig and banker at one and the

I am, Sir, with as much respect for your public services as any man can feel, PATRICK O'HIGGINS

P.S.—I think it is due to you to send you this etter before I publish it, and at the same time to ray that you are at perfect liberty to make any use of it

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

TO PATRICK O'HIGGINS, ESQ.

Mansion-house, 2d, April, 1842. "O'Connell is a knave in politics, and a hypocrite in religion."-PATRICE O'HIGGINS. Sir,—In replying to your letter I very properly

text, which you have hitherto so often used without It is now certain that your Lordship's cry for Univer- my permission. I now not only forgive you for your sal Suffrage was not the bold and intrepid cry of a past use of it, but allow you to employ it in future patrict, and the leader of a suffering nation; but the at your uncharitable discretion; and I gratuitously puny half-expiring whimper of a defeated faction, who add to this permission a plenary license to abuse, would fain be thought the friends of the people, but calumniate, and vilify me as often, as loudly, and as who have not the honesty, or the courage, to agitate for long as you please. You shall not only have this against another. A public liar! a gross and wilful a full and unqualified measure of justice, without any license, but my cordial forgiveness beforehand, with perjurer! a vile suborner of perjury! If true, Reytheknowledge superinduced that it is my determina- | nolds would have been ruined-and deservedly-for When a man is (like your Lordship) in possession of tion never again to reply to any one of your charges. ever! If true, he would be a beggar; for his station paramount influence, and when it is known that that Let those who chose believe you-I consent. Those in life depended altogether upon his character. Reyinfluence is, upon occasions, directed towards the fur- who know us both, or know either of us. will nolds would have been a disgraced pauper. His wife therance of your own views, and the subversion of have no difficulty in deciding without any interven- and children would have been beggars, or starved.

Let this be understood between us. In the present controversy this letter will serve to aid right thinking persons in coming to a proper Lordship responsible for the political acts of your crea- judgment, by having the facts of the case before Twenty-four members of the committee attended. If tures, and at the same time despise the efforts of the them, stripped of some of the distortions, fore- you had succeeded in establishing your charge; if master and the man-the demagogue and the slave, who shortenings, inventions, and ludicrous absurdities you had even made out a probable case against would, reckless of principle or patriotism, still endea- with which it has pleased your piety to surround Reynolds; may, if you had made out such a case

Now for the facts. You have called upon me to make reparation for for ever. ment. Then how comes it that the brace Tom Steele is to be found in the "Conference of Joseph Sturge," bearing abuse on "O'Connor, and the mad Chartists of England who follow him," and stamping himself with the character of a ninny, and an animal very like what in Treamswer is a plain one. He either has been sent Then how comes it that the brace Tom Steele is to be found in the "Conference of Joseph Sturge," signed, and having been, as you allege to consist in my having tability a fine family. He has held a situation of the resolution, I trust, will in itself explain to have no difficulty in deciding which appears on those books, in Mr. Dwycr's handwriting, on the l8th of January, 1833, and not a document which you have set forth in your letter, and which I think it right to repeat in this place. It bears date the 18th of January, 1833. It involves the difficulty in deciding the satisfaction of every honest and well-thinking emoluments for years in a public establishment. And when, from motives of a part of it. It was for the sake of brevity that I did not state the whole in my letter, and Mr. O'Contain the individual in question. When the public establishment of the committee.

The answer is a plain one. He either has been sent three distinct propositions.

The first is contained in these words-"We have heard the charges and such evidence as Mr. Patrick O'Higgins produced, and we are unanimously of opinion that the charges are totally false and calumnious, and we do most fully and honourably acquit Mr. John Reynolds thereof." The second proposition is contained in these

"And it appearing that these charges originated you persevered in spite of every friendly admonstron in malice, we recommend Mr. Dwyer to return Mr. in bringing forward your charges. Recollect that you in bringing forward your charges. O'Higgins his subscription."

The third proposition is contained in these words-"Being of opinion that Mr. O'Higgins ought not You call upon me for reparation for having signed a wretched pauper. You would have been in nothing

You then, strange to say, complain that to become a Chartist in name and principle, or forfeit trial-without any investigation of written testimony 1833. You produced, and we examined two witnesses your popularity. As for poor Tem Steel, I have little which you produced. You also accuse me of influen- in support of the charge—yourself and another. And lear for him; for, as soon as your Lordship becomes a cing my sons, and other members of the Committee, though you now insinuate the contrary, you produced

Why do I dwell upon these drivellings! The Let me tell you that this fact appears on the face of Mr. him; it is really a pity to let him go at large. He is French call such things " niaiseries." Why should I Dwyer's book, in his own handwriting. We were ready, ther "da't" or politically mad, to think himself wiser then take any trouble with these gross and palpable and we officed, to hear any other witness, and to consider can the millions of honest men who declare "that the distortions of the facts? There were four-and-twenty any other documents that you could produce. We fully that those charges originated in malice, we recommend any other documents that you could produce. We fully that those charges originated in malice, we recommend Carter as it is, is the on y remedy for existing evila." gentlemen who signed that document. I have now considered the entire case; and there was not the least n, my Lord, have him trought back, and sent to before me the original entry in the late Mr. doubt upon the mind of any one of the twenty-four gen-Swifts" until a "lunar change" is effected in him, Edward Dwyer's handwriting; and it appears, by themen, that the charges you brought were totally false

their own judgments.

As to your charge of my son-in-law having signed by my influence, I need not say how totally untrue it is. he is perfectly firm in the assertion and the carrying the man. There is one thing quite certain—that, out in action of his own opinions, he with courteous whether your charges were true or false, hatred, versict without his own judgment being convinced of earthly motive. its truth ! Is it Christoohen Fitzsimon? Why, Yet you come out with your air of injured innocence

But you make several other odd assertions. You

Mr. Dayer's entries that he was not present on the 18th

A similar reason would of course have induced the other persons whom you name, not to sign, as none of them were present upon both days. In abort, no persons signed, except those who attended the investigation of the 18th of January.

the advice of a Catholic clergyman, a personal friend HAVE HEARD THE CHARGES AND SUCH EVIDENCE body. of your own. All I asked then was, that you should as MR PATE. O'HIGGIN'S PRODUCED, AND WE ARE After this, let me mournfully ask you, of what avail remove an unjust stigma from me as publicly as you UNANIMOUSLY OF OPINION,"&c, &c. It is followed by would any retraction of mine be, under these circumhad fixed it upon me. I sent you a copy of that the signatures of the twenty-four gentlemen who letter at every Easter since, in the hope that your attended the investigation. It does not say the com-

Even in the number of signatures you were wrong. There were 24, and not 23:-Three barristers, Counsellor Close, (who was chairman at the investigation). Counsellor Stephen Coppinger, and Counsellor George Kernan; the late lamented Mr. Lavelle, of the Freeman's Journal; Mr. Laurence Finn, Mr. James Sheridan—But why should I continue? You have them all before you! But I cannot omit one name more—as pure a spirit as ever breathed—my respected friend, General Clooney.

You next call upon me to make a public reparation to you; because, as you allege, "I know that the resolution to which I affixed my name sets forth upon the face of it that which I know to be untrue." If your premises were true, your conclusion would allege. I do not believe any such thing. I believ am quite sure it was called for by all that appeared

occurred one thousand times over, I would sign that

resolution as often. But what were the circumstances? These you keep back. These you carefully cushion. You give the verdict, but you don't condescend to explain what may be technically called the pleadings and proceedings, and which can be more familiarly denominated, the circumstances that created the necessity of a verdict. You thus mistify the matter, and prevent the public from seeing on the face of your own letter how glaringly absurd your calumny is.

I will, however, put the matter beyond a doubt. I will state the circumstances as briefly as possible. The First-An association, called "The Volunteers of Ireland," was formed on the 3rd of January, 1833.

You and Mr. John Reynolds, with many others, became members of it. Mr. Reynolds was shortly after named a member of the standing committee. You were not. Becondly-Immediately afterwards you commenced

a career of insinuation of the grossest and most debasing criminality against one of the members of that committee, whom you did not then name; but you gave strong grounds for the conjecture that you meant at one and at the same time!!! Reynolds Thirdly—You cannot probably forget, though you

may be ready to deny the fact, that I endeavoured to induce you to abandon that line of conduct. I begged proceedings. You, however, persevered, and rather otherwise. Fourthly-The gentlemen forming the committee

it was that you meant, and to state what were your | may be, it stands but upon one leg! charges. Fifthly-You wrote two equivocal letters, alleging that you could prove gress criminality in a member of the committee, rendering him unfit to be associated with -but still declining to name him, lest, as you said, you should subject yourself to legal proceedings. Sixthly—It having been rumonred and tolerably well known that you alluded to Mr. Jehn Reynolds, he

but would submit your charges to the investigation of any of the members of the association.

charges against Reynolds. It was agreed on that the matter should be investigated by such members of the standing committee, unconnected with either party, as should attend. The three principal charges were these:-

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

You charged him with having committed subornation of perjury in the same case. You will admit at once that charges of more atrocious criminality could not possibly be made by one man

Such were the charges you repeatedly insinuated; and which you ended by directly, and with full premeditation, charging against Reynolds. The investigation took place on the 18th of January.

as to the unhappy malignity of human nature would have even created a doubt of his guilt, he was ruined Mr. Reynolds has since then brought up in respec-

great prospective utility. would he bave been, if you had even been able to create a miserable suspicion of his guilt? Are you become at to it." length so sensitive about yourself, that you totally forget the envenomed stab you made at another? Recollect that you volunteered the accusation-that

tially engaged in forming another establishment

deliberately and with the fullest premeditation produced those charges. Recollect also that you had no pecuniary interest, ing those charges. You would not be one shilling the richer if you established them. He would have been

the better, save in the gratification of your personal this malignity. The investigation tock place on the 18th of January, your youthers, and we read them and considered them.

It is a favourite point of yours, that out of this number three were my sons, and one my son-in-law, whom you say I influenced. Of my sons I shall say nothing. It does not become me—except this—that since they came to man's estate (and they were defined in the convey to the phone three were unanimous in their opinion, I pledge that excited your ire. Had you signed it I on Sunday list, at Gristhwaite, near Third revised the committee were unanimous in their opinion, I pledge that excited your ire. Had you signed it I on Sunday list, at Gristhwaite, near Third revised the committee were unanimous in their opinion, I pledge that excited your ire. Had you signed it I on Sunday list, at Gristhwaite, near Third revised the committee were unanimous in their opinion, I would have voted for you; and to show that I want twenty-three others, nine years ago! If I am to do that, pray what is to become of Mr. Reynolds? Am I to since they came to man's estate (and they were depined him of the benefit of the judgment pronounced the late Mr. Edward Dwyer's handwriting, and it you give me the foregoing pledge in writing. You Primitive Methodist Minister, of the Leeds circuit. You are the foregoing pledge in writing.

TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, LORD MAYOR at that time in Parliament, the three of them), they nine years ago in his favour, and sanctioned and ratified appears by that entry that no persons attended that mistake if you think that people forget public prohave more influenced my conduct than I have done by the entire public, amongst whom he has since lived investigation except those four-and-twenty-gentle- ceedings as soon as they used to do. Every one who theirs, and I am glad of it. They were present during as a gentleman, instead of being scouted (as you would men: no-not one." the entire investigation, and were capable of ferming have had him) as a shameless liar and a profligate Now here again, on this single fact, I am ready to this pledge in July last, and that you attacked me perjurer?

> Shame upon you! O shame! the most violent of those who differ from him, whilst no employment, no emolument to acquire by ruining

> > motives as you yourself reasonably desire to substituted against me. Those who were present recol- Society, required only to be told that they were acttute. Nothing, surely, can be more fair or reasonable!

announced that you ought to be excluded from the Corn | which you made use of in order to induce Mr. | real state of the case of Wigly, Dixon, Steele, and Exchange rooms. It was unnecessary to go so far.

Lavelle to sign that document, that is to say—

You yourself would, after the honourable acquittal of Mr. Reynolds, have, I presume, deemed it prudent to him."

And he said that you also urged it as a little acquaintance with him since; but I know the refrain from frequenting these rooms.

stances?

But the truth is, you do not desire any retraction.

was no friend of mine. You and I were upon better otherwise."

letter could possibly believe you.

knowledge; yet that you were my benefactor in November, 1833, again in 1834, and again, my active, friendly, and disinterested, though not very serviceable, agent at

the election of 1835? But the climax is not capped yet. Your enmity to me—your malignity to me—your frequently calling me "a knave in politics and a hypocrite in religion," were not occasioned by the alleged injury I inflicted on you in January, 1833. But—I must use my own words—

Why, Mr. Patrick O'Higgins, there is ludicrous insanity mixed with your melancholy malignity ! I cannot omit one more fact. I published to the world that I became what you call a "banker" in June, of you not to introduce personal quarrels into our 1834; and the election in 1835, at which you gave me some friendly assistance, was one for the express puraugmented the virulence of your insinuations than pose of turning out the Tories whom the King had brought back to power and re-instating the Whigs!! Tue proverb truly saith-"A lie stands upon one leg," felt themselves obliged to call upon you to explain who Aye, Mr. Patrick O Higgins—however ludicrous a lie

Farewell—I kiss your hands! DANIEL O'CONNELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN.

SIR. - In the Freeman of this day, the 6th inst. you have published a letter of mine of the 24th ult... (Reynolds) came forward and declared that he would addressed to Mr. O'Connell, and a letter from him not take any legal proceedings whatsoever against you, in reply, dated Mansion House, April 2d. Both these letters have been published at the desire of proceedings. Mr. O'Connell. When I wrote to him on the 24th. Seventhly-You therefore persevered; and on the and received the following note from him on the 25th 15th of January produced no less than ten distinct I little expected the kind of letter which appears in this day's paper in reply:

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

London, on Monday, 4th of April. "I have the honour to be your, humble servant, " DANIEL O'CONNELL. " To Patrick O'Higgins, Esq."

I certainly did expect quite a different answer, and I am free to admit that in the answer I have got I am bitterly disappointed. But, notwithstanding the provocation which I have received I shall not be betrayed into one angry expression, nor should I ever trouble you or the public with any observations of mine, only it might be considered that by remaining silent I had assented to the whole of the state-

ment which has been made against me. I regret to advocate instead of an arbiter. No doubt it is his charitable disposition that has led him along from The odds, then, against me are fearful. suppresses the principal charge altogether. How- in four should exclude him." ever, I shall not state it, lest any one should imagine

tability a fine family. He has held a situation of he should have stated the whole of the resolution, committee.

Now, Mr. O'Connell, for to you I shall now address the remainder of this letter, you give this statement of mine a flat contradiction, and upon you persevered in spite of every friendly admonition this point alone I might rest the whole case; for if I prove that you are in the wrong here, it naturally follows that you may be wrong throughout the whole of your long letter. The following is a correct copy of the entry in Mr nor any manner of property to be affected by establish. Dwyer's book, as well as of the lithographed circular, which was sent to all my friends and relations upon the occasion .-

> " Corn Exchange Rooms, 18th Jan., 1833. "Mr. Patrick O'Higgins having instituted several charges against Mr. John Reynolds of a political nature, the committee of the Volunteers were convened, and after due consideration came to the following opinion: We have heard the charges and such evidence as Mr. O'Higgins produced, and we are unanimously of opinion that the charges are totally false and columnious, and we do most fully and most honourably acquit Mr. John Reynolds thereof; and it having appeared to us tion, being of opinion that Mr. O'Higgins ought not

Now this is the whole resolution, with the excep-

me. Surely, you cannot forget that you solicited lect that the very reasons which you assign in your ing wrongfully in any thing in order to make them letter of the 2nd instant for throwing the shield of act rightly. I did not know that Mr. O'Connell was There only remains the third point; the opinion was your projection around your client, were the same counsel for Mr. Steele when I mentioned to him the

and a gentleman !

in England, by endeavouring to make out that you are do : but I shall content myself for the present by fore only exercising natural revenge when you calum. That rule is, that if a witness break down in any

of the same committee with a nerson whose conduct My second observation is—that it is quite impossi- I could not approve, and constituted, as it was, with before us in evidence; and if such circumstances again | nable could believe that I had atroclously injured you man against whom an objection was made by any with your full knowledge in January, 1833. There are member, I was served with a copy of a resolution, but it is hard to think that any of them who read your 11th of January, requiring me to state the charges boast of your friendly services to me in the year 1835. following is an extract :- "That I will not state in You exaggerate the value of those services, but you writing through the secretary, any charges what: boast they were most friendly, and I admit that they osever against any man, until such time as a tribunal were as useful as you make them. You would have is appointed against which there can be no personal been of more use if it were in your poor power. You objection, and to whom all charges shall be subalso actually boast that you were my benefactor in mitted, in accordance with the rules of the society; November 1833, and in 1834. Can human credulity go and, moreover, before I undertake to bring a charge so far as to believe that I had atrociously injured you against any man, it is necessary and right that my in January, 1833, in your presence, and with your full own name should be posted up in the committeeroom for a week, and the public invited to bring any charge, political or otherwise, against my own character, and if it be found at the end of a week, that there is no charge against me, I shall then, and not

> resolution." Well, what was the answer to this proposition it is searcely credible. The very next day, the 13th of January, John O'Connell, Esq., M.P., in the it all arose by reason of my turning Whig and Banker chair, the following resolutions, with three others, chair, the following resolutions, with three others, am sure you forgot, too, that you were counsel in were all drawn up in the handwriting of Daniel the case of Farrelly against Reynolds, prior to O'Connell himself :-

"Resolved unanimously-That the Secretary do write to Mr. O'Higgins, to inform him that his letter is considered in the highest degree unsatis-

"That Mr. O'Higgins be also informed that he is

sonal quarrels into your proceedings." I hope, for rejected :your own sake, that you forgot that those documents were in existence when you wrote your letter. men unacquainted with the case at issue; that How could you say, with those resolutions before those six should not include a lawyer, attorney, or you, "that I persevered, in spite of every friendly relative. admonition, in bringing forward the charges?" No. no : I am sure you overlooked this part of the same terms.

You acquit me (and I am obliged to you) of being actuated by any selfish motive—any motive of gain, of court, as in Mr. Lawless's case, with full power throughout the whole of this affair; your own words to summon witnesses, and examine them upon eath. are, "You had no lucrative gain to stimulate you; you had no money profit to obtain. You had no office, being against me, pay all the costs and expenses, as no employment, no emolument, to acquire by ruining the man." Now, this is all strictly true. But be pleased to recollect, to bear in mind, what you are pleased to

You should recollect—1st. That when you suddenly changed the National Political Union into have gone on even if these terms had been fully conthat of the Irish Volunteers, one of the reasons you assigned for the change was, that in the then crisis of affairs it became your imperative duty to form a rical artifice to which some great and powerful society of such a nature as to prevent the possibility of any person whatever, of even doubtful character, becoming a member of it. And one of the rules drawn up by your own hand was to the effect, the names which are published in my letter of the That any member to be proposed for admission 24th ultimo, and upon which the truth or falsehood should have his name entered by the secretary, Mr. of the whole case depends, you leave that part whole Edward Dwyer, in a book kept for that purpose, for and entire. There it stands; and until you one week before such member should be proposed, prove that those names are not genuine but forand in the event of any member objecting to the geries, you fail in proving that I brought false see that Mr. O'Connell still acts the part of an person to be proposed at the open meeting, such charges. objection should go before the standing committee, to be there investigated; and should any difference he beginning to act as counsel for the accused. of opinion arise as to whether the person objected to should be admitted or rejected, the committee should Mr. O'Connell has not stated the charges. He at once proceed to a ballot, and that one black bean

Now, mind this was all to be done privately, and as any man, but political wrongs I cannot forget. Volunteers against whom he had an objection, with-When Mr. O'Connell had the books before him out submitting such objection to the decision of the

went no further (and it was so stated in a letter of I have now, in conclusion, merely to add that I mine to the committee on the subject) than that of did not see the difficulty in which my demand for "You must really be endowed with great confi- his being a member of a committee which assumed reparation had placed you, until Monday, the 4th What would he have been, Mr. Patrick O'Higgins, if the face to assert that the document I signed characters of other men. I do now most solemally upon the propriety of publishing the letter at all, stated that the Committee unanimously agreed declare that I did, in the first instance, conceive my pointed out that difficulty to me, when I at once self morally bound to state my objections, and that I that they would have become public, and had I not been forced to go on by the resolutions of the Committee. which resolutions I should be the companies of the committee. Wishing, most sincerely, to see you once more
the pledged opponent of any ministry but one that
will give its official advantage of the committee. mittee, which resolutions I showed to the Hon. Colonel Butler, and William Francis Finn, on the toral Districts, Abolition of the Property Qualifica-15th of January, when they were both kind enough to offer me their assistance to quash the proceedings; but who, on seeing the resolutions which I have already quoted, deemed it useless to interfere in the matter. I have no doubt but these two honourable gentlemen will bear testimony at any time to the fact I have just stated.

Permit me here to remind you, Sir, that the re newal of this subject rests entirely with yourself that in a speech of yours in August last, which was not provoked by any act or word of mine, you said that "I hated you, and that I ought to hate you, for it was you who procured my expulsion from the society of the Irish Volunteers, for conduct unbecoming a rairiot, a gentleman, or a Christian."
New, Sir, let me ask you was there any reason under heaven for this attack upon me, except my having draper, to Anne, second daughter of Mr. Pole, combrefused to vote for you at the last election, unless manufacturer, of York. you would sign a pledge that you would support no administration but one that would give its official advocacy to Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, Equal Electorial Districts, the tion of the twenty-three names attached to it : and Abolition of the Property Qualification, and the William Whitaker, of the British Queen, for And what else could we do? Yet, here are you if it do not convey to the public the meaning that Payment of Members? It was my demanding this of the Harewood Arms, Leeds.

has seen your letter will recallect that I demaided

rest the case of veracity at issue between you and soon after. 2d. That the reported proceedings in all the Yet you come out upon me with an air of injured several gentlemen to sign that document who refused Dublin morning papers of the 4th of January. 1833, It would be shameful of him if he did so; and he innocence, for sooth! And you complain of me for to sign it. Is it possible that you forget the names which are worth reading even at this distance of never has done any thing for which he ought to having concurred in stating that your conduct on that of the gentlemen who refused to vote with you on time, will fully explain the real object of the stringent blush. His name alone is a sufficient defence. occasion was malicious. Now, I ask you, in the name the occasion, and who left the room under the im- resolutions to which I have already adverted. I, when you speak of Christopher Firzmann, a man of common sense, what other motives, save malice, pression that the matter would end there! With though a member of the committee from its forms. the occasion, and who left the room under the im- resolutions to which I have already adverted. I, who has this most singular good fortune, that he is could have possibly actuated you? You had no lucra- all your power, and all your influence, you could tion till the 11th of January, the day of the cate of esteemed by every body—he is loved by those who live gain to stimulate you. You had no money profit get but twenty-three to sign that document; and my letter requesting to have my name posted up in agree with him in politics, and he is respected by to obtain by blackening Reynolds. You had no office, who are they? I left it to you to name them, and the room for a week, agreeable to the rules, before I you have named but seven. Are you ashamed of would state charges in writing against any man, the rest of them! What have you done with the was wholly and altogether ignorant of the secret sixteen! Who are they! What was their occupation motives which led to the adoption of this objection. cheerfulness allows all others to do the same with malice, and ill-will were your only motives for bring- tion then? What has become of them since? These able resolution—a resolution which, when its evil respect to their opinions. Influence him to sign a ing them forward; for, I repeat, you had no other are questions which you are bound to answer. In tendency was discovered and admitted, was then reyour anxiety to make those whom you did not name scinded, but not till long after the publicity of the appear even above their rank in society, you have circumstances which gave rise to the proceedings, in the signatures of three of your sons, and you want the angel-wife the your sons, and you want the angel-wife the your sons, and you want the your sons, you want the your sons, you want the your sons, you want the you in-law, and every member of the committee whom you could influence to sign it. It condemns me before the whole world of having sought to destroy THEIR APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. the character of an innocent man by charges known John Crowther, of Lower Moor, Oldham, writes us, in reference to the late disappointment at Stockport, that the fault rested not with him, but signatures of the Stockport, that the fault rested not with him, but signatures of the power or with the charges against return from Italy, he invited me to his face of it, bears who had some the charges against return from Italy, he invited me to his face of it, bears who had some to his face of it, bears who had some to his face of it, bears with the power or who had some to his face of it, bears who had some to his face of it had not refuse!

\*\*Lavelle\*\*, And I had not refuse!

\* with Mr. Slorer, Ashton-under-Lyne, who had some also on the face of it the proof that this repect I really would grant room, and there, in the presence of Mr. Molony, Mr. the will to summon and examine evidence on oath, weeks before, in return for Mr. Crowther's fulfill- of infamy was passed upon me by you without your law in the same silence with the other twenty gentle- of infamy was passed upon me by you without your law in the same silence with the other twenty gentle- of infamy was passed upon me by you without your law in the same silence with the other twenty gentle- or infamily would grant law in the same silence with the other twenty gentle- or infamily would grant law in the same silence with the other twenty gentle- or infamily would grant law in the same silence with the other twenty gentle- or infamily would grant law in the same silence with the other twenty gentle- or infamily would grant law in the same silence with the other twenty gentle- or infamily would grant law in the same silence with the other twenty gentle- or infamily would grant law in the same silence with the other twenty gentle- or infamily would grant law in the same silence with the other twenty gentle- or infamily would grant law in the same silence with the other twenty gentle- or infamily would grant law in the same silence with the other twenty gentle- or infamily would grant law in the same silence with the other twenty gentle- or infamily would grant law in the same silence with the other twenty gentle- or infamily would grant law in the same silence with the other twenty gentle- or infamily would grant law in the same silence with the other twenty gentle- or infamily would grant law in the same silence with the other twenty gentle- or infamily would grant law in the same silence with the other twenty gentle- or infamily would grant law in the same silence with the other twenty gentle- or infamily would grant law in the same silence with the other twenty gentle- or infamily would grant law in the same silence with the oth and I will-readily and cheerfully. Tell me what to speak to me in the presence of these gentlemen; intention to abide by their own rules. If it were other motive than rancour and hatred to the man did, that the fact of his having affixed his name to the right or just to expel a man for credulity, and im-

> It happened, however, that after my departure for a private one, and that the signatures to the documention them to Mr. O'Connell, little conceiving at London, the matter was taken up by the Association, ment would have the effect of preventing me from the time that I should be looked upon for so doing as and on the 19th of Fibruary, whilst I was, as I recol- proceeding further in the matter: that it could do the partizan of O'Gorman Mahon. In addition to lect, fighting the Coercion Bill, and certainly whilst me no harm, as there was no charge of any kind this I objected altogether to the appropriation of I was in Lendon, your expulsion was moved by the Rev. against me, and unless I was stopped I would ruin the fund for certain tithe martyrs, to any other pur-You must really be endowed with great confidence in Dr. Groves, D.D. a Protestant clergyman, and the other. After this explanation, which is not half poses than those for which it was subscribed. Perthe effrontery of assertion, when you have the face to seconded by the Very Rev. Mr. L'Estrange, a Catholic so ample as Mr. Lavelle made it, he, in the presence haps it may be necessary to remind Mr. O'Connell I never required you to make reparation to me assert that the document I signed, stated, "that the clergyman, and carried on a division by a majority of the committee unanimously agreed to it." Why, it states no present one is nearly a copy; I did so by the advice such this hand to me. I did forgive him most him upon this subject at his own house on the 14th eartily, when he said it took a load off his mind. Of January, and that we ment one to him that Mr. of a friend of mine who read your speech, and by Even you yourself set it out as beginning thus, "WE was fresh, and all the circumstances known to every I suppose, Sir, you will now say that I had just David Lynch, the treasurer, concurred with us in reason to be thankful to you for having mentioned opinion, and that Mr. O'Connell made an appoint-Mr. Lavelle's name. Who is it that will read this ment to meet us upon the same subject the next day, but will admit he acted the part of a true Christian the 15th, at the entrance to the Court of Chancery, and subsequently at the meeting at the Royal Ex-It would occupy too much space to follow you change, where he did not scruple to tell me that I conscience would move you to name it to your con- mittee was unanimous. But it is idle and foolish to All you want is an excuse to villy me to the Chartists. through every part of your long letter, and to refute should be sorry for my obstinacy upon this subject. fessor, because I knew that your confessor should reason with a man who sets forth a document, and then It is an attempt to delude those poor people, especially it paragraph by paragraph, what I might very easily It it right also to remind Mr. O'Connell that I had repeatedly applied to the committee of the National an innocent suffering man, injured by me; and there- taking a leaf out of your own rules of evidence. Political Union, between the 20th Dec., 1832, and the 5th January, 1833, for the re-payment of the niate and vilify me in all possible ways as you have essential part, the whole of his evidence goes for hitherto done, and as you are heartily welcome to do in future to the utmost extent of your every faculty.
>
> Two observations more, and our correspondence ends of the county described to the order for it was refunded. Though the order for it was Two observations more, and our correspondence ends on my part for ever. The first is—that you do not to abandon that line of conduct. I begged of you state any reason whatsoever why I should have been not to introduce personal quarrels into our pro- was General Clooney himself; that this £100 never inimical to you upon that investigation, or what motive ceedings. You, however, persevered, and rather was repaid, and that the order for the payment of it could have to injure or do you any wrong. Reynolds augmented the virulence of your insinuations than is still in my possession, drawn in the usual terms in which such orders were drawn, and signed by the terms. I had been your counsel, and I believe your lis very strange, indeed, that with the record of proper number of members to assure its payment. successful counsel. And what is ludicrous enough, is, the proceedings before you, as you have stated, that The excuse for not paying it at the time was that second—was for calling men together "to put down to the world under the sanction of your high name.
>
> O Connell and to put up one of the Mahon family." So How stands the fact? Why, the very day after I Association could not pay the debts of the defunct strangely does folly mix with malignity in all von had stated that I had seen to put up one of the Mahon family. Barrett or Staunton, nor Mesers. Dolan, O'Dwyer, most cheerfully; but I know no such thing as you strangely does folly mix with malignity in all you had stated that I had an objection to be a member society. Now, Sir, would it not be just for some of those now entried high-minded gentlemen, who ble that any but the greatest dolt and driveller imagi- power to try and decide upon the character of any very well off now, to pay it to Mr. Ruthven's heir, who, perhaps, may be in want of it at present. I shall give up the order to any of the parties who to be sure many stupid blockheads among the Chartists; which the committee adopted the very next day, the but it is hard to think that any of them who read your lith of January, requiring me to state the charges I shall hand it over to the man who is entitled to it, "forthwith in writing to the secretary," and on the and shall most cheerfully publish his receipt for the Let them look only at your dates. You actually 12th I wrote a letter to the committee, of which the money. You asked me, Sir, to state, or rather accused me for not stating, my reason why you should be inimical to me upon the investigation? I stated before that your having taken part against me might have arisen from your natural disposition to throw the shield of your protection round those who were under prosecution. You answer this yourself by saying that the man would have been ruined had you not acted as you did. I now fully admit and declare that I know of no other reasons why you should have turned round upon me than those I have stated.

You have said, and said truly, that you were my successful counsel upon one occasion. You were my till then, consider myself bound to comply with your successful counsel, and obtained for me a verdict for £200; but I am sure you did not know that your friend, the attorney, who is the relative of him whose cause you espouse, never paid me the money, but took the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Act. I your having been my successful counsel, and you read your brief, and you know the witnesses who sustained that case.

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

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

"3rd.—That these chosen twelve should act under a deed of submission, which should be made a rule "4th.—That I should, in the event of a verdict well as the cost of inserting the verdict in all the Dublin papers, if my opponent required it."

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

advocates have recourse, for the purpose of leading the public away from the real question at issue. Instead of calling in question the authenticity of

The case does not depend for its truth or falsehood either upon your veracity or upon mine, but upon the evidence which I have adduced, and which you do not even condescend to advert to, much less to impeach. What would you, or what would any man, say of

the judge who would overlook all the evidence, and, that in so doing I was actuated by either "malice, by ballot, and other resolutions stated that the man in his charge to the jury that their was no patriot who should wilfully and knowingly perdict should be given in accordance with the state-being: private wrongs I am as ready to forgive allow any person to become a member of the Irish ment of the defendant's counsel? Here are your own words-"Let those who choose believe you. I consent,

Those who know us both, or know either of us, will have no difficulty in deciding without any interven-Now, in the name of common sense, what has this

made up my mind not to publish it.

Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, Equal Election, and Payment of Members,
I am, Sir, with as much respect for your public

services as any man can feel, PATRICK O'HIGGINS. No. 14, North Anne-street, April C, 1842.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday last, at the parish church, Halifax, Mr. Ely Rothwell, of Stainland, to Miss Martha Snowden, of the Rose and Crown Inn. Halifax. On Sunday last, at the parish of St. Martin-le-

Grand, Coney-street, in York, by the Rav. Dorset

Fellowes, Mr. George Robinson Donkin, of Beverley,

DEATHS. On Sunday last, aged 50, much respected CASE OF ABDUCTION AT LIVERPOOL. [FURTHER PARTICULARS]

This extraordinary case was further investigated at Liverpool, on Friday week: the Court opened at two o'clock. The examination was taken before Mr. Rushton, the police magistrate.

The first witness called was John Rogers, gate-keeper at Roby. Recollected five persons coming to embark on the Railway train on the 19th of March. Miss Crellin, Mrs. Clayton, M. Gill, Jones, and Quick, were amongst the number. Miss Crellin appeared to be intoxicated. It was five minutes before ten in the morning. Asked Quick what was to do with the lady? He said it was a funny way she had. He asked the gentleman to put them in a carriage by themselves, which he did. Miss Crellin was assisted into the carriage by Jones and M'Gill Saw Quick the Sunday but one following, in the evening. He came to the Roby Station to book for Liverpool. He said, "I think I shall want you this week." "What for?" was asked. "Concerning the party who went from here the other day," was the reply. He also said the parties who were friends to Miss Crellin, seemed to say they conveyed her away in the night, and he wished him to state the contrary. Witness said he must give him notice, as he must put a man in his place. He said he would send a note, and give him £2 for his trouble. As soon as this witness was examined,

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

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

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

The case then proceeded. Cross-examined by Mr. Davenport-Could swear to

Mr. Hodgkinson resides about five hundred or six hun-

in a runken state. He was smeking his pipe, and of him, and she was going off at six in the morning. say, then was the time; the prisoner said he had the sternum, extending down nearly to the pubes, and do so. Good accordingly went to the Bedford Arms she asked him to give her a pipe. He said to her, He said it would be two guineas out of his pocket if nothing to say. The magistrate then said, that as another incision, right and left, extending to the osil- public house, kept by Mrs. Kerridge, at the corner of "O yes, by all means." He gave her a pipe, and she she went at six o'clock. Mrs. Clayton said that would lium. The legs had likewise been taken off just below North-street, about five doors distant from Mr. Brown's smok-d it for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, and be nothing in his way if he were a gentleman, as he take bail, himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 the head of the femur, or thigh bone. The whole of where he asked for a glass of ale, with which he was became rather faint. The man she called Jones, and pretended to be. When Mrs. Clayton would not go each. the d ctor walked out with her for a little pure air. down, witness was told to go out of the room first. Mr. Grocott hoped the magistrate would allow bail to a very sharp instrument, the edges being remarkably so, that he was unable to drink it, and gave it to a man be taken for Mr. Rogerson.

Mr. Grocott hoped the magistrate would allow bail to a very sharp instrument, the edges being remarkably so, that he was unable to drink it, and gave it to a man be taken for Mr. Rogerson. They walked down about forty yards. The train was She did so, expecting he was following her; but soon be taken for Mr. Rogerson. coming then, and it was getting time for them to go. after this, perhaps in about ten minutes after, saw Mr. Rushton: No; he is guilty of felony like the divided by being hacked or chopped with some blunt accompanied, who drank it. It is certain that Good was an empty body in the carriage, and the train to bed. She was very tipsy. She could not undress guilty of felony, and the charge against him is for mach, as well as the whole of the intestines, the liver, Mr. Brown's house until half-past five o'clock in the started immediately. The fare was paid by Quick, herself. Witness undressed her, and lent her one of getting money under false pretences. Mr. Black made the entries of their names in the her own night dresses and caps. M Gill shortly after

fore the train came up after the party arrived. The awake. She carried the candle and put it on the dressing for his sureties, and make off with the remainder. lady seemed to enjoy her pipe very much. There was table. Miss Crellin was asleep, and M'Gill said, very little trouble in getting Miss Crellin into the car- "She is asleep." Witness answered, "Yes, she is

Cross-examined by Mr. Davenport-The party had brancy with them, and some of them drank it. Carnelieus Whittaker, porter at Parkside station, remembers the party arriving. Miss Crellin was tipsy. Jones produced drink in a dark glass bottle. Tasted it, and believed it to be brandy.

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

James Baines, coachman of the North Briton, which runs from Lancaster to Shap, took a party with him on the 18th of March. They were Quick, M'Gill, Jones, in the name of Thompson. He paid for three inside and two out to Carlisle. Jones, Mrs. Clayton, and Miss brandy that evening, and one glass the morning she Crelin rode inside. They dined at the King's Arm's where they went from the Railway. At the coach office Miss Crellin was swearing and making a great noise, and Quick said to M'Gill, "Get inside and quieten the old b-h." M'Gill then went inside and rode to Cornforth. The doctor went into the house, and the waiter brought some brandy to those in the seen such a rum lot in the house before? She then said coach. They went on to Buxton, where they had glasses again. McGill then got outside. Looked into the coach and saw Miss Crellin's head on Jones's shoulder. She appeared to be asleep. Heard no names given to any of the parties. Had three glasses of ale with them and some brandy. The doctor said to M'Gill "Bring out the bottle and let us all have a drink." M'Gill said took it to please her. Miss Crellin appeared to be very Miss Crellin had drunk it all. Asked the doctor if merry. they were taking the lady to a lunatic asylum? "No," said the doctor, "You would not think the old lady was worth £60,000." This was at Burrough's Green tipsy, and could not walk herself. Jones assisted her mail. out of the coach. Her face was much blotched and swollen. He assisted her into the coach; she had to walk between two. Left the coach at Shap. Drink

the landlady said there was not time to wait.

took the coach when last witness left it. Had a party bottle with him. Next day saw Rogerson at his shop. of five on the coach—four inside, and Quick rode on He came running in and said, "I want a wedding Columbine, he agreed to purchase them, and being that space of time as an occasional helper at some of the the box with him. Saw Jones at Carlisle. There ring." He got one and went off, not being a minute known to Mr. Columbine, he departed with them livery stables at the west-end of the town. About three were two ladies and two gentlemen inside, and one there. Left a bottle with him. It was a quart bottle, without paying for them. As he quitted the shop, a years ago, at which time he was acting as a bricklayer's taken back, the many options and two gentlemen inside, and one there. Left a bottle with him. It was a quart bottle, without paying for them. As he quitted the shop, a years ago, at which time he was acting as a bricklayer's taken back. gentleman cutside. Puiled up first at Ackthrope, with a label, "Cognac brandy," on it. Emptied the lad who is in Mr. Columbine's employ, observed him labourer at some of the works then in progress in the where they changed horses. The doctor gave him a brandy in the street one day, as he wanted to make glass, and handed glasses into the coach; he believed use of the bottle. they were glasses of brandy. There was a noise inside John Evans, driver of his own car, remembered a the ceach. Saw all in a room at Carlisle, but could not young man having a car to go to Roscoe-street. Roscoespeak to them. Saw them next day and recognised the lane, on St. Patrick's day. He was then told to go to dector. They started in a double seated carriage from No. 9, Mrs. Clayton's house, and found Mr. and Mrs. Columbine, who instantly ran to the door, and in a married man, and introduced as his wife the female the Bush Joseph Hodgson, waiter at the Bush Inn, Carlisle.

remembered the passengers by the North Briton coach stopping at the house on the 18th of March. He recognised the five before named. They arrived at eleven. Miss Crellin appeared insensible. He thought they were going to take her to an asylum. Formed that opinion from her manner and conversation. They had tea for feur, and the doctor, during the time, had a glass of brandy. They slept at the Bush. The doctor ordered two glasses of brandy, one of which he gave to the lady. He took the other himself. The lady's conduct was not quiet. She seemed to hate Jones and M'Gill, and appeared to scold them. After that the men took three glasses of ale before going to bed. They were making a noise; one of the other waiters went in, and said, "They could not allow that noise so late." M'Gill shoved him out of the room. Quick told witness that the old lady had plenty of money; that they were only servants, and he was travelling with her. They were going to Annar. Waited upon them in the merning; they had only breakfast for three. The ladies had none; they were in a different room. Mrs. Clayton came down to the doctor, and asked for a glass of brandy for Miss Crellin The doctor refused it, saying she would only kick up another row. The doctor asked for a glass of brandy and two of ale. The night before, the lady asked where she was? and the doctor said five miles from Warrington, and they would go there in the morning, after sleeping in that house all night. They left the Bush at half-past eleven on Saturday morning in a two-seated

Examined by Mr. Davenport-M'Gill and the doctor

employed to drive the party on Saturday, the 19th ult. | filled.

The doctor rode outside. Did not see Miss Crellin's miles from Carlisle. One of the gentlemen inside they came to. The doctor said said they were a lot of but drinking. Told the doctor there was a beer shop close at hand, and a public house a mile further on. The doctor said he was to drive to the public house. The doctor, when they got there, ordered four glasses of ale, and the landlady only brought three. doctor took one, and handed the other two inside. He ordered another, but the landlady brought two. Witness drank one, and the doctor wanted him to take the now?" Witness said, "No, they are very scarce." He then asked how they paid? and was told there were various prices, just according to circumstances. He then told them that when he was married in Liverpool. he gave the post-boy half-a-guinea. He asked what they got married for, and was told they had various

talked of stopping at the Metal Bridge, and asked if dence before Mr. Rushton. The reverend gentleman had searched two of the stalls and the hay-racks, Garthey had any posting conveyance? He was told they was bound over to prosecute. had not. Quick then said he would leave the rest of the party at the Metal Bridge, and walk on to Gretna, his office on the 23rd March, along with Mr. Armistead. urgently that he should at once be taken to Wands. as he merely wished to see the place. He complained She told witness that she had been married against her of the hire of the coach; and then the boy told him will. M'Gill and Quick came in. Told Miss Crellin that as he had been charged so much (15s.) for the that he did not like to interfere. It was thought adcoach, he would not mind driving him a short distance | viseable that M Gill and Miss Crellin should have an over the bridge, which he did. When they had got a interview, to see if they could come to some arrangefew hundred yards over, the doctor asked what was the ment. Witness, on passing from one office to the other, there, and witness told him he might get the lines left the office. there by going in and getting a glass of whiskey. Pulled up about two miles from the Sark Bar. Looked remanded, as he had an important witness to produce. to him to be a dead pig. He immediately exclaimed, with her own request, on Easter Sunday, to go and see into the carriage, and saw that Jones had a glass bottle in his hand. Mrs. Clayton had a wine glass. All along a further remanding of the prisoners. It would cause the road the party kept "skirking" out with fits of too much inconvenience to the public business. laughter, the ladies more particularly. Quick paid for

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

Mr. Rushton here intimated that there were wit-

not think it necessary for the administration of justice Mr. Grocott hoped they would call the parson.

wanted. Mr. Snowball said he wanted £20 for himself, and £10 for his daughter.

brought before a proper tribunal. prisoner M'Gill. He was the son of a Mr. M'Gill, a and one o'clock in the day, and about a week before the neighbourhood in search of Good, Tye galloped on tailor, who lived in South Frederick-street, Dublin. witness went to Jones's house. His father was never a soldier. He kept his carriage, Mr. Rushton said he would now propose that the Wandsworth, to give information of the murder to Mr. from Putney, it has been traced that he once more some loose hay, which I moved with my foot. I and horses, and livery servants in Dublin.

prisoner, whose father left a handsome fortune behind heard afterwards. This having been done,

Eizabeth Armstrong, chambermaid of the Crown charge for conspiracy against them all. Union ritition. They sat down in witness's place for she was, and on Mrs. Clayton being asked to go down made the same answers. Duval said the same. that wished to be shown to Miss Crellin's bed room | might have the £250 upon his person. In that case he opinion of Mr. Allen, which was confirmed by Mr. drawing up in South-street, he put a box and Cross-examined by Mr. Grocott-An hour elapsed be- She told him to go in thinking Miss Crellin might be might deposit the £100 for himself, and the two fifties Shillito, on his seeing the body, the injury by large package, and, getting in himself, was driven

> before the back of her dress was all open and her hair hanging down. Cross-examined-Miss Crellin and M'Gill were in the sitting room together. She did not send down stairs for M'Gill. She walked by herself, but was very tipsy. Did not recollect Miss Crellin saying she would not go to bed if M'Gill did not come too. John Macfarlane, waiter at the Crewn and Mitre, Carlisle, recollected an omnibus on the 20th March driving up to their house from Gretna-hall, at five in the afternoon. The marriage party were in it. The doctor was outside. Miss Crellin was lying with her head on one of the gentlemen's knees. Thought it was

M'Gill, but was not quite sure. She seemed to be gentleman on whose knee she was lying swakened her, told her she was at Carlisle, and said, "Get up." When she got out of the omnibus, she appeared stupid. either from the effects of sleep or drink. One side of her bonnet was very much crushed, and her clothes open behind. She went up stairs staggering a little. Mrs. Clayton, and Miss Crellin. Quick took the places. She was shown into a sitting room, and had a glass of brandy. She had at least six or seven glasses of

> left. Cross-examined by Mr. Grocott-Miss Crellin ordered

the brandy. Cross-examined by Mr. Davenport-She pressed Jenes to have a glass of brandy, and he would not She got up then, and asked the waiter if he had ever she had got married, and would have a d-d good spree. This was half an hour before she went to bed. She appeared very much pleased. She offered to treat witness. He declined drinking with her, and she offered him a shilling to get a glass for himself. Mrs. Clayton said, "Take it, she is worth plenty;" and he

Re-examined by Mr. Snowball—She appeared to be very drunk.

John Hawkes, waiter of the King's Arms, Kendal-Quick said they were doctors in the army, and were on Recollected the party coming to the inn on the 21st of leave of absence; they had come over to Liverpool to March, a little before two o'clock in the afternoon. see the steeple chase. The doctor called and paid for They dined there. Miss Crellin appeared in a state all on the road except once. Miss Crellin and Mrs. bordering on stupefaction. Her face was very red and Clayton got out at a place called Huck, seven miles bleated. She partook with the rest, but ate little. from Shap. Assisted her cut. She appeared to be very She took some sherry. They left by the Glasgow

Cross-examined by Mr. Davenport-There were four glasses of brandy and a pint of sherry taken into the room. They all seemed to be enjoying themselves, was sent for. The doctor wanted a pint of brandy, but with the exception of Miss Crellin.

Mr. Rushton said he was in hopes to have finished Cross-examined by Mr. Grocott: The lady called this night, but he found the case must be again reat Lancaster for the doctor. She had two glasses at manded. He then examined the following parties:-Eucks, one up stairs and the other below, the doctor Henry Boulter, watch-maker, in Oidhall-street, said he resided in Egremont, and in going ever on the 1st of John Wilson, who drave the coach on to Carlisle, March, saw Rogerson in the packet. Rogerson had a

Jones and Mrs. Clayton. Drove down Roscoe-lane and along Berry-street. Stopped at the Adelphi, and Mrs. Chamley came into the car. She told him to drive to Richmond-row, and when he got there he was taken to on the Tuesday afterwards to go to Sander's office, Leigh-street. He took Miss Crellin, Mrs. Rogerson, Quick, and M'Gill. He waited there two hours, and then Rogerson came. He then took Quick, M'Gill. Miss Crellin, and Mrs. Rogerson to an office on the right hand side of Castle-street. Rogerson came there also and he then drove the party to Boundary-street. Mrs. Rogerson then went to Mrs. Chamley's and took her up to Rogerson's. Next day he took the parties to Armistead's office, and afterwards drove them to Leigh's

office. Leigh street. Rogerson came to the office, and they went in the ceach again to Finch-street. Frederick Busby, who drove Miss Crellin, Mrs. Clayon, and Jones from St. Ann's Coffee House, stated that he took them to No. 9, Roscoe Lane. A squabble grose who answered the ring, that he did not know, but they situation of coachman to Mr. Sheill, which he had rebout paying the fare, when Miss Crellin handed her pocket to Mrs. Clayton, who took the money out of it the gate of the firm, Gardiner thought it prudent to where he passed as a single man. After he had entered and paid for the car.

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

of the public to hear further particulars of this extraor-

accepted by the magistrate.

he had accompanied her to the church. Mr. Donlevy then entered into his own recognisances

for £200, and each of his sureties £100 each. The Magistrate then ordered him to be discharged

nesses who saw them on their return; but he did Mrs. Jones's to know where Miss Crellin lived.

Mr. Dowling said be had not succeeded in getting Might have said that Miss Crellin was a drunken old described, and renewed efforts were immediately made stairs. London Bridge, to put her on board of one of in Church-street. There was a young man with Cope- hood, with the finding of the body, and the escape of went to the residence of Butcher's mother, No. 13, Mr. Rushton said that all recoverable expences would land at the time. Witness assisted Miss Crellin to Good, with a view to his recapture, and in a short Charlotte-place, Woolwich, to see her, and it was on Mr. George M'Gill, of Dublin, said he knew the street between the women; that was between twelve while Hayter proceeded with other constables to scour Wandsworth, as before described.

Cross-examined by Mr. Grocott-Was no relation to other witnesses were brought forward, they would be whom instantly hastened to the spot.

Copeland had had money about him, the bridewell- mark or wound on the back or front of the body. In Shepherd's livery stables, A few minutes afterwards riage. She seemed to be very cheerful—the same as fast asleep." She then came out of the room, and left keeper would have taken it. It was, however, the them there. He said, "Don't waken her." The night usual way never to demand excessive bail. All the witnesses were then bound over to prosecute at the next assizes. Mr. Snowball recommended that Miss Crellin be

bound over to prosecute. Mr. Rushton said he should follow the practice of his removed. respected predecessor, Mr. Hall, and insist that the commissioner of police, Mr. Dowling, be bound over to body, Sergeant Palmer, V 6, was attracted by a strong ing away, and it has been ascertained that he went there. He went to see it in the stall, and exclaimed. prosecute; and that if he had any further application to make, he must apply to a higher authority. Mr. Davenport applied to the magistrates to allow o bail for Mrs. Jones.

Mr. Rushton said he was sorry he could not comply with the request. The prisoners were then removed from the bar, and asleep. Assisted the party out of the omnibus. The the Court broke up at twenty minutes past six o'clock. The Court continued crowded till the termination of the proceedings, and amongst the spectators were many across these blocks were two bars of iron, transversely at the residence of Mr. Shiell, bearing the Tooley-street

> HORRIBLE MURDER AND MUTILATION OF A FEMALE AT ROEHAMPON, SURREY.

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

> former village. Who the unfortunate female is, who has been the the course of justice by absconding. The discovery Wednesday night.

> From inquiries made on the spot, and particulars about half-past eight o'clock on Wednesday evening,

Mr. Columbine's fad, and a young man hamed kopert hade of they were speed, in the employ of Mr. Cooper, a grocer, residing and round the metropolis, at several of which he is case, both victims were females, earning (in some mea-then delivered into his custody, and were almost speed, in the employ of air. Cooper, a grocer, residing and round the including and were almost next door to Mr. Columbine, immediately proceeded to known, while his reputed wife, who is stated to be sure) their livelihood by mangling, and residing in the immediately removed to the place of execution. Boehampton-lane, to the residence of Mr. Shiell, for the between thirty and forty years of age, was a Protestant, same parish, St. Marylebone, Hannah Brown having They walked to the scaffold with a firm unflinching purpose of apprehending Good. the policenian Gardiner states, that on reaching kee | go to a place of worship was then hampton-lane, they first went to the dwelling-house o- home with her, they were generally considered by the much of public attention having lived in South-street; gone through by the chaplain. Nall seemed to enter Mr. Shiell, which is quite distinct and nearly a quarter inmates of the house as living happily together; but and, what is more remarkable, is the fact that the latter with much spirit into this part of the service, and of a mile distant from the farm where the stables are about two years and four months since, work being residence is the same house at which, before it was turned when the Lord's prayer was repeated he audibly situated, when they inquired if the coachman, meaning slack, he obtained, on the recommendation of a gentle-Good, had come nome, and were told by the footman, man named Pugh, with whom he formerly lived, the could ascertain by going to the stables. On reaching tained until the moment of the present discovery, and keep in the back ground, and allow Speed to ring the upon his situation, he purchased a mangle, by the use bell, not wishing to alarm Good, should be answer the of which the female in question assisted in maintaining ring, which, as it happened, was the case. On Good herself. About twelve months since, she complained opening the gate, Speed inquired if the coachman had at the station-house of the D division of police in Marycome home, when Good replied, "I am the coachman." lebone-lane, that during her absence from home a Gardiner, the policeman, then immediately went for variety of articles, including all her clothes, had been ward, and told him that he had directions to take him stolen, but on a policeman, some hoars afterwards, SATURDAY. - This case came on again this morning, into custody on a charge of stealing a pair of black going to the house to obtain a list of the stolen articles, in the Crown Court, before Mr. Rushton. The anxiety trowsers from the shop of Mr. Columbine, at Wands- Good was there, who treated the matter so lightly, worth. Good, with the utmost apparent coolness, said, that an opinion was engendered that he was privy to dinary affair was maintimed with unabated interest. "Indeed,—why yes, I bought a pair of breeches from the removal of the things, and nothing further was gate the circumstances connected with the death of est, and at the time the execution took place there could not have been less than from ten to twelve called at the house on Sunday night for a glass of take his seat; but for semo time previous to that hour, Gardiner told him that was a question he was not service, he slept at that gentleman's house, and not at remains were discovered in the stable adjoining the thousand persons present.

T. Brownrigg, post-boy at the Bush Inn, Carlisle, was the space both within and without the bar was speedily worth, and settle with Mr. Columbine;" but Gardiner told him he must first search the chaise with which he The disposal of the ordinary police business having had been to Mr. Columbine's shop, and the stabling, to face. The waiter ordered the coach, and told him to occupied the magistrate, at the Police Court, longer see if he could find the stolen trowsers. Good offered drive to the Metal Bridge, six and a half miles on the than was expected, it was a quarter-past twelve before no objection to that, and he accompanied Gardiner, Giasgow road. Stopped when they got two and a half he took his seat. Miss Crellin and her friend, Mrs. with Speed, and Mr. Columbine's lad, in their search Chamley, came into court about half-past eleven, and through one of the coach-houses and a stable on the called to the doctor to stop at the first public house took their sents in the bexes to the right of the house, there is no amongst the cinders of the first public house took their sents in the bexes to the return The first business of the court was to take bail for Mr. stable-yard, but without finding the object of their search. doubt he met her shortly afterwards, as they were of the jury, the evidence was entered into as follows: d-d drunken devils inside; they thought of nothing Donlevy. Two respectable persons were offered and Gardiner then went towards a stable on the south-east Oughton, Gardiner, Speed, and Mr. Columbine's lad, were read by Mr. Eilis. The document consisted of a stand by Good for the purpose of keeping him in charge, prices, from a gill of whiskey to £100. The doctor repetition of the reverend gentleman's previous evi- while he (Gardiner) prosecuted his search. After he diner examined the corn-bins, and while doing so, worth, that he might settle the matter. Gardiner. however, declared that he would not leave until he had Mr. Rushton-Told Mr. Superintendent Brown about him, Good succeeded in locking them in on the mother much worse than she anticipated. Mr. Souston. Cross-examined by Mr. Grocott: The old lady, as Miss Crellin's case about six weeks or two months ago. outside, and taking out the key which was subse- however, was very angry, and upbraided her for not two men had been much in the habit of annoying Miss had been divested of its head, arms, and legs. It was relative to her going home to her mother at Woolwich, By Mr. Davenport—Had been only once at Mrs. the abdomen was found to have been cut open, and the they waited the arrival of the Lightning, London steam one of Mr. Shiell's ponies to the station-house at

serving a pile of wood in the fireplace, where there was | time he saw Good get into a cab and drive away towards no stove, he found that the pile had been laid ready for Charing cross. ignition, and had been formed as follows:- I wo blocks of wood formed the base, about a foot and a-half apart;

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

FURTHER PARTICULARS. Daniel Good, the person already alluded to, is a native of Ireland, and was born in the county of Cork. victim of the murderer, is at present unknown, but He is, as nearly as can be conjectured, full fifty years of the individual who is suspected of having perpetrated age, speaks with a strong Irish accent, and in manner the horrid deed is a man named Daniel Good, who, and education is quite uncultivated, being almost unable for upwards of the last two years, has filled the situ- to read or write. Of his early years very little is tion of coachman in Mr. Shiell's establishment, and known, but it has been ascertained that about thirteen who, we regret to state, has for the present evaded | years ago he was in the service, as groom, of a gentleman named Nottage, a magistrate of Surrey, resident in was first made between ten and eleven o'clock on the neighbourhood of Wandsworth, from whose establishment he was dismissed under the following circumstances:-One day, during his master's absence from obtained from the police authorities, it appears that home, Good took the liberty of riding off on a favourite horse of his master's to London, in order to fulfil an en-Daniel Good drew up with a four-wheeled pony chaise gagement with a female of his acquaintance, and being belonging to his master, at the door of Mr. Columbine, detained by her later than he anticipated, he galloped a pawnbroker, residing in High-street, Wandsworth, on his way home, when, by some accident, the horse and asked to look at a pair of black knee breeches, was killed. From that time little is known of him which he stated he wanted to purchase. After examin, until within about the last three years; but it is ing them, and bargaining as to the price with Mr. believed that he acted during a considerable portion of as he left take up off the counter a pair of black trou- neighbourhood of Belgrave-square, he took a front sers, and put them under the flaps of his great coat, kitchen at the house of Mr. Brown, a respectable fruitand on reaching the chaise place them with the erer and greengrocer, No. 18, on the north side of Southand on reaching the chaise place them with the erer and greengrocer, No. 18, on the horizontal of bounds from Manbreeches under the cushions of the seat. The lad imstreet, Manchester square, and three doors from Manthat in which the murder is supposed to have been across the Castle yard with a firm elastic step, and mediately communicated the circumstance to Mr. chester-street. He there represented himself as a delicate manner asked Good if he had not made a mis- whom there is every reason to believe has since become take and had put a pair of black trousers up with the his victim; she was a native of Wales, but her name, black breeches he had just purchased. Good replied from prudential motives at the present stage of the inthat he had not, and instantly drove off before Mr. quiry, we abstain from making public. He also brought St. Anne's Coffee-house and discharged. Was engaged Columbine could search the chaise, or give the delin- with him there a boy, whom he stated to be his son, inquestquent into custody. Mr. Columbine then lost no time who has been spoken of in the evidence of the witin acquainting the police on duty of the robbery, and nesses examined before the jury. Good, as may be police-constable Wm. Gardiner, V 279, accompanied by supposed, is a Catholic, and has been at times in the alike, which have occurred of late years—namely, the Under-Sheriff, in the usual manner, demanded Mr. Columbine's lad, and a young man named Robert | habit of frequenting the different Catholic chapels in that of Hannah Brown, by Greenacre, and the present the bodies of the prisoners, and they were but was never, while residing in South-street, known to lived in Union-street, Middlesex Hospital, and the un- step, and did not appear to be in the slightest degree The policeman Gardiner states, that on reaching Roe go to a place of worship. While he was residing at fortunate female whose dreadful fate now occupies so agitated. The usual service of the church was then

brandy each. Did not see any brandy given to Miss great numbers of persons were waiting outside the authorized to enter into, as the charge upon which he the stables, but frequently, when he brought members mansion, and belonging to Quelez Shiell, Esq., of Crellin, and never heard her ask how far it was to doors to gain admission, and, as soon they were apprehended him was of a felonious nature. Good then of the family to town, he would drive his master's Putney Park-lane.

Gretna Green?

Opened, a rush took place into the Court Room, and said, "Very well, I will then go with you to Wands ponies (a roan and light grey) to South-street, and call The most intense well as the ponies, are well known.

seen together by several persons who knew Good, on side, when Good immediately stood with his back against the Surrey-side of Hammersmith suspension bridge. first sworn. He said on Wednesday night, the 6th The voluntary depositions of Mr. Donlevy were then the door. Gardiner told him he was determined to One person, who is connected with the establishment read by Mr. Eilis. The statements differed but little search that stable also, upon which Good said, "Oh, of a Royal Duke, spoke to him, when he represented from what has already appeared in the papers respecting no, we had better go at once to Wandsworth, and get the female with him as his sister. It has also been the part Mr. Donlevy has had in the matter. On the the matter settled." At that juncture Mr. Oughton, traced that he was on the same afternoon with the conclusion of the reading of the paper, Mr. Rushton Mr. Shiell's bailiff, and gardener, whose residence same female in several public-houses in the neighbourasked Mr. Donlevy if he had anything further to state? closely adjoins the stables, hearing a loud talking, came | hood of Rochampton, at which they drank a good deal parish of Putney. The names of the lads were He said he had. That Miss Crellin had been introduced out of his house, and walked up to the spot, and of beer and gin-and-water. On the following evening Robert Speed and Samuel Smith Dagnall. On arrivother, but he would not. As they were going through to him by M'Gill as his future wife, and it was on the inquired what was the matter. Gardiner told him that (Monday last) Good called at Mr. Brown's and said he ing there I rang the bell, and the footman answered the toll bar, the doctor said "Have you any weddings presumption that she had assented to the marriage that he had come to pay the rent, and to take the boy away it. I inquired of the footman if the coachman had felony, at which Mr. Oughton appeared very much sur- with him, adding that he did not intend to give up come home! He said no; but directed me down to prised, and insisted on Gardiner searching the stable in renting the kitchen for a few days, as it would require the stables, saying he might be there. The stables question. They all then went in, namely, Good, Mr. that period to dispose of the mangle and other things. are about two hundred yards from the house. I de-Mrs. Brown, who was not then aware that the female sired the lad Speed to ring the bell. He did so, and The voluntary depositions of the Rev. J. H. Stafford and on entering Gardiner desired Speed and the lad to whom she had seen leave on the Sunday had not yet the coachman came to the gate. The lad asked if returned, asked him if he was then going to take his the coachman had come home, and the person said wife to live with him at his situation; upon which "I am the coachman." I then went up to the man, he said, "She is already down there, and will not and told him I had come to take him into custody on come back here again," which Mrs. Brown thought a charge of stealing a pair of black trousers, which Mr. Eden, solicitor, examined: Miss Crellin came to Good exhibited great uneasiness, and pressed most correct, as he had before spoken of getting her a situation. was my only object in going there. The man said, When he left that night he took, in addition to the "Yes. I bought a pair of breeches from Mr. Columboy, some of the articles of furniture with him in the bine, and I did not pay him for them." He pulled chaise, saying that he was able to do so, as the family out his purse and wished me to take back the money made a diligent examination of the place; and, miss- were out at a party. After that he was not seen at for the breeches. I told him I would not take the South-street until after the discovery of the murder. money; the breeches had nothing to do with the ing the third stall, in which two ponies were placed, South-street until after the discovery of the murder. money; the breeches had nothing to do with the proceeded to search the fourth stall, which was at the On the Wednesday and Thursday previous, he charge of stealing the trousers. He said, "Oh, very further extremity of the stable, and very dark, and had been seen about the neighbourhood of well; I will go to Wandsworth, and settle with Mr. first place at which they married people? Teld him saw two women, but did not know them. Miss appeared to be filled with a number of trusses of hay. Roehampton in company with a female named Columbine." I asked if he would allow me to look Sark Bar. He said he would have a lark with them Crellin and M'Gill could not agree, and all the parties On removing two of the trusses, he found there was a Susan Butcher, servant at the Rose and over the chaise and stables. He made no objection. quantity of loose hay underneath, and when he had Crown public-house, kept by Mr. Souston, at but said "Yes." I went from the lane where I was Mr. Snowball said he wished the prisoners to be removed that he discovered something which appeared Wimbledon, who, it appears, had leave, in accordance standing, accompanied by Speed and Dagnall, and Mr. Rushton-Then bring him. I cannot consent to "My God, what's this?" and at the same instant her mother at Woolwich, whom she represented to be chaise house and stable. I searched the chaise which Good rushed out of the stable, shutting the door very daugerously ill. She did not, however, return to after him; and before Gardiner or his compa- her situation until the following Wednesday, when she went to the harness room adjoining the stable, and Joshua Edwards, inspector of police, examined by nions could collect themselves sufficiently to prevent made an excuse for her absence that she had found her from thence to the stable. When I was about enterbegan to play about on the road. The doctor paid him in custody at that time. He was in custody on a found secreted. While they were all standing over it, they appeared to be "courting." Good was endeading over it, they appeared to be "courting." Crellin, and begged his interference. Had called at lying with the back upwards, and when turned over by on the following day. On Friday, accordingly Good Speed was discovered to be the trunk of a female, and took her to the Six Bells, at Putney Bridge, where binns on the left of the doorway. I had searched By Mr. Davenport—Had been only once at Mrs. the abdomen was found to have been cut open, and the they waited the arrival of the Lightning, London steam two of the binns, when the coachman said, "Let us Jones's. She told witness that Miss Crellin had given entrails, &c. extracted. The feelings of the party at boat, on board of which he put her, with her luggage, go to Wandsworth and have it settled," and ap-Copeland £250. She appeared confused at the time. the dreadful discovery may be better conceived than requesting the captain, on his arrival at the Swan- peared very anxious. I again said I would not him. He did not feel authorised to give the sum he woman. Had seen her drunk. When witness saw her to break open the stable door, in which they were the Woolwich steamers. Whether he again saw her drunk, she was in a public-house in company with shortly successful. Gardiner then instantly despatched between that day (Friday) and Wednesday last is not searching that, the coachman went to the lower Copeland. That was at Hebblethwaite's spirit vaults, the lad to acquaint the police on duty in the neighbour- known, lut on the latter day it has been traced that he stall—the fourth in the row—in which there was a have been paid, but there was no doubt be would be walk out. Copeland went with her. A car was called, space of time police constable Hayter, V 192, followed his return from that place to Roehampton in the even- other, and under the window. I made a remark. but they did not go in. Miss Crellin walked up Bold- soonafterwards by Tye, V 199, came to his assistance, and ing, that he called at the shop of Mr. Collumbine, at that I did not want his assistance, and the lad Dag-

> prisoners for felony, and then there would be a further the attendance of Mr. Shillito, surgeon, of the High- last answered at the shop door by Mr. Brown, who same moment the cuts through the flesh had been evidently made by served, but he appeared so agitated, and his hand shook Mr. Snowball said it was possible Mr. Copeland head, arms and legs, nowhere to be found. In the in Great Marylebone-street, into which, on its which death was caused must have been inflicted on to Little Dorset-place, at the bottom of Whitcomb-Mr. Rushton said he would take care of that. If Mr. the head of the victim, there being not the slightest street, Charing-cross, where he alighted opposite the opinion of the surgeons, the body is that of a he spoke to police constable John Warren, C 55, who a full description of the coachman's dress. The female from about twenty-four to twenty-six years of was on duty in the street, and asked him at what time age, and, from the appearance of the body, it is consi- Shepherd's livery stables generally opened? to which man, arrived in about half an hour. After we had dered the unfortunate woman had never been a mother, the policeman answered he did not know, and proceeded found the body. Mr. Oughton's son came down to but whether or net she was enceinte at the time of her round his beat. The policeman states Good had then the stable. We gave him information that somedeath could not be determined, the uterus, &c., being with him a deal box, a bundle, a bed tied up, and three thing strange had been found, and he appeared much or four lots of brushes fastened to it. On the policeman alarmed, and said he would not stay in the house. I During the time occupied by the examination of the having made the circuit of his beat, he saw Good walkand very disagreeable smell, to the harness-room, which | round to Shepherd's Livery Stables in the Haymarket. adjoined the stable in which the body had been found. and from thence to the Princess Charlotte public-house.

> > Since that time no direct clue to his retreat has been ascertained, but a letter was received on Thursday last, placed at either end; and upon that other wood had post-mark, and directed to that gentleman, purporting been placed, with coal; the object of thus forming it to come from Good, which is now in the hands of the being evidently to secure a quick vent, similar to that police. It is so wretched a scrawl as to be most diffiof a furnace. Having carefully removed the material of cult to decipher. The contents have been kept most the pile, Palmer discovered a quantity of ashes, chiefly secret, but it has transpired that, in that letter, Good wood-ashes, and in examining them he discovered declares himself to be a widower, and states that his hind, and upon the seven pounds ten shillings wages

due to him. stand or decipher the direction." The man said it was to go to Rochampton, and drew a pen through that word and re-wrote it in a bold legible handwriting. It is, therefore, almost certain that Good was not the man who nosted it.

It has since transpired that on Thursday evening Sergeant Pany, R division, stationed at Woolwich, visited the residence of Susan Butcher's mother, in Charlottestreet and in the course of his inquiries ascertained that on Good's visit to her on Wednesday last, he left in her care certain articles of dress, saying that they were his late wife's, who had been dead five years. Those articles are now in the possession of Mr. Superintendent Bicknell, who this morning showed them to Mrs. Brown, at her residence in South-street, when she immediately identified them as the same worn by the reputed wife of Good on her leaving there on Sunday

Immediately after the adjournment of the inquest, s more close examination of the trunk was made by Mr. Shillito and two other medical gentlemen; after which it was taken possession of by Mr. Tee, the constable and summoning officer at Rochampton, by whom it was subsequently removed from Mr. Sheill's stables to Mr taken back, the neighbours objecting to its close con- murder of their wives. Since their condemnation tiguity to their residences.

committed; and on the boy, who happened to be

It is a singular coincidence that, in the only two cases administered the sacrament to them, and shortly of murder in which the circumstances are somewhat afterwards they were pinioned. At twelve o'clock into a shop, the present King of Belgium, when Prince joined. He also employed the interval between the Leopold, on his first visit to this country, occupied the adjustment of the knot and the drawing of the fatal

of the premises on which the murder was committed, and the united feeling of all was an earnest desire that the apprehension of the murderer might speedily chaplain shook hands with the convicts. They bade take place.

INQUEST.

ponies (a roan and light grey) to South-street, and call The most intense interest prevailed during the at the lodgings, in which neighbourhood his person, as proceedings, and the jury having been sworn, proceeded to view the remains of the body. It was the On the afternoon of Sunday last, the reputed Mrs. mere trunk, divested of arms, legs, and head, neither Good was observed by Mrs. Brown to leave the house of which could be found. On searching the harness alone, and not, as has been stated, accompanied by room, however, it was quite clear that the remainder Good. She was dressed in a lightish blue silk bonnet, of the body had been burned, for a portion of a jawdark shawl, and reddish print gown, and although bone, and the ashes of human bones, was found William Gardiner, police-constable 279 V. was of April, about a quarter to nine o'clock, I was on duty in High-street, Wandsworth, when, from information I received from Mr. Columbine, of Highstreet, pawnbroker, I went with two lads to the house of Mr. Quelez Shiell, Putney Park-lane, in the

the coachman went with us and pointed me out the was outside, then the chaise house, and from there I ing the stable the coachman said "No, no; let us go to Wandsworth and make it all right." I replied. No, I will not until I have searched the stable." as I had not then found the trowsers. Before I got into the stable, a person came up, whom I understood to Mr. Oughton, Mr. Shiell's gardener. He asked me what was the matter? and I told him the object of my visit. I then went into the stable, accompanied by the two lads and Mr. Oughton, the coachman, and a child about ten or eleven years of age. The door of the stable I found open. I desired the lad Speed to stand by the coachman while I made the search. I searched the first and second stall from the door, and then proceeded to the corn until I had made a diligent search. After this conversation, I searched one more binn, and while quantity of hay. I went after him, and saw him move some hay from one side of the stall to the nall was holding my lamp whilst I began to move a After the discovery of the trunk of the murdered wo- portion of the hay that I had seen the coachman man, on Wednesday evening, and Good's absconding move. I moved two trusses, and under it I found depositions of the witnesses be read over, and if any Superintendent Bicknell and inspector Busain, both of ventured to his old lodgings in South-street, which he then observed something lying under it, and I moved whom instantly hastened to the spot.

The found all the inmates of the house had retired to the spot.

The hay with my hand, and said to the lad, Dagnall, the house had retired to "What is this?—here's a goose!"

Dagnall drew Cross-examined by Mr. Grocott—Had known Quick him, and M'Gill got a share of it. Never knew M'Gill's Mr. Rushton said it was his intention to commit the stables, the former sent the latter to Putney to request left. He, however, knocked at the door, and was at close towards it, and the lad Speed also, and the street. who is the divisional surgeon to the police. Mr. asked, "Who's there?" He replied "Good." Mr. coachman rushed out of the stable door, pulled it after dred yards from the station. The gentleman let go of and Mitre Inn, Carlisle, recollected seeing the party at Mr. Rushton said to Mrs. Clayton that if she had Shillito being from home, Mr. A. Allen, his assistant, Brown was very angry with him for disturbing his rest him, and locked it on the outside. I said "now we their house on the 20th of March. Saw Mrs. Clayton any thing to add to her voluntary statement, that returned with Busain, and on examining the body, at that hour, and refused to open the door. He, how- are done," meaning he had escaped from being my Matthew Eckersley, porter at Parkside station on the Manchester and Liverpool railway, remembered the March, and remaining of the 18th March, to go down to the other lady, Miss Crellin, and get her that if he had anything to say, that was the time. She returned with dustin, and on examining the body, at that both, and related to open the door. The found that the head had been taken off at about the ever, went round and opened the private door, when prisoner for stealing the trousers. We all ran to Good excused himself for being so late by saying that the door, and the lad Speed and myself took up a train on arriving on the morning of the 18th March, to go down to the other lady, Miss Crellin, and get her that if he had anything to say, that was the time; had been caused, and not in the commission of the foul about five minutes to eleven. Saw Quick, Jones, Mrs to bed, for she was very tipsy. M'Gill wished to be and M'Gill replied he had nothing to say. Quick, act. The right arm had also been taken off above the to take a few more things away; Good then requested him doing so and went back to the stall to see what Cinyton, and Miss Credition walk down to the North shown Mrs. Clayton's bed room. He was shown where Rogerson, and Jones, and Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Clayton humerus, or shoulder joint, and the left arm, near the Mr. Brown to give him a light, but the latter, who is that really was under the hay, and the two lads head of the humerus, under the shoulder joint, said to be a very quiet, steady, and ineffensive man, came also. Each of us passed some remarks as to nearly half an hour. Miss Crellin appeared to be rather to supper, she said she would not; she had anything to Through the chest was an incision from rather above told him it was too bad to disturb him, and refused to what it was, and the lad Dagnall exclaimed, "Why it's a human being." Speed said "Oh, nonsense," and stooped down and turned it over, and then we saw that it was the portion of a body or trunk of a female. We returned to the door and succeeded in getting it open with the fork about a quarter of an hour after the escape of the coachman. I told the lad Dagnall to run down the lane towards Wandsworth, and tell every policeman what had happened, The man they called doctor wished him to see if there M'Gill coming out of her room. Saw Miss Crellin go rest. They are all, with the exception of Copeland, instrument, the edges being much jagged. The sto- remained in the kitchen from the time of his return to and give the coachman's description, and also to do so at Wandsworth statiou-house, and he left for that uterus, &c., had all been removed, and were, like the morning, when he was seen to call a cab off the stand purpose, whilst I and the others remained where we were at the stable. I remained about twenty minutes, when constable 192 V came up, and I immediately dispatched him to Putney to give information. About half an hour after, Police Constable Tighe. 199, arrived, and I despatched him to Wandsworth to give information to Superintendent Bicknell, with

> do not think he knew the body was concealed "What a wretch he must be to do such a deed!" meaning the coachman. The trunk was lying on its The door was found to be locked, and upon its being two doors off, at the corner of Charles-street, where he front when the boy Speed turned it over. I then opened, the stench was most everpowering, and, to use had something to drink, after which he returned to knew it to be a woman by its breasts. The arms Palmer's words, "nearly threw him on his back." Ob. Durset-place, and just as the policeman returned a third were cut off close to the sockets. The legs were severed at the hips, the head at the lower part of the neck, and the entrails had been taken out, the stomach being cut open. I searched, but could not discover the other parts of the body, but I have since seen that which is described to have been a portion of the body.

superintendent, Mr. Inspector Busain, and a medical

By the Coroner-Mr. Oughton's son said it was dangerous to sleep in the house. He might be murdered. We believe that the conduct of the coachman in running away and locking us in in the wood ashes, and in examining them he discovered declares himself to be a widower, and states that his manner he did, showed that he was the murderer, amongst them a number of fragments of human bones, wife had been dead five years last February; that Susan and had placed the body where it was found. After in a highly calcined state, which accounted for the un- Butcher, with whom he became acquainted only on last the superintendent came, I and Sergeant Palmer pleasant odour above mentioned, and on their being Easter Monday, "has been the cause of all his misfor- again searched the stable, but did not find the stolen shown to Mr. Shillito and Mr. Allen, they at once tunes." He also therein entreats of Mr. Sheill to be a trousers; but in the third stall, which I had not declared them to be portions of the skull, arm, and friend to, and take charge of, his boy, for whom he previously searched, we found a mattress under thigh bones, and bones of the fingers, &c. of a human resigns all claims upon the property he has left be- some trusses of straw, with two blankets rolled up inside of it. There were some stains on the mattress, but I cannot say if it was blood. It looked On Friday morning, Sergeant Reid, V 10, went to more like urinal stains. The body, as it has been viewed this day by the jury, is in the position we found it, with the exception of being turned over with the head part towards the manger of the stall. There was straw under the body which was stained

with blood, but not to any great extent. By a Juror-I saw the coachman's clothes hanging up in the harness room, but I did not minutely examine them. The coachman made no observation when he rushed out of the stable.

Robert Speed examined—I am shopman to a grocer in High-street, Wandsworth. About half-past eight o'clock Mr. Columbine, the pawnbroker, came and asked me to go with his boy in search of a man at the house of Mr. Shiell in Puiney Park-lane, who had taken a pair of trowsers that did not belong to him. I went to Mr. Shiell's premises. We first saw a female, and then a boy, who told us where to go to find the coachman. We rang the bell, and a female came to the gate, accompanied by the coachman we were in search of.—The witness here described what passed, and the discovery of the remains of the murdered woman, - After the examination of several other witnesses, the inquest was adjourned till Tuesday.

EXECUTION OF THE MURDERERS, NALL AND TAYLOR, AT YORK.—On Saturday, the extreme sentence of the law was carried into effect on the bodies of Robert Nall and Jonathan Taylor, convicted at the last York Assizes, before Mr. Baron Rolfe, of the the demeanour of the malefactors has been calm and collected. About half-past five o'clock in the morn-A bunch of twelve keys has also been found by Mr. ing they were removed from the condemned cell to Tee, on the top of a corn-bin in the opposite stable to a room adjoining the Assize Court. Nall walked present, seeing Mr. Tee take them up, he immedislapped him on the shoulder and said, "In six hour ately exclaimed, "Those are my mother's keys," and how will it be with me?" It was also apparent that meeting the schoolmaster of the gaol on his way, he he snatched them from Mr. Tee, who had great difficulty Taylor had not suffered much through mental in getting them from him. The boy is at present under anguish. Soon after ten o'clock the Reverend chapthe care of Mr. Tee, and will remain so until after the lain again visited the prisoners, and remained in trayer with them until half-past eleven. He then bolt, in fervent ejaculatory prayer. Taylor did not Throughout Saturday large numbers of persons visited | display the same degree of feeling, and with the ex-Putney Park Lane for the purpose of obtaining a sight ception of a slight motion of the lips when the Lord's prayer was repeated, he was perfectly passive. At the conclusion of the devotional service, the reverend him farewell with much fervour, and appeared to be deeply sensible of the important benefits which he had rendered them. The fatal bolt was drawn, and On Friday week, at twelve o'clock, Mr. Carter, the the wretched men were launched into eternity. coroner for the castern division of Surrey, and a Neither of them appeared to suffer much, and Tay-jury of seventeen inhabitants of the parish of Putney, lor evidently died without a struggle. The melanassembled at the Angel Inn, Rochampton, to investi- choly spectacle seemed to excite considerable inter-

### Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.-MONDAY, APRIL II.

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

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, APRIL 8. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE revived, in another form, the question of the preceeding afternoon, as to the admissihad been given of his intention, it was agreed, after some conversation, that this debate should be adjourned to Monday.

On the question that the report of the Committee of Ways and Means should be brought up. Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose to move, by way of amendment, a resolution, the purport of which was, that the estimated deficiency of income to meet expenditure might be supplied by a judicious arrangement of the duties on corn, sugar, timber, and coffee, and a reduction of the various prohibitory and differential lions) in amount, which, exclusively of the income-tax. and the year 1836, and the various other means of supplying deficiency, the House would deem it not necessary, and therefore not advisable, to renew a tax. (viz, on income) inquisitorial, unequal, and hitherto consithe present Administration, to fall of the farmers. Had he been the means of deceiving Ministers came down to the House with vague alarms the farmers? He had not given and broken pledges on and dark intimations of danger. ceivers. Now, he asked, was an income tax of £4,000,000

elected a House of Commons which had so betrayed the

Mr. GOULBURN disclaimed any gloomy view of the country's condition energies, or capabilities. He hailed the admission that the deficiency must be provided House to meet the mere present necessity; they were probable expences which the contests there would involve, and to place their finances upon a basis which so far frem proposing to confine that tax to the season payment of the loans contracted during war. Lord then, did he propose? A tax usually, indeed, reserved on a motion for exempting Scotland. meeting a deficiency of £2 500,000, should it occur, even in profound peace, by the imposition of an Income Tax. In truth the maintenance of public credit was 1833 by Lord Althorp, for the purpose of dissuading but what had been their retrenchment? They had just as important in peace as in wer, and a system of evil influences of a tax on funded property; yet the funds, which were but lately at 88 and a fraction, had Lord John's contumelious attack upon the intellects of now proposed for the repair of those evils, he gave it now, even since the announcement and discussion of the agriculturists. They, however, needed no vindica- his cordial approbation. The proposal in the tariff for Tax was unequal; but so was every tax; and at least Opposition themselves to his Corn Bill was that it indeed given rise to much uneasiness among the the best approximation he had been able to make, it of the subject, persuaded that he should be able, at the property.

Anneared that of a total of about \$2,000,000 produced proper time to show the expediency of that reduction Mr. C. W. WYNN begged the House to consider, that Noble Lord had also recommended an increase of the however, that the public mind was agitated when reasons for imposing them. He observed that the in-

£5,000,000, which would be sufficient to meet the opponents. deficiency. Sir R INGLIS suggested that, as incomes of £150

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

Mr. P. STEWART said, that the suggestion of taking £150 the unit in the scale, and taxing only

would have a fixed duty on corn; which duty would the sense of the House upon it. not only produce present revenue, but serve as a stepping stone to a wholly free trade. Sugar would Lord CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the in vain to a re-adjustment of the sugar duties, for they reason to urge against the change, except that it was a founding an income tax to meet a deficit, the Minister three Bills by which he proposed to transfer to the were at all events doomed to destruction from Cuba change. House of Lords the power at present possessed by the and Brazil, and might as well make up their minds to Privy Council, of hearing appeals, to reform the appel- their fate at once. He made some criticisms on certain late jurisdiction of the House of Lords, and to render points of the tariff, and concluded by deprecating a sanction a tax, while the country in general was petitionpermanent the office of Chief Judge in the Court of pusillanimous view of the present difficulties.

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

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

Captain HAMILTON supported the tax; for while he felt the hardship of the impost upon the widow and the professional man, he considered also the great reduties; and that, considering the taxes (nearly 24 mil- lief which the tariff would give to them, and to all other classes of consumers. He regarded this arrangehad been taken off between the termination of the war ment in the same light as the organization of a military force in time of peace for security against the breaking

out of war. Mr. SHIEL was persuaded of the people's generous scinded; and if that should happen, the supply might them what would be the consequences even of success willingness to come forward for the public safety; but be effectually obstructed, and the Crown left without a in that quarter. "A disaster, certainly," said Mr. dered as a war reserve. He was of opinion that the it was a feeling of which the Minister should be slow remedy. Government had taken too gloomy a view of the coun- to avail himself. The Minister had said, that unless try's financial difficulties; the difficulties which required he carried his tax and his tariff, he would retire; but the chief consideration were the commercial ones; and his virtue was not likely to be put to the test. His accordingly the new burdens were preposed rather for first difficulty would be his success-would be the commercial than for financial purposes. It was under people's feeling of his income tax, with its pressure. its pressure of war, and under great and increasing defici- inquisitions, its conjectural surcharges, its whole train encies, that an income tax had on former occasions been of vexation and injustice. They would then ask whether imposed; at the return of peace it had always been he had not availed himself of power to abuse it? Surely removed; and there had been an understanding that it it was rash to increase a deficiency for the purpose of was to be reserved for seasons of war. The present supplying it with an income tax. The late Chancellor deficiency was to the extent only of about 1-29th of the lof the Exchequer, had he done so, would have been yearly revenue; public credit continued high; and called an emplric. The tariff should at least have been on the books and daily violated. If the practice veying the whole state of the country, they had money could be borrowed at an easy rate. The great perfect to warrant such an impost for its sake. He objections to an income tax were these:-First, it taxed then criticised the reduction of duty on timber, and the funds, which led to the danger that some other the non-reduction of duty on sugar. Ministers talked metropolis of Europe would become the great money of the foreign slave trade, and yet lowered the duties market of the world. Another objection was the ine- upon the coffee of the foreign slave colonies. The pre- ever it might be an ancient, one. No antiquity could Parliaments. But the cern, which had been one of its John Russell's. quality of the tax, for it assessed precarious incomes sent deficiency had been charged upon the Whigs: but as heavily as the incomes of permanent property, it was not by the Whigs that the debt had been raised Again, it was a tax of which an inquisitorial examina- to hundreds of millions. By them, on the contrary, tion must be part and parcel. There was a peculiar taxes to the amount of £6,000,000 had been reresistance. If they wished to exclude petitions, the
to make up the present deficiency. The Noble Lord Government was resumed by
mittees, too, in the time of proposing it. When it mitted. (Hear, hear.) The Tories, too, had remitted manly way would be to move a standing order to that was first brought forward, the value of money was many taxes; the first they had remitted was this falling by the operation of the paper currency; but no very income tax, which they had taken off in 1816, such operation was in progress new, and the commerce and which was now the first to be reimposed by the of the country was at present in a state of great de- Tories of 1842. The income Tax Act, passed by the pression. He admitted the necessity of providing for Whigs of 1806, was framed to continue till the April the deficiency, and proceeded to specify several articles following the treaty of peace, and no longer. He of consumption from which he thought a sufficient feared this blister; the more it should draw the more revenue might be obtained for that purpose. These it would adhere. It had been condemned by all the were sugar, timber, and wheat; on the first £587,000, greatest interests and authorities, among whom was the on the second £600,000, and on the third £530,000, late Sir Robert Peel. It had been supported by Lord might have been obtained without pressure on the Castlereagh; but he had a much stronger case than the people. On coffee, as on timber, a needless sacrifice present Government, yet he did not succeed; was sucof revenue had been made. There were various other cess, then, to attend the Minister in a reformed Parsuggestions from various quarters, most of which he liament? Could he reconcile his measure with his prothought preferable to the Government plan; for instance, fession of care for the poor? How unjust was it to a duty on the succession to landed property, and an tax the intellect of one man equally with the acres of increase of the assessed taxes on four-wheeled carriages, another! Ought the landed gentleman, "who lives at male servants, and other items in the expenditure of home at ease," to pay no more than the officer of the ciple of direct taxation was the true one; but he could the rich. He should not despair of succeeding in ob- army or navy, or the widow struggling to maintain not accede to the levy of an equal per centage from jects so reasonable, were it not that he found the ques- four or five daughters on a slender jointure? Nor was permanent and from transitory income. He expatiated tion now was, not what would be most useful, but it fitting that a Government should create inducements on the general benefits of direct taxation. He and his friends were maligned as the bitter enemies to shut out perjury in the Irish registrations; would of the farmer. He denied the charge; he believed they not be equally watchful against perjury in the color of £50,000,000; item, a war in China, item, a w of the farmer. He denied the charge; he believed they not be equally wasculus against perjudy to be a beneficial one for lection of English Taxes? If they were not hypocritical India, item, an unsettled boundary in America. He arriculture as well as for other interests. Men of the Pharisees, he hoped they would not show themselves reproduction of taxes for the sake of policy and for an income tax. It was a lighter disaster culture, had declared that even a fixed duty of 8s. the measure? The Queen's speech, the speeches of culture, had declared that even a fixed duty of 8s. the measure? The Queen's speech, the speeches of Referring to Lord John Russell's description of the charges against the late Government of living on the be a tendency in our nature ever to magnify and yet persons. Whose heads seemed to be made of the fair prospects: the country had had no dissaters; but and yet persons, whose heads seemed to be made of the fair prospects; the country had had no disasters; but

was entitled, in speaking on the motion of adjournment, future years. Mr. Pitt's ground for originating the there had been no disasters. When had England ever life. Althorp, in later times, had declared the necessity of for war, but equally applicable to any other great emerthe House from the removal of the window tax. The retrenched income, and increased expenditure. And two years ago, had recorded his opposition to the prin- against which the Duke of Wellington had so wisely ciple of such a tax. Sir Robert Peel then reprobated and so early warned us. With respect to the measure this very tax, risen to above 90. No doubt an Income tion of their consistency, for the very objection of the reduction of the import duty upon live cattle had

considerable of the practical objections on this Corn Bill. Assessed taxes? How would they relieve from which so overwhelming a supply had been apprehead. He then adverted to the budget of the late professional men, and tradesmen, and widows? The hended, were all, except Holstein, importing countries Ministry, particularly to the proposal for the admission rich might escape them by going abroad, but the less themselves. He thought it but right that these things of foreign sugar. To that course the present Ministe s affluent classes, who could not travel, must stay and should be stated, in order to disabuse the agriculturists; of the encouragement which it would have given to answer to that suggestion he explained the various ways feelings and fortunes, his statements came at least from the case of the late Government. foreign slavery and the foreign slave trade. And at in which this remission would benefit the country at an unsuspected source. He defended also the reduclast the Noble Lord's budget would have left the large, and especially the maritime interests. Sugar was tion of the duty on timber. But while he approved country with a revenue deficient to the extent of about another of the subjects pointed out; but, after the these reductions on the tariff, there was one item of a the Noble Lord. It seemed to be thought that legacies' slave trade, and in the present state of our negotiations; the imposition of a duty on coal. on land paid no legacy duty; but the fact was that they on that question, he had not deemed it justifiable to Mr. Wason quoted a speech of Mr. Huskisson paid exactly the same legacy duty as if they were let in foreign sugar for mere pecuniary considerations, (March, 1830), as marking the distinction between the House. charged on land. It seemed also to be thought, on the without any security against the evils of slave cuitiva- a property tax and an income tax. Against the other hand, that all personal property paid probate and tion. It was said that we were admitting coffee and latter Mr. Wasen protested. It was property alone pied ten minutes more, and the debate was then legacy duty upon succession; but the fact was, that cotton, but these had been always admitted; and the which he would subject to taxation. For that purpose adjourned. that wherever personal property was in settlement, as cultivation of them was not attended with the same no inquisitorial machinery was wanted. He intended, the large properties in land most usually were, it paid severity to the labourer as the cultivation of sugar. He if Lord John Russell's amendment should be rejected, no enty whatever. There were indeed some landed was, indeed, proposing a new tax? but he was remit to move another, for the exemption of income "derived appeared that of a total of about £8,000,000 produced proper time, to show the expediency of that reduction in six years by the legacy duty, upwards of £3,000,000 for all interests, including agriculture itself. He would after years of temporizing, the day was now come the income tax. assessed taxes; but such taxes did not fall, as he seemed such efforts had been made to disturb it. Papers had comes of most of the great landed proprietors were only to think, on the rich alone. The window tax, indeed, even been circulated proposing to supply fresh meat by incomes for life; and said it was of no consequence had once been a very productive one, but that was contract from Hamburgh at 3d. per pound, when at whether the possessor, being only tenant for life, were

in later times the Government had been enabled to serve himself for future and fuller explanation on this believe the country would allow the tax to last one year exempt; and it could not be desirable to bring back subject. He admitted that an income-tax must be beyond the necessity. the poorer tenants into such an assessment. He quoted inquisitorial; but it was necessary that honest men Mr. Macaulay began by stating the substance of a the speech of a personage whom the Noble Lord, as should be protected against the evasions of their neight petition from Edinburgh, which the practice of the question. member for the City, was bound to acknowledge as bours. The last speaker had pleaded eloquently against House had precluded him from laying on the table. Mayor of London, condemning the window tax as being have been drawn on the other hand, of the father of a that a property tax was impracticable without an easily down upon. "the income tax in its worst shape, unjust, oppressive, sick family compelled by a new window-tax to shut income tax; but the inequality and injustice of an finance. He had himself given notice of two proposals, ment must depend; nor yet his friends, who, approvious both of which he thought better than those of the general principles of his administration, Noble Lord. First, he would propose on all inheri-

tances or devises of land a duty equal to the probate points. Some men might prefer one form of governand legacy duty on personalty; and secondly, a gra- ment and some another; but he agreed with Lord disaster as the recent destruction of our Indian army? should have been done, he trusted the meetings to be tude of the late calamity in India. A parallel had Chartist meeting room, New Mills, on Monday evenduated per centage on salaries and other incomes pay. Melbourne that of all governments that was the worst. In one sense, certainly, that catastrophe was deeply convened for the purpose of petitioning would be really been drawn between our losses in this and in the able out of the public revenue. He calculated that which, lacking power to carry its measures, was content disastrous—deeply so, with reference to British honour public enes. these two measures would produce from £4,000,000 to to linger out its existence upon the forbearance of its and to domestic feeling; but in a financial view, the

> Mr. BROTHERTON again mooted the question, whether Sir R. Peel had been entitled to speak on

the main subject? The SPEAKER again decided in the affirmative. The debate was then adjourned.

Monday, April 11.

excess, was one which he should approve if he the petition from Finsbury, which Mr. Duncombe had able to maintain a great war, than at any former period are not wholly opposed to the taxes in any shape presented on Friday, against the income tax. Sir R. of her history; and yet, from the late course of the thought it premature to include in the present Peel opposed the reception of this petition, on the Minister, the people of the continent might be led to journed to the day succeeding that on which Lord F. Engement a provision for the deficiencies of Indian ground of the ancient usage excluding petitions against suppose that England was in a state of the greatest Egerton should make his motion. Tenne, and for the probable expences of the Chinese pending taxes. If that usage should be rescinded, great difficulty and danger. The right hon. Baronet had in-The Government were unnecessarily alarmed at obstruction to public business might be the consequence. troduced also the topic of Indian finance—an important proposed to put in. Present circumstances of the nation. He approved It was true that a resolution now existed against the topic, but not yet so far explained as to form a just reduction of the duty on coffee, but not on timber. debating of petitions, but that resolution had raised a ground for an income tax. Mr. Macaulay then touched the room of this odious tax he would suggest some usage of only five years, whereas the other was of 150. upon the other resources which he considered as avail- to support that of Lord F. Egerton. subjects of assessment. He would tax landed He was aware that much difference of opinion existed able for the present occasion. Sir R, Peel had objected

Lord HOWICK thought the old objection to these

Mr. MILNES supported the old practice, because he thought that if the House, by a large majority, should difference between the two sides of the House in their ing against it, an opinion might grow up that the House

Mr. F. BERKELEY shortly supported Mr. Dun-

Lord F. EGERTON also expressed his feelings that the to the people's petitions.

self obliged, since the departure from the old usage of that a great emergency alone could justify such a tax. clude discussion.

motion. He thought the practice of the House on such great compliment to his own Government, which, after a subject should not be construed with the strictness of a

penal statute.

Lord JOHN MANNERS, as an anti-revolutionist, would vote against a practice which the period of the Revolution was cited to sanction.

Captain Hamilton opposed the reception of the petition. Lord Sandon desired to uphold the existing practice until there should be a standing order against the dis-

cussion of petitions. practice of the House should not be rendered uncertain, looked a little before them; they had foreseen the and above all that resolutions should not be left general probability of great expenditure; and, surought to be changed, it should be done by a motion come unanimously to the conclusion that direct tixa- a conviction that the tribunal was not calculated to do to rescind the ancient resolution establishing it.

object now was to gag them.

The House divided, and the numbers were-For the exclusion of the petition... 222 For its reception...... 221

Majority for the exclusion ..... 1

He had seen no occasion for the Syrian nor the Indian war; but neither did he perceive any intention in the some regard to its sources, he would have supported their measure; for he was persuaded that the prinnot accede to the levy of an equal per centage from

of the late Ministry, bequeathigg to John Bull a deficit House was a bold and honourable one. same clay as their acres, called him the bitter enemy when money was wanted, then the master of all the they did not show that they had the sense to support in that House. He contended that the necessity now Government in Lord Wellesley's time had been their friends against their enemies.

showed that the late Ministers, who had come into tion of these debates, which were suspending the whole tariff in general he approved, and would take his share office with a surplus of three millions, had quitted it commerce and manufactures of the country, embarrass of the responsibility attaching to the changes it would required us to charge ourselves with an income tax i with a deficit of five, making a difference of eight ing the capitalist, and starving the operative. In such introduce. millions against the country. If those facts were sub- a state of things it was the duty of the House rather to Lord F. EGERTON condemned, as being no longer a for; and contended that it was not enough for the stantiated, was there any exaggeration on his part? He act than to talk. Gentlemen opposite had not been mere excusable party manocurre, but a positive crime, bound to regard the state of affairs in the East, and the then a surplus, had said that no Minister would so far prehensive, and calculated to raise the revenue sought embarrass and degrade his country, as to commence the from it. He defended its general principle, but thought financial year with a deficit even of one million; yet that no man ought to be taxed for that portion of any

but still more the existence of a great deficiency; and hilated, with the exception of a single individual, R. Peel, disapproving the exemption of Ireland from the whole of the British force in one quarter of India? any income-tax that might be necessary for Great of war, Mr. Pitt proposed to pledge the proceeds to be Was not some decisive exertion necessary for enabling Britain. If Ireland was to be exempt, so ought Scotmised from that tax after the return of peace for the the Government to repair so great a calamity? What, land to be; and he would take the sense of the House

only view material to the present question, the disaster allusion to heads of clay had no reference to any par. known when the Right Hon. Baronet brought forward question. the present measure of taxation; and it certainly was

not likely to require any greatly expensive armament. Ten or twelve thousand troops would be an ample force; of which the whole charge would probably fall short of £400,000 a-year. This was not an exigency like that in which you imposed an income tax to protect you against the nations of the continent leagued with France, when your navy estimates alone exceeded it remained unrescinded, was binding only on the midnight, the galleries were cleared for a division, handed in by the various Councillors from each locality the aggregate charge of all your present establishments. Parliament which passed it; but that a standing The House, however, did not divide, but permitted were gratifying as far as regards the spreading of the Sir R. PERL began the adjourned debate respecting He believed that, at this moment, England was better order, while unrescinded, was binding on succeeding ions, and that suggestion had this recommend. on this subject; but he thought himself bound not to to a sugar duty on the score of slavery; but, considering Egerton in his general object, but could not undertake, night

thought it a strong effort of charity to believe the right motion. hon. Baronet sincere. Then as to timber, Sir R. Peel be another resource. The West Indians would object discussion upon them. Sir R. Peel seemed to have no our finances than the disaster in India. Instead of excluding debate upon them. had made a deficit to found an income tax

> doubt; and the Opposition, now that they were no over, that the finance of the country must be repaired, ratify it. deors of the House should be opened as wide as possible that the burden could not be thrown upon the commercial and manufacturing interests, and that the budget of Lord John Russell, though reluctant to contravene last year would not yield a revenue adequate to the a practice which had prevailed for 150 years, felt him- ocsasion. On his own side it was equally admitted debating upon petitions, to support the motion of Mr. These were the points of general agreement. On the Duncombe. He could not consent to maintain the custother hand, there were disagreements to be noticed toms of antiquity only on the side of restriction. Even even among the opposition themselves. Some said, if you should now shut out these petitions against the "Tax property, but not income;" while others, and enactment of the pending tax, you could not shut out Lord John himself said "if you tax property, petitions next year for its repeal. The rational course you must needs tax income too." Lord John and Mr. petitions; but, as in the case of other petitions, to ex- and timber duties. Mr. Williams, of Coventry, took a tribunal for the trial of those matters. wholly opposite view to both of them. Lord John had Mr. O'CONNELL concurred in deeming the present Mr. J. S. Wortley was disposed to support the said, an income tax has hitherto been a war reserve—no tribunal unfit for its purposes. Many petitions, he tinued uninterrupted for a century and a half. The had stirred up in China? Talk of peace! Look at the superior courts are selected. recent exclusion of discussion might perhaps be re- India. The Duke of Wellington had prophetically told Macaulay, "but," added he, "not a financial one." When he had thus estimated the lives of those brave men in pounds, shillings, and pence, who could calcu- distinguished lawyer of the House. late the further cost in which we might be involved by the spread of that insurgency against the prestige of lawyers of experience in the House were too few for England, which was but too likely to follow such an this duty. Mr. GOULBURN deemed it highly important that the ticipated anything quite so fatal. But they had politics of the Chairman, withdrew his motion. tion was the only available resource. The Neble justice. Mr. DUNCOMBE said, his object was to break down a Lord now wanted to drive us back upon that practice which he regarded, as an unconstitutional, how-budget which had been already rejected by two chairman, was a suggestion, not of his, but of Lord sanction such an injustice. If this petition should be main items, was now dealt with in another way; and rejected, another would be presented next day; so the Noble Lord admitted, that his budget, even if the and here this discussion ended. that Ministers would not be much advanced by their corn were still available to it, would not yield enough effect. The people disliked the pending tax, and the His own Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Baring, had condemned that very scheme, and had shown long since, as Mr. Goulburn had done in the present debate, that land already bore an equivalent stamp duty, though in days—perhaps because they did not understand the disanother form. He acknowledged the inquisitorial nature | tinction between a tax on income and a tax on property of a tax upon income; but the bill imposing it would contain alleviations of this objection. And what would him, the manufacturers, having got no profit last year, Still, if they had been content to assess income with gyric as applicable to Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stanley the landlord instead of the occupier.
>
> Some regard to its sources, he would have supported regretted that Mr. Sheil had not added the remainder Colonel Wood (Brecon) calculated that, out of the of the passage-

- " when, without noise, The rising sun night's vulgar lights destroys."

He was glad to claim the praise awarded to ministers

quoted a speech in which Lord John Russell, having able to deny that the plan of Ministers was bold, com- the delays by which Members of Opposition were paralyzing the trade of the country; and he read some passages of a petition from Lancashire, very numerously signed, and praying for the despatch of this measure. would enable them to do justice to the country in here was a deficit of five. The last speaker had said, life income which he laid out in the insurance of the The Opposition had spent their time during the holydays in getting up petitions; and they had spent their Income Tax was not merely the existence of a war, sustained such a disaster as that which had just anni- Mr. Wallace quoted a speech made in 1833 by Sir money, too, if he might judge from the placards and standard bearers that paraded the vicinity of the House. So far from thinking that the course of Ministers had lowered on the continent the estimate of Eagland's resources and spirit, he inferred from the foreign journals that the tone and measures of Sir R. Peel had gency. Lord John Russell himself had supported a which the Whigs had redeemed their pledges of reform, resolution involving that admission, and proposed in retrenchment, and peace. Reform they had carried. measure on general grounds of confidence in the Go- vated since? He deplored the policy which had ment; and specifically, because that Government pos- prompted the expedition to Affghanistan. A large sessed in its councils that great man whose sword had force was now required, not only for India but for loans in peace was to be carefully guarded against— Noble Lord now recommended a duty upon landed such as to the peace they had procured for their country, he achieved such successes in India as well as in Europe, had only to refer to that expedition into Affghanistan and whose spirit, in his advancing age, still burnt with late Government. The Noble Lord had talked of the two years ago, had recorded his opposition to the printhe brightness and clearness of his youth.

Mr. BROTHERTON moved an adjournment. Lord JOHN RUSSELL imputed the delays complained of to the parties opposite, who had thought it more material to displace the late Government than to discuss the important duties. As for the expedition to just as severely to church-rate and to county-rate. the inequality would here operate favourably for the removed no substantial protection from the land. Now, graziers, but it was an uneasiness without foundation. Affghanistan, he did not shrink from his share of medianty would here operate between the substitutes proposed this evening by The markets of this country were more than equal to responsibility; but the papers relating to it had been character of the tax; but he hoped he should be Lord John for the income tax. Not an 8s. duty: that absorb any import likely to be let in through this laid on the table last year, and no motion had been able to remove, by various regulations, the most resource was now disposed of by the passing of the reduction. Indeed, the countries of Northern Europe, grounded on them by the opposite party. He was

Sir John Hobhouse expressed himself to the same effect. When the estimates for the supplemental force recriminations, even had they been fair, would not be had objected, not on financial grounds, but by reason bear them. It was said, retain the timber duty. In and, connected as he was with agriculture in all his should be moved, he would take an opportunity to state

Mr. MARK PHILIPS bore testimony to the respectability of the signatures attached to the petition which had been mentioned by Lord F. Egerton. He could a couple of millions. Now as to the new suggestion of sacrifices made by this country for the extinction of the contrary character which he could not approve—namely, not conscientiously support an income-tax, nuless upon Some desultory conversation took place, which occu-

Tuesday, April 12.

being debated.

Was there ever, Sir Robert Peel had asked, such a object in a safe and decorous manner. When that

Lord HOWICK would recommend it to Mr. Cowper to withdraw his motion, if Sir R. Peel would himself from us. For his own part, he came to that House Councillors of the Huddersfield district was held in the Lord John Russell desired to explain that his was not of the same importance. The fact was not even bring forward the regulation necessary to settle the unpledged, and would give his best consideration to Chartist room, Honley, when councillors from the fol-Sir R. PEEL answered that without actually origina-

ting the regulation himself, he would willingly co-operate with Lord F. Egerton in framing it. Mr. CUMMING BRUCE was understood to recommand a Committee. The SPEAKER, on a request from Lord John Rus-

sell, explained that a resolution of the House, while Lord MAHON moved, that this debate should be ad-

Lord F. EGERTON read the notice of motion which he Lord PALMERSTON Would recommend it to Mr. Cowper to postpone his motion, if Sir R. PEEL would engage its favour.

Sir R. PEEL said he was willing to support Lord F.

ation—that no present owner would suffer from it. He abandon a practice of so long standing without taking what was done about coffee and cotton, and tobacco, he without time for consideration, to support the specific Mr. MASTERMAN deplored the injury occasioned to

petitions was removed by the modern prohibition of had pitched over £600,000 at once, a greater blow to the admission of petitions, if coupled with a condition Sir G. GREY explained to Mr. Wakley that there was no new compremise. The proposed motion would that the country had waited five dreary months to merely annex to the provision for letting in petitions a know the intentions of Government. Lord STANLEY said, that whatever might be the repetition of the already established resolution against

conclusions, there was no disagreement in their pre- debating them. mises; the greatness of the deficit was no matter of Mr. WALLACE was for debating all petitions. Mr. CURTEIS thought Lord F. Egerton ought to longer under the responsibility of having taxes to find, let Mr. Duncombe, to whom this success was ewing,

admitted likewise that the time for make-shifts was have the honour of making the motion which was to Mr. O'CONNELL explained that there was nothing of

compromise in what had been proposed. Mr. Cowpen then consented that the debate should be adjourned to Friday. Mr. WASON made a motion for restricting election council to one committee at a time.

Sir. J. GRAHAM and Mr. WYNN showed the impracticability of any such regulation. Mr. WALLACE supported Mr. Wason, and lamented the present expence of election petitions. Mr. WORTLEY said, that such expence could be pre would be to allow the presentation of these like other Macaulay objected to the course taken upon the sugar vented only by the appointment of a proper judicial

said, would be prevented by an enactment that every twenty years of peace, had placed our fluances under registered voter should retain his vote for the year, difficulties equal to those of war. When had it not withstanding a change of residence. The tribunal Sir James Graham observed, that this usage had been necessary before to hold 20,000 bayonets for ultimate trial might be also a court of appeal from originated soon after the Revolution, at a period highly in Canada? Who could tell what cost would be en- the registering barristers; and should be composed of favourable to the rights of the people, and had con- tailed on England by the war which the late Ministry lawyers belonging to the class from which the judges of Mr. AGLIONBY exposed the impracticability of Mr.

Mr. H. FITZROY believed that the only remedy would be to place in the chair of each committee, some Lord GRANVILLE SOMERSET observed, that the

overthrow? True, the Government knew nothing of Mr. Wason, after repeating an observation made that calamity when they brought forward this measure: by several of the preceeding speakers, that the whole ill as they thought of the expedition, they had not an question on an election committee was, what were the

> Mr. CHILDERS, having just had twenty-one days' experience on a Committee, whose chairman, a Conservative, he acquitted of partiality, felt, however,

Sir R. PEEL said, that the arrangement about the Mr. EWART wished for a regular legal tribunal

The adjourned debate on the financial measure of the Mr. BROTHERTON. He admitted that at Manchester there was no very strong feeling against the income tax. Perhaps, because a new generation had arisen which remembered not the pressure of a like tax in former -perhaps because, as one of his friends had lately told

tended the conduct of himself and other county members in supporting the principle of the New Corn Law

pularity, and their resort to the expedient of loans. to the disaster in India, referred to Sir R. Peel's ground for an income tax. It was a lighter disaster his opinion that they would deserve that sarcasm if Peel himself had held office in 1835 without any majority present evils in comparison with past. The Indian alleged by Ministers was of their own creating, and pressed with great pecuniary difficulties; its debt the farmers? He had not given and broken pledges on and dark intimations of danger.

Mr. Elphinstone would have preferred a revenue that the income tax was a price which the country was that the income tax was a price which the country was that the income tax was a price which the country was that the income tax was a price which the country was that the income tax was a price which the country was that the income tax was a price which the country was that the income tax was a price which the country was the present system of duties on sugar and timber. Sir R Peel rese, and Mr. Brotherton moved an adjournment of that the income tax was a price which the country was that the income tax was a price which the country was that the income tax was a price which the country was that the income tax was a price which the country was that the income tax was a price which the country was that the income tax was a price which the country was that the income tax was a price which the country was the present system of duties on sugar and timber. Sir R Peel rese, and Mr. Brotherton moved an adjournment of the country was the present system of duties on sugar and timber. Sir R Peel rese, and Mr. Brotherton moved an adjournment of the country was the present system of duties on sugar and timber. Sir R Peel rese, and Mr. Brotherton moved an adjournment of the country was the present system of duties on sugar and timber. Sir R Peel rese, and Mr. Brotherton moved an adjournment of the country was the present system of duties on sugar and timber. Sir R Peel rese, and Mr. Brotherton moved an adjournment of the country was the present system of duties on sugar and timber. Sir R Peel rese, and Mr. Brotherton moved an adjournment of the country was the present system of duties on sugar and timber. Sir R Peel rese, and Mr. Brotherton moved an adjournment of the country was the present system of duties on sugar and timber. Sir R Peel rese, and Mr. Brotherton moved an adjournment of the country was the present system of duties of the coun without reference to their duration, was peculiarly R. Peel was bringing out his tariff, as if he were the yearly revenue had increased by £5,000,006; and was that a partial and unequal tax, to be imposed, not for the necessities of the country, but for the avowed for the necessities of the country, but for the avowed thought the nation would ere long regret that they had elected a House of Commons which had so betrayed the figured to the figure of the figure o reviewed the financial state of the last few years, and Sir Walter James protested against the protractoresist any measure of an inquisitorial nature. Of the prove the high credit in which the Government now to resist any measure of an inquisitorial nature. stood. And yet we were told that this state of things He adverted to the heavy losses sustained by our Indian army during the Burmese war; losses occasioned, indeed, by sickness rather than the sword, but equally important in a financial view, though not so painful in point of feeling. He believed that India, if well governed, would maintain herself. He did not participate in the apprehensions entertained for the security of our empire there. The Hindeo part of the people would always side with us against the Mahomedan. Our dominion rested not on a mere prestige, but on public opinion,—the impression of the natives, that the English dynasty is a truthful and upright one. Mr. GRANVILLE VERNON Was not satisfied with the argument that the Indian finance was not very materially disordered in 1839; neither at that time were the Canada; and even in Europe the tone of some foreign Governments was such as to forbid the neglect of defensive preparations. These were our necessities: and he did not think them adequately met by the suggestions of gentlemen opposite. He felt the inequality of taxing temporary like a permanent income; but this

hardship was not peculiar to this tax; it attached Mr. C. BULLER thought it not a little ominous that the tax, originally proposed for three years, was now laid on the table last year, and no motion had been spoken of by Sir R. Peel as very likely to last for five, and by no means sure to be removed even at the end of ready to identify himself with Lord Auckland in this the latter period. Whatever objection was made to the tax, the answer of the Ministerialists was always that the Whigs had committed this or that mistake. Such logical; but they were not fair, for the present Ministers were the parties properly responsible for many of the very evils now charged on their predecessors. For instance, the Canadian expences, and the uneasy state of the negotiation about the American boundary; and even to the Indian war some greater necessity, or with a view to some they had given a tacit sanction by dropping their notice more extensive arrangement, than was now stated to of motion against the policy of the late Government respecting India. When the estimates were to be voted, the Conservatives had always recommended an increase of our armaments, and when the postage was to be reduced, they had given way, as the Whigs had done, to public opinion. Why was the Indian debt introduced into these debates? Was England to be A discussion on the same question which had occu- charged with it? If not, it had no business in the properties unsettled, but they were chiefly the smaller ting others to a great extent. He was reducing duties on from industrial sources." He should willingly take off pied it at the commencement of three former evenings calculation of the general deficit. There had been a ones; and it was not upon the holders of a little that articles of subsistence; and he entreated his agricul- those other taxes also which bear upon the poor, and he | —the question whether the House should allow peti- great Indian deficit in 1830, when Mr. Goulburn was he thought it desirable to impose fresh duties. By tural friends to suspend their judgments upon this part would make up the deficiency by a further tax upon tions to be presented against pending measures of tax- Chancellor of the Exchequer before. Did Mr. Goulburn ation, was first called on. It was raised by Mr. come then to the house for an income tax? No: he Cowper, who tendered a petition from Hertford against then diminished the revenue by taking off the tax on beer. Lord John Russell had now proposed a rehad been yielded by the legacies charged on land; and say, fairly, before they voted on this question, that when an exertion must be made to put public credit Lord FRANCIS EGERTON desired a postponement of solution, in which he did not barely condemn the he quoted a speech of Mr. Baring, the late Chancellor he could not consent to increase his low upon some substantial ground. He gave a history of the debate until Thursday, on which day he would Ministerial measure, but suggested one of his own.

of the Exchequer, corroborating these results. The duties on the import of live cattle. No wonder, the income taxes of 1803 and 1806, and explained the submit a resolution having for its object to admit peti- Sir R. Peel's plan was to protect the great monopolies, tions against taxes, with a due precaution against their and break down only the minor ones. Lord John's, on the contrary, sought to abolish the greatest. The arti-Colonel SIBTHORP said a few words, and so did Lord cles on which Sir R. Peel was remitting duties, were J. RUSSELL; but the subject seemed to have no inte- not such as the poor consumed; but all classes when the smaller class of houses was included, which Hamburgh itself the price was 5d. But he would re- to be succeeded by a son or by a stranger. He did not rest, the House being very inattentive, and keeping up would have been relieved by Lord John Russell's a general murmur, which evinced that they regarded reduction of duty on corn and sugar. Sir R. Peel the division of the preceding afternoon upon the Fins- had done just what was best for the landed interest, bury petition as having substantially disposed of the removing exactly so much of the duty on corn as produced them obloquy without protection. Mr. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE had no notion of letting Lord C. Buller then commented on the addresses of the Conventions both dissolved on Saturday night, many a high authority—a speech of Sir John Key, Lord the income tax; might not an equally touching picture He believed it to be true, as was said by Ministers, F. Egerton make a feather-bed for Ministers to fall county members to their constituents, ridiculing delegates having left on Friday. On Sunday, the Lord Stanley's assertions on the subject of the vast Councils of the various localities met to draw up re-Sir R. PEEL was in no fear of a fall, and therefore quantity of corn grown at Tamboff, and the popular solutions, and appoint movers and seconders to them, and inquisitorial." Full time had now elapsed for the ent the light and the access of air from his anguishing income tax were such, that its imposition could be wanted nothing to break his descent. He had opposed agitation of the Lincolnshire members againgt any and for other urgent business, respecting the forthpeople to form their opinions of the proposed measure, children? To be sure you might now get a loan easily, warranted only by extreme necessity. Mr. Gally Knight had coming great demonstration. In the evening, a funeral and he trusted that the House would enable the Go- for the funds were high. But what had raised them? had intimated that no man should object to disclose his having sanctioned his course by a majority of 31, he last night repeated to the House what he called the oration was delivered by Mr. E. P. Mead, for Mr. Vernment to maintain by it the credit of the country.

The prospect of this very tax, and the confidence that income. That gentleman, in the position he held, had also opposed the presentation of the Finsbury will of the late Government. The real legacies of that Henry Frost. The room was crowded to sufficient.

WILLIAMS (Coventry) disliked the income tax, Parliament would maintain public credit. He was not might afford to indulge such a feeling; but that was petition. The majority, however, having then shrunk Government had been religious liberty to Catholics and BURY.—Mr. Rankin. of Manchester. lectured here. but thought Lord John Russell had made out no very fairly liable himself to be taunted for having said that not the sentiment of the great body for whom the good case in his other objections to the Ministerial on the success of these measures the fate of the Govern-House was legislating, and with whom the half of maintain the practice. But it was surely desirable, if a franchise to the towns, and freedem of commerce to of his lecture, the sum of 6s. 33d. was collected for

> Mr. BORTHWICK insisted on the appailing magni-American war; but what had been the result of our losses in America? That America had been wrested Sunday last, the adjourned meeting of the General any suggestion, from whatever quarter, for the benefit lowing places were present :- Holmfirth, Thomas Hadof the country; and, however, unwillingly, at a late dock, Wm. Cuttall; Kirkheaton, John Marsland, John hour, and in an impatient House, he must discharge Dyson; Honley, Edward Haigh, Charles Boothroyd; the duty of delivering his sentiments. The impa- Dalton, Matthew Carter; Berry Brow, Joshua Robintience of the House, however, rose to such a son; Yew Green, David Gledhill; Lepton, Richard height when the Hon. Member had spoken Inman; Almondbury, William Sykes; Huddersfield, about half an hour, that he found it necessary to Josiah Thomas, Edward Clayton. Mr. Josiah Thomas move an adjournment; upon which, at a little after was unanimously called to the chair. The reports the Hon. Member to resume his speech. He attri-buted the commercial distress of this country, not the spirit manifested by the people. The forthcoming to the Corn Law, but to the revolutions of the Con- Convention having caused great excitement, all is quite tinent, and warmly espoused the interests of agricul- alive, and a good spirit manifested. The propriety or ture. He thought there might have been a better impropriety of engaging a lecturer for the present was plan than that of Sir Robert Peel, but it was the discussed, when it was agreed, that for the present no best that had been propounded, and he should feel one should be engaged—several local lecturers having

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

the commercial world by the delay; and that evil was Mr. WAKLEY would not consent to any motion for further insisted on by Sir W. James. Lord J. RUSSELL expressed his confidence that the debate would close on Wednesday night. Mr. M. PHILLIPS desired to observe, as to delay,

SirR. PEEL said that though it was quite fair to debate the question fully, it was hardly allowable to put off the effective part of the bill till ten o'clock of each evening. The other orders of the day were then read, and the

House adjourned.

#### BRIGHTON.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING.—TRIUMPH OF THE CHARTISTS.

meeting was convened by a requisition of electors of the borough at the Town Hall, for the purpose of hearing the different candidates for the representation of the borough at the anticipated election declare their political principles.
At seven o'clock, the hour appointed for the com-

On the evening of Thursday, April 7th, a public

mencement of the business, the room was crowded to suffocation.

On the proposition of Mr. ALLEN. Mr. John Good was unanimously called to the

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

calling the meeting.

The Chairman briefly addressed the meeting, claiming an impartial hearing for each gentleman who

would address them. The VESTRY CLERK read a letter from Captain Pechell, stating that in consequence of the important business in the House of Commons he was unable

to attend. The CHAIRMAN then called upon Mr. Charles Brooker, as the senior candidate, to declare his opinions to them. Mr. BROOKER, on rising, was received with loud

cheers. He addressed them as electors and non-electors of Brighton. The country was in a sinking and ruinous condition; they were now making the last trial: it was the last straw that broke the camel's back, and Sir Robert Peel was making the last trial upon poor John Bull's back. Sir Robert Peel had admitted that John Bull could have no more taxation in an indirect manner, but he was making a trial of direct taxation; but it was a reduction, and not an increase that they wanted in the taxation. As his sentiments were well known to them, it would be unnecessary for him to detain them with a long speech. He was the unflinching advocate of the People's Charter. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Brooker explained in very clear language the six points of the People's Charter, commencing with Universal Suffrage. He contended that the poor man had as great a stake in the country, and as great a right to be represented, through his representative in Par-The adjourned debate on the report of the committee of ways and means was begun by Dr. Bowring. He rejoiced that he had not been a party to the policy which had produced the deficit now to be supplied.

The adjourned debate on the report of the committee of the same of ways and means was begun by Dr. Bowring. He inquisitorial nature of those rate for the three years next to come. He thought the assessments? The present call was made upon the which had produced the deficit now to be supplied.

He had seen no occasion for the Syrian nor the Indian annual expenditure, and so far from an unit of the same that unless a thought the thought the thought the tax unnecessary. He wished for no wars: he thought the tax unnecessary, the trophies of peace more glorious. At all events he and would therefore abolish Property Qualification. annual expenditure; and so far from an unjust tax, he would not tax income equally with property. He and would, therefore, abolish Property Qualification. believed it to be both an equitable and a wise one. In would assess the funds, and all landed property, as it And again, as to the Payment of Members. If a present Ministry to terminate the hostilities in India reference to Mr. Shiel's quotation from Waller's pane. was now rated to the poor, only raising the rate from poor man was sent as a representative, why should state from poor man was sent as a representative, why should be reference to Mr. Shiel's quotation from Waller's pane. to the state? With Annual Parliaments, he believed whole population of this island, being about 18,600,000 that where they ended slavery began. Although he persons, not more than 200,000 would be called on to contribute to this tax. How very much smaller a nnmber was this than the number who must have contributed more or less to any indirect taxation! He defended the conduct of himself and other country members it often occurring that the voter supported two men of opposite principles. He was for the total separation of Church and State, for the immediate Repeal of the New Poor Law, which he declared to be an invasion of the rights of Englishmen, and that the Poor Law Commission was a complete inquisition. Mr. Brooker related a case of a poor man, who hung himself at Jevington, rather than go into the Eastbourne Workhouse, on Monday last, to an elm tree, near the churchyard; and that the jury brought in a verdict of felo de se. Mr. Brooker concluded a long speech by exhorting them to stand

firm to the principles of the People's Charter, and sat down amidst loud cheering.

Mr. Nicholson, of London, being the next candidate was called for and appeared amilit loud cheering. He declared himself to be a Radical of the old school, one of Horne Tooke's time, a supporter of the principles of William Cobbett; he lashed the Whigs in fine style, amidst loud applause. You have the common enemy in front now, said Mr. N., but don't be humbugged by the Whigsany more: they call themselves Liberals now, only let them get into office again and they will be very liberal with your money. He repeatedly cautioned them against sending a Whig, and after three quarters of an hour's lashing the soi disant Whig Liberals, he sat down loudly cheered by cautioning them against being humbugged any more by the Whigs.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon Lord Hervey, the Tory, but he had sent a polite note stating that he should not appear before the electors until the day of nomination.

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

Mr. HARFORD concluded a speech full of Whig or Liberal promises, and was very glad to resume his seat, loudly cheered by his party, and the hisses of the opposition.

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

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

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

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

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

SOUTH SHIELDS.—The Petition from this place has been forwarded, with 3,400 signatures attached, and supported also by £1 to the Convention Funds.

BIRMINGHAM, -The Chartist and New Move

BURY.-Mr. Rankin, of Manchester, lectured here on Monday last, to a crowded meeting. At the close

NEW MILLS.-Mr. E. Clarke, of Manchester, delivered a powerful and instructive lecture, in the

HUDDERSPIELD. - DELEGATE MEETING .- On himself bound in duty to give his independent vote in volunteered to give their services gratis to any place needing a lecturer. After the business of the district The debate was then adjourned, Sir ROBERT PREL had been dispensed with, and a vote of thanks given to weeks, to be held in the same place.

E. P. MEAD.

Archery Rooms, Bath-place, St. Pancras, on Sunday evening, the 17th. Mr. Anderson will lecture at the Carpenters' 23rd, if the parties can make it convenient. Arms, Brick-lane, on Sunday, the 17th. Mr. Rouse will lecture at the Buck's Head, Shore-

ditch, on Sunday, April 17th. SHOEMAKERS -- Mr. Brannan (from the Isle of Wight) will lecture at the Clock House, Castle-Street, Leicester-square, on Sunday, the 17th. SHOFMAKERS.—Mr. Southie will lecture at the evening at six o'clock. Crown and Anchor, Waterloo Town on Sunday,

CAMBERWELL-Mr. Rouse will lecture here on in the evening. Wechesday, the 20th of April.

SHOEMAKERS.-Mr. Farrar will lecture at the Ster Coff e House, Golden Lane, on Sunday, the 17th of April.

55, OLD BAILEY .- Mr. Mee will lecture on Sunday, at the Political Institute, at 7 o'Clock precisely. Bramley, will deliver a lecture on Phrenology, on sey-street, and transacted the business then brought Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock, and agreed Mr Pairstow will lecture on Sunday night, at Tuesday next, at seven o'clock in the evening, in before them, relative to the Petition, &c., and then that the following persons should be appointed for seven o'clock, at the Queen's Head, Cambridge. the National Charter Association Room, Wortley adjourned until Tuesday evening, and to sit every the sale of tickets: Messrs. Joseph Brook, James road. Mile end.

Mr. LEACH will lecture at the Archery Rooms, Bath-place, St. Pancras, on Sunday night. Twice Folly.—Mr. Benbow will lecture on Sunday

course to be pursued to obtain it." The lecture to next. The chair to be taken at eight o'clock in the commence at seven o'clock. WALWORTH .- Mr. Ruffey Ridley will lecture on Monday evening next, at the Ship and Blue Coat Boy, at half-past seven o'clock, on the subject of

"The appropriation of the soil." MARYLEBONE.—Mr. J. Campbell, General Secrexiii. 24, 27. tary, will lecture on Sunday evening, at the Working Men's Hall, 5, Circus-street, New Town. Chair to be taken at half-past seven e'clock.

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

MACCLESPIELD.-Mr. H. Candy will lecture in the Association Rooms, Watercotes, on Sunday evening, at six o'clock, when it is requested that all who have petition sheets, or monies for the Convention, will bring them in, as no further delay can be allowed. The different sub-Secretaries who have not sent in their queta of the Convention Funds are | six in the evening. requested to do so without delay, as they will

in the Chartist Association Room, Sowerby, at two Leicester. o'clock in the afternoon. Each delegate is particu- MR. ROBERTS will lecture at the St. John's account of the money paid by them to the Executive Repeal of the Union. Chair taken at eight o'clock. from January 1st to February 20th, there being an error in the balance-sheet of the Executive, relating to this district.

THE CHARTISTS OF MANCHESTER have taken the Carpen'er's Hall, and will open it to-morrow for the first time. They have engaged Mr. D. Ross to keture in the aftercoon, and Mr. Wm. Jones, of Liverpool, in the evening.

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

QUEENSHEAD.—Mr. Bell, from Heywood, will lect for the purpose of complying with a rule which ture at Queenshead, on the 21st inst. Subject—requires the insertion in a book of the names of "What will be the best laws to be enacted after the strangers introduced. Charter has become the law of the land, in order to produce happiness and prosperity to the nation?"

RIPPONDEN.-Mr. B. Russiton, of Halifax, is extwo o'clock in the afternoon.

STREET.-Mr. Robert Roberts lectures on the 27th inst., and Mr. Elliott Buckley, on the 4th May. BELPER.-A delegate meeting will be held at the house of Mr. Joseph Vickars to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock. Delegates are requested to attend

from Holbrook, Duffield, Swanwick, Alfreton, Bon-

sall, and Ripley.

SUNDERLAND .- The committee of the Charter Association having succeeded in engaging the Unitarian Chapel, Bridge-street, in future, a lecture will be delivered there every Monday evening, at

Wednesday 20th; Coxoe, 21st; Bedlington, Friday,

Freeman's Arms, Monkwearmouth. In consequence five yards. The result was a great loss and "heavy did not suit the lecturer and his party, who stated of the present critical state of the pitmen, it is discouragement" to the "Tyne side" lads, who expected that the meeting will be a large and im-

ing will be held at eight o'clock, at the house of

OLDHAM.—On Sunday, (to-morrow), Mr. James Cartledge will lecture at Waterhead Mill, at two

commence at nine o'clock in the evening. MR. CANDY'S ROUTE for the ensuing week :-Hazel Grove, Saturday April 16; Macelesfield, America, among whom many were members of the Sunday 17 : Congleton, Monday 18 ; Hanley, Tues- Chartist Association here, but who, on account of the day 19; Stoke-upon-Trent, Wednesday 20; Lane End, Thursday 21; Stafford, Friday 22;

Saturday 23; Wolverhampton. Sunday 24. ings every Wednesday evening, at the Charter Association Room, Great George's-street, Salford. in the National Charter Association Room Fig Tree Lane, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past two o'cleck,

by a member of the Youth's Association. Mr. John West, of Macclesfield, will lecture in the above room, (Fig-trec-lane,) on Sunday evening, at half-past six o'clock.

Mr. WEST will deliver a second lecture to the Chartists of Sheffield, on Monday evening, in the Town Hall. Admission, One Penny. Doors open at seven; lecture to commence at eight o'clock. A MEETING of the Female Chartists will be held all the hands in the mills in a similar ratio. in the Fig-Tree-lane Room, on Monday evening, at half-past five o'clock. Mr. West is expected to be

Surrox .- Mr. Pepper will preach here on Sunday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, and will hold a manufacturers to reduce wages twenty per cent. Charrist Love Feast, and preach in the open air at upon those goods. A meeting of the weavers took East Leake, at half-past two in the afternoon. Mr. West will visit Rotherham on Saturday (this day), and Sheffield on Sunday (to-merrow),

and Monday. AN EAST AND NORTH RIDING DELEGATE MEETING An East and North Riding Delegate Meeting Wood, and Frudd, to ascertain whether it was their day evening, at Bradford Moor, and on Sunday allude, is our having resolved to suffer incarcer-will be held at Selby, on Sunday, May 1st, at half-determination to persevere in lowering the price of afternoon and evening at Horton. The delegates to ation before we would lay a church-rate. Now, past ten o'clock in the forenoon, when it is requested that all places that can, will send delegates, as business of the greatest importance will be brought forward. Those places that cannot send delegates to reduce wages, that wages were already too ward. Those places that cannot send delegates to reduce wages, that wages were already too ward. The answer given to the deputation, by letter and every for other firms for anything less, they the mesters.

Now, pointed in London and Country Towns by the East labour. The delegates to a large public fellow-townspeople, though we are as conscienting those gentlemen, was to the effect that they had no meeting on Saturday evening, in front of the Odd meeting on Saturday evening, in front of the Odd last week, yet the supply of Wheat is so trifling that necessitous buyers are unable to purchase as any body of men in Christendom, we low, and if the weavers themselves would not work must forward their opinions by letter, and every low and evening at Horton. The delegates to a large public fellow-townspeople, though we are as conscienting the follow-townspeople, the fellow-townspeople afternoon and country Towns by the East labour. The delegates to a large public fellow-townspeople, though the fellow-townspeople afternoon and country Towns by the East labour. The delegates to a large public fellow-townspeople, though the fellow-townspeop

MR. WEST'S ROUTE :- Cleckheaton, Tuesday, the 19th; Birstal, Wednesday, the 20th; Batley, following resolution was adopted by the workmen: Thursday, the 21st; Potovens, Friday, the 22nd; Horoury, Saturday, the 23d; Dewsbury, Sunday, the 24th; Heckmondwike, Monday, the 25th; Littletown, Tuesday, the 26th; Dewabury, Wednesday, the 27th, in the Market Place; Ossett, Thursday, the 28:h; Earlsheaton, Friday, the 29:h;

Wake field, Saturday, the 30th. DURINFIELD.-Mr. Gathard will lecture at Bayley's Coffee House, Church Passage, on Sunday poverty. Long before the time of lecture, the room ening next. Subject-Education.

WOODHOUSE-Messrs. John Smith and Butle will recture here on Tuesday night at half-past seven o'clock.

CHURWELL.-Messrs. Fraser and Longstaff will lecture here on Tuesday night at half-past seven

LEEDS DISTRICT.—The next delegate meeting will be held in the Association room, Hunslet, on Sunday, the 24th of April, when all places desirous of uniting with this district, are requested to send scribe the scene that ensued would be impossible. delegates, in particular Kirkstall, Rothwell, Horsforth, and Chapeltown. The meeting will com-

o'clock. lecture at this place to-morrow night, at half-past BIX o'clock.

this place to-morrow-night, at half-past six o'clock.

n the Association Room, on Sunday (to-morrow) evening, at six o'clock.

Mr. STRINGLEHURST will lecture at Congleton, 17th April; Potteries, 18th and 19th; Stafford, 20th; Wolverhampton, 21st; Bilston, 22nd; Birmingham, NOTTINGHAM .- Mr. P. M. Brophy lectures here on

Frost, on the Forest, at two o'clock. BRADFORD.-Mr. Ibbetson will lecture in the

Council Room, Butterworth Buildings, to-morrow IDLE.-Messrs. Arran and Feather will lecture at this place on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock

SHIPLEY.-Messrs. Jennings and Carrodus will lecture here, at eight oclock in the evening. BARNSLEY.-Mr. West will lecture in the Odd

Fellows Hall, on Tuesday evening. UPPER WORTLEY .- The Rev. David Rees, of Moor, near the New Inn. Admittance one penny evening after, so long as the Convention sits.

next, April 17th, at the Rose, West-street, Twig six o'clock in the evening, by Mr. Clarke.
Folly. Subject—"Freedom, its advantage, and the Mr. Clarton will lecture here on Wednesday

UPPER WORTLEY.-Mr. T. B. Smith will preach at this place, on Sunday, to morrow, at two o'clock in the afternoon, from Jeremian XXXVIII. 7, 13, and

in the evening at half-past six o'clock, from Mark well, April 21; at Morley, April 22; at Birs:al, April 23; and will preach at Littletown, on Sun-

day, April 24, in the morning at half-past ten, and in the evening, at six o'clock. Mr. B Ruhtons Ross, the Lecturer on Elocution, and now Chartist Towen HAMLETS.-It is earnestly requested that will preach at the same place in the afternoon. LOUGHE-ROUGH.—On Sunday, April 24th, a delegate meeting for the Northern division of Leicestershire, will be held in the Association Room, Lough-

borough, at half-past two P.M. to devise means for the better organization of the district. ROCHDALE -Mr. Jones, of Liverpool, will lecture here on Sunday (to-morrow), at half-past two and at

MR. P. M. BROPHY, late Secretary to the Dublin otherwise be deprived of the services of the County Universal Suffrage Association, will visit the followirg places during the ensuing week :- Monday and Halifax.—The next Delegate Meeting of this Tuesday, the 18th and 19th, at Derby; Wednesday, district will be holden on Sunday next, April 17th, the 20th, at Loughborough; Thursday, the 21st, at

larly requested to come prepared with an exact Coffee House, on Sunday evening next, on the

TO MR JAMES H. BEILBY. Sir.—In the Birmingham Journal of last week I

find the following bit :-NOR .- A correspondent informs us that, in the books of accompanied by a repeal of all import duties upon the reading-room Mr. Feargus O Connor appears as a the necessaries of life in favour of such countries visitor, introduced by Mr. James H. Beilby. The inter- as would take our manufactures in exchange, on

is curious and instructive." of the name of the gentleman to whom I owed my seconded by a gentleman on the platform. An BURY.—Mr. Edward Clark, of Manchester, will thanks for an act of courtesy. The circumstance to without the Charter was immediately proposed, lecture here on Monday next, at the Garden-street, which the paragraph refers is of so old a date as prolecture room, at eight o'clock in the except your memory. I beg here bably to have escaped your memory. I beg here was also resolved, on the motion of Mr. Tiliman, to remind you that while at Birmingham (I think to remind you that while at Birmingham (I think that for the purpose of shewing to the country that glorious meeting was the first ever held in this place;

An appeal against the removal of a paup BURY .- Mr. Edward Clark, of Manchester, will thanks for an act of courtesy. The circumstance to MR. E. P. MEAD will lecture at Bilston on Monthe 18th at the country that for the purpose of snewing to the country that for the purpose of snewing to the country that for the purpose of snewing to the country that for the purpose of snewing to the country that for the purpose of snewing to the country that for the purpose of snewing to the country that for the purpose of snewing to the country that for the purpose of snewing to the country that the country t day, the 18th inst., at Darleston, on the 18th; at Walsall on the 20th; at Walsall on the 21-t.

On Stynday, the 17th inst., Mr. E. P. Mead will preach at Duddeston Row, Birmingham, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

On Stynday, the 18th inst., at Darleston, on the 18th; at Walsall on the 20th; at Walsall on the preach at Duddeston Row, Birmingham, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

On Stynday, the 17th inst., Mr. E. P. Mead will preach at Duddeston Row, Birmingham, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

On Stynday, the 18th inst., at Darleston, on the 18th; at Walsall on the Chartists as a body are alive to their pledges, and we trust the spirit now aroused will extend over the whole of Essex.

An appeal against the removal of a pauper, named the whole of Essex.

In 1838), I wished to procure a volume of the Mirror of Parliament for reference, and called at the reading considers it right to distinctly declare, the whole of Essex.

LEEDS.—On Wednesday evening last, Mr. West delivered a very able lecture to a crowded audience in the Association Room. At its close, Mr. Brook politely introduced me, and THEN asked my name, by giving three cheers for Frost. &c. O'Connor the order.

Sir, such is the charge of the polite Editor of the Birmingham Journal, who now has my best thanks for having afforded me an opportunity of thanking Mr. D. Ross. Mr. Ross was greeted with uni-you by name for your courtesy. The Editor informs versal manifestations of applause, and delivered a pected to lecture here on Sunday next, at half-past his readers that you are a Tory; while I assure him most powerful and argumentative lecture in sup-Salford Juvenile Charists, Great George's have convinced all that you were not a Whig.

Mr. Jones lectures on the 27th

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, FEARGUS O'CONMOR.

London, April 13th.

DURMAM & NEWCASTLE .-- GREAT Durham and Newcastle, or the sporting portion of for the Convention. pool, Tuesday 19th; Wingate Grange Colliery, Atkinson of the former place, and Scarlett, or the numerous meeting. "Doctor," of Newcastle. Thousands assembled to 22ad; Cramlington, Saturday 23d; Sunderland, witness the race which took place on Monday, near having announced his intention to address the good Chester-le-street. The distance was a quarter of a people of Heywood, in the Baptist Chapel, a consi-PITMEN'S MEETING.—A meeting of delegates from mile. It was closely and keenly contested for the ne colliers of the Tyne and Wear, is intended to be greater part of the distance, but ultimately Atkinson the colliers of the Tyne and Wear, is intended to be greater part of the distance, but ultimately Atkinson beld on Saturday April 23d, at Mr. Hutchinson's, began to lead his opponent, and finally won by about

WIGAN.-ELECTION. - The scrutiny is now Northnesday evening next, a meet- over; the two parties have come to a compromise, both sides of the question or none, would not give each raving one member. The sitting members are way, and consequently the Corn Law Repealers not Mr. Swan, Union Coffee House, on business of Peter Greenall, Esq., Tory; and Charles Standish, washing the people to hear both sides of the question, Esq., Whig.

The prespects of the labouring population are truly which was filled to suffocation. At the conclusion pitiable and heart-rending. On Monday night last of Mr. Bell's lecture fourteen persons joined the several artisans left this their native town for National Charter Association.

ment in other climes. Salford.—The youths hold their weekly meet- Law.—This day is sent off from this town, petitions Sturge acted as Chairman, and the meeting was composed of persons moving in higher spheres of praying for a total repeal of the New Poor Law, addressed by Mr. Warren, of Manchester, and Mr. life than the newly appointed churchwardens, it and a return to the 43d or Elizabeth, signed by SHEFFIELD.—A political Sermon will be preached nearly 10,000 persons, to be presented in the House of Commons, by John Hardy, Esq., M.P., and in close of the proceedings the public were admitted. the House of Lords, by the Right Hon. Earl Stan- The hall was well attended, but by no means hope. Petitions also to the same effect, from the Ministers of the Gospel, and every township in the Bradford union, have been prepared.

several reductions have been made by the cotton masters of several firms in this town. In some instances mechanics have been reduced as much as eight shillings-overlookers from four to five shil-

that it was the intention of four of the drabbett manufacturers to reduce wages twenty per cent. the habits and manners of the people. place this afternoon, on the May Day Green, and after a committee had been fermed, the meeting was adjourned until seven o'clock at night; in the inter-bay been sent to Mr. Pickethly, with 84,400 signation waited upon Messrs. Pickles, Hydes, in the council Room. Mr. Candy lectured on Sauday evening.

LECTURE—The Council met as usual on minday.

But, fellow-townspeeple, we must correct one false report that has been circulated by the local pourned until seven o'clock at night; in the inter-bay been sent to Mr. Pickethly, with 84,400 signation waited upon Messrs. Pickles, Hydes, in the council Room. Mr. Candy lectured on Sauday evening. If to contradict that statement to which we were and any Erned to ascertain whether it was their must forward their opinions by letter, and every for other firms for anything less, they, the masters, the statement of Messys. Hougs particular of their various localities. would continue to pay the old prices. At the seven Smyth. Bradford is "all right." o'clock meeting, which was very numerous, the -" That we, the weavers of Barnsley, (in public meeting assembled.) are determined not to work drabbetts, or any other work, at anything short of day last.

the general list prices of the town.

CHORLEY .- AWFUL ACCIDENT .- On Wednesday, April the 6th, the Rev. W. V. Jackson, of Manchester, delivered a lecture in the Chartist Association Room, on the remedy for national was crowded to suffocation, and numbers could not gain admission. Mr. Jackson was received in the most enthusiastic manner, and was introduced to the meeting amidst loud cheers. The lecture had occupied about half an hour, and just as he was speaking of the superiority of the Charter, and the people were listening with the greatest attention, as sudden as a clap of thunder, the beams supporting the floor snapped in the middle, and the hundreds of people went down together on the ground floor, a distance of about nine or ten feet. To de-The people were in the greatest state of confusion, while a cloud of dust darkened the place, and nearly mence at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

LEEDS.—Mr. Fraser will lecture in the Association Room, to-morrow night, at half-past six o'clock.

Suffocated them. The Rev Gentleman, who fell upon his feet, spoke to the people to pacify them as much as possible, and told those who were on the top of the o'clock. rest to get out as soon as they could with as little

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

BRETHREN .- As there is a deficiency of about £8 for the support of Mr. George White, your delegate to the Convention, we, the Chartists of Birmingham. urge upon you the necessity of immediately sending your separate quotas to Mr. John Cleave, of Shoe-lane; or to Mr. J. Follows, Monmouth-street, Wednesday evening. On Sunday next, Mr. W. D. Birmingham, the treasurer for this district. We the 11th inst., in the open air, before an assemblage Taylor will preach the funeral sermon of Henry urge you also to expedite the getting in the petition of from four to five thousand people on "The comsheets, in the quickest possible time; we must not fail in this point.

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

Chartist Entelligence.

MANCHESTER .- On Sunday morning, the Convention Committee assembled at their room in Jer-

HALIPAX .- A lecture will be delivered at the was a members' meeting in the Brown-street Char- shilling. Tea to be on the table at five o'clock pre-Association room, in Swan Coppice, to-morrow, at tist Room. Mr. Hargreaves was called to the chair, cisely. An early application is requested, as the The first business brought forward was relative to number is limited. the opening of the Carpenters' Hall to-morrow London.—Chartist Hatters.—At their meeting (Sunday), the Council having taken that building for on Wednesday, after a discussion on the Tariff and sion; and it was subsequently agreed that Mr. D. moiety to the Delegate Council. Riding Lecturer, should lecture in the evening. After other business connected with the movement was transacted, the meeting dispersed.

REDFEARS STREET.—At a public meeting here, on Friday evening last, Mr. John Murray in the chair, Mr. James Leach and Mr. William Beesley were Mr. Leach, Mr. Beesley, and Mr. Doyle each addressed the meeting at some length.

MR. Dixen, of Wigan, delivered a powerful and gain admittance. Mr. Wilcox was unanimously instructive lecture to the carpenters and joiners of called to the chair; and Messrs. Stallwood, the National Charter Association, in their Association, and Powell, members of the Convention, tion Room. Carpenters' Hall, on Friday night, April and Mr. Balls, addressed the meeting; and if we may 8th. There will be a lecture delivered there every judge from the enthusiasm exhibited, we have no Friday evening, when all parties are respectfully in- doubt but that they produced a lasting impression vited to attend.

MANCHESTER.-A Mr. Kiniston delivered an address in the Carpenters' Hall, on Wednesday evening, in support of the Income Tax, and concluded turn to direct taxation is a return to sound first port the same by every legal means in our power. by moving a resolution to the effect, that-" a reprinciples; that this meeting approves of the country and Mr. Caverly seconded, the second resolution.

"Fir. Janes H. Beiley and Mr. Feargus O'Conupon income, and would recommend its adoption, if
accompanied by a repeal of all import duties upon distress which prevails throughout the country
the reading-room Mr. Feargus O Connor appears as a the necessaries of life in favour of such countries is attributable to class legislation, and that change of compliment between the Tory and the Chartist a fair basis of reciprocity of trade : but that nothing short of an equal representation of the people will Until I saw the above paragraph I was ignorant permanently prove a benefit to them." This was amendment declaring all remedial measures useless without the Charter was immediately proposed, whole of the document caned the reopies Charter.

Whole of the document caned the reopies Charter.

This was unanimously carried. Three cheers were ment, and the pauper was consequently fixed upon such last-mentioned adjourned Quarterly Meeting.

Charter, &c. REDFERN STREET.-On Sunday evening, there was a numerous and respectable audience at the Redfern-street Chartist Room, to hear a lecture from Mr. D. Ross. Mr. Ross was greeted with uni-

MR. Jones lectured on Monday and Tuesday

IN CONSEQUENCE of the opening of the Carpenter's Hall, on Sunday afternoon and evening, for the delivery of lectures, all the Chartist rooms in Manchester and Salford will be closed. The lec-Local and General Entelligence. will perceive that their services will not be re-

FOOT RACE FOR ONE HUNDRED POUNDS A SIDE .- obtained here, and the sum of £2 195. 3d. collected

derable audience mustered, and the meeting were desirous of a chairman being appointed and discussion being allowed at the close of the lecture. This that if they persisted in having a chairman and discussion, that there should be no lecture. The meeting being determined that they would either hear dissolved the meeting. It was then given out that ASEBURTON, DEVON .- The woollen trade still Mr. Bell would deliver a lecture on the Corn Laws remains most dismal here; factories are closed, in the National Charter Association Room, and o'clock in the afternoon, and in Oldham at six shops are shut, and no signs of any improvement, would allow either Mr. Murry or any other person in the evening. Also, on Monday, a discussion will Groups of men are walking the streets half clad and a fair hearing at the close of his fection in the Chartist room, Greaves-street, almost starved. During the last nine months the last nine months work. Northern Star, adjourned to the Chartist's Room, Oldham. Subject, "The most effectual means of woolcombers have have not had three months' work. Northern Star, adjourned to the Chartist's Room, obtaining the People's Charter." Discussion will The prespects of the labouring population are truly which was filled to suffocation. At the conclusion

> BIRMINGHAM. - A meeting, convened by the Com-Chartist Association here, but who, on account of the plete Suffrage Committee, was held in the Town depressed state of trade are obliged to seek employ- Hall on Monday evening, to which the persons who had signed the Complete Suffrage document, and BRADFORD. - Opposition to the New Poor their friends, were admitted by ticket. Mr. Joseph and Conservatives, and these bodies being mainly Martin, of Leeds; Messrs. O'Brien, Vincent, and does seem strange, and it has produced no little Lowery also spoke on the occasion. Towards the sensation among our worthy denizens, that these close of the proceedings the public were admitted. parties, with all their powerful influence, should be

crowded, and no resolutions were brought forward. CHURWELL.—The good cause is making progress here. Some able lecturers have visited the place. MANCHESTER.—During the last fortnight, and they have recently had a considerable acces-

sion of members. They expect a further increase. Bradword.-Some friends here have enrolled themselves members of the National anti-Tobacco and Temperance Association. Others are prepared lings-weavers two shillings a pair of looms-and to join them, and it is anticipated that in a short time Bradford, as it has come out nobly in defence BARNSLEY. \_\_ PRABBETT WEAVERS. \_\_ A of the People's Charter, will take the lead of the rumour was affoat early this morning, (12th inst.,) towns of Yorkshire in the glorious movement now

LECTURE.—The Council met as usual on Monday. our wonted composure. the statement of Messts. Hougson, Dewhirst, and to have determined upon our course of procedure,

BARNSTAPLE.—Six members were enrolled after a of that honour we expressed our individual opinions lecture, by Mr. Newbolt, on Tuesday week. WALSALL .- Mr. Richards lectured here on Tues- adopted by us upon the subject; some may deem this or loss.

Secretary in place of Mr. Mercer leaving town. BIRMINGHAM - Messrs. James M'Pherson. Wm. Taylor, Robert Thompson, James Anderson, and William Urquhart, of Dakeith, have been elected honorary members of the Frost, Williams, and Jones

Nortingham.—On Monday evening, Mr. W. D. signated Chartists, are not the contemptible Taylor gave an account of his mission to the Sturge wretches our Whig scribblers have asserted them Conference, at Birmingham, after which the following resolutions were agreed to :- "That it is the opinion of this meeting that Feargus O'Connor. Bronterce O'Brien, the Editor of the Northern Star, oharge of the retiring wardens, we emphatically and those old leaders who have pledged themselves to stand by principle, have merited the confidence of this meeting, and we are determined to stand by them so long as they persevere in this course."-That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are

pledge ourselves to agitate for nothing less." on Sunday last, when delegates were present from

LOUGHBOROUGH. - Mr. Skevington lectured on Monday. Several new members were enrolled. MOTTRAM.-Mr. R. Wild lectured on Sunday

BURNLEY.—A discussion took place on Monday, the 11th inst., in the open air, before an assemblage parative merits of Socialism and Chartism." The lisputants were Mr. Thomas Tattersall on the part Remember the time is short, the cause is dear; of the Chartists, and Mr. George Edwards on the part of the Socialists. The discussion occupied three hours, before one of the most attentive audiences ever collected together; and at its close a vote was taken, which was all but unanimous in favour of the Charter.

DELPH HOLE, LITTLE HORTON -A Committee appointed by the Chartists of this locality for arranging a tea party, to be held in the Association Roems, on Monday, the 25th of April, the object of which is to furnish the room with sents, &c. met on Leatherbarrow, John Woffenden, and Joseph Alder-Brown-Street.-On Sunday afternoon last, there son, Bank-street, Bradford. Price of tickets, one

the purpose of Sanday's lectures, in consequence of Income Tax, it was resolved that it would be unthe crowded state of the rooms on Sunday evenings, wise and impelitie in the working classes to assist owing to the rapid spread of our principles. After a in the agitation now attempted to be got up, in short discussion, it was resolved that there be only opposition; and we pledge ourselves, and also retwo lectures delivered at the opening, one in the country afternoon, and the other in the evening. The next not to be led away by the sophistries of any class; question discussed was as to who should be appointed but stick firmly to that remedy alone that will en-Notice-Mr. T. B. Smith will lecture at Chur- to deliver the lectures, every one admitting that tirely destroy class legislation, which is introduced there were likely to be large audiences, and therefore in the document called the Poople's Charter. £1 the most prudent to have the best talent for the occa- was voted to the Convention Fund; also 5s. of the

> Lecturer, should lecture in the afternoon, and that persons holding potition sheets will forward them Mr. William Jones, of Liverpool, and late West to Mr. Drake's, Carpenter's Arms, Brick-lane, on Wednesday, April 20th, at nine o'clock in the evening, as they must be sent to the Convention imme-

STRATFORD AND WIST HAM, ESSEX .- On Wedneeday, April the 14 h, the men of Stratford having engaged the immonse room at the Bird in Hand elected as delegates to the Convention in London. Taveru, capable of holding upwards of one thousand persons, and which was densely crowded, many standing in the lobbies outside who could not on a densely crowded audience. Mr. - moved, and Mr. Crabtree seconded, the following resolu tion :- "That this meeting, having heard the principles of the People's Charter explained, hereby pledge ourselves individually and collectively to sup-This was carried unanimously. Mr. Balls moved, the evils attendant on the present system can never be remedied until the whole people be fully and fairly represented in the Commons House of Parliament, we therefore pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to agitate for nothing less than the whole of the document called the People's Charter."

spondent township.

After hearing evidence, the Ceurt decided that there was not sufficient proof by the respondents of the settle-

by giving three cheers for Frost, &c., O'Connor, the moved, and Mr. Longstaff seconded, a vote of thanks for the great service, he has rendered to the cause in the East and North Ridings. The Chairman then put it to the meeting, when it was carried by acclamation. It was intended to have engaged having petition-sheets are requested to bring them in to-morrow morning to the Council, as they must be sent off now without delay.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY, APRIL 14. Lord Francis Egerton brought forward a series of resolutions, seven in number, relative to the presentation of petitions to the House. The sixth resocurers who were appointed according to the plan lution in the series provided for the reception of DEWSBURY.-Five thousand signatures have been should become a standing order of the House.-Mr. Wallace objected to the first resolution, which affirmed the recent practice of discussion on the MR. CHARLES CONNOR'S ROUTE. for the ensuing state of excitement in consequence of a match for a very inveresting lecture in the Charles Room nation of dividing on it. After a debate, a division nation of dividing on it. After a debate, a division nation of the first resolution was carried by race being made between their respective champions, of this place on Tuesday evening. There was a 2008 place, when the first resolutions were nut. 268 to 46. The rest of the resolutions were put some discussion arising on the last one, which proposed that the resolutions should become a " standing order" of the House. It was, however, passed without a division, and the series were thus made a standing order" of the House.

After some business, including permission to Mr. Alexander Campbell, to bring in a bill to regulate the exercise of Church patronage in Scotland, and the considering, in committee, of the Colonial Passengers' Bill, the House adjourned.

THE NEWLY ELECTED CHURCH-WARDENS. To the Inhabitants of Leeds.

Fellow-Townspeople,-Your suffrages having placed us in a public situation at once honourable and precarious, we employ this medium to return von our sincere thanks for the testimony of your confidence. We are well aware that this manner of addressing the public upon such occasions is novel. even as the result of the recent election of churchwardens has proved to be, and it is because of the novelty of the whole matter that we thus address kind intentions of our new friends. You will then ourselves to you. The local affairs of the borough have been so long

in possession of the two dominant parties of Whizs thrust aside, and working men chosen by public voice, to take charge of the church matters of this

extensive parish. Fellow-townspeople, it has caused a wonderful sensation, and produced no inconsiderable exhibition of ill-nature on the part of our Whig-opponent candidates, and your newly-appointed churchheed not—our minds had been made up to bear with magnanimity, the petty insolence and malevolent sneers of all who should put on their factious armour to attack us; we have borne much odium in

ere we were appointed guardians of the churc : yet we candidly admit that in anticipation on the matter, but there was no formal resolution

unimportant, but we opine that certain parties are DERBY .- Mr. Enos Ford has been appointed sub- using this report as a handle to injure us in the estimation of our fellow-townsmen. This the inhabitants may rest contented in, that during our term of office the public will be as little annoyed with demands for church-rates, as in the wardenship of any of our predecessors. We have thought it right to make this stand, to testify to our fellow-townsmen that the working people de-

As for their lying report of our reluctance to take office, and being so anxious to leave it in contradict; the fact is, we cannot assume office until the usual oath be administered, and that cannot take place until the Archdeseon of the Diocese makes his annual Visitation, and the same important matter we were intimately acquainted with hereby given, to those delegates who stood by the cre we were invested with office, and we may add Charter, whole and entire, name, and all, and we with all the general duties of Churchwardens, though we have been taunted with ignorance by EARLSHEATON. - A delegate meeting was held here | certain short-sighted, foolish, individuals, who hold opposite political sentiments, and who carch at every

ture at this place on Monday night, at half-past six was rather braised. With these exceptions, no furo'clock in the atternoon, when delegates from the withholding of judgment upon our actions until by J. Cleave, 1, Shoe Lane, and Sold by Agents in the atternoon, when delegates from the o'clock in the atternoon, when delegates from the those actions be performed; depend upon it, we every part of the Kingdom. Order Immediately.

CHESTER.-Lectures were delivered last week, on shall be as economical as circumstances may permit, TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. Wednesday evening, by Mr. Browning, from Bir- and we hopefully anticipate that at the conclusion mingham; and on Thursday evening, by Mr. Jones. of our appointment we shall be enabled to give back our charge with credit to ourselves, with advantage to the public, and that you will acquit us of cowardice, and be constrained to acknowledge we of cowardice, and be constrained to acknowledge we have performed our duties satisfactorily to the

WILLIAM ROBERTS. GEORGE PYBUS, GEORGE CROSSLAND, JOHN SANDERSON, JAMES WALKER, JOSEPH SAVILLE. BENJAMIN KNOWLES.

Fleet-street. Wednesday night, April 6th, 1842.

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

The Easter General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this borough were opened on Monday last, before analyses the whole system of corruption; power-Thomas Flower Ellis, Jun. Fsq., the Recorder. The fully and energetically defends the rights of man, following gentlemen were sworn on the GRAND JURY:-

Mr. John Rainforth Bywater, banker, foreman. Mr. Charles Atkinson, flax merchant. Mr. Joseph Austin, wool merchant. Mr. John Barker, woolstapler. Mr. John Dodgson, hop merchant. Mr. John Ellershaw, Jun., drysalter. Mr. Benjamin Holroyd, dyer.

Mr. William Scholefield, wool merchant,

Mr. William Singleton, timber merchaut. Mr. Edward Harrison Thompson, woolstapler. Mr. George Smith, flax spinner. Mr. William Stansfeld Walker, cloth manufacturer. Mr. William Wells. wine merchant. Mr. Eli Whiteley, stuff merchant.

The usual proclamations against vice, immorality and profanene's having been read by the Clerk of the

The RECORDER briefly charged the Grand Jury. He said he was glad to observe the calendar was somewhat. though not much, lighter than on some previous occasiens. He had looked carefully through the depositions and did not think any observations which he could make on any of the cases would be of any service to them. He had the pleasure to say that since the last of April instant, has duly certified that it is sessions, Mr. Robert Hall had been appointed deputy expedient and necessary to erect and provide a New Recorder, to assist him in the trial of prisoners, this and more convenient GAOL for the said Borough would tend to shorten materially the duration of the sessions, and he hoped the public would have full consessions, and he hoped the public would have full confidence in the arrangement, and that they would also inadequate for the proper and legitimate Purposes of reap the benefit of it.

APPEALS. On Tuesday morning, the Court proceeded with the hearing of appeals.

SCARBRO' appellant, LEEDS respondent. This was an appeal after an an order of removal of a pauper from Leeds to Scarbro'. Mr. PASHLEY and Mr. ROBERTON were for the

responder t townships. The case occupied the Court for nearly four hours, and presented no feature of public interest. The order was confirmed.

ELLERTON, appellant; LEEDS, respondent. An appeal against an order for the removal of a female purper named Sarah Butterfield, from Leeds to Ellerton, in the North Riding.

Mr. OVEREND and Mr. MONTEITH were for the appelant; Sir G. LEWIN and Mr. HALL, for the re-

ex ra court, presided over by Robert Hall, usq., deputy present Gaol is or is not insufficient, inconvenient, recorder, having sat for two days. The cases of felony or otherwise inadequate for the Purpose now were all of a very pairry kind, and there was not a required by Law; and whether or net there is a Mr. West for this district, if he had not engaged single trial that possessed any public interest whatever. necessity for the Erection of any New Gaol or previously with the Dawsbury district. All persons The prisoners were, with only one exception (Thomas House of Correction for the said Borough, with Riley, on old offender, transported seven years) sen- suitable Dwelling Houses, Buildings, Tenements, tenced to various terms of imprisonment with hard labour in Wakefield House of Correction. We had lain, and other officers. compiled a list of the sentences, but have been obliged to omit it.

petitions against taxes for the current service of the on Sunday night, and had effected his escape from with such other Buildings and Premises as aforesaid, year; and the seventh proposed that these resolution, the Gaol. It is almost unnecessary to say that the then that such Orders will be made, and such paragraph was entirely false, and was no doubt the Powers and Authorities will be given as shall approduction of some addlehead, who had been asleep pear to the said Council requisite and proper for the on the 1st of April, and was not aware that it had

gone by. THE ROEHAMPION MURDER AND MUTILATION. The inquest on the body of the female was continued on Tuesday and Wednesday last. We have not room for further particulars, but the body was identified, and the jury, after a brief deliberation, re-turned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against Daniel Good." and the Coroner immediately issued his warrant for his apprehension. A man supposed to be Good was apprehended at Gravesend. on Thursday, endeavouring to get off to Calais, but had not been certainly identified. He described himself to be an horse-dealer from Canterbury.

# SECOND EDITION.

TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

My DEAR FRIENDS, -The Convention goes on gloriously; a very different body from the last, I assure you. And now, my friends, prepare your. THE AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT FOR THE WEEK selves for a shock. Yes, the hand of providence is on the glorious cause of Chartism; and next week Wheat. Barley. Oats. Rys. Beans. Peas. I will astonish you all with a disclosure of the find whether or not the watchman has given you £ s. d. £ s. d.

Faithfully yours, FEARGUS O'CONNOR. P.S.—I shall visit Barnsley, in company with Mr. Hill, on the very first opportunity.

APRIL TEA CIRCULAR. THE AGENTS of the East India Tea Company L may have TEAS at all prices, from 2000 Chests down to 6lb. bags, and three sorts as low as improvement in the market; there appeared to be wardens have undergone a marvellous deal of 3s, 10d, per lb., the minimum price, that can safely no business transacted, of any moment, in any kind abuse from these short-tempered parties. This we be warranted. And upon the passing of the New of goods. Wools are somewhat lower.

> No. 9, Great St. Helen's Church-yard, Bishopsgate-street.

All orders from the Country to be accompanied with Post-office Order for payment to C. HANCOCK, Secretary.

EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY.

A apprised that AGENTS continue to be ap- 27s. to 32s. per quarter. poi ted in London and Country Towns by the East

be enabled to compete with all rivals. The Licence is only 11s. 9d. per annum, and many weather during the past week has been very dry, during the last sixteen years have realised consider- with easterly winds and strong frosts at nights, able Sums by the Agency, without one Shilling let and vegetation is generally backward.

Applications to be made, if by letter, post paid, to Charles Hancocks, Secretary.

THE BIRMINGHAM COMPLETE-SUF-PEOPLE'S CHARTER.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A PERFECT Penny Edition (with three Engravings, and the "Address to Radical Reformers" prefixed to the original publication) of The PEOPLE's CHARTER, being the Outline of an Act to secure the LEEDS :- Printed for the Proprietor FEARGUS just Representation of the People in the Commons' House of Parliament. Ask for the "Perfect"

London: Dyson and Mortimer, 146, Kingsland Road, and may be had of all Booksellers.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION-PRESENT. ATION OF THE GREAT PETITION. &c. THE NATIONAL VINDICATOR, of Saturday Figure at this place to-morrow-night, at half-past six o'clock.

HUNSLET.—Mr. Sheridan Nussey will lecture at this place to-morrow-night, at half-past six o'clock.

ARMLEY.—Messrs. Briggs and Hobson will lecture at this place on Monday night, at half-past six o'clock.

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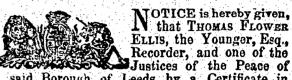
ARMLEY.—Messrs. Briggs and Hobson will lecture at this place on Monday night, at half-past six o'clock in the attenuous when delegates were present from places.—Dewsbury, Dawgreen, Earls-place was cleared without any one being she the following places—Dewsbury, Dawgreen, Earls-place was cleared without any one being she to morrow night, at half-past six o'clock.

The NATIONAL VINDICATOR. of Saturday, the following places—Dewsbury, Dawgreen, Earls-place was cleared without any one being she to clear despitation of the despitation of the despitable spleen upon in the LETTERS of overton, Cleck-beau proposite political sentiments, and who calch at every the following places—Dewsbury, Dawgreen, Earls-heaton, Heckmondwike, Batley, Birstal, Gawthorp, Washefield, Overton, Littletown, Cleck-beau proposite political sentiments, and who calch at every the following places—Dewsbury, Dawgreen, Earls-heaton, Heckmondwike, Batley, Birstal, Gawthorp, Washefield, Overton, Littletown, Cleck-beau proposite political sentiments, and who calch at every the following places. This is placed to method of venting their despitable of venting the following places. This is also the following places. This is placed to method of venting the following places. Th

Chartist Room, on Sunday evening, April 10th, on Class Legislation, the State of the Country, and the Principles of the People's Charter. Mr. Ross is a Lecturer on elecution, an excellent Poet, a cele-brated Tectotal Advocate, and now a Chartist Lecturer. The Lecture contains a bold and manix defence of the Charter, in most sublime, eloquent, figurative, choice, yet clear, impressive, and argumentative language. The lecturer takes his stand on first principles; his premises are good; his reasoning clear, and his deductions sound and conclasive. He lashes tyranny, injustice, and oppression with an unsparing hand; blows to the winds all the absurdities and sophisms brought against the undying principles of Democracy; deals evenhanded justice to both Whigs and Tories; concisely and the rights of labour. The Lecture should be in the hands of every sincere and sterling Chartists. The price will not be over One Penny. Agents must give their orders as soon as possible; London: Mr. Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane; Leods: Mr. Joshua Hobson: Manchester: Mr. A. Heywood, Oldham-

Reported and and published by W. Griffin ; corrected and revised by Mr. Ross himself. P.S. To my brother Chartists, who reside at a distance from any agents, I promise to send a copy, on condition that they send a sufficient number of stamps

OF YORK.



That Thomas Flower Ellis, the Younger, Esq., Recorder, and one of the Justices of the Peace of the said Borough of Leeds, by a Certificate in Writing, under his Hand, dated the Ninth Day

a Gaol for the said Borough of Leeds. And Notice is hereby further given,

That Thomas William Tottie, James Musgrave,

o'Clock in the Forenoon. And the said Council will

And Notice is hereby further given

That if the said Council at such last-mentioned Good, the Murderer.—Some excitement was Quarterly Meeting shall finally determine and re-occasioned in this town on Thursday last, by a very solve that such Certificate and Presentment are well stupid paragraph inserted in the York Courant, to founded, and that there is a necessity for a New the effect that Good had been apprehended in Leeds Gaol or House of Correction for the said Borough. purchase of a suitable Quantity of Land, and for Erecting, Building, and Completing such Gaol, House 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 relation to Gaols and Houses of Correction. Dated this Twelfth Day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-two.

By Order. EDWIN EDDISON, Town Clerk.

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, APRIL 12.-The supplies of all kinds of Grain to this Day's Market are larger than last week; there has been very little alteration in the price of Wheat and Barley from last week, but very little business doing. Oats have been a farthing to a halfpenny per stone, and Shelling

is, per load lower. Beans full as well sold.

ENDING APRIL 12, 1842. Qrs. Qrs. LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS .- There is still a complete dearth in the demand for manufactured goods at the Cloth Halls; and every market day confirms

in the warehouses business is not near so brisk as it ought to be, there is no comparison between that done in the warehouses and the demand at the Cloth Halls. HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, TUESDAY, APRIL 12.-We are again obliged to declare there is no

our opinion that the time is gone by when these once extensive marts can furnish any thing like a

true index of the real state of trade. For though

RICHMOND, SATURDAY, APRIL 9 .- We had a fair supply of all kinds of Grain in our market to-day. Wheat sold from 6s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. Oats, 2s. 6d. to 33.6d. Barley, 4s. 6d. to 5s. Beans, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d. per bushel.

THIESK CORN MARKET, MONDAY, APRIL 11 .- A moderate supply of Grain was bought up immediately, at greatly advanced prices. Wheat realised an advance of from 5s, to 6s. per quarter. Oats rose about 2s the quarter, and other grain in about the DERSONS having a little time to spare are 4s. to 4s. 6d. per bushel. Oats, 18s. to 24s. Barley,

alterations have been made whereby Agents will any material reduction. Oats on the contrary are be enabled to compete with all rivals. in demand, and prices fully supported. The

> WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET. (BY EXPRESS.)

FRIDAY, APRIL 8.—Our samples of all Grain are FRAGE CONFERENCE, AND THE moderate this week. There is a good demand for fresh new Wheat, and the rates of this day sen'night are freely paid; old goes off slowly, at about former prices. Fine Barley quite as dear; inferior most difficult to quit. Oats and Shelling steady. Beans soid on rather better terms. Other articles as before.

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

one Premises. All Communications must be addressed. (Post-paid) to HOBSON. Northern Star Office, Leeds.

Saturday, April 16, 1842

street; and all other agents.

BOROUGH OF LEEDS, IN THE COUNTY

to bear the expense of postage. Wm. Griffin. Address, 34, Lomas-street, Bank top, Manchester.

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 appellant, Sir G. Lewin and Mr. Hall for the that the Common Gaol in and for the said Borough 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 ot 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 received and ordered the same to be acted upon.

sentment 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 The Sessions terminated on Thursday evening, an then and there consider and determine whether the Offices, and Appurtenances, for the Gaoler, Chap-