TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

My BELOVED FRIENDS,-The time is fast approaching when the tariff bubble must burst; and the effect which its failure will produce, -for fail it will-will very speedily be made manifest in the disorganisation of what has been called civilised society. Don't misunderstand me. The anticipations of Sir Robert Peel will be fully realised as regards a fall, and a considerable fall, in prices; but the reduction will be felt in the wholesale market only; it will not visibly affect the retail market. Thus it will have a positive as well as a negative tendency to create dissatisfaction. The reduction in the price of live stock, wheat, and grass produce, will considerably reduce the value of land. This will damp the loyalty of landed proprietors, and have a positive effect upon their after course; while the failure of the measure in reducing the retail price of food will shear it of all popular approval. Now, if a butcher buys a beast of six hundred pounds weight at a reduction of £6, in consequence of the tariff; and if the present price of beef be 7d. per lb.; the reduction Poetof £1 per 100lb. in the price of the beast, would enable him to sell the beef at within a fraction of 21d. per lb. under the 7d.; that is, at 41d. per lb. But think you he will make that abatement? No; nor yet a fraction of a farthing for some time, until either competition among butchers, or combination of consumers to buy and slaughter for themselves, shall by degrees, and very slowly, force the butcher to a trifling reduction; but never to one half of the our aid when we were spurned by all, and relative wholesale abatement in the price of live stock. Now keep that in your mind, because I powerful, shall in the struggle for leadership remain mean to use it as a case strictly analogous to that our head, our general, and our chief. None shall which a repeal of the Corn Laws would present. If a fall in the wholesale price of live stock would people's cause. We will give him a power and an not present a corresponding reduction in the retail price of meat, what guarantee or assurance would which faction shall not deprive him. the consumer of bread have, that a fall in the price in the price of bread? None whatever; and thus, the real stamp to their own measures, however beneficent, just, and equitable, their intentions may be. bold, and intended to be sweeping, unable to produce any other result than the odium and suspicion

Have I not told you ten thousand times, when replying to the fallacies of the "cheap bread" men, that it was wholly and entirely out of the power of any government to regulate the retail price of food by Act of Parliament; while I have also shown you that society is not without its remedy; and the only remedy, under heaven, is to make so large a portion of society their own producers as would render them. and all through the extensive market of their surplus produce, independent of the speculators in human will not long allow the public affairs to remain; and. foed. Again and again, I repeat the fact.

of most articles; but I told you also that nothing ficulties! short of the People's Charter would turn the alteration to your advantage. I now repeat that assertion; while I lament to think that it is only out of the evil which the promised good will produce that any ultimate benefit can arise to society at large. the innocent, and peaceful Affghanistans! That spection. amount is but the first instalment, while our conquest promises to be a defeat. I ask if this be === just or Christian, or whether it be right to carry ADDRESS OF THE LONDON DELEGATE COUNour desolating new inventions for the destruction of human life among the Chinese, a people anxious to justified, or even tolerated, while hundreds of thouwant of the humblest fare!

Her martial glory abroad is tarnished, and her Charter, but we must remind you of the motto so only domestic greatness is to be seen in a gorgeous frequently used by men advocating the convent of liberty. soldiery and in a military police, whose warm backs, that flushed cheeks, and comfortable homes, furnish a they are hired to smother, and upon whose very

assured the comparatively happy villagers, that their peaceful resting place could not be the one fair spot, bidding defiance to the raging plague! And is it not so! Has not the searching eye of desolation ferretted out the last remaining hamlet? and has not the griping hand of taxation been stretched forth for land, we find that while an able-bodied man in full at the expence of a starving people; we have to and in the best employment can earn no more than halfpenny for fourteen pounds of potatoes! That is perty tax shall be instituted, or the industrious poor wife, and family, say of five children; and to pay to support an haughty oligarchy, who have treated with contempt three millions of their fellowrent, and supply clothes, and fuel, and EDUCA- men, whose interest they were bound to protect; TION out of his savings. O GREAT NATION! in short, we have to determine whether despotism or plundering rascals! O most civilized and enlight or peace abroad. These are important considerations; your sympathy begin ! or when will God's vengeance nations, and the natural industry of our countrymen the enemies of mankind, of peace, law, and order, rosity a dependence for honest old age. Then, friends. FOR THE TRUTH, and I will draw for you a picture period of your country's fate; adopt the rememberance which the devil himself would blush to look upon! and memorial of the late Convention, and furnish to us the means of carrying on the agitation which, with But in the midst of all this suffering, still peace your approval, we will prosecute with redoubled zeal, to God for that. Yes, my friends; the police of by your peaceable conduct that you are aware of the Ireland, armed as soldiers, and dressed as rifle-men, importance of the task that devolves upon you. The time now presents itself for you to effect a bloodless, yet one of Ireland, armed as soldiers, and dressed as rifle-men, importance of the task that devolves upon you. The time auxious to advise and reason, instead of condemn-time auxious to advise auxious to you that the moral force Irish would'nt stand much and protected the glorious cause of Chartism from the nonsense; and I trust that the Pacificator General injuries of professing friends and open fees. By your and his staff will immediately take effectual means desire we will continue the good war of truth against for preserving the same order that my "wild follow- error. ers" have observed through many seasons of the most trying and galling privation.

Let me now, my friends, point out to you those circumstances which, above all others, foment and perpetuate legislative discontent. I will begin with Whiggery and the Whigs. That political party is defunct as a representative body-Thank God for that. The reason why they have no back is this: When we knocked them down, their own party kicked them for falling. They were willing to cling to them while in office; although the Whigs in power never represented the Whig constituences, nor yet a tithe of the electoral body. There is a great difference between the theory of Whiggery and the practice of a Whig Government. The Whigs in office did not go far enough for the majority of the Whig electors. This is fully proved by the fact of Russell and his Government, making a great merit insure their former friend's defeat! Now the dif- handful of members; we now number 110.

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GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. V. NO. 239.

ference between the theory and practice of Torvism is exactly the reverse, inasmuch, as the Tory constituencies declare that their Government goes too far for them. In fact, had Lord John Russell and the Whigs proposed Peel's tariff, the Tories, if no other means had been at their disposal, would have

"O, what a contradiction is man! What in another he one moment spurns. The next he does himself complacently.

In the midst of all this chaos, my friends, the OPPOSITION is being marshalled! and it must be our business to take care that the brave, the minly, the eloquent, and consistent democrat, who came to who did not wait till we had become rob him of the laurels of his manly stand in the importance which no monarch can bestow, and of

The next great change of political parties will of wheat would produce a corresponding reduction be this: all persons with accumulated reacymade wealth, all landed proprietors, and statemy friends, we at once discover the inability of the church cormorants, all fund-holders, bankers, Government of an artificial state of society to give and rich merchants, together with the leviathans of machinery, and head; of professions, will flock to the standard of Toryism; while Here we find Sir Robert Peel, whose measure is the dissenters and the industrious of all classes will range themselves under the banner of Chartism; and then the battle begins in the House of Commons! lieving officer, to the room where he pays the people of his own party, and the disappointment of the Then, like an electric spark, the fervor will be communicated to the pile of ripe opinion outside! fact is, that they cannot get work; and the work Away will go the rotten fabric, which all at that is to be got, they cannot earn upon an average tempts to patch has but weakened! while its ruin | two shillings per week. The majority of the ratewill be hastened by the internal dissensions of the paupers were dissatisfied at a few farmers going to new adherents to Toryism; for, believe me, that nothing but the dread of a bolder foe will prevent and fixed bayonets, went down to the committee the disappointed landlords from falling foul of the room, paraded and guarded the steps with the point had failed to give any public notice, there was a church, the fund lords, and all persons of fixed incomes, whose bonus will be carved out of the landlord's ruin. In this state of things the public mind as public opinion cannot be driven back, onward it In my first letter upon the tariff I told you that must go. Let us remain on the watch, and be it would effect a considerable reduction in the prices | prepared to take advantage of our oppressors dif-

> Ever your faithful friend, and devoted Servant, FRARGUS O'CONNOR,

Thursday, June 9th, 1842.

P.S.—My friends, keep your eyes upon Notting-Yes; from the disappointment of the landed pro- ham. We have every reason to expect the imprietors and the people will spring an amount of mediate issue of the writ, and then we must and will dance. On Monday evening, Mr. O'Brien was to the Committee had negatived the clause which confusion which few can contemplate; while the return Sturge. Had I been aware that my time have lectured at Dawley-Green, but owing to his provided that not more than £500 should be expended increased demand upon the middling classes for could have been devoted otherwise than to Nottingwar expences will swallow up much more than the ham this week, the state of the weather would not largest amount of savings that the tariff will yield have allowed me to call meetings in doors, nor to coach, to know who would come. Nobody arrived had drawn up, and forwarded to William Beckett, enough we were charged at our peril to assemble to them. Now, just for a moment think of the have subjected myself and my hearers to the des- but our old friend W. Mogg, who had been at Wol- Esq., for presentation; a copy of this petition will worse than brutality of paying in three years more troying influence of a burning sun. When the electhan thirteen millions sterling as the first instalment | tion at Nottingham is over, and the weather becomes for our foreign conquest over the brave, the simple, more cool, then I shall start upon my tour of in-

CIL TO THE CHARTISTS OF LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,-Having been called upon to act as live in peace with all the world! But especially I Delegates representing the various localities of this great ask, if this squandering of life and money can be metropolis, we feel ourselves bound to address you upon the importance of your co-operation in carrying out the worthy friend Mogg. recommendations of the " late Convention," in further sands of our brave people are actually perishing for organizing London and its district. Confident that our menced agitating the surrounding villages. On Sunday Hobson then moved that the meeting be adjourned past conduct and success will insure to us that support England, with all her wealth, has become a vast which is necessary for the advancement of Chartism, it sea-bound dungeon, filled with starving paupers! needs little or no appeal on our part to you, who are discourses. Mr. Wm. Peplow presched at Sandon ing entered the room, Mr. Hobson begged of him to

"United we stand, divided we fall"

sad and striking contrast to the naked bodies, palid the prey of our enemies and the enemies of liberty; by faces, and wretched hovels, of those whose voices the support we have received from you we have in twelve months aroused London from one of the most a pathetic to one of the foremost cities in the cause of liberty and the Charter, and this has been done at a How often have I told you, that hunger, like the less expense than was incurred at the great Kersall water, would find its level. How often have I Moor meeting. We have raised from the ranks of the working classes, a number of ardent Lecturers in the powerful and energetic addresses which we have lately reminded you, that York, without its machinery, cause of human redemption, who have been rewarded could not draw a "cordon sanataire" around its by the steady co-operation of their fellow-men, for the walls, and say to prowling poverty—" thus far shalt many sacrifices they have made: and now, Gentlemen, thou go, but no further." How many times have I we ask you still to be firm with us in the cause of liberty; and London shall be the envied and admired for Monday evening on a large space of ground adja-

"For he who values liberty confines His zeal for her predominance within No narrow bounds; her cause engages him

Wherever pleaded—'tis the cause of man." It is not now a time for petty jealousies to obtrude the peaceful villager's contribution towards the among the associates of popular rights, or for any to shedding of his fellow's blood, to swell our foreign secret themselves in their closets, instead of manfally upholding their sentiments. A great public question conquests, and make us a GREAT NATION? Alas! my is at stake, and " be who is not with us is against us." friends, even the ocean furnishes no bounds to man's We have to determine whether class legislation, with rapacity. No; for in the accounts from poor Ire its notorious corruption and abomination, shall continue unanimously. The Chairman then introduced Mr. determine whether the abuses of the Church of England shall remain untouched, or the religion of that Church eightpence per day, he is obliged to pay sevenpence- shall be preached pure and undefiled-whether a protwo pounds of dry potatoes per day for a man, his deprived of more than half their small pittance

O most mighty nation of plundered paupers and liberty, misery or happiness, shall exist at home, war ened priesthood! O most Christian ministers of name of an Englishman or a Briton; means are pos-Christ's religion ! O most pious ruffians, when will sessed of rendering this country the greatest among overtake you in your race of benevolence !! O Mr. untrammelled from the present system of exorbitant Attorney-General give me but one month's fling at taxation would be a sure warrant of their well being, while attended with health and strength; their genewith an assurance that you will not prosecute me we call upon you to bestir yourselves at this critical reigns, and life and property is secure. Thanks be and show by your unanimity that you are strong; and

starving men of Wexford unloaded a sloop laden hand of man. If you lose this opportunity, not only may with potatoes, and bound for Liverpool, and the potatous, but your children and children's children, be toes were sold in the market at a reduction of 11d. doomed to drag the heavy chains of slavery; the per stone. Yes, the police were peaceable, and looked on while the people quietly asserted their to be the seat of happiness, thus rendered the harbours rights to be first partakers of the fruits of their own of misery and degradation. The Charter, which is the labour. They bought the potatoes, and though at a panacea for the existing evils, can only be obtained by reduced, yet at an exorbitant price. I often told union; therefore, be firm, and attach yourselves to

those whom you have tried, and who have struggled for Philip Martyn John Bassage

Ruffy Ridley William Wilkins Edward Langwith - Salmon John Whitesides James Morgan George Humphries John Simpson John Ferguson William Cuffay William Bartlett William Cooper Charles Dabell ---- Poizer James Southie ---- Christopher --- Blake Henry Dobson John Hawkins William Smith Richard Wakeham Edward Granshaw William Goulding Thomas Sweet William Drake John Long --- Seale --- Baxter John Duffield ---- Searle Thomas M. Wheeler, Robert Seriven Luke King Sub-Secretary. Universal Liberty, and no surrender!

LITTLEBOROUGH.-Mr. William Bell, of Heywood, of reducing the duty on foreign corn to 8s. per delivered a very eloquent lecture in the Chartist quarter, while ninety-nine in every hundred of the Association Room, Durn, near Littleborough, on Whig electors were for a total repeal of the duty. Tuesday last, to a very numerous and attentive How has practical Whiggery fallen by Chartist audience. At the close of the lecture, nine new hands, while the theoretical Whigs who thought progresses here with rapid strides: it is but a few SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1842.

Chartist Entelligence.

HANLEY AND SHELTON (STAFFORDSHIRE POTIERIES.)—The members of the association in this place have removed their place of meeting to the Sea Lion Inn, Hanley. It has been proposed that lectures stopped the supplies: so that we may say with the shall be given here periodically, and every means used Whigs prate about economy; their representative on be expected from the change now resolved upon.

> the time for this place to be visited at ten instead of one o'clock, disappointment as well as delay occurred. Nevertheless, at about five o'clock a numerous assembly of "workies," amongst whom were a large | meeting of this body was held on Wednesday last number of colliers, were addressed by Messrs. Skevington, Smart, and Baker, the people frequently responding to the sentiments expressed by the for the Charter. It was also arranged for Mr. sent from the Council by severe indisposition; his has taken place in their minds, on this important place was filled by Alderman Luccock. The follow-subject. more than three miles from them. He is fixed in the ing business was also done: The Town Clerk read a centre of a very wide field of population, where letter from Scoretary Sir James Graham, approving Chartism is but little known, save by a few Stars of the intention of the Town Council to build a sepathat get among them, and a few tracts that Mr. rate gaol for the Borough, and recommending an Skevington has sent. It is hoped he will not neglect application to the Lords of the Treasury for the loan its culture, but do all he can.

ing gone abroad that the Chartists were going to hold a public meeting and all to be armed, which was a complete falsehood. It all arose from some petty tyrants of farmers going along with the rethe sess; and those farmers upbraided the paupers. and told them they were too idle to work; when the sit there and upbraiding the paupers. The soldiers, go up, only such persons as the magistrates and they sent them guns and bayonets to satisfy their taken by the magistrates and town council in hunger with. We have heard that the soldiers were their efforts, before a Committee of the House of sent for to Colne from Burnley Barracks, and from Commons, to obtain for themselves the patronage Preston to Burnley. All passed quietly off, as soon which the Bill, if it passed into a law, would throw as they had done paying; and the people hope that into their hands. That patronage had, by the Comthe day of retribution would soon come, when they mittee of the House of Commons, been vested would have their just rights.

Mogg preached a sermon to about three thousand existed against the magistracy, who were persons on the Lower-Lightmoors, near Coalbrook- an irresponsible body, and when once appointed, Dale. An excellent choir of singers were in atten- could not be removed. He understood also that pected to have had a substitute, and the utmost prefatory observations, the proceeded to read a petition verhampton to procure a substitute from there, in be found in another column. In conclusion he case no one came from Birmingham, but he was dis- suggested that perhaps it would be well for appointed, as Mason was at Dudley. At seven the meeting to again adjourn, as, notwitho'clock, between 5,000 and 6,000 persons were pre- standing the Commons might pass the Bill. it sent, to whom we were obliged to state our disap- would have to go to the House of Lords, where perpointment. They appeared very much dejected; haps it would be found that the inhabitants of Leeds but our friend Mogg addressed them in a very enlivening strain. He used his utmost efforts, and Commons. Mr. Frazer made a few observations, with great success, to raise their dejected spirits, after which, on the motion of Mr. William Wade, and the meeting passed off with great satisfaction. seconded by Mr. Francis Jackson, the thanks Three cheers were given for the Charter, three cheers of the meeting were carried by acclamation for our tried friends, O'Connor and O'Brien; three to the committee for their excellent petition, for Frost, Williams, and Jones; and three for our and they were requested to continue their

STAFFORD .- The Chartists of this place have comlast, Messra. Hunnible and Ward lectured to the villayers of Weston, who paid great attention to their

CHALFORD.—At a meeting held here on Thursday through the committee on Monday, and he had not week, two shillings were collected for the Convention, had a sight of the manuscript. He should be glad which were paid over to the Stroud friends, to be by them to answer any question, but thought it perhaps forwarded to the General Treasurer.

Guiseley.-Messrs, Alderson and Brook attended a meeting at this place on Sunday afternoon last. BOLTON.—Mr. Ross, of Manchester, attended here on Sunday evening, and delivered one of the most the subject of a separate bill, and the clause emhad the pleasure of hearing. The room, capable of holding eight hundred persons, was crammed to suffocation, and many were compelled unwillingly to depart. An open air meeting having been convened cent to the Exchange, a large concourse of people assembled long before the time of meeting, who evinced a great deal of anxiety as to the result, it being the first open air meeting held in this town since the 13th of August, 1839. At the time appointed for business, between four and five thousand people had assembled, when Mr. Baird was unanimously called to the chair, who called upon Mr. Gillmore to move the remonstrance issued by the Convention, which was seconded by Mr. Smith, and carried unanimously. Mr. Richardson next came forward to move the adoption of the memorial which was seconded by Mr. Prentice, and carried Ross, who was most cordially received, and addressed the meeting for upward of an hour in his usual eloquent and masterly style. After a vote of thanks to the lecturer and chairman, three cheers for the Charter, three for O Connor, and three for Frost, Williams, and Jones, the meeting, the most spirited one held here for a considerable time, quietly dispersed.

ROCHDALE -A large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Monday, in the open air, for the purpose of memorializing the Queen to dismiss her present Ministers and call to her councils those who will make the People's Charter a cabinet measure. The meeting was called by requisition to be held in the Butts. At the time appointed, Mr. Thomas Livsey was called to the chair, who opened the meeting by reading the placard, and in a neat and appropriate speech introduced Mr. John Leach, to address the meeting, who, in a speech existed throughout the country, the cause of such disward as men and enroll themselves members of the conded the remonstrance in a sensible and argumentative address.—Mr. James Taylor, sen. supported it in noved a memorial to the Queen, in an excellent speech. the laxury and the people separated.

LONDON.—CAMBERWELL.—The Chartists of this locality held their weekly meeting at the Rose and Crown, on Monday evening. After the local business was concluded. Mr. Anderson delivered a lecture on the evils arising out of the present system of class legislation, showing that the only remedy for improving the Government of this country was the Charter, the whole Charter, and nothing less. The lecturer throughout was listened to with great attention. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer, and the meeting separated.

Brompron.—The members met as usual at the Brompton Coffee House, on Tuesday evening, Mr. the prisoner said he would fetch; he brought in the Wheeler in the chair. Reports of a satisfactory ale for which Armitage refused to pay, and Sutnature were given in from the London Delegate cliffe, saying he would have it by one means or Council and from the Monthly Council. Reports other, seized him, and in the souffle they both fell, of men should be regarded as the only true test of unexampled distress. We have now but one earnest were also received from the Committee meeting at Sutcliffe then got hold of the man's breeches pocket, their sincerity, and a spirit of ill-will or recrimination to the committee meeting at Sutcliffe then got hold of the man's breeches pocket, their sincerity, and a spirit of ill-will or recrimination to the committee meeting at Sutcliffe then got hold of the man's breeches pocket, their sincerity, and a spirit of ill-will or recrimination. were also received from the Committee meeting at Sutcliffe then got hold of the man's breeches pocket, the Three Doves. The General Council were ap- which he tore completely away, and ran out of the pointed to meet the Committee from the Delegate house, throwing, as he went, the pocket at the back Council on Monday evening, at the Clock House, of a door. He was taken soon after, and Castle-street, Leicester-square. After the transacthen admitted that he had taken the pocket, tion of other business relative to the funds, the meeting adjourned.

Doghouse.-Mr. T. B. Smith preached three cussed in a fair and candid spirit, and we anticipate prisoner was committed for trial. good fruit to spring up as the result.

BIRSTAL.—Mr. T. B. Smith delivered a powerful lecture here on Saturday evening last, which was Pontefract Small Debt Court, was suddenly taken dence and friendship be obtained, and that union themselves insulted, but awaited the first blow to weeks since we begun our Association with a mere filled with information of the most valuable kind, ill whilst walking in the street, and died in the promoted which is absolutely necessary to the succourse of half an hour. as to the acquisition and true use of knowledge.

Local and General Entelligence.

LEEDS. -BOROUGH SESSIONS. - An advertisement n another column announces that the Midsummer Quarter Sessions for this borough, will commence on Wednesday the 6th of July, at the new fashioned liberal hour of two o'clock in the afternoon. The ties engaged, for nothing. The court sits at two and

LEEDS Town Council.—An adjourned quarterly at which it was resolved to present the Queen with TREASONABLE attempt (?) on her life. The address of money. After some discussion a Committee was BARNOLDSWICK.—We have received the following appointed to consider the subject of better communication, which we give just as we received respectively. Post-office accommodation for the Borough, it:—All is excitement here; the authorities have and to report to the next meeting of Council, drawn the military from Colne, along with two On the motion of Alderman Lupton, seconded by magistrates from Gargrave, owing to a rumour hav- Mr. Howard, the Committee for repairs were authorised to expend not more than £150 in the cleaning, painting, &c. of the Court House. The Printing Committee reported that from £120 to £130 would be saved by estimating for the Council's printing, and on the motion of Mr. Kelsall, seconded by Mr. Whitehead, Messrs. Hobson and Smiles, and John Heaton, were appointed to print the burgesses' lists, burgess roll. lists of claims and objections, and revising assessors's books, for the present year.

ADJOURNED VESTRY MEETING.—The adjourned vestry meeting, on the subject of the New Improvement Bill, was held on Wednesday evening last, when they arrived in town, came with drawn swords at seven o'clock, Mr. Roberts in the chair. Not withstanding that the Improvement Commissioners of the bayonet, and would not allow any person to tolerably numerous attendance. Mr. Hobson being called upon by the chairman, made a few observations, guardians thought proper, and they allowed the petty tyrants still to remain in the place. All the principal part of the inhabitants were disgusted at legal gentlemen who at the first meetings had taken their proceedings; but this will have opened the so prominent a part, and fought so bravely for the eyes of the people; when the people asked for bread loaves and fishes; he detailed, also, the steps

in COALBROOK-DALE. - On Sunday afternoon, Mr. of evils, was free from the objections which had more friends than they had in the House of services, in the event of a similar document being required to be sent to the House of Lords. Mr. for a month, but this, after some discussion, was amended; and Mr. Eddison, the Town Clerk, hav-

he was able, saying that he had left London, in haste, after the bill had passed would be more satisfactory if they waited until they got printed copies of the Bill. It was expected to be printed by Monday or Tuesday, and he should have pleasure in handing over copies of it to the Chairman. The burial ground question was to be powering the Commissioners to borrow £50,000 had £100,000. Mr. Hobson inquired if it was true that the clause limiting the annual expenditure on one improvement to £500 had been expunged, to which Mr. Eddison having replied in the affirmative. Mr. Hobson said that it was only on condition that this clause was inserted that the meeting had consented to their going to Parliament at all, and by expunging it faith had been broken with the ratepayers. He then handed to Mr. Eddison a copy of the petition previously read, stating that it had been sent to Mr. Beckett for presentation when the Bill was brought up for a third reading. Some discussion then ensued as to the time to which the adjournment should be made. Mr. Hobson thought a month would be soon enough; other gentlemen thought different; and on Mr. Eddison being appealed to, he said it was probable the bill might be in the House of Lords by the 24th; it was ultimately agreed, therefore, that the meeting should be adjourned to Wed-

nesday evening, the 22nd instant, (next Wednesday week.) at the Court House, at seven o'clock, and the Improvement Commissioners were again referred to the fact that they had originally called adjournment. This was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned at nine o'clock.

BOTANICAL GARDENS.—The first fashionable promenade for the present season, in these delightful grounds, took place on Wednesday last, when, by the permission of Col. St. Quintin, the splendid band of the 17th Lancers was present, who played in a, of some length drew attention to the distress which very superior style a great many difficult pinces chiefly from the works of Italian and German comtrees, and the remedy. He concluded by reading the posers, with the Russian waltzes by Labitzky, and remenstrance, and entreating the masses to come for- which reflected credit on their talented leader. Mr. B. Suffrin. The weather was beautiful in the extreme. National Charter Association.—Mr. James Ashley se- though perhaps rather too sultry for promenading : the numerous and fashionable company, however, enjoyed a rich treat. We are glad to hear that in a pithy and sarcastic manner, dealing his remarks the band is to be present on Wednesdays throughwith equal severity against both Whigs and Tories - out the season, and that on Wednesday next their put and carried unanimously. Mr. Jerdan Chadwick opportunity for more of the inhabitants enjoying misery and sighing for release, without the least them from danger, but with all due deference to -Mr. Benjamin Rudman briefly seconded the memo-scription for carrying on the gardens (and saving rial, which, on being put to the meeting was carried the inhabitants of Leeds from the DISGRACE of havwithout a dissentient voice. Mr. James Taylor, jun. ing to dispose of them) we hear proceeds in a satismade a few remarks on the remonstrance and memorial, factory manner. May we point out to the Council and moved a resolution to the effect that Wm. Sharman how they may not only avoid the disgrace, but Crawford, Esq. be requested to forward them to their enable themselves speedily to announce a dividend proper quarters. Mr. James Casson seconded the on their paid-up capital? Just quietly open then on metion. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman a Sunday (and on other days too), to the working classes, at threepence each, instead of sixpence, and there will be no fear about incurring any disgrace. The disgrace now is, that they are nearly a scaled

ROBBERY IN A PUBLIC HOUSE.—On Thursday last, a man named Joseph Sutcliffe was brought up at the Court House, on a charge of having stolen a Wednesday evening, and called for a glass of ale, which but denied that it contained more than one shilling It appeared to the magistrates that he might have

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, or Pive Shillings per Quarter.

Source Musicale.—On Monday evening, Mr. Alfred Ormonde, of the Theatre Royal, gave a splendid entertainment at the Saloon of the Mechanics' Institution, which was productive of much amusement, and gave every satisfaction to an exceedingly crowded and respectable auditory. The lecture was "A night wi' Burns," and several of the songs of Scotia's favourite bard were given with thrilling effect. Miss L. Bruce sang some for the propagation of our principles. Much good may the bench throws away a day's expenses to all par- pretty ballads in charming style, and the other artistes so acquitted themselves as to call forth well KILWICK -Owing to an error in the Star, fixing rises at five, no business is got through; and the merited applause. We are glad to hear Mr. Ormoney of the rate-payers is thus foolishly squan- monde gives another concert on Monday evening

MRS. BALFOUR'S LECTURES.—We have this week been again favoured with two lectures from this distinguished lady, on the subjects of Temperance a congratulatory address on her escape from the late and Prejudice. The salcon was well filled on both speakers. Miss Baker rand a part of Mr. Watkins's was ordered to be sent to the Secretary of State for presentation. On this occasion, Mr. Alderman close of the meeting three hearty cheers were given lose of th occasions; and the enthusiastic bursts of applause

HULL -HOLY CATHOLIC GUILD .- The annual festival of this important and flourishing Society was held on Tuesday last. In the morning high mass was performed with considerable splendour and imposing pomp, the interest being increased by the initiation into the Catholic faith of a number of converts, according to the prescribed forms of the Roman An excellent sermon was preached by the ritual. Rev. P. M. Kay, of Bradford, from Matt. Exviii. 20. In the evening a tea festival was held in the Music Hall, which was most numerously attended both by Catholics and Protestants. The repast was got up under the superintendence of Mr. Bishop, and reflected great credit upon that gentleman's taste and management. The chair was taken by the Rev. J. Render, the respected Vicar of the Catholics of Hull. who introduced the business of the evening by some appropriate remarks. Several sentiments were given from the chair, and ably responded to. Some excellent pieces of music were performed. At about ten o'clock the ball-room was thrown open, and the festival of St. Augustine terminated in innocent amusement and cheerful recreation.

LEEDS DISTRICT.—In this quarter Chartism is

where previously it was unknown. The quiet parson-ridden town of Rothwell, about four miles from Leeds, has this last week been in a complete state of excitement, regarding the Chartists and Chartism. One of the Hunslet Chatists went last Saturday evening and announced that a Chartist lecture would be delivered at Rothwell-bank, on Sunday night, at six o'clock; the intelligence spread like wildfire, and accordingly a number Leeds friends went at the time appointed; but the authorities were alarmed, and were determined that the Chartists should not preach their "pestiferous" doctrines in the peaceful village of Rothwell. the Town Council, which, as a choice On Sunday morning they hired, (at the church, it is said) eleven men to assist the constables of the town to prevent the Chartists proceeding. But thanks to their opposition, the friends went, and such an anxiety as was displayed to hear the Chartists we never witnessed. In case the authorities would do as they had threatened, several individuals offered their private dwellings to meet in. in different parts of the town. However, we went enough, we were charged at our peril to assemble there. After some "argufying" on both sides, a working man offered us his yard to meet in, about the middle of the town; accordingly Mr. Frazer announced to the multitude the facts of the case, and requested the people to return to the town; they did so, and a glorious sight it was to behold almost every inhabitant of the neighbourhood marching back, in face of the vicar, Dr. Bell, and Mr. John Blayds, a great landholder. To this yard the people went, in their hundreds; a hymn was sung, after which Mr. Fraser commenced a sermon, on Proverbs, 30th chapter, 14th verse; after Dr. Bell, and Mr. John Blayds passed through the crowd in a gig, and complained to the head constable that the thoroughfare was stopped, and so it was. The yard we met in could not contain one-fifth of the people present consequently the constable, shaking like an aspen leaf, exhibited his badge of office, and requested the lecturer to conclude, as the meeting was entirely blocking up the road. Mr. Fraser said he would comply, requesting time to and the lecturer, making a few remarks on the conduct of the Vicar and Mr. Blayds, requested a show of hands from all present who thought he had been speaking what was right and true; and such a show of hands—scarcoly a being present kept down their hands, at least not reckoning women, who were there in hundreds-from four to five hundred ablebodied men held up their handsfor the Charter. Immediately a number of them, chiefly colliers, formed themselves into a provisional committee, and arrangements were entered into for the purpose of forming an Association. While leaving the house, the lecturer was accested by, apparently, a middle class man, who offered him a piece of ground to lecture on at any time, where none dare meddle with the people. Thus are our principles—the glorious principles of the Charter-spreading. Nothing on earth can impede their progress. On, then, brothers!

> be the reward of the people. Due to the Executive for the sale of William Breisford's Blacking, No. 18, Royle Road, Burnley-Mr. Samuel Magson, Mytholmroyd 1s. Op.

Let nothing earthly daunt us. Let unity be our

watchword-rights our object-and liberty will soon

ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE COM-MITTEE OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION TO THE PEOPLE, THE PROPLE'S DUTIES TO THE CAUSE, THEMSELVES,

AND THEIR ADVOCATES.

The duty of the people to the sacred cause of Chartism is, to keep in the undeviating path of perseverence. Opposition should increase determi-nation and zeal. Calumny and misrepresentation the meeting, and the Chairman was empowered to should stimulate the people to greater energy in the request that they would give public notice of such spread of truth and the diffusion of democratic principles. All the movements of the people should be distinguished by unanimity, and the recommendations of all delegated deliberative assemblies elected by the universal voice of the people should be supported and acted upon by all. The minority should in all cases yield to the majority, and thus good feeling and just democratic principles would

be the more effectually cultivated. It should never be forgotten by the Chartist body that hundreds of thousands of the industrious classes are pining in want of the common necessaries of life. Crime, disease, and death are all engendered and increased by the hideous monster class legislation. These ills can never be removed but by the triumph of our principles, and although perseverence, danger, and sacrifice are needed to effect the victory, the reward will be great and glorious; but to become hope of freedom being gained; our motto then must

us to maren onward. Among themselves, the people should cultivate the best feelings of democratic friendship; our political association should be a United BROTHERHOOD, among whom, quarrels, dissensions, strife, or malice. should be unknown. In their conduct, the most strict sobriety should be observed, and it ought to be the most pleasing duty of Chartists to aid each other in oi-tress, to rally round and protect each book to the only class who will ever make them other from persecution and injury, and an insult or nearly expired, and on retiring from office we feel wrong inflicted on one, should be regarded as a deep isjustice to all. To their advocates, those who are foremost in

danger, and whose patriotic exercions are the mainsovereign and two shillings and sixpence, from the stay of the movement, the people should extend the gate our principles and to increase our numbers. best feelings of favour and affection; and at all times person of an old man, named John Armitage, best feelings of favour and affection; and at all times residing on York Road, on the previous evening. Chartists should be slow to condemn men whose It appeared that the prosecutor, who was somewhat lives have been devoted to the cause, and who have unanimity and preserve our independence and your worse for liquor, went into the Harewood Arms, on given, in many good and virtuous actions, patriotic rights; we have not had any votes of disapprobation, and positive proofs of their political integrity.

The personal quarrels of these advocates, which it is to be hoped will never more arise, should never General Council for their continued co-operation, and create division in the people's ranks. The actions the people for their general support in a period of tion between those who are foremost in the people's ranks should never be encouraged or magnified into importance by the proceedings of the people themselves; differences of opinion have arisen, now exist, selves; differences of opinion have arisen, now exist, and will of a certainty again spring up. We have applies equally to the transactions between a Governreason and judgment enough to adjust differences, secreted the other money, as the prosecutor swore and the will of the many should be enforced, and sermons here on Sanday last, to large and attentive distinctly that he had a sovereign, two shillings, the obedience of the few be made a ready complicongregations. The subjects treated of were dis- and a sixpence; and, under these circumstances, the lance; the people, therefore, should protect all their men, by the golden rule of the Charter. advocates from persecution, misrepresentation, and wrong, and cheer them on, and encourage them in Sudden Death.-On Tuesday morning, Robert their hazardous warfare against despotism and cor-Ellis, the well known bailiff to the Honour of rup ion. By these means alone, can mutual conficess of our holy cause.

than 50,000 members in the Association, as thousands have joined us who will not take out cards until after the election for the new Executive. We are now on the eve of resigning office, and once more impress upon the public mind the vast importance of pursuing the line of agitation we have drawn; and most earnestly do we declare to them that an Executive body can never be thoroughly supported unless it be backed by a long continued and unremitting agitation of the country.

We have, since we were appointed to the effice of the Executive, struggled to defeat the common

enemy by imitating their tactics, and employing the

same powerful weapons against them which they have so successfully wielded against the people. Therefore, we have earnestly recommended the General Council to assemble and transact business

in central points, and to organise the people in districts. London and Manchester have followed

that rule with a success which has been creditable to

the leaders and advantageous to the cause. We

have recommended district lecturers to be chosen.

and appealed to the people to afford us the requisite

funds to send accredited persons into the unagitated

parts of England and Wales. We wish, in particu-

lar, to direct the people's attention to the position

the National Charter Association is in now as com-

pared to what it was when we were elected to fill the

honourable and responsible office of being members

of the Executive Committee. When we accepted office

we had only sixty-six towns enrolled in the National

Charter Association: we have now 401 towns,

villages, and hamlets eurolled in the Association.

There were nearly 10,000 cards issued when we took

office; during the last twelve months we have

issued 35,000 cards, and from information we have

before us, we are convinced that there are not less

We also desire to point out to the people the principle upon which the agitation of the various districts should be conducted. We are of opinion that the perfection of freedom consists in local government being unchecked in its workings; and therefore we recommend each district capable of supporting a lecturer, to empower the General Council. to elect an eligible person, and pay a salary sufficient for his maintenance and remuneration for his abours. We do not desire to have undue power placed in our hands; and therefore disapprove of the proposed plan of giving the Executive the power of appointing a corps of lecturers on the principle that the directing power is quite enough for us to possess, and that the agitating

power should be held and controlled by the General Council. We likewise discrepancy of the plan of electing a limited number of lecturers, on the reinciple that it would be a restriction on the genius which we observe springing up in the ranks of our association, which talent should have a fair chance of being matured, a wide field to exercise itself in. and therefore to afford the young an honourable opening for a wise and just competition, we would leave the choice of the lecturers to the General Council in the districts, the whole Association being the class from which the lectures should be chosen. We have no objection to offer to the principle of allowing the Executive the temporary power of sending qualified persons to agitate parts of the country where the Association has not yet been established, but that power should not be retained spreading far and wide, it is now taking deep root after the districts were organized and capable of directing their own movements. Each locality knows its own wants best, and should endeavour to supply them whilst the Executive should overlook, direct, and devise plans of operation for the whole. The efforts of the General Council should be local. the duties of the Executive National, and if we always made that honest and Chartist distinction, we would fulfil our separate duties without the chance of dispute, and with every prospect of success to our

THE OBSTACLES WE HAVE ENCOUNTERED.

The first grand obstacle that has crippled our efforts has been the limited funds of the Association. and the irregular manner in which we have been supplied with the sinews of war. We are fully satisfied that the people will have to amend the plan of organization, in regard to the collecting of funds, and make an EQUAL LEVY on the districts, or by any other means the general council may suggest. We have to assure the country that the want of funds has crippled our best efforts, and prevented us from laying before them schemes of greater magnitude for the advancement of our cause. We have likewise encountered much difficulty from the want of meeting places of proper dimensions and in convenient situations, and we would particularly recommend to companies of shareholders to erect, during this summer, wooden houses, as the first step to the erecting of more substantial buildings. Every member must see the necessity of sacrificing something to effect an object which would make us independent of our enomies, richer in our funds, and more united in our agitation. We have calculated that from £15 to he had proceeded about twenty minutes, the vicar, £30 would erect commodious wooden houses, or sheds, which might be insured at their full value to prevent the danger of conflagration. We have likewise encountered considerable op-

position to our movements, in consequence of jealous and brainless divisions amongst public men, and unfair criticism from our own press, both of which are calculated to rob us of public support and esteem, and renders the Executive a vain and farsical inform the people of the matter. It was granted, as officers of the Association, to be held responsible appendage to the Association. We are in a position. to the people, who elected us, and fairly open to the fair criticism of speakers, writers, and editors-our documents, recommendations, and actions are fair game for public approval, discussion, or condemnation; but, we contend, that beyond that we are not compelled to submit.

It is with considerable pain we allude to the hostility which the Editor of the Northern Star has shown towards one of our members, and to the degrading position in which he has cast the Executive tself. We are most ready to admit the Star as the leading organ of the movement-to acknowledge cheerfully the great services it has rendered to the cause of Chartism-but it is not above criticism, any more than the Executive; and, whilst we thank its Editor for the services he has conferred on the movement, and the attention he has bestowed on us. we are nevertheless determined to assert our independence of action on the one hand, and on the other our responsibility for all our deeds to the people alone, whose servants we are.

The Editor of the Star has asserted that he has altered our documents to preserve us from the fangs of the law. The accusation borne on the face of this admission is a serious and important one, because it necessarily implies that we are criminally ignorant

In reply we have to say, that to the best of our recollection, the assertion of Mr. Hill is utterly unfounded, and calculated to set forth his own judgment and importance at the expence of the people's public and responsible servants. If the assertion is correct, then Mr. Hill has assumed a power to himself he had no right to, and which we are determined to resist, until such time as he may be elected by the people to be public censor and general supervisor ever the Executive Committee.

We most solemnly protest against the power assumed by the Editor of the Star. Firstly, because it is contrary to the spirit of Chartism, and the rules of the association, and the rights of the people, who are, and ought to be, the sole censors of the Executive. Secondly, it is establishing a dangerous precedent, and conferring a despotic power on the press, which, if added to its present enormous influence, would not only leave the character of men at its disposal, but the very documents which they wrote in their defence might be exposed to designing alteration and unjust deductions.

We hold that the Editor has no right to alter

public documents; but to insert them entire, accompanied with such remarks as may be suggested by a man occupying the position of Mr. Hill, and a mind elevated and desirous of liberty, and ever faint-hearted and draw back, will only be to hug anxious to advise and reason, instead of condemnthe superior intelligence of Mr. Hill, we beg most be forward in the good cause, for tyranny and death emphatically to have the privilege of correcting our are behind, but liberty, happiness, and life, invite own documents, defending our own characters, and own documents, defending our own characters, and answering to the people for our ignorance and criminal omissions. We shall not be dragged into a hostile correspondence, or into quarrels of any kind, and therefore we appeal to the people on one grand point, namely, are we to be responsible to the people or the Editor of the Northern Star? if to the former, we are content; if to the latter, vote him into his office, and we will obey.

Fellow Chartists,—The period of our sittings have

that we have done the very best we could under existing circumstances to forward the movement: we have striven to maintain our position, (how we have done so we have already mentioned) to propabut many, very many of a contrary nature. In taking leave of you, we publicly thank the -one long-encouraged hope to cherish until it is ment and a nation, as it does to the common inter-

> We have the honour to be, Your faithful representatives, JAMES LEACH, President. P. M. M'DOUALL. R. K. PHILP. MORGAN WILLIAMS.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary.

course between man and man; therefore, let us

think, act, and judge of measures, movements, and

### Chartist Entelligence.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, --- PITTSFORD. -- Mr. Bairstow delivered a lecture on Chartism in this village on Friday, (Mr. Gamage in the chair) in the course of which he exposed the evils of class legislation and localities. The Secretary read the Quarterly Balance proved Chartism not only to be consistent with the precepts of Jesus Christ, but also that practical Christispity could not be carried out under the present system.

MR. BAIRSTOW'S TOUR THROUGH NORTHAMPTON. Was ordered to get the balance sheet inserted in the SHIRK-WELLINGBOROUGH.-Last Menday evening, Star, with the defaulters names attached to it. The Mr. Bairstow delivered a convincing and argumentative Secretary was instructed to write to all the localities lecture on the principles of Chartism to upwards of indebted to the Council for cards of membership. Mr. 1500 persons on the broad green. Many enemies went | Fussell reported from the committee appointed to meet away with the sharp point of truth in their intellects. at the Three Doves, and also gave notice that on the enrolled in the National Charter Association.

RAUNDS.—On Tuesday evening, a large meeting assembled in the Church-yard, which was addressed by the county lecturer, Mr. Bairstow, to its entire satisfaction. Favourable symptoms det the horizon here. OUNDLE .- Mr. Bairstow delivered a short and effective lecture here on Wednesday evening, to a very

ETR-On Friday evening, Mr. Bairstow lectured with cheering success in this beautiful agricultural village to a very large and loudly-applicuding auditory. The friends here will join for a lecturer.

NORTHAMPTON, Mr. E. Stallwood lectured in the persons, who listened most attentively. At the close, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the lec-

hour's notice. It was the second Chartist lecture ever to be submitted to the next meeting. Various suggesdelivered here, and has created quite a sensation, and tions were thrown out to the committee, and the meetan unquenchable desire for freedom. A considerable ing adjourned until nine o'clock on Sunday morning,

WHILTON.—The first Chartist lecture ever delivered here, was given on Friday evening, by Mr. Edmund evening to a crowded audience, at the Working Men's Stallwood, in the open air, under the ancient tree near Hall, Circus-street, and gave great satisfaction. the church. There was a strong muster of both sexes the windows round about were crowded with the fair Archery Rooms, Bath-place, New-road. sex; the wall of the church yard formed a seat for many a toil-wern son of labour. Mr. Stallwood deli- Fulham-road, on Monday evening, on the subject of vered a most elequent address. Three cheers were given the corn laws. Messrs. Chippendale and Dowling also for the Charter, three for the lecturer, and three for addressed the meeting, and spoke in high terms of the

delivered the first Chartist lecture ever given in this were elected as delegates to the London delegate village, on Saturday last, to an audience of about 300, council, and also to the monthly delegate meeting. A hours. Mr. Stallwood most ably expatiated on the and to the lecturer, who in an excellent address returned

M'Douall lectured on Sunday evening, to a crowded andience amidst enthusiastic plaudits. At the conclusion of the lecture, a vote of confidence in the Executive, was carried unanimously. After votes of thanks to Dr. M'Donall, the Star, and the Chairman, the meet-

STOCKPORT .-- On Thursday night last, a large public meeting of the inhabitants of Stockport was held in the open air, for the purpose of adopting an address to the electors of Nottingham, calling upon them to return Mr. Sturge. Mr. Clark, in a brief and telling speech, moved the address, which was seconded by Mr. Webb. Mr. R. T. Morrison, an elector of Nottingham, in a brilliant and reasoning speech, supported the address, which was unanimously adopted. Mr. Joseph Carter spoke at some length; in the course of his address, he administered a severe upon the Sands, to a numerous and attentive audience. castigation to the police, a number of whom were; The lecturer illustrated in a clear and convincing manner present.

Manchester, lectured to a numerous and attentive audience; at the close of his lecture he received a unanimons vote of thanks. ABERDARE.-At a public meeting held at the

Miners' Arms, Mill-street, on Tuesday, May 31st, Mr. Wm. Morgan in the chair. The meeting was addressed by several who showed the distressed state of the working population of this nation, which is entirely caused by class legislation, when Mr. Morgan Williams, from Merthyr, entered the room for the first time after a few introductory remarks respecting the object of the his return from the Convention at London, where he meeting; he called on the secretary to read letters from gave a report of the proceedings of that body, which gave much satisfaction; he also commented on the speeches of the opposition in the falsely called House of the five persons out of the list of nominations, which People, and was loadly cheered throughout his address, which lasted more than an hour; after his address, a vote of thanks was proposed and unanimously carried; Joseph Breome Hanson then moved the adoption of a to him and his brother delegates for their services in the Convention, and for the manner in which they had Mr. Ruebuck, on the presentation of the National fulfilled their duties, and proved themselves worthy of Petition; and severely censuring the inconsistent and the confidence reposed in them by the country; also a truckling manner in which that gentleman had acted. resolution, declaratory of the high estimation in which we | Mr. William Blythe, in a spirited and animated speech, hold Mr. T. S. Dancombe, and the members who sup- seconded the adoption of the resolution, which was ported his motion for hearing at the bar of the House homes, well pleased, before elevan o'clock.

BILSTON .- On Thursday evening week, the Chartists of Bilston were addressed by Mr. Froggett and Mr. W. Hickman. At the conclusion three cheers were given for O'Connor, three for Frost, Williams, and Jones, three for the Charter, and three hearty groans for remedy for national distress, in the Chartist room,

PRINCES END .- On Monday evening, Mr. Linney lectured here to a great concourse of people, assembled together under the broad canopy of heaven. At the conclusion of the lecture, the meeting adjourned to a

WILLENHALL.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. Linney addressed a large out-door meeting at Willenhall, the will do so at their own Risk and Cost. first Chartist meeting ever held in this stronghold of Whiggism. At the conclusion nearly (wenty names were) enrolled, and another good Association is expected to be

BROCKHORE-On Thursday evening week, Mr Linney, of Manchester, formed a good Chartist Association in this place. Forty names were enrolled, and a good feeling evinced in farour of the principles of

adjourn into the open air. Mr. Froggett, of Bilsten, torpid state of the liver, and a consequent inactivity was called to the chair, who, after a lengthened address, of the bowels, causing a disorganization of every called on Mr. W. Hickman to speak to the meeting; function of the frame, will, in this most excellent after which, Mr. Linney addressed them at some preparation, by a little perseverance, be effectually the score of economy, it is recommended in prelength, when the meeting separated highly delighted. removed. Two or three doses will convince the ference, being now within the reach of every person Through the united exertions of two or three working afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will men, the cause of Chartism progressee rapidly in this speedily regain its strongth; a healthy action of the panding through saturation, and not shrinking chise.

LEICESTER-SQUARE. Mr. Wheeler lectured here on appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health, dom either build or repair a good house without Circular. Sunday evening, and was much applieded. Mr. Ford will be the quick result of taking this medicine ac- introducing Mahogany for door, sash, and most occupied the chair. The members present proceeded cording to the directions accompanying each box; ornamental work. with the ballot for the Executive. Messrs. Ford and and if taken after too free an indulgence at table, In the ages when Carving was so much esteemed, M'Vie were elected to the monthly delegate council. they quickly restore the system to its natural state had Mahogany been grown in Europe, few subjects Several members were enrolled, and the following of I notice was requested to be inserted in the Star: That it is the intention of the members of this loca- head-ache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the opportunity of seeing well-executed Carved work in lity to give a public dinner to the retiring Executive ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the Mahogany, contrasted with work in any other and to Feargus O'Connor, at an early period, and they head, should never be without them, as many dan-wood:—for instance, the Messrs. Gillow's Carvings request the co-operation of the other localities." The gerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their in this Wood are incomparably better, in point of secretary. Mr. Hawkins, read an account of the receipts mmediate use. and expenditure of their late ball, and after other business the meeting adjourned.

he read a number of statistical extracts from writers of acknowledged celebrity and eminence, completely demolishing the policy of the big loaf men. Mr. Shaw resolution :- " That this meeting, seeing clearly the utter instillity of agitating for a repeal of the Corn. Laws under the present system, do individually and collectively pledge themselves to go for nothing less than the Charter, name and all." This was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer, and to Mr. Cotten, the chairman. Several new members were then enrolled, and the meeting ad-

MR FERGUSON lectured to a good audience at the Hit or Miss, Globe Fields, on Sunday evening.

LIMEHOUSE.-Mr. Frazer lectured here on Wednesconnexion with Chartism, and so great was the enthusiasm of the wise men of the East, that not withstanding the lecture terminated at a late hour, and though nothing previous had been arranged, deposits were put down for thirty six shares in a Co-operative Stere. A treasurer and secretary were appointed, and the further consideration of the question was adjourned.

ALBION COFFEE HOUSE, CHURCH-STREET, SHORE-DITCH -At the meeting here on Sunday, sixpence was received for the Executive from Mr. Burke. Mr. Davis

chair. After the usual business was transacted, seven shillings was received from the shoemakers, Star Coffee House, Golden Lane; two shillings from the ladies, ditto, Cannon Coffee House. Messrs. Long, Baxter, Wakeham and Smith produced credentials from their Sheet. Messrs Morgan and Christopher, the auditors, reported its correctness, and the Secretary was ordered to get it inserted in the Northern Star. Mr. Wheeler reported from the Liquidation Debt Committee, and

The friends and members held a convivial meeting ensuing week he should move for the appointment afterwards, when a large number of new members were of a Tract Committee, &c. The Council then adjourned. METROPOLITAN COUNTIES' MONTHLY DELEGATE MEETING .- This meeting was held at the Star Coffee House, Golden-lane, on Sunday, June 5th; Mr. Lucas was appointed secretary, pro tem., and Mr. Nagle, chairman. Credentials were received from Messrs. M'Carthy and Walkerdine, from the Star Coffee House; Ruffy Ridley and W. Matthews from Brompton; Messra Maunder and Wyatt, 55, Old Bailey; attentive audience. The old veteran of seventy winters, Luke King, Cannon Coffee House, Ladies' Shoemakers; Mr. Hawes, an independent gentleman, has, by his Messrs. Edwards and Cooper, Somers Town; Messrs. honourable exertions, done incalculable good. The Buck, senior and junior, from the weavers, Buck's association prospers. Again, on Saturday evening, Mr. Head; Pedley and Fairchild, from Walworth; Baxter Bairstow lectured here to an highly gratified audience. and Robson, Carpenters' Arms, Brick-lane; Messrs. PETERBOROUGH.—This cathedral-crowned city, the Scriven and Wilkins, from the Albion; Messrs. Illingpocket borough of Earl Fitzwilliam, had the principles worth and Davies, Queen's Head, Cambridge-road; of the Charter rung through its Market-place to up. Mr. Bedding, from the carpenters meeting at the wards of 4000 persons, on Thursday evening, from the Rock, Lisson Grove; Mr. Cooper, from Hit or Miss, the berculean lungs of Mr. Bairstow, who exposed, Globe Fields; Messra. Blackmore and Parker, from in masterly style, the robbery and wrong generated by the teetotallers in the Waterloo-road; Messrs. Rose class legislation, and argued the invincible justice of and Ball, from Bermondsey; Mr. Ferguson, from West Chartism, and its efficiency in working out the nation's End teetotallers, and a delegate from Dockhead, were redemption from its present debasement and wretched- allowed to sit and produce their credentials at the ness. Politicians of all grades and shades were in at- next meeting. Some discussion arose as to whether tendance, all of whom, in the absence of interruption, delegates should be allowed to take their seats for testified their high approval of Mr. B.'s lecture. A places not included in the four metropolitan counties of locality is being formed here belonging to the National Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and Essex, when it was ulti-Charter, which is heralded into the world suspiciously. mately agreed that a person producing credentials from any Chartist locality should be admitted a member. Mr. Wheeler then took his seat for Reading, in Berkshire. Credentials were received from Messrs. Lucas and Hodge, from St. Pancras, and Messrs. Watts and Knight, from Finsbury. A committee, consisting of Messra Robson, Wheeler, Illingworth, Ball, and market on Wednesday, to upwards of one thousand Walkerdine were appointed to draw up rules for their guidance during the day; which being carried into effect, and adopted, the different delegates reported from theeir various localities. A committee, consist-MR. STALLWOOD lectured on Thursday, at Stock's ing of Messers. Robson, Paine, Parker, Blackmore, Hill, in the village of Moulton, to an attentive audience Davies, Illingworth, Ferguson, Baxter, and Watts, of upwards of two hundred, called together at half-an- were then appointed to draw up a plan of organisation

number of Chartist Circulars were sold on the occasion. June 12th, at the Star Coffee House, Golden-lane. MARYLEBONE.—Ruffy Ridley lectured on Sunday Mr. Rouse lectured on Sunday evening at the

CHELSEA.—Mr. Farrar lectured at the Stag Tavern, Chartist Circular. The ballot for the Executive was HARPOLE.—Mr. Edmund Stallwood, from London, then proceeded with, and Messrs. Dowling and Dalibar lot being so placed, that the stranger can test the who listened most attentively for the space of two vote of thanks was given to the chairman, Mr. Corbett,

requested to be at their posts.

SUNDERLAND .- SUNDAY LECTURE -- On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Williams lectured to a very large of professing Christians to support the principles of saller. the Charter.

DURHAM .-- On Monday evening, Mr. Chappel, of Sunderland, delivered an able and animated lecture the close connexion between trade and government, and ON SUNDAY EVENING, Mr. James Cartledge from proved to a demonstration that class legislation is the primary cause of our national impoverishment. At the conclusion of the lecture, it was announced that on Monday night next, at seven o'clock, Mr. Williams, of Sunderland, would deliver a lecture in the Market-

> CARLISLE.—A public meeting of the members of the Carlisle Chartist Association, was held in Mr. Birthe's beaming machine room, on Monday evening last, Mr. John Armstrong in the chair. After making Messrs. Dancombe, Oastler, Campbell, Baxter, and Cleave; after which, the meeting proceeded to choose appeared in the Star of Saturday last, to serve as members at the forthcoming Executive Council. Mr. resolution, strongly condemnatory of the conduct of then put by the chairman and carried unanimously.

the people's grievances. The meeting, which was nu- CARRINGTON, NEAR NOTTINGHAM.—The Charmerously attended, quietly separated to their respective tist Association met here on Sunday evening, and

able and animating lecture on Thursday night, on the country; moreover, freight, insurance, and means of perceive that the whole of the back numbers are in Brook bottom.

# PUBLIC NOTICE.

HEREBY give this Public Notice. that I will not be answerable for any Debts that my Wife, room kindly lent by one of our friends, when thirty- SABAH PROCTER, late of Rasholiffe, near Hudders- Woods, being of inferior texture, can only be dessix persons enrolled their names, and an Association field, may contract after this Date, she having cribed under their respective heads as sound or taken herself from under my Protection, without unsound, knotty and sappy, or otherwise, of good justifiable cause; therefore all parties crediting here or middling sizes. Mahogany has a wider range of SAMUEL PROCTER.
Rashcliffe, May 21st, 1842.

# FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

Price Is. 14d. per box. THIS excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-I tried efficacy for correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels, the common symptoms of which are costiveness, flatulency, spasms, less of appetite, HELL LANES.—A most enthusiastic meeting was sick head-ache, giddiness, sense of fulness after held here yesterday evening week, in a large and commeals, dizziness of the eyes, drowsiness and pains in lish Oak, and it only requires judicious selection modious room, from which the meeting was obliged to the stomach and bowels. Indigestion producing a and adaptation of its rare qualities to insure its apistrict.

liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place; through heat, has been better established than any and, instead, of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced other; and well-judging men will, in future, sel-

FOR FEMALES these Pills are most truly excellent, removing all obstructions; the distressing better material now than formerly, our artists but QUEEN'S HEAD, CAMBRIDGE ROAD .- Mr. Farrer head-ache so very prevalent with the sex; depreslectured here on Sunday evening to an excellent audi- sion of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, ence, on the subject of the Corn Laws, and very ably blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and exposed the conduct of Sidney Smith and the League; give a healthy and juvenile bloom to the complexion. As a pleasant, safe, easy aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and require no constraint of diet proposed, and Mr. Randall, seconded the following or confinement during their use. And for ELDERLY PEOPLE they will be found to be the most comfortable medicine hitherto prepared.

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price 2s. 9d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Floxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York; Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richday week, on the benefits derivable from co-operation in mond; Cameron, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton: Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; large quantities brought forward will require more which other writers have developed."—Westminster Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Horrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom.

Ask for Frampton's Pill of Health, and observe was elected delegate to the County Council, to which the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, body the sum of two shillings and sixpence was voted. Strand, London, 'on the Government Stamp.

LONDON DELEGATE COUNCIL.-Mr. Martin in the Satisfy the mind first, before you draw upon the EDWARDS'S BREAKFAST POWDER, SIXpocket, and you will neither be the dupe nor victim of Professional or non--Professional

> DEADER, if you wish to understand the natura D cause and cure of disease, read and study M'DOUALL'S MEDICAL TRACT, published its great superiority over every substitute for Coffee by Cleave, 1, Shoe Lane, London. Price One hitherto offered.

If you wish to remove successfully and naturally the diseases therein described, purchase M'DOUALL'S FLORIDA MEDICINES.

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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. GREAT SALE AT LIVERPOOL.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY I THE 6TH OF JULY, 1842, and following Days, Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock, in the Bonded Depots of Chaloner, Houghton, and Fleming,

376 Logs Honduras MAHOGANY. 226 Logs and Curls Cuba MAHOGANY, 1224 Logs and Curls City St. Domingo MAHO-

GANY, 2377 Logs and Curls St. Domingo MAHOGANY. 51 Planks MAHOGANY,

473 Logs Havana CEDAR. 918 Logs PENCIL CEDAR, 740 LANCEWOOD SPARS.

4598 Pieces, weighing 150 Tons, City St. Domingo ing mind are daily subject to. LIGNUM VITÆ, 1766 Pieces, weighing 351 Tons, LIGNUM VITÆ, 1902 Pieces, weighing 59 Tons, Bahama YELLOW Beardsall.

WOOD, 150 Logs City St. Domingo SATIN WOOD, 123 Crown WAINSCOT BILLETS.

50 Tons BOX WOOD. 125 Planks, weighing 241 Tons, Rio ROSEWOOD, Legislation. 288 Planks, weighing 47 Tons, Bahia ROSE-WOOD,

47 Planks and Logs, weighing 143 Tons, ZEBRA WOOD, Quantities of PARTRIDGE WOOD, COPITI WOOD, PHEASANT and MELON WOODS EBONY and BULLY TREE.

As these Cargoes, respectively selected and loaded by the most practical and extensive shippers of St. Domingo, Cuba, and Hondura, ("Rothschild" and others,) comprise nearly the entire stock in the Port | so low a price with engravings. of Liverpool, and embrace the most useful and valuable selections in Pane', Counter-top, Table, Chair, and Veneer Wood, in Logs and Curls, every buyer of freedom. Mahogany will here meet with whatever variety and excellence he may require. The advantages of Oldham-street, Manchester; Cleave, Hetherington, measurement over every other market in the king-and Watson, London; Hobson, Star-office, Leeds; dom cannot be too frequently repeated, every third Stewart, log (reckoned by the Castoms' calliper) being allowed the Star. as tare or draft, agreeably with an established usage peculiar to Liverpool. Again, the Foreign and distant buyers have here every advantage equally with the local or resident buyer, because all these kinds of Woods are invariably arranged for the purpose of facilitating public inspection and examination, not only prior to, but at the time of sale; each quality, sizes, and chargeable measurement, through is not a knobstick one, as many others are in the a most lucid and improved catalogue—a detailed town, but that he employs none but those who belong measurement being affixed to every individual piece to the Printer's Union, and to whom he pays the composing the lot to be knocked off; so that the rate of wages fixed by the working men them-Charter. At the conclusion, three cheers were given for the Charter, three for the lecturer, three for the lecturer, three for the lecturer, three for the chairman, and a determination was expressed to unite with the other villages around and form a locality.

Manchester. At the conclusion, three cheers were given for thanks for the compliment.

Ship and to the fecturer, who in an excellent address returned thanks for the compliment.

Ship and Blue-Coat Boy, Walworth-Road—
Maker, Coach Maker, Ship Builder, and the House Maker, Coach interesting discussion then took place on the best and seller, the trade in Mahogany, and all the of his labour.

means of advancing the good cause. Several perchoicer Cabinet Making Woods, thus facilitated, is sons were enrolled as members. The whole of the verging to, and largely increasing in Liverpool, the members of this locality are requested to attend on central, and now certainly the best supplied market Monday evening, that being the last evening on of the United Kingdom—the Shippers abroad prewhich the ballot for the Executive can be held. The ferring it to every other as a depôt for the best members of the General Council are particularly specimens of Spanish Wood in general, and City St. Domingo Mahogany and Satin Wood in particular add to which, every import is submitted to public competition, which ensures fair play, and inspires assembly on the town moor. His subject was the duty mutual confidence in every buyer and in every above all-important document, and we sincerely

The judicious and really paternal measure of the legislature in now admitting these Woods for consumption at little more than nominal duties, if spiritedly taken advantage of, will soon largely interfere with the import of Foreign Furniture in o year of his age. the country, and, perhaps, restore the export business which it formerly enjoyed—at all events, to our own coionies, and, perhaps to the continent. makers, Carvers, &c., can work up their seasoned Woods in this climate at all times and hours; and, as the taste for Mahogany is gradually and much extending, it but requires such an impetus as the is more absolute as regards work intended for patch. export to warmer climates; and, as in this respect,

English work has always stood pre-eminent in the export as well as in the work for home use, the parties just now availing themselves of the combined operations in their favour, namely, low prices and low duties for choice Mahogany, Rosewood, &c., can hold their stocks at little more than half the cost and capital heretofore required for such purcannot occur again, certainly such a combination of

the best for distant buyers.

intention of the Government should be carried out, and we hope that every Chartist will aid in its and that their several cargoes should pass into the circulation."—Northern Star. the hands of the trade here, rather than be shipped abread for foreign manufacture Whilst other valuable proporties than any other species of Timber, it gives trees of the finest dimension, and nearly of as wide a range of usefulness and varied texture as its varied beau you figure, the tough, the tender, the hard, the soft, and the plain or straight in grain; indeed, every variety of excellence, enabling the arist to adapt the texture as well as the formation. and even colour, if required, to his subject and chisel. It is also free from the pernicious acids of other Woods; it is not liable to dry rot, for the old Spanish built ships and the craft used on the coast of Mahogany districts outlive those of Engplication to various other purposes, and in other branches of trade than those to which it has mainly, through high duty, been hither o confined; even on requiring good wood. Its character for not ex- every man to the possession of the Elective Fran-

Persons of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to must be admitted by all judges who have had an would have been Carved in any other Wood, which material and workmanship, than any which have been so long prized in Oak. With better tools and requiring patronage, in subject as well as in design, and the prejudice for the old Carvings will daily diminich. Besides the best Wood, this county claims to possess also the best work; the one for sale as subject to which it refers in the English language, wrought suits of Furniture in Mahogany, Satin being the most approved and perfect works of

Parties who may wish to receive detailed particupost, that is to say, the actual, compared with the Brokers' chargeable measurement of each piece of Mahogany, with its description and valuation; so as to contrast their quay measurements with the extreme or calliper, and, of course, describing Rose, Zebra, and Box Woods, and sizes of Lignumvitæ, and all such as are sold only by weight. So that all persons can be sufficiently qualified to benefit Re-Edited. themselves, or should they be prevented from per-To those who can attend personally, it is partiended to come over a day or two preson."

of injustice and inconsistency, that they want reason."

son." vious to the Sale, for the purpose of minute and satisfactory inspection, for, although the various time than is usually devoted for examination, and, Review, April, 1841. by those who act on this suggestion, the result will be found much to their advantage.

London: Cleave, Shoe-lane; Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds; Heywood, Oldham Street, Man-

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He wishes it also to be remembered that his Office

Council, which report gave great satisfaction. An more appreciated, to the mutual satisfaction of buyer comforts of the working man, by reducing the value

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Just published, price ls., an interesting Memoir. to Germany. Most Woods require favourable weather for being worked; but the Machine and Cabinetmakers. Carvers. So. 1922. Insurrection, 1803, &c. Embellished with a splendid steel engraved Portrait. This edition includes the Trial, celebrated Speech, &c. &c.
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reduction of duties to employ our population, so that brance the name of one who felt, and felt deeply, bodies of Cabinet-makers shall be met with in every his country's wrongs; a man who, in endeavouring work, for use, even in this climate, a necessity which may have an extended circulation."- Weekly Dis-

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"This is the best piece of composition on the above advertised, the other shown in superbly written by a man of unconquerable zeal, surpassing talent, and true patriotism; who raised himself Wood, Zebra and Rosewoods, patterns in the trade, from among working men to the admiration of the good and intellectually great throughout the king-dom, and who devoted his life to the improvement of lars of the Woods to be sold may have the same by and his children who has not read this powerful his kind. No man can know his duty to himself tract."-Maidstone Gazette.

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

"If women are to be excluded, without having a sonally attending these sales, be thus enabled to voice, from a participation of the natural rights give orders to their agents to buy for their account, of mankind, prove first, to ward off the charge

"This high-minded woman has created an influence which defies calculation; she produced that impulse Satisfactory inspection, for, although the various which denes calculation; she produced on woman Woods are disposed as conveniently as possible, the towards the education and independence of woman Fleet-street. Wholesale Agents—E. Edwards, 67, in a letter.

| St. Paul's; Barclays, 95, Farringdon-street; Sutton | St. Paul's; Barclays, 95, Farringdon-street; St. Paul's; Barclays,

chester; and may be had, on order, of all the GRATIS of all agents. Agents for the Northern Star throughout the Sold in Leeds, Wholesale and Retail, by Joshua kingdom.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.

THERE will be exposed to Sale by Public Roup, L within the Chronicle Office, Dyer's Close, Murraygate, Dundee, on FRIDAY, the 24th Day of June, 1842, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, the COPY-Manchester.
RIGHT of the DUNDEE CHRONICLE, which has now been Published for about Seven Years, together with the whole Founts of Types, which Being prepared from British Grain, it is not Exciseable, nor do Agents require a License to vend it. The Chartist Societies are adopting its exclusive use; many prefer it o Coffee, and its Cheapness enables all to effect a very important Saving. It is more nutritious than either Tea or Coffee.

Agents who are yet wanting for some Towns will connected with the Printing Office; also the whole Furniture of the Publishing Office.

A considerable portion of the Types have been very little used, and the whole were selected with the greatest Care; and as the entire Establishment is in the best working order, it is well worthy the notice of the Public.

The Books of the Concern, for a period of time, will be shewn to intending Offerers, who will thus be Powder, will be presented with a Donation of enabled to satisfy themselves regarding the extent of Twenty six Shillings of which to the Business. Further Particulars may be obtained on Ap-

Dundee, May 28th, 1842.



E MIGRANTS TO AMERICA are not generally respectfully requested to enclose a label. Liverpool and other ports, to lodging-house keepers and porters, for booking Passengers. They are told all sorts of plausible stories to induce them to pay their money the moment they arrive by Steam Boat or Railway.

By remitting One Pound each, in a Post-office Order, Passengers save this Commission, and will also receive back One Shilling in the Pound on the amount of their Passage money when they pay the balance.

The new " Passenger's Act," which will soon be in force, will, in a great measure, put a stop to the many gross impositions that have been practised for

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Captain. Regis. Burthen. To Sail.

BRITANNIA......Cook ... 632.....1050 June 19th This Ship was built expressly for one of the "OLD" or "BLACK BALL" Line of PACKETS, and is a remarkably fast sailer.

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

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

GENTLEMEN,—You will oblige by forward-early as possible; and passengers will not require to be in Liverpool more than one day before the day quantity of PARR'S LIFE PILLS as last sent. While I am writing, I cannot refrain from commuwhile I am writing, I cannot retrain from communicating the flattering intelligence of the great good your pills are doing in Leeds and its neighbourhood. It is clearly a great error to find fault with a medicine merely because it is a patent one; and more the afflicted with scurvy, veneral, or the afflicted with scurvy, veneral, or the afflicted with scurvy, veneral, or especially since its use has contributed so largely to the public health. The fact is, however, prejudice penny, can now procure for himself and family the is fast giving way, as it always must where the pills above all-important document, and we sincerely are tried. A few cases in point may serve to confirm and illustrate what I have asserted.

"A young female came into the shop to-day for a box, who stated that they had done her immense Now publishing, Price One Penny, the splendid a box, who stated that they had done her immense speech of Robert Emmett, Esq., who was executed good. She had been troubled with a hoarseness so bad that no one could hear her speak; but having taken a few boxes of Parr's Life Pills, she was completely restored, as was evident by the way she

"Very many cases of extraordinary cures have occurred among the aged work-people, both male and female. In one mill, an old pair, enfeebled by disease and debilitated by premature old age, had cessful treatment of become almost past work; they were persuaded to VENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC DISEASES, try a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and in Continues to be consulted from nine in the morning could pursue their employment with pleasure and country patients requiring his assistance, by making profit; so much so, that from being unable to work only one personal visit, will receive such advice and village in Great Britain. It should be borne in to redress them, fell a sacrifice to the schemes of the this with great physical difficulty and languor, they and effectual cure, when all other means have failed mind that every well-regulated establishment must most blood-thirsty faction that ever governed, or can now not only do a full week's work, but over- hold large stocks of seasoned Wood for Caoinet rather misgoverned Ireland. We hope the book hours besides. Bad as trade is here, the old people is completed in one week, or no charge made for excited the envy of those younger persons who had his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrand been employed in their absence; and it is a laugh- from business, will ensure to the patient a permaable fact, that Parr's Pills come in for a share of nent and radical cure. daily food.

communication at this time of the year are always print, and can be obtained for one shilling; a work purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of must be achieved to prevent a return of the disease, nothing but rice milk, the stomach refusing to take and leave the system free from all infection.

anything stronger. His body was greatly emaciated,

A complete knowledge of the symptoms as and his temporal prospects clouded; with a mind filled with melancholy forbodings for the future, he returned to his friends at Leeds, where he was told by his medical adviser that should he be restored a little, his disorder would have its periodical return; but being advised to try Parr's Life Pills, he bought are hundreds who annually fall victims to the igno-Impending National Ruin: or the only safe way of a few boxes, which have completely removed his administrated by illicated by completely removed his administrated by illicated by illicate Repealing the Corn Laws, by enabling each Work- disease, and enabled him to return to his work, where he was seen a few days ago by Mr. Hobson, (it being dinner-hour) eating beef-steaks with great gusto; and to whom he recited with pleasure and gratitude the cause of his then healthy condition, together with a long history of his past affliction. "Should the above three cases of cures be considered worthy of your notice, you are at perfect liberty to make what use of them you think proper.

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

Fleet-street, London. The following letter affords another convincing proof of the almost miraculous power of the farfamed remedy of Old Parr.

To the Proprietors of PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

Gentlemen.-I have the utmost pleasure in forwarding you this my own case of cure, effected solely by the persevering use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS. Before having recourse to them, I had been for upwards of five years afflicted with a distressing malady, which the different eminent medical men beautiful accommodation of either sex. when who attended me all pronunced to be a serious case distance or delicacy prevents a personal visit, his of hydrocele (or dropsy, of the scrotum), and declared there was no other chance of either relief or cure than undergoing a surgical operation. I was thus driven price 4s. 6d., can be had of any of the follow to despair, and consulted the treatise written by Sir ing agents, with printed directions so plain, that Knowledge; more especially the Sciences of Miner-knowledge; more especially the Sciences of Miner-is generally attended with considerable danger. I. ledge of a bed-fellow. therefore, determined not to risk so painful and They are particularly recommended to be taken uncertain an experiment, but rather chose to leave before persons enter into the matrimonial state, les the result to nature and Providence. Fortunately, I heard of the great fame of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, the indiscretions of a parent are the source of verticent of the great fame of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, the indiscretions of a parent are the source of verticent of the great fame of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, the indiscretions of a parent are the source of verticent of the providence. and resolved to give them a fair trial. I consequently ing his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the took them for some time without perceiving any evil eruptions of the malignant tendency, and benefit, but still kept persevering; and I have now taken twelve boxes, and to my great joy, I am perfeetly well; the dropsy is entirely removed, together with a scorbutic affection, which I had been much troubled with since my return from India in 1827; and now there is not a vestige of disease left in my whole system, as I am now in better health and spirits than I have been for fourteen years. I feel certain you would have accounts of far more cures, if people would persevere in the use of the pills a proper length of time, as I have done. I give you my heartfelt thanks, and authority to publish this letter, and will gladly answer any applications, either personally or by letter, and remain your grateful and obliged servant.

(Signed) W. MOAT.

3, Cobbett-street, Shaws-brow, Salford. Witness-JOHN HOUGH, Cheadle Carrier. Manchester, Feb. 7, 1842.

CAUTION.-Purchasers will please to observe that none are genuine without the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" are engraved on the Government Stamp, (which is pasted round the sides of each box) in White Letters on a RED GROUND. Proprietors—T, Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, carefully secured from observation, by remitting 54.

and Co., Bow Churchyard; and retail by most vendors, at 1s. 13d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per bex. The dense, from Nine in the Morniag till Life of Old Parr, with fine engravings, may be had and on Sundays from Nine till Two.

Hobson, Northern Star Office, Market-street.

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TOTAL ASSOCIATIONS.

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The following Splendid first-class American Ships

Sail punctually as follows, viz :-

SWANTON Heath ......1000 tons, 7th June. SALEM, Heirn..... 990 tons, 14th June.

For PHILADELPHIA. COLUMBIA, Clarke, ..... tons, 7th June. HERMANN, Allyn, ..... tons, 8th June.

For BOSTON. WILLIAM GODDARD, Potter, ..... 900 tons 10th June FOR QUEBEC,

CATHERINE, Scott, ......1011 tons 10th June These vessels are all first class, and have been built expressly for the convenience and accommodation of Second Cabin, and Steerage Passen. gers, who will be treated with every care and attention during the Passage by the officers of the ships. Fresh water is served out daily. Good converient apparatus for cooking is provided, and every necessary suitable for the voyage. As these ships are decided favourites, being celebrated for their fortunate and quick passages hence to America, it is

P. W. BYRNES, 36, Waterloo-road, Liverpool.

berths will deposit, by post or otherwise, £1 each, as

equested that all persons desirous of securing

SYPHILITIC DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, AND NERVOU OR SEXUAL DEBILITY.

MR. M. WILKINSON. SURGEON, &c. 13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds.

And every Thursday, at No. 4, George Street, Opposite East Brook Chapel, Bradford, TAVING devoted his studies for many years exclusively to the various diseases of the generative and nervous system, in the removal of those distressing debilities arising from a secret indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, and to the suc-

a week were so restored and strengthened that they till ten at night, and on Sundays till two,-an at their calling more than two days in the week, and medicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent being favourites with the mill owner, are enabled to | medicine after that period, and in those cases when get as much employment as they can do, which has other practititioners have failed, a perseverance in

their rancour. The old people continue to take the | It frequently happens that in moments of thought pills regularly in small quantities, and find them as lessness a person imbibes a disease where suspicion necessary to their health and prosperity as their is least likely to be excited; this state of security leads to a want of caution which aggravates the The next and last case which I shall mention at nature of the complaint. But where immediate this time, is one of a most extraordinary nature. I application is made, the corroding poison is checked have not seen the individual myself, but I shall give you the fact as I have received it from his employer, and from Mr. J. Hobson, who has frequently seen appearance in the system.—Where the disease has likely hereafter to be got together in any district or gladly avail themselves of the opportunity. We start to be got together in any district or gladly avail themselves of the opportunity. We

> A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treat ment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, and have previously gone through a regular cours tution by suffering disease to get into the system which being carried by the circulation of the blood tainted with venereal poison, and most unhappy consequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin particularly the head and face, with eruptions and ulcors, 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 become "WILLIAM HICK. debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death pub "To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, a period to their dreadful sufferings.

What a grief for a young person in the very prime of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first and which never proves fatal if properly treated, all its fatal results are owing either to neglect a ignorance.

Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each

PURIFYING DROPS.

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

HULL-At the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, and Mr. Noble's Bookseller, Market-place. Leeds .- At the Times Office, and of Mr. Heaton,

Briggate. Wakefield - Mr. Hurst, Bookseller. Halifax - Mr. Hartley, Bookseller. 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. Laugdala

Bookseller. Manchester-Mr. Watkinson, Druggist, 6, Market place. Beverley-Mr. Johnson, Bookseller.

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Mr. W., is to be consulted every day at his Resi dense, from Nine in the Morniag till Ten at Night

OBSERVE-13, TRAFALGAR-ST. LEEDS. PRIVATE ENTRANCE, 57, NILE-STREET

# ABoeten.

SONG FOR THE MILLIONS. Our God is good, his works are fair, His gifts to man are rich and rare: His holy presence everywhere, O'er land sea, Proclaims that all should equal share Sweet liberty.

The air with sounds of Freedom rings. Whene'er the lark his carol sings, Whene'er the bee bestirs his wings; From tiny bird And joyful twittering insect things That sound is heard.

Tis first of Nature's wise decrees, It floats upon the healthful breeze. It speaketh in the rustling trees, Without controul: It rolls o'er waves of mighty seas, From Pole to Pole.

Wherever mortal man hath been, In deserts wild, or prairies green, In storm, or solitude serene, On hills, or plains He hath in Nature's Kingdom seen That freedom reigns.

Dear liberty ! foul slavery's ban, Destroy thee, tyrants never can, For when the flight of time began, God made all free; He breathed into the soul of man, Pure love for thee

That love! inspired Great Bruce and Tell: Before them despots fled and fell; That love hath often rung the knell Of coward knaves, Whose powerful villanies compel Men to be alayes.

And yet that love shall millions bless, Its power will all their wrongs redress, Base tyranny shall soon confess The rights of all: Then woe to him that dare oppress

With chains and thrall For Ged is good, his works are fair, His gifts to man are rich and rare, His holy presence everywhere, O'er land and sea Proclaims that all should equal share Sweet liberty.

Manchester.

Foreign Entelligence.

BENJAMIN STOTT.

CHINA AND INDIA. By the overland Mail from India we have received letters, papers, and advices from Bombay of the 4th of the 10th, and from Delhi of the 30th of the same month; also from Chusan of the 3d of March, from Macao of the 6th, and from Burmah of the 30th of that month.

Of this mass of intelligence the news from Affghanistan only is of paramount importance. The first and most important is the surrender of the fortress of Ghuznee by Colonel Palmer on the 1st of March, and the supposed slaughter of the garrison by the Ghazees tribe as soon, as they had

marched out of the city. The following is from the Bombay Times: have manifested itself at Ghuzuee, ninety miles to the previously imprisoned, was sent to Wakefield for south, and thus much further from the Peshawur three months. intelligible was heard from Ghuzuee. By the beginning of December the country round was completely snowed up, and though we from time to time heard of the town being filled with insurgents, and Col. Palmer sorely pressed by the enemy, as his commissiariat was believed to be well supplied, a hope water began to fail him, the enemy appear place, the horse (a young one) took fright, and ran "standing orders" of your Honourable House.
to have increased in audacity, and on one away down the hills until it came to Denham Toll That under these circumstances, nothing more than him, of the 1st of March dispelled the illusion as to the cart and threw it and the horse over, damaging was not then time to consider the measure in detail, his safety. His original force, which consisted of the cart, and the gig was thrown over, and Mr. an opportunity should be given the inhabitants generthe 27th Bengal Native Infantry, with some artil- Marsh and Mr. Farrar were thrown out with con- ally to meet and consider upon the Bill after it had lery, was considerably under 1,000 strong—latterly siderable violence, the former being severely been read a first time and printed by your Honourable Whenever the existing Commissioners have appealed to probably not more than 700; of these 137 had fallen wounded. This ought to be a warning to the tollin the course of the siege, and about 100 were sick bar keepers allowing any sort of conveyance to block selves to the inhabitants in open meeting to use all their and the effecting of improvements, they have, invariably, or wounded; 200 men were detached holding an up the road through the toll-gates, which is at any power and influence to induce your Honourable House after detailing their plans, and giving their reasons outpost, where water had become so scarce that, time a great nuisance. within 48 hours of the date of the dispatch, it must have been abandoned. The enemy was under cover named Christopher Clarey and Alfred Baxter, were Occupiers of property in the borough to be needful for in overpowering force within 50 yards of the garrison. The thermometer had, for some time, been 46 degrees below freezing. The garrison were exhausted by the fatigue of incessant duty, and disheartened by their total isolation; and, under these circumstances, there appeared to be no choice but capitulation left to the commander. He states that, in consequence of this deplorable pass, and of having received orders from Sir William M'Naughten to retire, he had agreed to evacuate about the 6th of March. The city was at this time filled with Ghazees, the religious Mussulman fanatics who had worked so much woe at Caubul; and these were here, as they are everywhere, and at all times, wholly beyond the controll of the chiefs. The ground was thickly covered with snow; and Col. Palmer, at the conclusion of his dispatch, expresses fears for the safety of the force. They were to have proceeded immediately in the direction of Caubul, on their way to Jellalabad, under a safe conduct from the chiefs. Nothing whatever having since this period been heard of them, there remains scarcely any reason to hope but that they have all likewise perished. According to a rumour lately prevalent

Another reverse was experienced by General England at the pass Kojack, sixty-eight miles from Quetta, on the march to Candahar. His force was composed of five companies of her Majesty's 41st Regiment, six companies of the light battalion of Native Infantry, one troop of light cavalry, four guns of Leslie's horse brigade, and fifty Poonah horse, having in charge a convoy, consisting of treasure, medical stores and ammunition, together with 1,500 camels, &c., destined for the relief of the troops at Candahar. The convoy proceeded, without encountering any great obstacles, and without receiving notice from the inhabitants of any contemplated plan of resistance, to the pass, where it. on the 28th of March, found that some field-works had been erected. An attempt was made, by sending 200 men to attack those works, to dislodge the enemy, when they showed a strong force of infantry and cavalry. Capt. May, of the 41st, was shot dead, as well as several of his men. Major Abthorp, of the 30th Native Infantry, was cut down (he died of his wounds on the following day,) when the General resolved not to risk the loss of the convoy, and made a skilful retreat to a neighbouring village which he defended, and thence withdrew to Quetta, where he intrenched himself and waited for more troops, then on the march from Dadur and Sukkur, to join him. The loss on this occasion, three or four hours afterwards. He was immediately besides the officers mentioned, was two sergeants. one corporal, and fourteen privates of the 41st killed, and one sergeant, one corporal and fifty privates nome; we understand that the fractured limb has wounded of the light battalion. Of the 20th, 25th, and the been set, on account of the swelling, but wounded of the light battalion. Of the 20th, 25th, and that he is likely to do well. The pigs, which were that he is likely to do well. The pigs, which were confessedly imperfect Bill into your Honourable House, broke faith with the inhabitants generally, and refused cuity of the position at Quetta has been the want of possession of the police, and were afterwards idennine killed and eighteen wounded. The great difficuty of the position at Quetta has been the want of the dovern- tified by Mr Rose, of York Road, as having been Owners and Occupiers of property in public vestry proceed onwards as speedily as possible.

in Scinde, three or four of the officers were in the

hands of the enemy as prisoners. Thus have the Ghazees avenged the massacre of the prisoners

under our authority when Ghuznee was taken by

Sir John Keane. On the 21st of July, 1839, it was captured by us, with a sacrifice of five hundred of the enemy. It was surrendered by us about the 6th

whole garrison and camp followers, amounting to

day's march, by a large body of Affghans, gave the assailants such a reception, as obliged them to take to flight. They are described as fighting with reckless bravery, and charging up to the bayonet's point; they therefore suffered a great slaughter, particularly as they were charged by the British cavalry during their flight. About three hundred are said to have fallen, including five of their chiefs. The loss on the side of the British was five killed and twenty-five wounded. The Commander of the British force was Col. Wymer. Candahar is stated to have abandant provisions, but there is want of

Cumming, of the 9th,) and 13 rank and file killed, trial.

and 104 wounded. On the 9th of April the division

held sacred, as a brave and worthy efficer.

Intelligence of a recent date (not ascertained) has been received at Jellalabad from Caubul about the 8th of April. Another revolution was reported to have taken place, and the rumour will most probably turn out well-founded, though not as yet a contest has been waged in the Town of Leeds, beauthenticated. The Shah Soojah was said to have tween the friends of Right and the lovers of Might, been shot in his litter when coming out of the Bala Hissar-a circumstance this also extremely probable. Our hostages and prisoners, both here and at Futtesbad, were safe and well-though some of

Local and General Entelligence.

LEEDS.—ROBBERY FROM THE PERSON.—On Monday last a young man of bad character, named from time to time, at which the feelings and wishes John Kaye, who gets his living as best he can, was of the inhabitants have been unequivocally excharged at the Court-house with having stolen pressed. It now being convenient for those who in eight shillings in silver from the person of an aged days of yore were so fond of the "sweet voices" of House, there was a clause restricting the persons man, who had on the Friday evening been drinking at the Queen's Arms Inn, Kirkgate, and who deposed that, as soon as he left the house, after having had several pints of ale, he was met by the been set aside; and Parliament appealed to, to of the rate-payers in vestry meeting assembled; which having had several pints of ale, he was met by the declaration every engagment that it cares more for prisoner at the corner leading to the White Cloth | declare in express enactment that it cares more for Hall, who at once thrust his hand into his side coat the private interests of wealthy "respectables" pocket, and not being able to get off with the money than for the well-being of the community. At one alone, he tore the pocket out altogether. He was of the adjourned vestry meetings, a committee was not apprehended until Saturday, when of course it chosen to prepare a petition to Parliament on behalf was too late to expect to recover the money. Not of the Owners and Occupiers of Property in the being able to rebut the charge to the satisfaction of Borough, to put our legislators in possession of the of May, Madras of the 13th of April, Calcutta of the bench, he was sent to Wakefield for three facts of the case, so that if they sinned against the months.

charged at the Court House with having entered a follows a copy of that petition. We commend to meet with general concurrence. To prevent Jobbert are dressing room at the Waterloo Swimming Baths, the perusal of all concerned; and should like to see and to make certain that those improvements are with the intention of committing a robbery. It was the hoary old Jesuit of the Mercury try to contro- first attended to which would be of general benefit, the stated that a gentleman was bathing, and that the vert its positions:prisoner had, unseen, abstracted a purse from his TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT vestry assembled is imperatively needed. That it is posclothes, containing about £2 in silver. He was observed, however, before he could get off, and laid the purse on the seat, where it was found. He was further charged with having, while in company with two other lads, stolen four shillings in copper, from The insurrection which broke out at Caubul on the the shop of Mrs. Wood, in Wood-street. The money 2nd of November appears almost simultaneously to in this case was not found, but the lad having been

frontier. On that day Captain Woodburn and 150 ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—On Monday last, a wellmen were cut to pieces forty miles to the north. A known character who gave his name Christopher made to your Hon. House to consider upon and pass chase these tolls may or may not be desirable, according few days after this Lieutenant Crawford, in charge Petler, but who was stated to have an innumerable the said Bill, were the desire that existed in the minds to circumstances; but that the purchase of them of about 100 prisoners, narrowly escaped; his bag- number of aliases, was charged at the Court House of the inhabitants of the borough of Leeds to compel involves the expenditure of considerable sums of money. gage fell into the enemy's hands, and the greater with having, on Saturday last, in the Vicar's Croft, the necessary sanatory regulations indispensible for That these bridges have been built on speculation by portion of his men were killed. From the 7th of made several unsuccessful attempts to lighten the public health, and to greatly augment and extend the numerous bodies of shareholders; that it is possible November to the 1st of March, nothing definite or pockets of her Majesty's lieges. Information was powers conferred upon the present "Leeds Improve that those speculations may have been failures; and it given to the police, and by Mr. Read's orders he ment Commissioners" by an Act now in existence, and was taken into custody, having been first seen by an which received the Royal Assent on the 17th June, officer to try the pockets of several persons. He 1824. pleaded innocence, but it would not do, and he was That from a variety of causes, the said Bill as originsent to Wakefield for three months.

charged before the Leeds magistrates with having the due accomplishment of the purposes and ends House is not disposed to place them in a worse position stolen an iron grate from a reservoir in the yard of sought to be attained by the said Bill.

pearance, and it was stated by the officer into whose | conditionally. charge the man had been given, that a compromise made his appearance, and then stated that his name day night and Sunday morning, had been robbed of some cucumbers, which he could not iden-tify, neither had he seen the prisoner in the neighbourhood. He had previously told a different

tale, and the Bench then asked him how much he had got to compromise the affair ! to which he replied that he had received a sovereign. This he was at stood in the original draft of the Bill, and as read a first Occupiers of property in the Borough: and once ordered to refund, upon which the prisoner's time by your Honourable House, was liable to many wife stepped forward, and said she had paid him serious and grave objections; inasmuch as it was com-25s., which with great reluctance he was made to posed of three distinct parties, each elected and chosen pay back. Another charge was then preferred against Gibson, for having stolen a bird cut of the garden, which had been placed there by a young that the inhabitants generally would have had little or man "to learn some wild notes." This was found in his boyes and it heir money of March, 1842, with a loss, it is to be feared, of the in his house, and it being valued at 7s. 6d., he was of their money. ordered to pay that amount besides a a fine of 20s. and the costs. This was paid, and the parties left this point was, that a Board of Commissioners, elected the Court, the gardener grumbling at the loss of both

cucumbers and money. two men, named James Weatherill and Thomas Crossland, were brought up at the Court House, and remanded, under the following circumstances: -Mr. James stated that one of the night police, named! Henry Thompson, was on duty on the York-road, on Sunday morning, about two o'clock, when he heard the screaming of pigs, and following the sound he saw two men in a field, each carrying a young pig under his arm; he up to them before he was seen, got when the men dropped the pigs and ran

away. Thompson pursued them, and seized hold of Weatherill, who struggled violently; and Crossland, seeing no one near, went to his assistance: the watchman and Weatherill, in the struggle, fell against a rail in the fence, which was broken, and put up his arm, over which he was struck repeatedly with such violence as to fracture it in two places. The juries were fully discovered, and he was removed nome; we understand that the fractured limb has had, in the first instance, obtained a conditional general doing that which is just and right to all concerned. ment are directed towards enabling the troops to stolen from his premises. From subsequent information, the two prisoners were apprehended, and on being taken to Thompson's heuse, he was able to themselves to apply to your Honourable House to pass As a contrast to this reverse, a force from Canswear to both, Weatherill as the man he had in
the aforesaid Bill into a law, in a shape conformable to
the aforesaid Bill into a law, in a shape conformable to

> son is able to appear. Assault on the Police.—On Monday, a young man, who gave his name George Lowe, was charged execution of his duty. The prisoner had been promoting the Bill to offer. drinking, and being on his road home, in Primrosestreet, along with some companions, they could not resist the opportunity of serenading those of early

tion with the garrison of Jellalabad, nothing like suicide by a respectable and respected tradesman of decently and creditably perform. and behaved with great gallantry.

During the period of the attack on the Khyber, recently manifested symptoms of incipient derangeAkhbar Khan, who with 6,000 Affghans had inment. He had been in his own house in North have been made in that place; that crimination and recrimination have much shounded; that one party has vested Jellalabad, exhibited great eagerness, as if to Hall-street, the whole of Sunday, and returned recrimination have much abounded; that one party has he would up his address by urging them to seek for aid the tribes around the pass in defending it. On to rest before nine o'clock in the evening. Mrs. designated the other party as "TURPINS;" that the justice rather than charity, and to look only to the postene evening of the 6th, he caused a feu de joie Rhodes went to bed before ten, at which time he compliment has been returned with interest; and that session of political power and its right exercise, to effect to be fired in honour, as he said, of the repulse which the British troops had met at the entrance of the pass near Jumrood. But the gallant and experienced warrior, General Sale, was not to be and after putting on his stockings and flannel Infantry, with a detachment of the Sappers and She alarmed her son, an intelligent youth of twelve known partizans being placed on the burgess roll; in which object they have but too far succeeded.

Small cavalry force, issued from the "blockaded" Mr. Flood, surgeon, was at once sent for, and That it is equally noterious that at every election were originally appointed for the purpose not having town, and completely routed Akhbar Khan and his arrived in a quarter of an hour, but Mr. Rhodes even upon the field of honour, will be regarded as of reason, and a verdict to that effect was returned. PURCHASED by gold and drink? a great calamity, while his memory will be always Mr. Rhodes was in the forty-sixth year of his age.

THE LEEDS IMPROVEMENT BILL. From notices that have from time to time appeared for the Power and PATRONAGE likely to be conferred on the Executive of a certain Bill, called the Leeds Improvement Bill, now before Parliament. The friends of RIGHT have struggled to keep the journed vestry meetings have been holden in Leeds, people they might do it with their eyes open. Such

BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT AS- sible that the Executive under the said Bill (whoever

your Hon. House, entitled, "a Bill for better lighting, that the whole body of the ratepayers could be so cleansing, sewering, and improving the borough of actuated. Power is given. in the said Bill, to fined to the pauperized hundreds merely existing on and kept there, some for twenty weeks, others for cleansing, sewering, and improving the borough of actuated. Power is given, in the said Bill, to Leeds, in the county of York.'

That the grounds upon which application was bridges erected over the river Aire; that to pur-

ally prepared and read a first time in your Hon. House, number of the Executive body; that the purchase of ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday week, about noon, as was in a most crude and unsatisfactory state, having these Tolls may be then determined on, and the was entertained that he might hold out till relieved Mr. William Marsh, of this town, (clerk to W. T. been hurriedly drawn up, and no time existing interests of the ratepayers generally sacrificed to cover by General Nott from Candahar; or that he might, Smith, Esq., solicitor,) and Mr. M. Farrar, of for a revision of the draft, advantage was to be the losses of private speculators. For these reasons, so soon as the country was open, be able to retreat Cawood, farmer, were proceeding in a gig to Keigh- taken of the permission of your Hon. House to "bring and others no less obvious, your petitioners trust your without assistance. About the end of February ley, and when within about six miles from that in the said Bill even after the period fixed by the Honourable House will see the necessity of restoring the clause which requires the consent of the ratepayers in vestry assembled, before great sums of their money are

occasion they were driven back by a gal- Gate, where a horse and cart were standing between the general consent of your Petitioners to the introduclant charge made on them by the Sepoys, who the gates. The horse attempted to jump over the tion of the said Bill was sought for by its promoters, on bayoneted them in great numbers. A dispatch from cart, and the wheel of the gig caught the back of the distinct understanding in open vestry, that as there to accede to such alterations and amendments on the why such improvements should be made, obtained the JUVENILE THIEVES.—On Monday last, two lads original draft as might be deemed by the Owners and consent of the ratepayers.

> GARDEN ROBBERY.—On Monday last, a respect. a public vestry meeting of the Owners and Occupiers of able looking man named Cuthbert Gibson, residing property in the borough convened (upon fourteen days' in Cavalier-street, Bank, was in custody at the notice) to consider its provisions, and to suggest such said Leeds Improvement Bill, it may be in such a Police-office, on a charge of having stolen a number alterations and amendments as to them, collectively, shape as to be in conformity with the generally exof cucumbers on Sunday morning. On the case might seem necessary; and generally to sanction in pressed wish of the Owners and Occupiers of property being called on, the prosecutor did not make his ap. detail what they had before only been able to sanction in the said Borough, so

> > That, at such meeting of the Owners and Occupiers of trusted with the powers conferred by the Bill, should it the duties of the office: and become law; and one relative to the proportioning of the That the rating may be so ordered that the man of rates sought to be raised for effecting the purposes of slender means may not be required to pay in like propor- many efforts he failed in his attempt, and was

That the constitution of the Executive body as it

That the deliberate opinion of your petitioners upon by such of the inhabitants of the borough of Leeds, as ROBBERY AND MURDEROUS ATTACK.—On Tuesday, that could possibly be formed, inasmuch as such Commissioners would be elected because of their especial fitness for the duties they would have to perform; and SIBLE to those with the expending of whose money prayers of your petitioners, they would be entrusted.

That the opinion of your petitioners, as to the manner in which the payment of the rates sought either that the Occupier should pay in an inthe inhabitants generally in the ratio of their means,

to accede to the alterations determined upon by the

That a number of private individuals then took upon

That it is equally noterious that thousands of pounds | Monday evening. deceived; he resolved to anticipate what he condrawers, entered a water closet, which opened out have been expended by the adherents of each of the sidered to be an intended retreat of the Sirdar, and of his bed-room. He had not been here above a respective parties who have thus struggled for on the morning of the 7th, sallied forth to attack minute, when an unusual noise attracted the atten- assendancy in the borough, to curtail and cripple the on Monday evening, another very large meeting of the pigs run about the streets and feed upon offal fish, the Affghan camp. Three columns, composed of her tion of Mrs. Rhodes, and on following him she found constituency who elect the members of the said unemployed was held on the Town Moor, for the pur-Majesty's 13th Infantry, and 35th Bengal Native that he had cut his throat in a dreadful manner. Town Council; their object being to prevent any but pose of receiving the report of the deputation appointed That it is equally noterious that at every election

taken for members of the Town Council in the Borough 6,000 men, burned their camp, and retook four guns was dead on his arrival. He had severed the carotid of Leeds since the passing of the Municipal Corof those seized at the massacre of Khoord Caubul artery, the jugular vein, and the windpipe. An inin January last, "the restoration of which is regarded by the troops with much honest exultation." Blackburn, Esq., and a respectable Jury, at the
This ristory and recognition of the Municipal Corporations Reform Act, gross Bribery, treating, and porations' Reform Act, gross Bribery, treating, and the windpipe. An inporations' Reform Act, gross Bribery, treating, and the windpipe. Bruce being called to the chair, proceeded to state the
corrupt practices have extensively prevailed; so
the corrupt practices have extensively prevailed; so
much to the interview which had taken place. The
madd Hine, which runs between Budleigh Salterton
other corrupt practices have extensively prevailed; so
much to the interview which had taken place. The
madd Hine, which runs between Budleigh Salterton
other corrupt practices have extensively prevailed; so
much to the interview which the utmost there is a very away and in front was keening to the following the corrupt practices have extensively prevailed; so
much to the care of the manuary last the deputation with the utmost there is a very away keening to the care of the manuary last the process and the manuary last turned into the lane, where
made Hine, which runs between Budleigh Salterton
other corrupt practices have extensively prevailed; so
made Hine, which runs between Budleigh Salterton
other corrupt practices have extensively prevailed; so
the corrupt practices have extensively prevailed; so the corrupt practices have extensively prevailed; so the corru This victory, glorious as it is, has been dearly Beckett's Arms Inn, when sufficient evidence was the present majority of votes, which one of the two purchased by the fall of Col. Dennie, whose death, adduced to show that insanity had usurped the place contending political parties have in that Council, is contending political parties have in that Council, is ing the extent of the distress, and the various plans possible to the side of the road, but driving with

That, under these circumstances, your petitioners are of opinion that it would be more wise in your Hon. House, and more advantageous to the inhabitants of the borough, to entrust the Execution of the said Bill. (should it become law) to a Board of Commissioners. elected by those of the inhabitants liable to be rated for the purposes of the Bill.

That your petitioners are strengthened in this opinion by the experience they have had of the working of the present Leeds Improvement Act, which confers its powers upon a Board of Commissioners partly so elected; that none of the factious fights and paltry personal disagree. them had, of late, been less kindly treated than power in the hands of the ratepayers at large, by having it so ordered that the Act shall be Executed having it so ordered that the Act shall be Executed Board of Commissioners; that from the passing of the by a Board of Commissioners directly elected by Act, in 1824, up to the present period, only one conthose of the inhabitants of the borougn liable to be tested election for a Board of Commissioners has been had; rated for its purposes and ends; while the lovers of and that during the whole of that period the respective been appointed to draw up an address to be presented boards have given general satisfaction to the rate. payers, attended to the interests of the inhabitants generally, and originated and effected many and impor- read and adopted. tant improvements in the town and neighbourhood of Leeds.

clause, your petitioners understand, has been withdrawn committee of your Hon. House. That your petitioners would represent to your Hon. JUVENILE THIEF.—On Tuesday last, Wm. Harripetition has been prepared, and forwarded to Mr.
son, a lad not more than twelve years of age, was
Beckett, M.P. for Leeds, for presentation. Here
are but of doubtful utility; others such as would clause requiring the consent of the rate-payers in

> composes it) may be so constituted as to be worked upon The Petition of the Owners and Occupiers of Property in | by interested parties, and the money of the ratepayers | the Borough of Leeds, in Public Vestry assembled, expended in purchases and in the improvement of prothe Executive to purchase the tolls of certain these respective Companies to SELL; that these bodies are numerous; that they may act in concert; that they may manage to influence the election of a considerable

> > expended on objects of doubtful utility. That your petitioners would point to the fact that protection of this sort exists in the present Leeds Improvement Act; and your petitioners defy the mention of one single instance in which such protection has That your petitioners hope that your Honourable

> > by the New Bill, as to the legitimate controll of the occupy under the present act. And Your petitioners, therefore pray,

> > That if your Honourable House do pass the afore-That the Execution of the Act (should it become

such) may be entrusted to a Board of Commissioners had been effected. On being called, however, he property in the borough of Leeds, after careful examichosen expressly for the purpose, by those of the innation of such Bill in all its details and bearings, and habitants liable to be rated for the purposes of the said was Thomas Fowler, and that he had a garden after judicious deliberation, several amendments and Act, from such of the inhabitant rate-payers as may in Pontefract-lane, which garden, between Satur- alterations were determined upon, particularly one have resided in the Borough for the space of eighteen affecting the constitution of the Executive body en- months, and shall be considered qualified to perform

the Act, between the Owners and Occupiers of property. tion with the man of large means : or that the rates be reduced considerably in circumstances. In fact, raised in equal proportions from the Owners and the poverty began to glare hideously at him, when expenditure of large sums of money, by a restoration to her husband. She informed him that a friend

tants of the Borough of Leeds; while the passing of it generous friend, arrived, praying Madame P- to Hon. House will only lead to bad feeling between dif- present of 10,000f., which, as usual, she gave to her were liable to be rated for the purposes of the said fere t sections of the community; entail a great ex- husband. Other sums of 3,000f., 6,000f., and 10,000f. Bill (should it become law) would be the best Executive pence upon the inhabitants for the passing of a measure they are adverse to in many of its essential points; and will prolong the party fights which have so long disgraced our town. Therefore, if your Hon. would, moreover, be directly and immediately RESPON- House is indisposed to accede to the afore recited journal failed; but the devotedness of the generous

They then further pray, That your Hon. House will reject the said Bill allogether. and pass the public Bills now before your Hou. House him that the female friend was an imaginary being to be raised by the Bill should be apportioned for effecting the Drainage, General Improvement, and invented by his wife to deceive him, and that all the between the Owner and Occupier of property, was Regulation of Buildings, in Boroughs and large towns, as soon as they can be matured and made effective for creased ratio according to his rental; or that the their purpose. This course will save the inhabitants Owner should pay one half of the rate imposed, and of this Borough many thousands of pounds, and place she had passed the visit which brought back the the Occupier the remaining half: the object of your them upon an equal footing with those of all other Bo- 10,000f. Each letter concluded with the phrase "Je petitioners being to throw the burden of payment upon roughs. For your petitioners are of opinion, that if t'embrusse jusqu' a la fin de mes jours," and all men then escaped, and Thompson was left in a ditch in That, when these alterations were determined upon a state of insensibility. He was not discovered for nearly unanimously by the Owners and Occupiers of of them as they now stand before your Hon. House: property in the Borough of Leeds, the parties who therefore, your petitioners respectfully call the attenhad had the preparation of the Bill, and were promoting it through your Honcurable House, and who deavoured to adduce, with a view to your Hon. House

And your petitioners will ever pray. Signed on behalf of the Owners and Occupiers of Proassembled.

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Chairman.

stated that the number present was upwards of 2,090, That, in pursuance of such assumption on the part and therefore we cannot be accused of exaggeration of such private individuals, the said Bill has been when we adopt their statements. Mr. John Burnett before the magistrates at the Court-House with referred to a Select Committee of your Honourable one of these who are receiving what is called parish having, at an early hour on Sunday morning, House, where evidence has been taken of such nature relief, was called to the chair. In a feeling and sensi-assaulted one of the nightly watch whilst in the and value as suited the purposes of the parties now ble manner, he briefly addressed the meeting. He described his sufferings and the sufferings of his family. That, in consequence of such evidence, and the but he had now got some relief as it was called, namely, pleadings of counsel relative to the constitution of the he was permitted to break stones three days in the Executive power under such Bill, (different claims week, at one shilling a day. This was all that he had. retiring habits; on being remonstrated with for the having been put forth by the private parties who have Hitherto from seven to five was considered sufficiently to have abundant provisions, but there is want of ammunition. The pass of Kojuck can, as it is now knocked the watchman down. He was fined 20s. The pass of knocked t affirmed, be easily turned.

The division under General Pollock have gained the renown of opening a pass which even Nadir Shah was obliged to purchase. Having taken due precautions, this division, consisting of her Majestry's 9th regiment of Infantry, and the 26th, 30th, 33rd, and 64th Bengal Native Infantry, and a regiment of Jezailchees, with artillery, in three columns, on the 5th of April, forced the difficult pass of the Khyber, and, notwithstanding the determined resistance of the Afreedees tribe, succeeded in reaching and the 9th), and 13 rank and file killed, with the poperty on opening and though of the major continued to three watchman down. He was fined 20s. tee have determined to extend the hours of labour from whom he purchased, continued to three said measure to the Town Council of the Borough of labour from whom he purchased, continued to three said measure to the Town Council of the Borough of labour from whom he purchased, continued to three said measure to the Town Council of the Borough of labour from whom he purchased, continued to three said measure to the Town Council of the Borough of labour from whom he purchased, continued to three said measure to the Town Council of the Borough of the Streath of the Borough of the Streath of the Streat

After suggesting to them various means of obtaining some amelioration of their present wretched condition

been able to attend on the magistrates, Mr. Bruce, grocer, and Mr. Williams waited upon them. Mr. that might be adopted to alleviate it. They finally great care. The wheel of the omnibus came in determined to call a public meeting on Monday next, at contact with one of those obstructions called "spur which they promised their personal attendance and stones;" and the effect of the concussion was to assistance, and they expressed a hope that all possible information should then be produced respecting the the shock, that a lady who was seated inside was distress of the town, and that in the meantime parties thrown forward, and her head came in contact with would be considering some plan or plans for the a stone wall which bounds the road. Mr. Tucker, relief of the poor. Mr. Bruce then made some further surgeon, happened to be near in his gig at the time, judicious observations upon this subject, after which he and, hearing the crash, hastened to the spot. The called upon Mr. Pierce. Mr. Pierce then addressed unfortunate lady was removed to the Lord Nelson the meeting in a good and useful speech. Mr. Williams then being called upon, came forward and wound up It appeared from a letter found in her possession, the proceedings in a brief but energetic speech, which that she was a maiden lady named Langford, re-

was extremely well received. BARNSLEY .- STATE OF TRADE. The unemployed operatives of Barnsley held a meeting on May-day Green on Monday noon, to adopt means to been appointed to draw up an address to be presented person. Another female passenger, Mrs. Rew, of to the magistrates on Wednesday, the meeting was St. George's Clist turnpike, who had but just enaction adjourned to Tuesday evening when the address was

LONDON.—TRADES' DELEGATE MEETING.—At an adjourned meeting of delegates from the Building Trades, held on June 2nd, at the Royal George, George Street, Chelsea, Mr. Copfield in the chair, they might be) from expending more than £500 in any the following business was transacted. The deleone year, on any one improvement, without the sanction gates from the Carpenter's Arms, Catharine Street, Pimlico, and the Royal George, George Street, Chelsea, stated that their societies had adopted the from the said Bill, with the concurrence of the select measures proposed by the Building Trades Cominto effect. The delegate from the Artillery Arms, House the absolute necessity there is, if their interests | Rochester Row, stated that they had called a general After transacting other business, the committee adinformation to any of the Building Trade Societies.

SHEFFIELD -STATE OF THE TOWN.-There worse. The payments to the " regular ticket poor." here. Would to Heaven that the conduct of this other parts of the establishment. good Samaritan was imitated by the many who have it in their power to alleviate the sorrows of suffering humanity! this earth would not then be the hell that On Saturday morning, about five minutes after ten tyranny and guilt has made it.

a fit of apoplexy.

CRIM. CON. IN PARIS.—A case of crim. con. has ust been tried before the Correctional Tribunal of a-year. From the evidence it appeared that the plaintiff, M. P-, had resided for some years in assistance came through his wife, who was a fine That a controll be given to the rate-payers over the woman of 35 years of age, and apparently attached quests will give unmixed satisfaction to the inhabi. At last a letter, purporting to be from the same were sent from time to time, and the lucky couple were soon able to set up their carriage. M. Pmoney. The everlasting friend supplied it. The friend redoubled, and M. P-had every luxury man could desire. One day, however, chance presented him with a packet of letters, which proved to benefits he received came from M. Boucher de Monthuel, an old man of sixty, who had been for a leugth of time the lover of his wife, and with whom Monthuel to six months imprisonment, and the latter to 2,000f. fine, and 10,000f. damages.

Accordingly, the assemblage, headed by Mr. Cooper, completely driven out, and, in an angle of the court, proceeded down to Argyle-street, to the baker's at distance of 60 feet from the spot where deceased shop at the corner of Maxwell-street, where that stood, a water-pipe was bent completely flat by a porgentleman purchased a supply of loaves, and com- tion of one of the arms, which remained imbedded in menced to distribute them to the grateful ope-the lead for some time after. A finger with the long ratives. It would have affected the heart of the sinews attached was also picked up in Union-street, most careless to behold the eagerness with which the Blackfriars, by a hairdresser, who resides at least impoverished crowd pressed forward their withered hands to seize on the welcome donation. Mr. Cooper, who stood within the shop, and who had got the melancholy accident, the deceased being highly

AFFLICTING SUICIDE.—We have the painful duty | That it is notorious that that Town Council have respecting the existing distress. They had not been DRAM-DRINKERS LOOK OUT!—On examination of was at Lundee Khan, whence to the point of junc- of this week recording another act of determined already more duties imposed upon them than they can successful in procuring signatures. (The petition has the contents of the stomach of a woman, named since been numerously and respectably signed.) But Norrey M'Donnell, who, died from the effects of effectual opposition was to be expected. The Sikh this town, Mr. James Rhodes, of the firm of Nickols That it is equally notorious that the Council Chamber some of the ministers assured him, that if the wealthy drinking ardent spirits to excess, a considerable troops, who on the occasion attacked another part and Rhodes, tanners, Joppa. The deceased has of the Leeds Town Council has been, ever since their would not sign the requisition, nor the magistratee call quantity of arsenic was detected, owing to the deleof the pass, co-operated cordially with the British, been for some time labouring under nervous de- first meeting under the Municipal Corporations' Reform the meeting, they would undertake it themselves. Mr. terious nature of the spirits, in which a large Willams then came forward and addressed the meeting. proportion of vitriol must have predominated .-

Derry Examiner. IMPROVED METHOD OF MANAGING PIGS.-In Hampshire, the condition of pigs has been much improved by cleanliness; it is the custom there frequently to wash and rub the skin with a hard brush. It is well known that the bacon of the above announced that another meeting would take place on Monday evening.

County will letter 2d. per 10. more blast any which arises from good management, and the practice now alluded to, as well as burning the pig, which gives the peculiar flavour. The plan of letting the county will fetch 2d. per lb. more than any other, and filth, as is the case in sea-port towns, is unknown in the counties of Wilts and Hants.—Gardeners Chronicle.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—An accident of the most melancholy description took place on Monday morning in the lane leading into Topsham from the Exmouth Road. The omnibus, belonging to a person "tilt up" the vehicle and upset it. So violent was Inn, but in the course of a few minutes she expired. siding at Bristol, who had been staying at Budleigh Salterton for the benefit of her health, and was to proceed on to Bristol, where she had appointed to meet her sister that evening. Her dress and appearance betokened great respectability, and care was taken to secure the valuables found on her adjourned to Tuesday evening, when the address was tered the vehicle, received severe injuries on the read and adopted.

head, and is suffering from concussion of the brain. A male passenger who was riding on the outside had several ribs broken, and a person in the employ of Lady Rolle as a coachman received a severe blow on the head. The driver, and three other persons, escaped unhurt. - Western Times.

TREATMENT OF MEDWAY PAUPERS.-A special

meeting of the guardians of the union was held last week at the Committe-room of the union measures proposed by the Building Trades Com- house, Chatham, in consequence of a letter mittee, and had appointed a committee to carry them from the Poor Law Commissioners having been received by Mr Friend Hoar, the clerk to the board, requesting the Poor Law Guardians to furare to be at all cared for, for the re instatement of the meeting for the purpose of discussing the subject on nish the commissioners with the number of inmates expunged clause; inasmuch as the Bill seeks to confer the 7th of June, and they would give in their return the house will contain consistent with health and great and varied powers for many and various purposes, on the 30th of June. A delegate from the King's comfort. The Board, upon a former application of and as by it property in Leeds will be affected in a Arms stated, that they had called a general meeting the Poor Law Commissioners, refused to comply great degree. Some of the contemplated improvements for the 13th June, and would report on the 30th, with the request, but forwarded a description of their building, and the measurement of the different meet with general concurrence. To prevent JOBBERY, journed until the 16th of June, to receive or give wards, and left it to the commissioners to form their own opinion as to how many such a building would contain. This second application appears to arise from what has recently taken place in the Sevenoaks is no improvement in trade; things get worse and Union. After some discussion and great diversity of opinion, the Poor Law Commissioners' letter was for the week ending May 28th, amount in money, left to the discretion of their clerk, to do as he liked bread, &c. to £94.0s.6d. The payments to the in the matter; and the subject of the treatment of "casual poor," in money, bread, &c. for the week the casual poor came under consideration, as several perty where such improvement would only be of indi- ending as above, amounts to £363. 8s. 6d., being a complaints had been made to the board relative to HUMBLY SHEWETH, that there is a Bill now before vidual or private advantage; while it is scarcely possible sum total of £457. 9s. for one week only. The their diet. It was proved that several paupers were the poor rates, some thousands but half employed or forty days, and their only diet had been bread and hardly employed at all are living God only knows water. A soldier's wife, with a child at her breast, how; indeed it may be safely asserted that more whose husband had gone out to India with his regithan half of the distress of the working classes is ment, was kept in this lodging-house for forty days, caused by the want of sufficient nourishment. It is and nothing but bread and water was allowed her too often our painful task to denounce the heartless- to exist upon and afford nourishment to her infant. numerous bodies of shareholders; that it is possible that those speculations may have been failures; and it might happen that it would conduce to the interests of might happen that it would conduce to the interests of might happen that it would conduce to the interests of might happen that it would conduce to the interests of might happen that it would conduce to the interests of might happen that it would conduce to the interests of might happen that it would conduce to the interests of might happen that it would conduce to the interests of might happen that it would conduce to the interests of might happen that it would conduce to the interests of might happen that it would conduce to the interests of might happen that it would conduce to the interests of might happen that it would conduce to the interests of might happen that it would conduce to the interests of might happen that it would conduce to the interests of might happen that it would conduce to the interests of might happen that it would conduce to the interests of might happen that it would conduce the interests of might happen that it would conduce to the interests of might happen that it would conduce to the interests of might happen that it would conduce the interests of might happen that it would conduce to the interest of might happen that it would conduce to the interest of might happen that it would conduce to the interest of might happen that it would conduce to the interest of might happen that it would conduce to the interest of might happen that it would conduce to the interest of might happen that it would conduce to the interest of might happen that it would conduce to the interest of might happen that it would conduce to the interest of might happen that it would conduce to the interest of might happen that it would conduce to the interest of might happen that it would conduce to the interest of might happen that it would conduce to the interest of might happen that it would conduce to the interest of might happen that it would be mig to the pleasant village of Heeley, on Monday mates. Men, women, boys, and girls, are all huddled last, and on our return toward the "town of together indiscriminately, without any regard to the cloud" overtook a poor fellow who had sex; and instead of the lodging-house being under been taken suddenly ill and was writhing with the superintendence of the master of the union, the pain; fortunately Miss Spurr, a lady residing at guardians were surprised to find that the building, Heeley, whose benevolence is too well known to need and the regulation of the paupers and their diet, trumpeting here, was passing at the moment, and were under the sole control of the relieving officer hastened to administer medicinal refreshment to the and that each person was only allowed by that functisufferer. The lady requested the writer of this to onary to have, per day, one pound of bread and two procure a conveyance from the town, to take the poor ounces of cheese, with some water. The board fellow home. This was done, and the expence paid ordered that the master should take charge of by Miss Spurr, whose kindness to the sufferer and the lodging-house, and administer the same treathis family we have reason to believe will not rest ment to the casual poor as to the inmates of the

CALAMITOUS ACCIDENT AT APOTHECARIES'-HALL .-

o'clock, a most distressing accident took place in the above establishment, whereby the life of a very SUDDEN DEATHS.—Several cases of sudden death | clever man, and an invaluable servant of the Apohave lately occurred in this town. On Tuesday thecaries' Company, has been sacrificed in a most evening, May 31st, Henry Parramore, a chimney- frightful manner, and serious injury resulted to the sweeper, residing in Pinstone-street, twenty-nine building itself. It appears that an order had been years of age, when seated in Lindley's beer-house, recently received from the East India Company for Holly Lane, suddenly fell back in the chair and examinately large quantity of fulminating mercury, pired. The deceased was not intoxicated. Apoplexy a substance used in the manufacture of percussion-was the cause of death.—The next day (Wed-caps, and the process of making which was attended Mr. Sheepshank's mill, Wellington Road. It being That, after the said Bill had been read a first time in expenditure of their own money, and as to the rights and privileges appertaining to rate-payers, than they in Bath-street, was found dead in bed. Her husband time specified as sufficient quantity of the mineral than they in Bath-street, was found dead in bed. Her husband the specified as sufficient quantity of the mineral than they in Bath-street, was found dead in bed. Her husband the specified as sufficient quantity of the mineral than they in Bath-street, was found dead in bed. Her husband the specified as sufficient quantity of the mineral than they in Bath-street, was found dead in bed. Her husband the specified as sufficient quantity of the mineral than they in Bath-street, was found dead in bed. Her husband the specified as sufficient quantity of the mineral than they in Bath-street, was found dead in bed. Her husband the specified as sufficient quantity of the mineral than they in Bath-street, was found dead in bed. Her husband the specified as sufficient quantity of the mineral than they in Bath-street, was found dead in bed. Her husband the specified as sufficient quantity of the mineral than they in Bath-street, was found dead in bed. Her husband the specified as sufficient quantity of the mineral than they in Bath-street, was found the specified as sufficient quantity of the mineral than they in Bath-street, was found the specified as sufficient quantity of the mineral than they in Bath-street, was found the specified as sufficient quantity of the mineral than they in Bath-street, was found the specified as sufficient quantity of the mineral than they in Bath-street, was found the specified as sufficient quantity of the mineral than the specified the specified as sufficient quantity of the mineral than the specified the specified the specified the specified the specified the specified than the specified the specif had gone out to work, leaving her in bed with from the ordinary manufacturers, it was arranged their two children. On his return to breakfast he by Mr. Hennell, the chief chemical operator, that found her laid with her head hanging over the side the parcel required (5lbs.) should be made under his of the bed, and quite dead: the two children were own superintendence, on the premises, and the playing about her. It appeared that she had died in managers, placing the fullest reliance on his care and ability, allowed him to undertake it, though, on no former occasion had the process been carried on there. The mercury in question was to have been shipped on Sunday, and had undergone all but the final mixture, in the act of doing which the deceased Paris, in which the defendent was M. Boucher de met his death. The accident occurred in a large Monthuel, a gentleman worth, it is said, 300,000f. a paved court yard, situated at the back of the public laboratory, which is surrounded by warehouses, used in storing away the drugs, and containing the the country struggling to establish a journal. After steam engine and chemical apparatus used in the various processes carried on. From one of those the unfortunate man was seen to come out a few moments before the explosion took place, bearing in his hand a paper containing a portion of mercury with which he advanced towards a block of wood, situated in one corner of the yard, and used for chopping sarsaparilla upon, which, at this time, had a small round basin upon it, also centaining a quantity of mercury. Scarcely a moment had elapsed after reaching the block before the accident occurred. and, from the statement of Mr. Rivers, the assistant to Mr. Hennell, who was the first person to discover the deceased, we learn that on hearing the explosion, in the shape in which it now appears before your pay her a visit. She went, and returned with a which perceptibly shook the whole building, he was at once impressed with the dreadful certainty that the mercury had exploded; and, hastening down stairs, he discovered mangled portions of the deceased's body lying in various directions about the again tried to start a journal, but wanted the caution yard. Four of the workmen who happened to be employed within the building in the vicinity of the deceased, were struck down by the force of the concussion, but on being properly attended to soon recovered. The scene at this time was one of the most heartrending that can possibly be imagined. Around the whole court the windows were entirely destroyed, and portions of the mangled remains were seen attached to the wall in various places. The upper portion of the deceased's skull was entirely blown away, and was afterwards picked up at some yards distance in the engine-room, while the brains were found nearly entire in quite another direction.
The lower extremities of the body were scarcely they, the inhabitants of Leeds, are to be exempted from were evidently written by the tremulous hand of injured, but from the waist upwards not a vestige of against a rail in the fence, which was broken, and or income; and to approximate, in some degree, to the Crossland seizing hold of a piece of the rail, about four feet long, struck Thompson several times over the head. To prevent a repetition of the blows, he put up his arm, over which he was struck repeatedly that the Owner, in most cases, shall pay the entire of this the petition of your petitioners will place the owner, in most cases, shall pay the entire of this the petition of your petitioners will place the owners and Occupiers of property in a far worse position than they would be under the public Bills, judging the contended that he was not produced that he was not produced that he was not spot. Assistance was immediately procured, and Owners and Occupiers of property in a far worse position than they would be under the public Bills, judging the contended that he was not spot. Assistance was immediately procured, and Owners and Occupiers of property in a far worse position than they would be under the public Bills, judging the contended that he was not place the option of your petitioners will place the contended that he was not placed to spot. Assistance was immediately procured, and Owners and Occupiers of property in a far worse position than they would be under the public Bills, judging the contended that he was not place the contended that he was not place the owner, in most cases, shall pay the entire of this the petition of your petitioners will place the owner, and occupiers of property in a far worse position than they would be under the public Bills, judging the contended that he was not placed to the petition of your petitioners will place the owner, and occupiers of property in a far worse position than they would be under the public Bills, judging the contended that he was not placed to the petition of your petitioners will place the owner, and occupiers of property in a far worse position than they would be under the public Bills, judging the petition of your petitioners will place the owner and occupiers of property in a far worse position that the petition of your petitioners will place the owner and the defendance of the petition of your petitioners will place the petition of your petitioners will place the owner and your petitioners will place the petition of your petitioners will place the disaster can only be surmised, but the opinion seems to be, that although Mr. Hennell's perfect knowledge of chemistry entirely disallows Scene with the Unemployed.—This forenoon a the supposition that he would have carelessly comnovel scene was witnessed in the vicinity of the bined the substances when in too dry a state to bear Royal Exchange, and the top of Maxwell-street, friction, some small particles of the mineral contained And your petitioners will ever pray.

In connexion with feeding the starving operatives, in the basin must have been free from moisture, and on behalf of the Owners and Occupiers of Pro
About eleven o'clock, nearly 150 of these ragged and perty in the Borough of Leeds, in public Vestry emaciated creatures assembled at the Royal Ex
in the basin must have been free from moisture, and subjected to the action of deceased's finger or thumb emaciated creatures assembled at the Royal Ex
in the basin must have been free from moisture, and subjected to the action of deceased's finger or thumb emaciated creatures assembled at the Royal Exchange, with the intention of sending a deputation to explode. The force of the concussion could of their number to solicit subscriptions from the scarcely be imagined; the spot on which the deattenders of the reading room. With the view of ceased stood is close to a wall eighteen inches in withdrawing the crowd from that quarter, or from thickness. This is completely perforated and driven SUNDERLAND .- On Thursday evening another an impulse of benevolent feeling, Mr. Cooper, a well- in to a considerable extent, while the pavement on dahar, which was sent by General Nott to meet standard and the standard an baker's shop, and to hand them out to the sufferers. opposite sides of the yard the window frames are

Local and General Entelligence.

MANCHESTER .- On Wednesday evening. about nine o'clock, a child was killed under the following circumstances :- A young lad was coming up Butler-street with a cart lead of coals, upon which he had a younger brother riding, a child of four or five years of age. The child fell asleep, and nefortunately fell off the cart; and before the horse

FIRE On Wednesday morning, the large factory at Pin Mill Brow, the property of Mr. Thompson, was discovered to be on fire; and notwithstanding the exertions of the fire brigade and the police, the building was burned to the ground. It is supposed that this misfortune will throw nearly 400 persons for the rash act.

BRADFORD.-HAMBURGH v. THE STARVING OPERATIVES OF BRADFORD .- During the last fortnight, nearly £2,000 has been sent to Hamourgh from Bradford, to relieve those who have been made de titute by the late lamentable fire. There are hundreds in the Borough of Bradford, who are as destitute of food and clothing as any of not a single pound has been subscribed to relieve the wants of those who have, by their industry, been the instruments of creating so much wealth for the rich and the great, to riot in luxury and extravagance.

Wednesday week, a case was brought before the magistrates, at the Court House, in Bradford. which shows the demoralizing, filthy, and disgusting practices of certain "liberal" miliocrats.

The case was that of an assault which was alleged to have been committed by William and Jabez Atkinson upon their sister Margaret. Mr. Charles Lees, solicitor, appeared to conduct the case of the gone to Mr. Isaac Shackleton's mill, in Thornton Road, and seized their sister by the arms, and dragged her out of the room. Sarah Normington, who also works for Shackleton, was called to corroborate the statement. Upon the two brothers being called upon for their defence, William, the elder, delivered an address to the bench which was listened to with the deepest attention by the whole court, the purport of which is as follows :- " I need not inform your Worships that the complainant is my sister. She was left an orphan at the age of thirteen years: she was the youngest in the family, and at the death of our parents I took her under my care and protection, and not being able to maintain her myself, I sent her to the factory, where Isaac Shackleton was then an everlocker. He had two panion of my sister, and used frequently to visit common country. her at my house. After a while my sister, through much persuasion. was induced to ask to leave my house and go to live with Shackleton; to this I felt sequently she went. In course of time Shackleton's sister left his house and took lodgings, but still continued to work under him, and in a short time she frequently seen to go at a time when he ought to visits were kept until last week, when a person happened to be in that neighbourhood, who knew him for himself as a spinner). After he had locked himself inside, several women went to inform Shackleton's wife, who came and in the presence of hootings and groans of the crowd, one of whom in siming a blow at his head, knocked off his hat, and communicated to me and my brother, by Mr. Slack minister of the Association chapel, we went to the spot in order to be satisfied of the truth of the reeye-witnesses, we returned home overwhelmed with grief, and immediately went to Shackleton's mill. where my sister was still working, and asked her mising to overlook all that had passed if she would effect. She refused to leave, and consequently I and my brother agreed to take her out of the mill given her money to take out the warrant by which we are brought here, and to engage an attorney. With political delinquency. Now, your worships, my sister is only eighteen years old, and before she went to Shackleton she was as modestas any girl in Bradford, and was a professor of religion. She always had good advice and a good example; but now she is a wicked, impudent young and fifty years of age, and I am told that his conduct concurred in the opinion that the young men had only done itheir duty to their sister, and she was admonished to go home with her brothers, and endeavour Shackleton in open court, stating that he had been

THE LEEDS IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS. AND readers, that a Vestry meeting of such of the inhabitants of Leeds as are made chargeable with or towards the rates or assessments authorised to be sioners. When the accounts were laid before the lighting, or improving the streets and town of Leeds, but in the PERSONAL JAUNTS of some of the Commis-Board of Commissioners instructed to take the needreport from the Commissioners, as to what they had done in the matter. At the appointed time, the evening next, June 13th, to be then holden in the Court House, at seven o'clock in the evening. The course pursued by the Commissioners towards the Vestry in this matter, has been insulting and disgraceful in the extreme. When the subject was regularly brought before them, at their next meeting, after the disallowing of the illegal payment, the consideration of the question was deferred "till the next general meeting." When the next general meeting came round, it was again deferred; and so on, continually: the object of some of the Comholden on Saturday last, the matter would have been one of the body tragged it upon the carpet. At that time there was just a quorum of Commissioners big talkers are abroad, and that in other parts, more especially since I became Editor of the submit to the meeting, one of the five present (by submit to the whole tenour of my public life, presume to speak us angular to the whole tenour of my public life, presume to speak us angular to the whole tenour of my public life, presume to speak us angular to the the whole tenour of my public life, presume to speak us angular to the the theorem to the the theorem to the theorem to speak us angular to the theorem to the theo and indeed one who "figured" at London at the This is a state of things the factions are delighted practice; doing me the justice only to view things ratepayers' expence!) was in the act of leaving the with; they have striven hard to produce it; in whole and not to separate a single exdealing with those who had placed them in office to of the least notice—(though they elected him to a post which enabled him to put his fingers in the meeting of the Commissioners was convened for Thursday last, at three o'clock. It is usual at chair not to be taken till some half hour after the time fixed, to give an opportunity for those likely to come to assemble before the commencement of busithairman, moved, seconded, and carried are solution, postponing the consideration of the resolutions of the Vestry to that day six months, within a very few minutes of three o'clock! When the rest of the raise over you the fiendish laugh of exultation! Commissioners were wending their way to the meeting, to aphold the rights of the rate-payers, they met the others returning to their homes, and had the on Monday evening next, in the Court Hense, at

see to it.

SUICIDE OF LORD CONGLETON.-INQUEST ON THE BODY.—On Wednesday morning, between nine and could be stopped, the wheel of the cart passed over ten o'clock, Lord Congleton committed a most de-his head, and killed him upon the spot. termined act of suicide by hanging himself with a pocket handkerchief, at his residence in Cadoganplace, Chelsea .- On Thursday afternoon an inquest was held on the body before Mr. Wakley and a respectable jury, when a verdict of "temporary insanity's was returned. Various rumours are assigned

CHEDDINGTON.-Bucks.-Mr. E. Stallwood from London, having accepted the invitation of some of the friends here, attended and lectured to a numerons audience on the village green, on Tuesday, at seven o'clock. Notwithstanding the threats of the farmers of "sacking" any one that should attend, a number of well dressed females graced the meetthose whose all have been thus destroyed, yet ing with their presence. At a quarter-past seven, Mr. Stallwood commenced his address on the principles of the Charter, alternately producing applause and bursts of laughter, and continued in a fervent and impassioned strain of elequence, highly gratifying to the astonished villagers, who for the first INFANOUS CONDUCT OF A WHIG MILLOCRAT .- On time listened to a Chartist lecturer. Many of the fair sex had the straw plait in their hands (the staple trade of this part of Bucks.) Mr. S.'s address clusion, a vote approbatory of the principles was unanimously passed, and Mr. S. was pressingly solicited to pay them another visit, with which request he complied. Our principles are now fairly introduced into Buckinghamshire, and with exertion complainant, who stated that the defendants had and perseverance, the voice of Chartism will resound from end to end of our Torv-ridden county.

## THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1842.

THE EDITOR OF THE "NORTHERN STAR TO HIS READERS.

My FRIENDS,-I step, for once, out of the ordinary course of things-from behind the curtain of Editorial seclusion-to speak familiarly and freely to you, in my own proper person, upon subjects of daughters, one of whom became the intimate com- vast import to your ewn interests, and those of our

as one of yourselves, I claim the right of speech on strongly opposed, but being assured by Shackleton what may affect our common interests; as one whose conduct towards my sister was such as to cause for observation of the many subterfuges, the deep words:jealousy to arise in the breast of his wife, and my cunning, and the reckless wickedness of faction than most of you. I may advise upon the course of action was furnished with means to take a house and fur- which, in my judgment, given circumstances cause nish it. She acknowledged to me that Shackleton to be right and necessary, or wrong and inexpedient; had given her the money. The house she took was and I ask not for my opinions and advice thus ten-in Goodmansend, and to this house Shackleton was dered any greater amount of deference or respectful have been in bed at home. When my sister was consideration than is due to them on their own questioned by any of the neighbours as to who he merits. I seek not "to earn a reputation," but to was, she always said he was her brother. These be useful. I have spent in active exertions for our Now, I know, and you all know, enough of Leach to be her master (Shackleton being now in business possess, nearly a full half of the whole term of my no such folly; yet the insinuation of the Guardian is natural existence. I have been a public man well that the language of this meeting, though not quite so known to many of you for many years before the violent as the other was still most violent and unbeara crowd of people, forced open the door with a rising of the Star; I have since that time held the able. It was "mild compared with that of the speakers poker, and he was obliged to come away amidst the most serious and important station of any in our near Blackburn." Thus are we all liable to be comhe was obliged to get off as best he could without your sense and judgment of the manner in which of every mad fool whom the people permit to amuse it. Information of these proceedings having been I have there acquitted myself by making the Northern them with "the tale of an idiot, full of sound and the places from which I had received them. I then, Star. under my government, what a national organ fury," instead of seeking to bend their sober, earnest, in returning to a consideration of the subject, made of democracy should be .- a terror to enemies of and unremitting efforts, to the establishment of our these remarks: port, and after hearing the statements of many right, whether avowed or concealed, and a rallying principles where they are not known, and the enpoint of union for yourselves. For so much of your forcement of them on the rational attention of all. favourable estimation as I have thus received I feel From letters and rumours which have reached me, quietly to come to my house, and I would again grateful; regarding it not as a boon of grace and I have thought it necessary thus gravely and seriously

the condition of the country and the position guised and insidious ones of those among their own at a loss to know how they discover, in this Declarawoman, and does not blush to use language unfit for of the Chartist cause. The condition of the ranks, who seek personal distinction at the hazard me to repeat here. I do not blame her so much as I country is, at this present time such as it of the public safety. Again, then, I implore you, do Shackleton, who is a married man between forty never was before; at all events, in my time. The do not sacrifice yourselves, and sell the cause, by any towards her has been suspicious for the last twelve fearful fruits of the fell Upas Tree, Class Legis- mad freak of violence or indiscreet use of language. The bench, after hearing this address, lation, are being gathered in an awful harvest, such as that intimated to have been used mar Rnin ranges over the entire surface of the land; Blackburn. You will, of course, do as you please; famine fellows in its foot-steps; and death, the but let the issue be as it may be, I shall know that to redeem her now lost character. Instead of taking consequence of destitution, clears out many a cottage I have done my duty in thus faithfully admonishing this advice, she persisted in her attachment to Under such circumstance it is not surprising that and emphatically warning you. the wasting life should lose its patience, and that And now for a word on another subject. With hungry bellies should incite angry speeches and; the lessons of experience, and of the most ordinary THEIR UNLAWFUL EXPENDITURE OF THE PEOPLE'S threatenings of vengeance. I can readily conceive common sense before you, it would be an insult to Money.—It will be in the recollection of our the mockery of preaching patience and forbearance attempt a demonstration that our object, the estato a starving man. I can readily conceive the blishment of civil liberty and honest policy, can be the goodness of his heart, the experience of all the to the Executive that the "denunciation" of Mr. loathing of contempt, if not of rage, with which the effected by violence. Peacefulness and unanimity is raised by the Leeds Improvement Act, was convened smirking, smooth, wait-a-while doctrines of in the month of March last for the purpose of auditing the man whose "cake is buttered" must fall and passing the accounts of the Improvement Commis-upon the ear of him who sees his children Vestry, one item of £64 9s. 11d., was objected to, perishing before him and has no means of helping on the ground that it was an illegal appropriation them. Yet even to these, in their worst state of of the rates, it having been spent, not in cleansing, excitement and distress, I would address the language of friendly remonstrance, of kindly entreaty, the Charter; that to this all other matters should sioners to London and Derby! Eventually the sum and of brotherly affection. I would bid them to was disallowed by the Vestry, and the present remember that they know the cause whence all Board of Commissioners instructed to take the need-ful steps to recover back from the parties their sufferings flow—they know the means whereby Executive, given in this day's Star, "cultivate the who had so grossly betrayed their trust, the money alone a remedy may be afforded; and I would best feelings of democratic friendship." Our polithey had unlawfully expended: and the meeting entreat them by the very sense of woe and suffering tical Association should be a United Brotheradjourned to that day two menths, to receive a -by their love of life, of honour, of children and of country, and our cause, not to rush into the lion's Vestry again assembled; and, as the Law Clerk to mouth of despotism; not to throw back for an indethe Commissioners reported that no steps had been finite period, the chance of that amelioration which taken to carry into effect the instructions of the the growing greatness of our cause brings every day, aid each other in distress, to rally round and protention of the Commissioners to the matter was, and after every prudent effort, nearer to us; but teet each other from persecution and injury, and an passed; and the Vestry again adjourned to Monday which one false, fatal, step may do much to render insult or wrong inflicted on one, should be regarded unattainable for many years.

I entreat, especially, the Chartist body to be careful, that while they preclude the possibility of any desperate acts, to which starvation and oppression may drive men, in some localities, from being fixed, by the injurious casuistry of faction, upon them, they to this end be careful to repress the missioners apparently being to prevent a vote to amuse itself by raising a storm, before which on the subject from being taken. At the those who have striven to produce it are usually the first to flinch and seek a hiding-place. I think it is I never read words with which I more heartily its prejudice and injury, big in self-esteem; who, ignorance or carelessness of any man or body of men allowed to pass over entirely without notice, had not especially necessary to give this caution to you now; concurred than I do with every one of these. I having imperfectly learned the alphabet of politics, whatever. one of the body dragged it upon the carpet. At that because I learn that, in some portions of the country, lay before you the whole tenour of my public life, presume to speak its language. Such men are but the-way, one of the old Board who spent the money; be wondered at certainly, but much to be deplored. out any instance in which this has not been my ARGUMENT. They seek to carn a reputation; documents, is very innocent big talk after all. I ifhedid so, business would be at an end, and that though they will try every means for "nursing" it, until it pression or transaction from the circumstances to such a ruse might get rid of a difficult and dis- shall have served the purpose of more firmly rivet- which it immediately related, and with which it was tasteful question, it was but a scrubby. Way. or ting the chains of slavery, which they thus make of necessity connected. I seek only, without asdealing with those who had piaced them in omce to guard their interests and execute their commands. Their victims to forge for themselves. The free suming any undue importance to myself, that the After openly avowing that his object was to thwart traders, the Corn Law Repeal crew, the merciful like conduct should be manifested towards mo. The the Vestry—whom he described as being unworthy middle-class converts to half Charlism at half-past Executive truly state it to be the duty of the people the eleventh hour, have been long seeking so to to "protect all their advocates from persecution, public purse, and go to London NOT AT HIS OWN Work upon the passions of the suffering people as to misrepresentation, and wrong." I fully accede to printed them in the Vindicator.

Sheffield, and Bradford exhibitions; no more Shells, have a right to demand at their hands; and that I do Now for the other matter of denunciation" and done it this very week. In their address which Fratification to hear that all was over! And THUS FROSTS, CLAYTONS, and PEDDIES, to be victimized, demand that they should look at the "hostility." On the second of April, the Birming- appears in this paper, the same address in HAVE THOSE WHO SPENT THE MONEY played with the without service to the cause. In last week's whole circumstances of my position; that they ham Conference began, and on the following which they so determinedly kick against my Vestry | The Vestry meeting is to be holden again | Northern Star, you had the report, sent here by some should consider fairly the treatment I have received. Saturday I announced my intention of waiting for interference, they style themselves in several seven o'clock in the evening; perhaps it will tell person, of a camp meeting at Clithero, held on and the spirit I have evinced, and then tell me the official report of its proceedings upon which to places of the original copy which came here,

is bad getting butter out of a dog's throat;" and it are men from whom better things might have been but the attempt must be tried. Let the rate-payers by the factious press. The following is the brief notice of it given by the Manchester Guardian.

> "CHARTIST CAMP MEETINGS .- On Sunday last. there was another very large meeting held on next steps to be taken, in order to obtain the People's Charter. Many persons present are said to have had fire arms. A person named Marsden, from Bolton, one named Tattersall, and others, ad-Marsden declared that they all meant to obtain arms, march up to Buckingham Palace, and demand HOPED EVERY MAN WOULD GET READY BY THEIR NEXT MEETING. TATTERSALL WAS EVEN MORE VIOLENT THAN THE ABOVE.

Now, friends, I do not quote this as taking the statements of the Guardian for gospel, but to show you the necessity of taking care that those who, at a juncture like the present, are admitted to the position of leaders and guides among you: made public speakers, and thus enabled, if unchecked, to compromise your whole body by their folly, should be men of prudence and discretion, as well as men who have a sincere attachment to our principles, and who are able to make a speech. As lasted upwards of an hour and a half. At the con- I last week counselled you, so I now implore you, cast from you the big talkers, or cause them to become sensible that you are not reckless fools, if they be. I do not know that this language was used by Marsden, or that Tattersall was "even more violent than this :" I know only that the Manchester Guardian says so, and that the honest Chartist who sent the report of the meeting to last week's Star. says also that much violent language was used, and that many speeches were made and heard, which would have been much better repressed, and which he therefore very properly suppressed in his report. Let not, therefore, Messrs. MARSDEN and TATTER-SALL, consider themselves "denounced" by these representations. They best know whether the Guardian has belied them. I hope it has. But in any case I use the allegations of the Guardian, not as adopting them for the purpose of "denouncing" these individual men, but in illustration and support I seek not to "dictate" nor to "denounce," but, of the general position that all such foolish and mischievous vagaries should be discountenanced and that he would behave well to her and treat her as peculiar position and circumstances have given him illustration of the mischief of such conduct, see the promptly put an end to by the people. As a further peculiar position and circumstances have given him the benefit of more experience and better opportunities use the Guardian makes of it in its very next for observation of the many subtraction of the mischief of such conduct, see the honest and well-intentioned, but we cannot but device of the enemy, and that insincerity is stamped regret the position he has taken in this business.

"On the same day there was also a camp held near Failsworth; about 1.500 persons attended. Leach, and another man from Manchester, with several persons from Oldham, addressed the audience; but the language was mild compared with t'at of the speakers near Blackburn : some of the speakers contended that they had as good a right to hold political camp meetings on a Sunday as other parties had to hold religious meetings.'

take her under my protection. We told her of the favour, but as the due appreciation of exertions to point to your attention the precipice, which, if compliment their judgment. We doubt not that they up, as far as it may be successful, the union of compliment their judgment. We doubt not that they up, as far as it may be successful, the union of compliment their judgment. We doubt not that they up, as far as it may be successful, the union of compliment their judgment. We doubt not that they up, as far as it may be successful, the union of compliment their judgment. We doubt not that they up, as far as it may be successful, the union of compliment their judgment. We doubt not that they up, as far as it may be successful, the union of compliment their judgment. We doubt not that they up, as far as it may be successful, the union of compliment their judgment. We doubt not that they up, as far as it may be successful, the union of compliment their judgment. We doubt not that they up, as far as it may be successful, the union of compliment their judgment. We doubt not that they up, as far as it may be successful, the union of compliment their judgment. We doubt not that they up, as far as it may be successful, the union of compliment their judgment. We doubt not that they up, as far as it may be successful, the union of compliment their judgment. We doubt not that they up, as far as it may be successful, the union of compliment their judgment. We doubt not that they up, as far as it may be successful, the union of compliment their judgment. We doubt not that they up, as far as it may be successful, the union of compliment their judgment. We doubt not that they up, as far as it may be successful, the union of compliment their judgment. We doubt not that they up, as far as it may be successful, the union of compliment their judgment. They up, as far as it may be successful, the union of compliment their judgment. They up, as far as it may be successful, they up, as far as it may be successful, they up, as far as it m however feeble or impotent they may have been. I but one man. I have but one voice. But whilst I leave Shackleton's employ. Although these en- ask only from you that my advice and counsel may have power to lift that voice, or the means of at treaties were made with tears, yet they produced no have dispassionate and calm attention; that you all communicating with my fellow-men, I never men full credit for sincerity in their profession of will read and weigh it carefully; remembering will see them sacrificed without warning. I by force. We took her to my house; but she has that it comes from one whom you know to have will, so far as my admonitions may be gone again to Shackleton, and I am told that he has served you faithfully and fearlessly, and whom the heeded, guard them alike, to the best of my the adoption of the other points of the Charter. We bitterest tongue of calumny has never yet charged judgment, from the dangers which might arise from an excess of zeal, an excess of apathy, or an The matter to which I think it necessary to call ill-directed movement on their own part, as well as culty in finding out the plane upon which the a ferment; for which, from them and their friends, your serious attention, in the first instance, is from the open attacks of faction, or the more dis- amiable principles of our friends operate. We are every epithet of opprobrium the language can afford

that alone by which we can hope to succeed. By perfectly alike on every subject, or indeed on any subject, for that is a moral impossibility; but that we should be disposed heartily and seriously to lend our united energies towards the great point of carrying be made subservient, and that for this purpose we should, in the excellent words of the address of the HOOD, among whom, quarrels, dissensions, strife, or malice, should be unknown. In their conduct, the most strict sobriety should be observed, and it ought to be the most pleasing duty of Chartists to as a deep injustice to all.

"To their advocates, those who are foremost in danger, and whose patriotic exertions are the mainstay of the movement; the people should extend the best feelings of favour and affection, and at all times Chartists should be slow to condemn men whose lives have been devoted to the cause, and namise rage for declamation, which is but too apt who have given in many good and virtuous actions, patriotic and positive proofs of their political in-

Let us for Heaven's sake have no more Newport, their honest judgment. That, as a public servant. I towards one of their body."

as that member of the Executive has used towards matter :me; but in mild and respectful terms, in terms which no man can say were not those of fair criticism. Surely it will not be contended that the con- having said that "when he entered that Conferduct of the parties to the Bath conferences was not ence he expected to meet with men who would surely it will not be contended, that what I said ter it away in detail; but his suspicions had upon it was anything more than the expression of been in any society—composed even exclusively

is every word which I did say :-"We refer with great pain to the proceedings notwithstanding our deference to Mr. O'Brien's judgcity. We respect Vincent for his zeal, his talent, and his suffering in the cause, as highly as we Still more do we regret to see joined with him Mr. Philp, a member of the Peo-ple's Executive. Doubtless these gentlemen give the new converts to Complete Suffrage credit for to by the Conference itself, no purpose save one,a large amount of honesty and sincerity. We can- which is the exact converse of the one avowed; not do so; and we fear, if the people should be led no evidence but that of deeply-concealed hostility into any general countenance of the steps taken by and well-covered treachery, to the great cause of be less fatal for having been an amiable one. Once appearance of anxiety is manifested. We of course more we tell the people they must keep right on, intend not that these strictures shall apply personally swerving neither to the right hand nor to the left, or to each, or any, member of the conference. That they will be 'used,' left, and laughed at."

Here, in this little extract, is the whole root and foundation of all the raving that we have had ever since about "dictation"! and "denunciation"! The next week, resolutions of the people strongly condemning that member of the Executive, and calling upon him to resign his seat forthwith, were poured whole movement: you have to some extent evinced promised, and our cause endangered by the freaks in from almost all quarters. I gave one of them as a sample, and kept out all the rest; merely naming

> these men for the talent and the zeal they have whole energies of the whole people, and particularly Universal Suffrage principles: they suppose them to be sincere in wishing for Universal Suffrage, and that, therefore, they can easily persuade them into think them much mistaken; and we still opine that their error will not be found much less fatal for being amiable. We feel some little diffition' any distinct and unequivocal recognition of the principle of Universal Suffrage: and if that remiddle-class treachery to principle heretofore, can this paper, might I believe be picked out of the

> were not houest :- that they signed this declaration as a false pretence ;-could they ever again sit in jury boxes and convict us as traitors and conspirators join the crusade against the "denunciations" for contending for that principle which they themselves had declared in black and white to be the right of the people?

"Now, surely, Mr. Philp must have forgotten, in last five years. Who have been the most forward in Philp, in the last week's Star, was a necessary conthe Jury boxes, and on the bench, to convict and sentence Chartists? Have they not been the very parties unanimity. I do not mean that we should all think who have, over and over again, in the Reform Bill agitation, testified to, and contended for, the very body-else should have a right to use every sort of same principle—the principle that representation hould be co-extensive with taxation.

> to read these two paragraphs, quoted from the Star | should do nothing but praise them in return ! of the 12th and the 19th of March, and say whether they contain anything more than fair criticismwhether they contain a single word at which any man ought to be offended-whether there is anything in them of "abuse"-anything of "declamation"-anything of "dictatorship"-anything of "assailing the characters of others to clevate myself by their downfall"? Yet these were the paragraphs which constituted my "hostility"! to Mr. PHILP, and to which that gentleman replied in his next Vindicator by a long tissue of declamation about the "dictatorship of the Editor of the Northern Star," by declaring for "independence of thought and of action"! The whole paragraph was given in last week's Star. and may be referred to again. But I beg that, even now, my readers will read all that I said about this gentleman. (I have given it every word above.) and then read with it the following sentences from Mr. Phile's reply, and say, (if it was worth my while to complain,) who should be the man to call out for "fair criticism."

"But there are some mixed up with Chartism, to and not having the ability to gain a People's esteem never made an alteration which could have the for themselves, they assail the characters of others, that they may be elevated by their downfall. \* slightest effect upon the sense of any document from mushroom that starts up in my way."

" Let me not be viewed through the darkened medium of other men's thick heads and black hearts.";

cost;) he left the room, and thus, for a cause them to forget their prudence and to risk the truth of this position; and as it is laid down This, and the article of last week, is all going to press; there is no time to send it back for time stifled the question! Upon this, a special collision with the trained bands of names. Their collision with the trained bands of power. Their with the purpose of claiming the protection of the the editorial notice I have ever taken of this correction, and to point out the alterations necessary incendiary placards, pamphlets, and lecturers have people against me. I shall so far retort it as to pre- gent'eman. To that article I now refer my to be made. It is necessary for the public cause that nearly all the meetings of the Commissioners for the been scattered through the country; wherever suffer- sume upon my right to rank amongst those readers; it is too long to be given over again, the document should be printed that week, and yet with their knives; every effort has been made to ability, "advocated" the people's cause. I seek read over again; that along with it Mr. Philp's letter here and there which, if seized upon by the Arron. Hoss. In this instance the party who expended the lacerate the feelings and to introduce the foul virus not protection against persecution, for I am able may be read, and see whether the letter does not nev-General, would bring both the Executive and noney mustered in pretty good number, elected a of physical resistance through the wounds. Hitherto to protect myself; and whether after all these the Northern Star within the operation of the Corthey have failed; you have laughed alike at their misrepresentation and wrong, that I require is things are fairly looked at, the Executive have any responding Societies' Act; and in these cases hypocrisy and malice until now; let them not now that the people will look at the whole facts of the right, admitting their own acts to be fit subjects I have made such necessary verbal alterations case stated in complaint, and give upon these facts for "fair critcism," to find fault with my "hostility as I knew would keep us safe. I shall always

those who have the public money in their pockets Sunday, at which language had been holden of a honestly and like men whether they think I have found my commentary. I received that official the Executive "Council" of the National Char-

what it thinks of them, and of their attempts to foil character most dangerous to the cause and most dis- done my duty, or have deserved the abuse which has report the week following, and on it I founded an ter Association. There is no such body as the rate-payers in getting it back again. The creditable to the speakers, some of whom at least recently been heaped upon me. I ask them, I say, to matter cannot be allowed to rest where it is. "It look at the whole facts of the case. The Executivo month. I found from the report that Mr. O'BRIEN ter Asssociation; and I am amazed that is equally had to make a public-fund leech disgorge; expected. See the use that is made of this meeting complain and say that they "allude with considerable had been somewhat prominent in the Conference; Messrs. Leach and Campbell. Who were pain to the hostility which the Editor of the Northern | things were set down for him which I thought unwise | members of the delegate meeting, to the ex-Star has shown to one of their members." Now and inconsistent in Mr. O'Brien. I was very care- pence of which the country was put for the purthis obliges me again, and for the last time, to ful in every place where I quoted any thing from pose of having the organization legalized, should adduce the whole facts of this matter. That member the report about Mr. O'BRIEN, to give everything have forgotten the long discussion upon this very Enfield Moor, near Blackburn, to consider the of the Executive and Mr. O'BRIEN are the only about him-every word set down for him. In point, on which it was thought most difficult to two men who during a very long public life have no case did I alter a word, in no case did steer clear of the meshes of the law. The plan of succeeded in fastening upon me a public quarrel I leave out a word of any speech of Mr. O'Brien's organization, if they had read it, must have with men of like principles to my own. And in that report upon which I commented. I did shown them that the Executive is not a dressed the people in extremely violent language. how has this been done! I have a right now to not in any one case take simply the words that I Council. It is a Committee, selected from. demand that the people should look at the whole objected to. but in every instance gave the whole and appointed by, the General Council for the Charter. If the Queen granted it, well; but if case. The Executive admit that they are "fairly speech as it appeared in the report. (And after all transacting the executive business of the Associanot, they would know how to use their arms; AND HE open to fair criticism"-that their "public docu- the bluster about that report being an incorrect one, tion. Now in the case of this address, then. ments, recommendations, and actions are fair game I have since seen a pamphlet containing the official I had no alternative but to "alter" this exfor public approval, discussion, or condemnation;" report of that Conference, and which pression, or to omit its insertion. Which do the while at the same time they complain of the hostility report I have reason to know had been Executive, and which do the people consider which the Editor of the Northern Star has shewn to sent to Mr. O'BRIEN with a request that to be the preferable course? And yet this one of their members. Now when and where did this he would make any alterations or corrections he is the whole matter about which the Executive prohostility begin? and how has it been manifested? might deem necessary, in his own speeches. It was test so very indignantly against my "presumption"! The Executive ought to have stated this: they do verbatim with the one upon which my article was and appeal to the people whether they are to be resnot state it; and, therefore, I must. Up to the 12th founded !) The proceedings of this conference were ponsible to them or to me! All I can say on the of last March, I had seen nothing in the public most important to our cause. I had a strong opinion matter is, that I hope the next Executive will give documents, recommendations, or actions of the Exe- upon them, as I have upon the whole STURGE move- me less trouble in this respect, by reading cutive, either as a public body, or in their separate ment. Having that opinion, I should have been the plan of organisation, before they sit down to and individual capacity, which, in my judgment, was dishonest in the extreme to withhold it from you. I the duties of their office, and thus enabling themlikely to do anything for the damage or retarding of should have deserved your execration, if I had seen selves to produce their documents in accordance our cause. Whatever "criticism." therefore, had you led into what I believed to be a trap deliberately with it. At all events, and in any case. I can been exercised by me, had been, up to that period, laid for you, without telling you my thoughts about assure the present, and every future Executive. that commendatory. I received, during that week, reports it. I did so; and in doing it I found myself com- to whomsoever they may hold themselves to be of the Bath conferences, at which one member of pelled to disagree with the opinions and policy of responsible, I shall hold myself responsible for the the Executive had taken a position which I believed. Mr. O'BRIEN. I expressed that disagreement in LEGAL accuracy of whatever appears in the Northern and do still believe, to be an unwise position-a the most guarded and respectful terms-terms Star. so long as the estate and person of its proposition calculated to do damage to the cause; and which I imagined could not be construed as offen- prietor are left without any other protection than believing this, I said so. I said it, not in such language sive by any man. Here is what I said on the my watchfulness.

> "The Conference has been held; and though Mr. very circumstances to which we have no doubt Mr. O'B. referred, as the ground of his satisfaction. as so to discover in the whole movement, of which this Conference is the most prominent and distinguishing feature, and in the conclusions and resolutions come we verily believe; and that there were there those who, like O'BRIEN and others recognised as Chartist leaders, "hoped all things" out of fervent charity, and were therefore indisposed

"To pry too nicely 'neath a specious seeming," we can have no doubt.

I then proceeded to examine into the acts and savwith the following paragraph :-

"What then is the conclusion forced upon the mind "We repeat, as we said last week, that we respect avowed object of these men is the uniting of the hitherto manifested in the people's cause: we the uniting of the middle and working classes; and respect some of them for the sufferings they they prosecute this object by a means which have endured in the cause; but we cannot in this case can have no other effect than that of breaking from their readiness to estimate the motives of others suspicions of the Sturgeite's were groundless; we by their own, and so to give the middle-class Sturge acknowledge, however much we may regret to dissent from his opinion, that upon our mind it

Here, then, you have the whole sum, substance, and amount, of my "denunciation" of Messrs. PHILP and O'BRIEN, about which those two men have been permitted, ever since, to keep the whole country in has been unsparingly applied to me in all sorts of ways :- "liar." " wilful liar." " villain." " assassin." they, some of whom have suffered so much from of such like epithets as long as would fill a column of the Conference, as reported by himself, the follow- of the "denunciation" (!) contained in the paragraphs which I have here laid fairly before von. it necessary, in their valedictory address, to and "unfair criticisms" of the Northern Star. and to claim the protection of the people for Mr. PHILP as one of their body. It does not seem to occur sequence of his own conduct : they seem to think that Mr. PHILP, or Mr. O'BRIEN, or Mr. Every coarse indecency of language in reference to the Northern Star, and to heap upon its conductor every Now, I ask of every reader of the Northern Star, possible amount of indignity and falsehood, while he

> The great card, however, of the Executive's complaint of ill-treatment as a body is, the information contained in last week's Star, that I have frequently altered the phraseology of their official documents to prevent their liability to prosecution. The Executive are most virtuously and valorously indignant about this; and demand the right of correcting their own documents, and answering for their own ignorance and criminal omissions to the people and not to me. I should certainly like it much better if they would take the trouble of reading the plan of organization, so that their doonments should not need correction. As to their being answerable to the people for their incorrectness, they might perhaps get over that a little easier than the Proprietor of the Northern ated me, Star might chance to get over answering to the Government for making his paper the official organ of an illegal association. While the interests of the Northern Star are in my hands. I shall consider them identical with those of the cause, and I shall not suffer them to be jeopardized by the To Readers and Correspondents.

A few words will, I think, set this sufficiently "I labour zealously to advance the cause of Charthe Executive ; that they know very well. I never tism. but I am not to be turned from my path by every but once had occasion to dissent from the apparent sense or purport of any of their documents; and I then did what they say is my duty to do. I printed it entire, with my own respectful suggestions con-I have not even added to this the italies and capi- cerning it. But it has frequently happened, as it tal letters: they are all Mr. Philip's own, just as he does this week, that I receive from the Executive a long and important document by the last post before ing was most severe, the "pedlars" have been busy who have to the best of their judgment and but I beg that, in justice to me, it may be upon examining it, I have found perhaps a word do it, whatever Executive may be in office. I have

And now to bring this long letter to a close. It is my turn to demand, not protection, but an expression of opinion from the people. It seems to have become the fashion to "to run-a-muck" against the Northern Star. I desire to know whether this be a fair subject for the expression of opinion; and admit their principle in wholesale, and frit- in accordance with the people's wish. The Northern Star has been now under my management for nearly five years. During all that time the opinion, and that, too, in very modest terms. Here of working men-in which he had found the people know whether it has ever shrank from democratic spirit more thoroughly developed'-a its post; whether it has ever shrunk from princareful reading of the whole report compels us, ciple; or veered a pin's point from the first direction of its compass. I demand that the of the Conference at Bath, between the Sturge ment, to adhere still to that which we had previously direction of its compass. I demand that the Declaration men and some leading Chartists of that formed of this whole movement; and to regard the people shall look over the columns of the Northern Star, and tell me whether they approve of the bluster about the "dictation" and the "denundevice of the enemy, and that insincerity is stamped ciation" of the Northern Star. which is now upon its every feature. We repeat that we are able so fashionable? I desire them to look at the plain facts of the case; to examine the specimens of "dictation" and of "denunciation" which I have given them in this letter : (and I defy any man living to produce from the columns of the Northern Star an allusion to any Chartist leader less respectthese gentlemen, that the error will not be found to demogratic rule, for the success of which so much ful in its terms than those I have adduced: unless it may have been in reply to some tissue of abuse); to remember that these fair and there were there those to whom they are most kindly criticisms, instead of being received in the strictly applicable, and who will feel their truth, spirit so eloquently recommended by the Executive, with the best feelings of democratic friendship," have called forth hot, waspish replies: full of rancour and misrepresentation; and sometimes full of offensive ribaldry; that these replies have invariably represented me as an overbearing "dictator;" as " a man with a thick head and a black heart :" as ings of the Conference, as given in the report before "a mushroom springing up in the path" of the me, and concluded my survey of those acts and sayings giants of Chartism. against whom my criticisms have been fulminated: as "a liar:" " an assassin :" "a villain;" " a ruffian;" a " cowardly hypocrite! by all these proceedings taken as a whole! The If I refuse insertion to these violent replies, to fair criticism and friendly remark, I am then "denounced" as taking an unfair advantage of my position to destroy men's characters. without giving them an oppportunity for reply. If I insert them. and point out, and prove, their falsehoods, and misrepresentations. I am then accused of "denunciation:" the whole matter which called forth my reply for my own defence is conveniently has worked a conclusion exactly the reverse of this." kept out of sight, and at the next meeting to which an orator presents himself. you are told how shamefully the Northern Star has been denouncing' the good men and true of the move-

Now I have no opportunity of attending public meetings in various places to make speeches to you, and work upon your passions. My time is fully occupied in attending to your cognition were even palpable, we are astonished that "hypocrite," "slanderer," trickster," and a string interests here. I am told that an orator in Manchester, on Sunday, threatened, in the ardour of his zeal, that "if he were denounced, he would have so simple a dependency on their adherence to principle now. We find in Mr. Philp's speech, at ravings of these parties and their friends on account travel through the world and to the gates of hell, but he would drag the accuser forth." I have no such fiery inclination; "But suppose the worst—that the middle-classes And to crown all, the Executive now think and if I had, I have no opportunity of induiging it; and that, the braggers about public meetings know very well. I am anxious to do what service I can for the people; and, in spite of all these little breezes. I always shall do so. I think I am in that position in which I can do it more effectually than I could in any other. So long as I continue to hold that position, I shall do my duty to the people, honestly, fearlessly, and consistently, as I always have done. I shall neither flatter their prejudices, nor allow them to be led into danger without raising an alarm. But, though like Mr. PHILP, I declare for "independence," I should yet be glad to know, positively, and by their own statement, from the people, whether, in the almost five years that I have served them in my present National capacity, I have deserved to be made the butt of universal attack, and of so much " misrepresentation and wrong" as has latterly fallen to my share. I demand, as an act of justice and of right, that the whole of the Chartist body wherever the Northern Star is known, shall register and transmit to me by resolution, their opinion, honestly and fairly given. of its merits; and that they shall state distinctly whether they consider it and me worthy of their confidence, and will support me in putting an end, now and for ever, to this system of "denunciation and abuse."

With the same fervour of attachment to the cause of liberty and truth which has always actu-

Friends, Yours faithfully.

WILLIAM CLARK suggests that an explication and justification of Chartist policy at the last general election, was a fit subject for the pen of Mr. O'Connor, or some other tulented writer. We think the subject has been exputiated on quite sufficient for all parties to understand it: those who are determined to misrepresent it, will do so whatever may be said.

DAVID WRIGHT.—To his first question we can only answer, that scores of letters for Mr. O'Connor have been received here and forwarded; whether his may be among them or not we do not know. To the second question we say, that the story is a malicious and wicked lie. originate with whom it may. But Mr. O'C. would certainly not " prosecute" the parties. His letter in comment upon a paragraph from an Aberdeen Correspondent in our last, could do him no good if printed, as if merely repeats what the paragraph states him 19 have said at the meeting in question. We cannot therefore occupy space with it.

A Pupil. Leeds, must read his ninth lesson, in the

ECCLES CHARTISTS.—We are at a loss to know how they can have read any article in last week's Star, so as to construe it into an attack on the Executive. Certainly nothing was further from our intention than to attack the Executive, of whom as a body we have always spoken highly? and we do not now need or purpose to withdraw one iota of the many commendations we have thought it our duly to accord them; because we never do thus speak of any man or body of mens without knowing that it is well deserved. We believe none but our Ecoles friends will suspect us of having had any purpose to " lower the Executive in the estimation of the people," or to "cancel their filness for office:" and we feel quite sure that if they read the last week's Sigt again, they will see that they have done us injustice.

" Fifteen Lessons," &c.

OWEN GLYNDWR - We have no room. SILE TWISTERS' TURN OUT .- We have received a letter from the silk twisters of Castle Mills. Edinburgh, stating that they have " left work in consequence of an enormous reduction, and cautioning all silk twisters in other places not to be entrapped by any flattering prospects held out to

We cannot insert it. It might be prosecuted. MR. WM. RUSSELL, late of Nottinoham. We last week requested this gentleman's address; we have not yet received it. His brother Charlists of Nottingham have this week wished us to join their request to our own, that he will communicate his exact address so that letters may reach

A Non-Elector, Portsea, asks, if a widow being an occupant of a house entitled to vote, can use that vote through her son, who is beyond the age of 2) years, and also as a freeholder for the county Certainly not.

JOHN WATKINS, in answer to the numerous kind invitations which he has received, begs to say, that it will be a month before he can leave town, as he has to go the round of all the London localities first. He will, if possible, visit every place from which he receives an invitation, and due notice of time will be given in the Star.

J. A. of Colne, wishes an answer from George Picksent to him in the beginning of last month. OUR GLASGOW CORRESPONDENT will be good enough to

let us know his address. HALIFAX.-It is particularly requested that any lecturer coming to Halifax, will give five day's notice thereof. All communications to be addressed to B. Bulterly, sub-Secretary, Back Albion-street.

Mr. O'CONNOR is particularly requested by the Chartists of the Halifax district, to give timely notice of his (long looked for) visit to that place, it being in contemplation to hold a public meeting on the same day, (which we promise will be no "waster,") for the purpose of carrying out the recommendation of the late Convention. CHARLES CORNOR wishes to know the address of the

Mr. Conner's address is Back Bongate, Bishop Auckland. L. C. O.—Blacksmith or no blacksmith, he is welded done it. It will require the " swage" of death to

demonstration, and have not paid them in, are Burnley. requested to do so immediately, or their names will be returned as defaulters.

JOHN BINNS, Halifar .- We have received his letter. If the occupation of censure and misrepresentation can please him and his friends, we have no objection to be made the subject-matter of their amusement. It may keep them out of more mischievous employment; but we shall not print his letter, because we perfectly accord with his opinien, that " it is unfair for the readers of the Star to be every week compelled to buy whole columns of personal abuse." W. GILLINDER, Swinton.—The cards of membership,

be had from the General Secretary. H. Mole, Redditch.-His letter and enclosure is received. Thanks.

tations of his acts.

month, when he will be in Leeds.

NAT. MORLING AND JOB SCOTT, are both very angry with Mr. Allen, of Brighton, for his letter in last mouth assertions which are not contained in his Liter at all, and they found their animadversions upon those statements of their own. They comp ain of the Star's being made a vehicle for persame time send letters to it filled with nothing but personal abuse and misrepresentation. They will not, of course, be surprised to find their letters

W. R. Birmingham.-We have better employment for our time than to answer silly questions for the deciding of wagers.

upon his other duties.

STANNINGLEY .- One Shilling.

payable to John Ardul.

before the month is out. JOHN WEST, LEWES.—Send an order and cash to the cheapest mode of conveyance, and the order shall be attended to. WE. COUR .- Only Post-office orders need to be made

J. THORNTON, HALIPAX. - Yes. FOR THE DISTRESSED STOCKPORT SPINNERS.

£ & d. From Wm. Clark, Edgeware-road, London 1 0 FOR THE EXECUTIVE.

From Joseph Morgan, grocer, 4, Church-st. Deptford, being proceeds from goods PURCHASED of him BY THE CHARIISTS. ... ... POR MRS. PROST, MRS. WILLIAMS, AND MRS. JONES.

From Leith, being amount collected at the Demonstration on Leith Links, on Sunday last, June 5th, per J. Fergu-\*\*\*

FOR MR. HINDES, OF SHOREHAM. From the N.C.A. Newark, per T. Simultt 5 0

# Chartist Entelligence.

agains; the New Poor Law, and to the dismay of; was needed by those well-intentioned and honest promany Whige who got up the meeting, the Chairman prietors of mines who were anxious to introduce amelithat the petition was for a total repeal of that atro- do it. There were many gentlemen of this description; present House of Commons would listen to the pleasure. He proposed by his bill to cut off the printude of both factions when the plunder of the poor continue this shameful and intolerable system. The petition was adopted unanimously.

WOLVERHAMPION.-A glorious meeting was held in Wolverhampton, on Wednesday evening, several thousands attended. Mr. Co.k. of Dudley. Mr. Mason, Mr. Linney, and Mr. Mogg. headed a pro-cession, and traversed the principal streets. The meeting was held in the Old Gardens, a large space of ground in the suburbs of the town. A great number of members were enrolled.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-I beg to call the attention of the National

Charter Association to the "Address to the Inhabi- look at the mischiefs which resulted from the emduty, as to let the corve be drawn over the pulicy, relative to it, which never appeared in the police
tants of Rath," in No. 21, of the Nuthral Virdicator, playment of women. It was anything but an and helf a ton of souls he thrown does the staff, course and never was investigated for any helf a ton of souls he thrown does the staff, course and never was investigated for any helf a ton of souls he thrown does the staff, course and never was investigated for any helf a ton of souls he thrown does the staff, course and never was investigated for any helf a ton of souls he thrown does the staff. April 2nd, 1842,

A BATH CHARTIST.

LANDLORDISM IN MEATH Our Navan Correspondent informs us that on Sa

turday, the 28th May, twenty-four individuals were cast ou: from their wretched capins, at Alexandriade. near Navan, by their landlord, Mr. Arthur M. Kenna, of Dublin, who is said, to be a liberal in politics. The crimes of the unfortunate wretches thrown upon the world is comprised, according to our correspondent, in the fact, that their miserable cabins were considered an eye-sore upon the lands. The following is a list of the persons ejected :-

Widow Cochlan, an enfeebled old woman ... ... Widow Sully, and three children ... ... 4 John Cochlan, wife and three children ..... 5 Richard Walsh, wife & family (we believe) 2 4 Patrick Ward, wife and three daughters ... ... 5 Widow Mooney, and one daughter, ... ... 2. 

One of the men employed by this charitable landlord to scatter to the winds the roofs which was erected to shelter the inmates was nearly crushed to death beneath the ruins of one of the cabins; he now lies in the county infirmary. The wretched outcasts, including the "Widowed and the Fatherless," and the poor old creatures turned out to die. are at present living in the ditches under the shelter ering, of Nottingham, respecting an inquiry of so much of the ruins as they could make available to their purpose. Many persons have gone from the town and country around to view the scene of desolation-a scene well calculated to fill the hearts of the beholders with an abhorrence of the system which permits such a violation of those natural rights of man, which are far more sacred than any derived from the laws of human structure. Surely surely it is time for the law to interfere, and teach landlords that if they have rights, they have also duties to perform.—Drogheda Argus.

letter?

scriptions were to be distributed by the Committee for ing fact; but the statement was this: "Inasmuch as the One man has now five in his house." Nothing worse they would find that patriotism had disappeared, be. whom that duty could be entrusted so as to comas effectually as his own hammer could have the Relief of Manufacturing Distress, which has been males will not work in bad roads, females are brought in existence since 1825. The money already subscribed only where no man can be induced to draw or work: FINSBURY.-All persons who have given in their had been handed to the committee, who had also to remove this monstrous blot from the face of the names for subscriptions to the expenses of the furnished the funds which had been sent down to country. Mr. Wright continued: "This will force the

> advanced by Government for the relief of distress better, and make better roads, and so change the system side by side with other lads who are getting 14s. a medy to them. He ventured to make this attempt, and since 1826, and made some remarks on the impolicy of the Government advancing money without the control of Parliament Lord MONTEAGLE explained the course which had

been adopted on former occasions by the Government.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Tuesday, June 7. WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN MINES AND

COLLIERIES. After presenting two petitions in favour of the exand the plan of organization of the N.C.A., may clusion of females from coal pits, from the vicar and several parishioners of Islington, and from the vicar and inhabitants of Cheltenham, and other places, Lord ASHLEY, pursuant to notice, proceeded to move E. MORGAN, M.D. Bath. - We have received his letter, for leave to bring in a bill for introducing certain regubut he must excuse our publishing it. We intend lations as to the age and sex of persons admitted to work not to give that person any possibility of here- in mines and colleries. His Lordship observed that he after complaining that we publish misrepresen- was sure it would not be deemed presumptuous in him, when he said, that in bringing this matter before the MR. G. J. HARNEY, Hartshead, Sheffield, News- House, he felt certain of obtaining the attention of the agent offers to receive contributions towards aid- House-(hear). The novelty of this subject, its maging Mr. Holyonke, (who has been committed for nitude, the deep and solemn interest which it excited trial on a charge of Blasphemy,) in his trial throughout the country, and the consideration of its which takes place on the 29th inst. He will notify vital influence on the welfare of so large a portion of in the Star any sums he may receive for this our countrymen were circumstances of themselves suffi-East and North Ridings, that in accordance with the resolution Ridings, that there was some little reason why he been, says he, and are prematurely brought to the grave, or a lingering existence. The next point in his bill would be to exclude all boys be the fact. They cannot get them elsewhere, on account of the labour and treatment hurriers experience. The next point in his bill would be to exclude all boys and the resolution of the labour and treatment hurriers experience. The next point in his bill would be to exclude all boys and are prematurely brought to the grave, or been, says he, and are prematurely brought to the grave, or been, says he, and are prematurely brought to the grave, or been, says he, and are prematurely brought to the grave, or been, says he, and are prematurely brought to the grave, or been, says he, and are prematurely brought to the grave, or been, says he, and are prematurely brought to the poor-law guardians of paper children. I have to the poor-law guardians of paper children. I have to the poor-law guardians of paper children. I have to the poor-law guardians of paper children. I have to the poor-law guardians of paper children. I have to the poor-law guardians of paper children. I have to the poor-law guardians of paper childr district. and that as Mr. Bairstow's present had the honour to move for in August, 1840. engagements will not be completed for nearly It was quite impossible for any man, whatever his stathree weeks, it will be impossible for him to com- tion, who had a heart in his bosom, to read the details mence his duties in the East and North Riding of this awful document without a combined feeling of district, until Monday the 27th of the present shame, terror, and indignation. (Hear, hear.) He would dwell on the evil itself, rather than on those who might be accused of having been, in some measure, the authors of it. An enormous mischief had been discoweek's Star. They both put into Mr. Allen's vered, and an immediate remedy must be devised, and he felt sure that when once an effectual remedy had been applied, there would take place such a revival of good feeling between master and man-between the wealth and want-between the rulers and the ruled sonal abuse and misrepresentation, and at the as would conduce to the restoration of social harmony and happiness, and, under God's blessing, to the permanent security of the empire. (Hear, hear.) When he moved for this commission, he ventured to state to the House the extensive and important character of the information that would be derived from the inquiry, and his expectation on this head had been amply fulfilled. Other reports to come would develope more fully the whole length and breadth of our perilons posi-WM. DIXON, of Manchester, will not hold himself | tion, but he might say ex pede Herculem; the present respansible for any disappointments that may report showed the social and physical miseries which occur by parties announcing his attendance as a were engendered by the present system, and the lecturer through the Star or otherwise, not have inevitable deterioration of the British race. (Hear, ing previously obtained his consent, aithough hear, hear, hear, hear.) It exhibited a very important he is ever desirous of obliging his friends to the feature of our national condition, moral, social, and rebest of his ability, and of promoting the cause of ligious. He was aware that it might be said that vice Chartism, when he can do so without infringing was not a thing of to-day, that danger was no new thing

to this country; but the vice, the horrors, which this ABRAHAM NORTH.-His letter is a very proper one to report exhibited, and the consequent danger to our send to the paper to which it is addressed, but social condition, were of the most alarming character. for us to insert it, might be construed into an The danger in this case was not to be considered comattack upon that paper. This we most carefully paratively; it came before them in an absolute form Our forefathers had to deal with thousands, we with millions. Parliament must apply itself boldly, faithfully, and immediately to the evil, or it would grow to so enormous a height as to be insuperable by any efforts JAMES ARTHUR.—Cannot say exactly, but suppose whatever, whether of genius or power. He would now proceed to the statements he had drawn together from the report, to show the condition of the working people this office for all plates wanted, say at same time in the mines and collieries of the United Kingdom; and to point out what he thought might afford an amelioration of that condition. In doing this it would be necessary for him to detain the House by long, and, perhaps, somewhat wearying details; but he was sure the importance of the subject would be admitted as his justification. He thought the House would agree with him that it was better the case should be stated in the form of evidence, rather than that it should be made out by any attempt at declamation-(hear, hear). His Lordship then went into a lengthened exhibition of the horrible and revolting statements of facts made by the Commissioners and the witnesses before them; many of which we have already published from the evidence. After which he continued: -Strong as some of these statements were, the commis-sioners had not by any means told the worst of the story. They could not commit to print for general circulation all that they knew, or all that could be known. It did not require a very vigorous imagination, after hearing what had been made public, to conceive that a state of things existed not only disgraceful, but injurious to the country. To remove, or even to mitigate these evils, required the vigorous and immediate interposition of the legislature. Such an interposition was loudly demanded by the public virtue, the public honour, the public character, and he rejoiced to say, the public sympathies. Never since the first disclosures of the horrors of the slave trade had there been a stronger or warmer feeling than had been excited WARWICK .- An open air public meeting was on this suiject throughout the length and breadth of held here, on the Vine Bowling Green, to petition the land-(hear, hear.) Some legislative interposition called on Mr. Donaldson, a Chartist, to read the orations among their own workmen, but who, from petition, who did so, but previously begged to state long established prejudices, found themselves unable to cions Act, which was inflicted upon the country and he was quits certain, from what he heard, from during the late Whig administration. He (Mr. D.) letters and from private communications, that these knew full well it was utter folly to expect that the persons would hail the present bill with alacrity and prayer of this petition any more than to that of the cipal sources of the present evils. No doubt much three and a half millions of Chartists. No: but would be left for future legislation, but some of those there was another lesson to be learned, and which evils were so monstrous that they would admit of no appeared that colliers who overworked their chilhe found many around him wanted to be taught, delay. They were evils which would be disgusting in appeared that comers who overworked their comers which would be disgusting in appeared that comers who overworked their comers appeared that comers who overworked their comers appeared that comers who overworked their comers which which which would be disgusting in dear, frequently worked only eight or nine standing generation. They might know what was the which characteristic of the Noble Lord namely, that until we had a total organic change in a heathen country, and which were intolerable in one days in the fortnight themselves. The remainder extent of their territory, and what the number of which characterised the speech of the Noble Lord Characterised the speech of the the national legislation system we never can expect professing to call itself Christian. In the first place, of their time they devoted to drinking, gambling, nations that they governed. Financial calculations, and what a chartist Camp

women are used so frequently in the coal pits is, that of the House to the fact that the miners were drawn

a girl of twenty will work for two shillings a-day, or up and let down in baskets moved by the steam-engine

less, and a man of that age would want three at the pit's mouth. This engine was frequently left

shillings and sixpence. It makes little difference to in charge of children, twelve, eleven, and even nine

the coal master, he pays the same whoever does the years of age. Let the House hear the result of such a

work: some would say he got his coal cheaper, but I practice. The sub-commissioner said: "It is common

Eny, to my own cost, that the bairms are much neg. These children draw up or let down six at a time. The following was the return Le referred to:-

lected when both parents work below, for neighbours, accidents were numerous." James Warrener a miner: if they keep the children, require as much as women "The worst thing that has ever been brought about sometimes earn, and neglect them." M. T. Sadler, against the colliers, is in the masters employing little Esq., Barnsley: "I strongly disapprove of females bits of lads as engineers until a man has come to being in pits; the female character is totally destroyed | maturity of age, and to know the value of a man's life, by it; their habits and feelings are altogether differ- he is not to be trusted with the management of an ent: they can neither discharge the duties of wives nor engine." This was a perfectly just remark. Mr. Wild, mothers. I see the greatest difference in the houses of chief constable of Oldham, "whose duty it is to collect those colliers whose wives do not go into the pits." evidence for the coroner's inqueste," said, "it is a Mr. Wood, the sub-commissioner: "The result of my general system here to employ mere children to tend inquiries is in every case to show that the employment | these engines, and to stop them at the proper moment, of female children and young persons in such labour and if they be not stopped, the two or three or four, or shuts them out entirely from all useful and necessary five persons wound up together, are thrown over the knowledge; the wives are so little capable of rendering beam down into the pit again. There have been people a home comfortable, that the husband is constantly wound over at Oldham Edge, at Wernatto, at Chamberdriven to the alchouse, where arises all the evils of lane, at Robin Hill, at Oldbottom, and on Union Ground drunkenness to themselves and their families: from here, within the last six or seven years. Does not know this source a fearful deterioration of the moral and a case in which children were not the engineers. Three physical condition of our working population is rapidly or four boys were killed in this way at the Chambertaking place." The advantage of excluding women lane colliery, by the momentary neglect of a little boy, from the mines was not a matter of mere speculation. who, he thinks, was only nine years of age; and who, There was strong testimony to prove it from experi- he heard, had turned away from the engine when it ence. He would quote the evidence of Mr. James was winding up, on his attention being attracted by a There was next the return from Durham gaol, and it did not believe that an honester man could be found in whom they give five or seven shillings a week, it is so sixty-four were imprisoned for "breaking some condithe kingdom. Mr. Wright said, "Four years ago I much gained to them upon the wages of a man whom tion of the bond." This assuredly afforded no perfect he had imposed great restrictions upon the bindfore." This was confirmed by the evidence of Thoservice and prefer it." There was some further evi- demand for this class of children, that there are an outbreak, as serious it would be dreadful, unless by HOUSE OF LORDS—Tuesday, June 7.

Lord Kinnaird inquired to whom the distribution e the subscriptions were to be entrusted, which were collected and collecting in consequence of the Queen's lected and collecting in consequence of the propertice and considered in general to the collecting an outbreak, as serious it would considered it, and that articles of apprenticeship, passed under the old such an outbreak would destroy the body social of their measures they speedily anticipated it, and that articles of apprenticeship, passed under the old such an outbreak would destroy the body social of their measures they speedily anticipated it, and that articles of apprenticeship, passed under the old such an outbreak would destroy the body social that the exclusion of females will advantage the collier twenty-one years complete." "There are, probably," arrive, when there might be a necessity for some unin a physical point of view;" for what reason did the says Mr. William Grove, "three hundred apprentices common energy, when there might come the demand sub-secretary of the Durham Charter Association. lected and collecting in consequence of the Queen's that the exclusion of females will advantage the collier The Dake of WELLINGTON replied, that the sub- House think? He had never met with a more disgustby the Queen and the members of the Government they are mere beasts of burden." It was, indeed, time alteration of the economy of the mines; owners will made a getter, and is then worth from 10s. to 15s. a mockery in them to send down persons to investigate The Earl of Radnor moved for a return of all sums be compelled to alter their system; they will ventilate week. At the age of fourteen, the apprentice works into evils, if they were not prepared to apply a reas to enable men, who now work eight days a week, to discover their own interest in regularly employing themselves." All this was confirmed by the statements of an Honourable Friend of his, Mr. Hutton, of Hutton, who had been in the possession of pits for five-andtwenty years, and had never suffered females or children of tender years to enter them. The consequence for the benefit of another." " Notwithstanding this might be, would see the necessity of winning the conwas that the population around those pits was in a long apprenticeship," says Dr. Mitchell, "there is fidence by appealing to the hearts of the people, and state of greater comfort, and distinguished by a better nothing whatever in the coal-mine to learn beyond a doing so he might hold with his little finger the reins morality than the people of other collieries. Mr. Maxton, of Armiston, and Mr. Hunter, the mining oversman, state that, "in consequence of a new ventilation, and an improved mode of railing roads, a man, the treatment to which these poor wretches were subject. be demonstrated that they were, there could missioners had drawn the accounts of some of the and two boys take nearly as much money as when Being paupers and friendless, their masters were carebe the less hesitation in putting an end to them. most striking and terrible features in their report. the family were below, and many of the daughters less to what dangers they exposed them. Mr. Baylis, He called their attention to the following stateof miners we e at a respectable service." Mr. Max. agent to Mr. Lousdale, said, "The men will send a ment. It was that of William Hunter, mining ton, of Armiston, again: "Women ought to be boy where they do not go themselves, and some have oversman in the Arinston Colliery. He said," I have sary to the present discussion, and that was to pay entirely disused under ground, and no boys ought to be their limbs broken, and others lose their lives. Some been twenty years in the works of Robert Dundas, to the Noble Lord his tribute of admiration for the permitted to go below under twelve years of age. parishes will not let the butties have their pauper Esq. Women and lassies were brought below, when course which he had adopted, and to tender to him These have been the rules in this colliery for some time children. Butties get apprentices, and send their own Mr. Alexander Moxton, our manager, issued an order to his grateful thanks. He fully concurred with the past, and already the good effects are being felt. The children to learn other trades. The apprentices have exclude them. Women always did the heavy part of main object of the Bill proposed to be introduced by children are well looked after by their mothers; the them. It is the apprentices who are sent to mind the treated like human beings, nor are they, where they are step beyond the bounds of prudence and discretion young women are going out to service; and the whole steam-engine and pump up water on Sundays. It is employed. Females submit to work in places where in proposing bis Bill. work-people have a better moral aspect. Colliers prior the apprentices who on that day clean the boilers." no man nor even lad could be got to labour in. They Mr. Ward congratulated Lord Ashley on having to our regulations migrated in proportion to one-fourth, This was the statement of Joseph Ellison, a master work in bad roads, up to their knees in water, in a performed a highly useful and laudable work, which cient to obtain for this matter the attention of every the Duke of Buccleuch :- "Since young children and now not one tenth." Mr. James Wright, manager to weak point, or at least the point of the greatest diffi. After citing several cases of barbarous treatment of apculty. The House would allow him to state why he prentices, his Lordship continued:—But why should had given twenty millions of money to purchase the Mr. Pakington. fixed upon the age of thirteen for exclusion. The Factory Act prohibited the full labour, a labour of twelve hours a-day, for any one under thirteen years of age, In cotton and woollen manufacturing districts there were frequent complaints of a deficient supply of younger children, because they were carried off to print. works and collieries, to which the law did not extend. Hence it was said that an unfair distinction was made between these different departments of industry. He feit extremely anxious to place them all upon a level, made for ventilation, for warmth, for an abundance of barous acts he had exposed—to improve the good and he hoped that one effect of his bill would be, that children would be drawn away in sufficient numbers exercise; and even for those doomed to solitary con- of Holy Writ, "Let us break off our sins by righteousfrom the coal pits to allow two different sets to be en. finement the means were provided that, fourteen times ness, and our iniquities by showing mercy to the gaged at six hours a-day, who would prefer four in the day, they should have the opportunity of seeing poor, if it may be a lengthening of our tranquillity." hours each in the cetton and woollen factories. The a human being, and of hearing a human voice—and He moved, amid loud cheers, for leave to bring in a Bill evidence went to shew that fourteen years of age ought | yet, when all this was done for criminals, they found to make regulations respecting the age and sex of persons to be the minimum age for working in the collieries. and his (Lord Ashley's) own feelings would lead him to adopt that age; but as thirteen had been fixed by were orphans. (Hear, hear, hear.) They moreover the Fastory Act, he was content to take the same for the present Bill. It would readily be seen that children, under thirteen, must be wholly excluded from the mines. If they were once allowed to go down they would be wholly in the power of the miner. No sort of controll could be exercised-no regulation of this labour could be enforced, and nothing short of actual prohibition would protect them. Anything like subterranean inspection was altogether impossible—(hear, hear,-and if it were possible, it would not be safe. Whatever might be the case twenty-five years hence, when it might be hoped that the character of the collier would be improved, at the present moment, he (Lord Ashley) would not like to be the inspector for the purpose of enforcing regulations distasteful to the miners. Those people had a morality and policy of their own. " Cases have occurred." says Dr. Mitchell, " where diabolical characters have deranged the gear during the night . . . and, in consequence, the first party descending has been dashed to pieces. Persons," says the sub-Commissioner, "who have done actions not very heinous, have been known to take shelter in the mines; and there are few constables that would willingly go down after them." One of the dangers of employing young children in the mines would appear from the following extract :- "With all the precautions, explosions take place, and more than one hundred people have been killed at a time." And no wonder, "for all the expedients devised to secure the be reserved for the advantage and the defence of a excellent-and superior to what they were in most safety of the mine may be counteracted by allowing future generation. They found, too, that all the other parts of the kingdom. The owners provided at one single trap-door to remain open; and yet in all the evidence went to prove, that a very little experience, an enormous expense for the welfare, health, and coal mires the care of these trap-doors is entrusted to and a very little care, might remove or obliterate safety of the whole of their colliery population. children of from five to seven or eight, who, for the a large portion of the mischief that was now Among the many charges that had been made, and most part, sit, excepting at the moment when persons unnecessarily inflicted. There was no employment that were properly calculated to excits feelings of most part, sit, excepting at the moment when persons pass through these doors, for twelve hours consecutively, in selitude, silence, and darkness." There was abundant evidence to show that children in the mines were wholly at the mercy of the miners. Children are occupying the attention of the House, he wished merely children attached to the care of engines, they had no left, in many instances, altogether to butties or over- to show that this was no desultory movement on his one acting contrary to law, and flying to pits wherein lockers, "who are invested with power to bargain for, dismiss, and use the children as they please. With very few exceptions, the proprietors and their agents ameliorating the condition of the working classes. That selected, having forty pounds a-year, with a house take no charge whatever of the children, and neither condition was in many respects so bad, that there and fuel. The school was well attended, and he know nor care how they are treated." The evidence was evidently required a change of some kind. It had himself had taken care that the best and most imshowed in the strongest manner that the children dare long been obvious to him, that inordinate toil was proved method of instruction should be introduced. not complain, or even tell of ill-usage. With respect imposed upon one portion, and a total disemployment This was not a solitary instance, for he was happy to the use of punishments. "Punishments," remarks of the physical energies of another portion, while the to say that there was not a single colliery established the sub-commissioner, "are said, in parts of the West moral energies of both the one and the other were in which they had not a school carefully attended to Riding, never to be allowed; but how are they p.evented? The colliers work alone, in dark and secluded under such circumstances, to interfere on behalf of was, in his opinion, the bounden duty of every col- not aware that such a place as Guide Moor was in places, at great distances from each other, where they the children, to shorten their hours of labour, and by liery owner to establish schools. It was a duty that existence. It had also been previously talked about have opportunities of inflicting them when and how that means to call into work those who were unem- they owed to God and their country to establish them they please." "From the nature of the employment," ployed, and relieving thus all who were too much If it were alone to secure education to the young in blame he attached to any one, it must be to me, but says another, "and the difficulty of superintendence, cases of punishment and cruelty sometimes happen, which never reach the cars of the employers." In reference to the age at which children should be suffered fere between master and man on the subject of wagesto work in mines, Mr. John Thompson, mining overs. (hear, hear.) He had laboured to bring the young man, said-"Coal work is at best of an o'er sair kind, people within the reach of a moral and religious educaand few lads can acquire the knowledge of 'heaving,' tion; knowing full well that they were the seed of surprised at the unanimity displayed by the House or have good strength to 'put,' till fourteen years of age. Colliers frequently exhaust themselves and of things and of opinions, they could neither with children; if regular, they would not need the as. safety nor with hope calculate, that with such an educa- he said, that their feelings must be bad, or their sistance of such quantities of infant labour." It tion, they would become that which he hoped it reason perverted, who were not impressed with the either justice to the people or prosperity to the then, he would propose the total exclusion of all females cock-fighting. If they were prevented from taking too, might tell them what were their gains, and the their children down into the pits, they would find their children down into the pits the pits the pits their children down into the pits their children d those principles of truth and even-handed justice thought that every principle of religion and every ont some better way of attaining their end. The next which would accomplish that object. Mr. D. here feeling of busian nature called for this. He knew of important provision in his bill would be, that no one important provision in his bill would be, that no one important provision in his bill would be and the pits, they would not some better way of attaining their end. The next important provision in his bill would be, that no one important provision in his bill would be, that no one important provision in his bill would be, that no one important provision in his bill would be accomplished him to be a second of the control of the co fully explained those principles, and concluded by no argument which could be urged against it, except should be employed as engineer but males of twenty-people judged of these by criminal returns, and the general approbation with which was founded on the purest and most com- one years of age. The whole subject of accidents in remembered they decried the Poor Law Act when plate selfishness. He believed that very few had any coal mines was of the greatest importance. The sub-Out of office. and stigmatized the abettors of it real interest in keeping up this practice, but there were ject had been inquired into by a committee of the publicly; though it is well known their leaders some interested parties who wish to keep females still House of Commons, but no remedy had been applied.

Seeisted in concocting it. However, now is the time for the people to mark the perildy and moral turpicountry to know the motives of those who desired to more lives would be sacrificed. "The accidents which it may consent to the four principal points which it my consent. The matter, however, must be looked into, or many achieve, no difference would exist between them. It and it was given forth to the world that I should be more lives would be sacrificed. "The accidents which most to such peril never appeared before a magistrate, achieve, no difference would exist between them. It occur (says the sub-commissioner in the mining district or infringed the law. (Hear, hear.) He had a very would be impossible to deny that the time had come in attendance at a Camp Meeting at Buildon, on Sun-Was to be perpetuated! Now is the time for the following appeared from the evidence of the working of South Staffordshire) are numerous; and to judge remarkable document which here upon this point. It when they should extend by law to the workers in day last; to this I was no consenting party either, People to judge of the value of the Charter, as a people themselves:—"Girls and women never get from the conversation which one constantly hears, we means to put an end to the crucifix on of the poor coals, and always remain drawers, and are considered might consider the whole popula ion as engaged in a to the end of the year—to December, 1841. It was necessary that, without the good work, but if parties will take such libertles might consider the whole popula ion as engaged in a between the two thieves. He proposed the adoption to be equal to haif a man." "Prefers women to boys campaign. The risk is constant and imminent. It is of this petition merely as a means of instruction to the consequences following disappointment, and correctly as a means of instruction to the consequences following disappointment, and correctly to the people. Mr. S. L. Price seconded the adoption they never get to be coal getters; that is another good they never get to be coal getters. of the petition in a very able and talented speech, thing. In the east of Scotland girls are universally be let down the pit. In 1838, in fifty-five districts of state of a population, and of its morality, from the was degrading to the country. It was an employand read numerous extracts from newspapers and set at an earlier age than boys to their peculiar labour, registration, 349 deaths, of which eighty-eight only gaol returns. The number of persons taken into cust ment which, if persevered in, would invoke a great Acts of Parliament. The speakers were listened to from a notion that girls are more acute and capable of were caused by explesion or suffocation, the rest With the greatest respect and attention, and the making themselves useful at an earlier age than boys, through the unguarded state of the pit's mouth, the The temptation to employ women arises from their badness of the ropes, the mismanagement of the wages being lower than that of males. The under- drawing engine, and the accumulation of water in the looker at Mr. Woodley's states one reason why mines," He wished particularly to draw the attention

manufacturer in the West Riding of Yorkshire .-

these poor children sent down into the earth, to admitted to work in mines and collieries. be thus treated, thus tortured—why? Because they inflicted upon these children another curse. It was the unavoidable curse of ignorance: for ignorant they must limited the hours of labour; but he had never endeavoured to legislate with regard to adults, nor to inter-

tody by the Manchester police during the year, ending moral retribution—which would have a most prejuthe 31st of December, 1841, was 13 345, and of these dicial effect on the manly bearing of the people, and there were discharged by the magistrates at once, and be attended with great ultimate degradation and without the infliction of any punishment, 10,208; but, loss of national character. The next point was surely, it would be most unwise to infer, that out of with regard to the exclusion of boys under a cer-Of the 13,345, there were 6 971 who could neither coal mines, boys under twelve years of age were letter, is his own. read nor write; while those who enjoyed the advan-not employed. His Noble Friend proposed the age tages of superior instruction, and how slight that of thirteen as the limit, and he had assigned reasons am not of that opinion; the only difference is that the in Derbyshire, as elsewhere, to employ very young might be in the estimation of a police office could be for that proposition. He did not wish to enter upon

RETURN FOR 1841. No. of pawnbrokers in borough of Manchester ... 129 Ditto of beerhouses ... ... Ditto of public-houses ... 498 Ditte of brotheis ... ... ... ... 309 Brothels lately suppressed ... ... ... 111 Brothels where prostitutes are kept ... 153 Houses of ill-fame where prostitutes resort Street-walkers in borough ... ... Thieves known to reside in, who do nothing but steal ... ... ... Persons following some legal occupation, but who are known to have committed felony, and augment their gains by habitual violation of

Lodging-houses where the sexes indiscriminately

sleep together ... ... ...

Ditto, lately suppressed ...

than the results of this system could be found in the cause the fatal disorder which was now fast spreading mand more public confidence—(hear, hear);—and history of West India slavery. "Many of the celliers," would be found to have reached the very vitals of the says the sub-commissioner, "take two or three at a community—(hear). The measure that he now protime, supporting themselves and families out of their posed he regarded as an indispensable preliminary to render him every assistance in carrying on the mealabour. As soon as either of them is old enough he is measures necessary to be adopted; for it was a sure—(cheers). week (he himself getting nothing); at seventeen or he thought that every day it was postponed was an eighteen side by side with freemen, who may go irreparable loss; sure he was, that the people of this wherever they please, and are earning 20s. or 25s." land were the most easily governed of any on the was glad the Noble Lord who had made them, "The orphan," says the sub-commissioner, "whom earth. Their conduct under the present prevailing allowed that the Cornish mine proprietors did not necessity has driven into a workhouse, is made to sufferings sufficiently proves this. It was then most employ people for their benefit in the way which labour in the mines until the age of twenty one, solely necessary that the minister of the Crown, whoever he he was sorry to hear they had been employed little dexterity, readily acquired by short practice; of this empire-(cheers). He had but one word more even in mines of Cornwall, where much skill and to add. Those sufferings on the part of women posture nearly double. They are below till the last was likely to produce a most important improve these poor beings be thus treated? They had com- abolition of negro slavery; and now by their determinamitted no crime; or if they had, he knew of no crime tion that night might cheaply precure joy, and gladthat should be so dreadfully, so severely punished. ness, and freedom for many a broken spirit and many a (Cheers.) He had, but a few days before, been to visit bruised heart. They might free women from their the new prison at Pentonville; and he must say that slavery, and they might permit the young to invigohe had never seen anything to equal the preparations rate their frames for future labour, while they gave the House on behalf of the colliers in the Forest of that were made for the care and comforts of those destates them the opportunity of acquiring the knowledge and Dean. tined, for their crimes, to be resident within its walls. the practice of virtue, morality, and religion. It was He did not object to this, but there were preparations for this end that he proposed to put an end to the barlight, for amusement, for occupation, for the taking of to reclaim the wicked. He concluded in the language stantiated.

# Mr. Fox MAULE seconded the motion.

The question being put, Mr. Hedworth Lambton remarked, that as in emerged from the mines in their one and twentieth were many collieries, he could not but express his year. Until then they were not allowed to know their thanks for the part he had taken on this subject. whether it was wise or whether it was unwise to do so; poorer classes by means of legislation. It was to and was then unable to bring the bill forward. but surely it would be but wise to allow a relaxation his infinite credit that the noble lord had done this. where it was possible (hear, hear.) In this case it was and it might truly be said of him, that he had possible—in this case it was most necessary, and there- deserved well of his country (hear, hear.) It was fore it was that he proposed not only that such appren- with no small pleasure and gratification that he was ticeships should be abolished for the future, but also able to say that in the county which he represented, that every indenture that now existed should be cancelled (cheers,) and thus the House would let the say the same with the county of Northumberland oppressed go free (cheers.) He would detain the House that in the counties of Durham and Northumberland but a few minutes longer. He felt that he had tres- no female had ever been employed in their collieries passed much upon their time; but they would, he was (hear, hear.) He hoped and trusted that fact would sure, forgive him when they knew how long be had go before the public, because, while he was anxious of pure blackguardism which, if the reports of the laboured upon these matters, and how constantly he that it should fall, and justly fall, upon the parties daily papers are to be believed, would be disgraceful had struggled to attain some beneficial end to his toil guilty of the practice, he was equally anxious that to any beer shop in the country. This "scene" was (hear, hear.) They had now seen, from what he had no portion of the blame should attach to the counties put an end to by the chairman reporting progress; detailed, how needless and how mischievous was the of Durham and Northumberland (hear, hear.) He after which emp'oyment of women in such an occupation-how thought he could, without any hesitation, assert, with injurious to themselves and their families. They had regard to Durham and Northumberland, that the seen alike how needless, and how mischieveus, and how colliery owners and their agents were kind, and even ruinous it was to drive children into those mines, and generous, to the colliery population under them. to anticipate the efforts of that strength which should There the wages of the colliery population were allowed to fall into neglect. It was right, he considered, and no expense or trouble to make them perfect. It employed. This had been done by him, when he these places, he should support the plan of legis- I must say it was not wifully done. lation proposed by the noble lord. Lord F. EGERTON and Mr. HUMB both spoke in

support of the measure proposed by the noble lord. Sir James Graham said, he felt delighted but not was the report of the police at Manchester, made up coal mines those regulations which subsisted in the Now, Sir, I have no objection to do what I can in document drawn up with very great care, and exhibited reference to age, females should not be employed in infuture, I will not feel myself at all responsible for am not of that opinion; the only difference is that the in Derbyshire, as eisewhere, to employ very young casily surmised there were but 220. (Hear, hear.) the discussion of the discussion of the discussion of the discussion of the settlement. Some of the discussion of the settlement. Some of the discussion of the di

county of Durham, that the children required to be protected, not so much from the selfishness of the coal-owners, as the cupidity of their own parents; and although in general he would strenuously contend that the principle should be held sacred, of non-interference with parental control, yet in the circumstances of the case at present before their notice he felt that that control should be more or less restricted, and that the intervention of the Legislature was indispensable. He would therefore assent to the general principle involved in the second point of the Noble Lord's bill. With respect to the third point, which proposed the imposition of some limit upon the age of those employed as engineers, he cordially concurred. These persons were often placed at the top of the pit, regulating the motions of the engine which drew up the workmen and the coal from the bottom of the pit, and it was most im-... 103 portant that such a grave duty should not be de-25 volved upon mere boys. The last point in the proposed bill of his Noble Friend referred to the binding as apprentices of parish children; and there also he agreed with him that pauper children should Wright, the manager, a highly moral and intelligent mouse on the hearth." Both witnesses depose, "If the appeared by it, that there were confined in it from the not be indiscriminately bound. Under the regulations man, and from what he had heard, he (Lord Ashley) masters can get such a duty discharged by a boy, to year ending September, 1840, 141 pitmen; and of these of the Poor-law commission, which he had had the honour of proposing the continuance of to the House. superintended Mr. Vamsay's mines; females and young they ought to employ." The fourth and last principal picture of the state of society. Much more of it could ing of parish apprentices. He was aware, however, children were excluded. A vast change in the comfort provision of the bill he was about to introduce referred be learned from the evidence of Mrs. Goodger, the misand condition of the colliers who availed themselves of to a subject on which he hoped the House would enter- tress of an infant school, who said, that "when she clause which he had proposed to the House, he had the new regulations. Some families left at the period, tain as strong a feeling of indignation as he did. He first came, oaths were exceedingly common in the made provision for vesting in the commission as being desirous to avail themselves of the labour of referred to the system of apprenticeship, and he did not mouths of girls of five and seven. They did not scruple power of restricting the Board of Guardians with their female children, many of whom have returned, believe a more monstrous abuse was ever brought to call her the most approbrious names that could be respect to the trades to which parish children were and the colliers are much more regular than hereto- under the notice of a deliberative assembly. The imagined." Thinks the bad language might be checked to be bound. He quite assented as to the propriety districts in which the system of apprenticeship is by the parents, who, instead of doing this, frequently of legislating upon the subject, and thought that mas Hynd, coal-hewer in Mr. Dundas's pits, who most common are South Staffordshire, abuse her for punishing the children. He hoped that children should not be bound apprentices in the said, "When Mr. Maston first issued the order, Lancashire, West of Scotland. In South Staffordshire, he was not talking dogmarically; but, conversant as mines. There had been so much abuse carried on in many men and families left, but many have says the sub-commissioner, "the number of children he was with the working classes, and he thought returned, for they find now the roads are improved, or young persons as apprentices is exceedingly nume- he might say, knowing as he did, the feelings they enand the out-put not limited; they can earn as much rous. These apprentices are paupers or orphans, and tertained, and the motives that influenced them, he con- had been bound apprentices, and employed for a money, and get homes; many of the females are gone to are wholly in the power of the butties. Such is the sidered himself bound to warn them, that he feared great length of time in labour beyond their strength -it was a question for consideration whether the much indebted to him for his exertions in introducing belonging to the collieries in this town of Bilston. for the exertion of all their moral energies as patriots, it. He did not think that there was any one to he, on the part of Government, could assure his

> Mr. Tunner was happy that none of the charges they had heard made against so many of the mining districts, could be made against that district with which he was connected. He had been astounded elsewhere.

> Noble Friend that her Majesty's Government would

Mr. STUART WORTLEY was sorry that he could not express similar sentiments to those which he had just heard uttered. The district with which he was connected, and in which he had passed the greater judgment are required, there are no apprentices." See were altogether unnecessary to property. If it could portion of his life, was one from which the com-Under these circumstances, he rose to discharge a duty rather satisfactorily to himself, then neceshouses of the workmen are clean and comfortable; the not a holiday, if there be one, or means of employing the work, and neither they nor the children were his Noble Friend. He felt that he had not made a

Mr. Brotherton added his tribute, as did also Mr. Gibson said a few words about demoralization in the district of Manchester. Sir R. Inglis declared his gratification at Lord

Ashley's proposal and reception; and Mr. PROTHEROE concurred, adding an appeal to Lord ASHLEY rejoiced that the House of Commons

would be seen by their constituents thus willing to redress a great grievance as soon as it was sub-Leave was then given to introduce the Bill.

WITNESSES" INDEMNITY BILL.

Mr. Roebuck wished to put a question to the Government respecting this bill, which he was endeavouring to carry through the house. It was a matter of importance in a constitutional point of view: for the house would recollect, that at the present moment the writ for Nottingham was not to be issued, because this bill was in suspense, and he be from their tenderest years, until the day they the county which he had the honor to represent there wanted to know whether the Government would grant him an opportunity of bringing it on? The discussion was not likely to occupy more time than duty either to God or man (hear.) He was sure that He thought that it did the noble lord influite credit three quarters of an hour, or perhaps only five the House must agree with him, if it were anxious to (hear, hear.) It was one of the many proofs which minutes. He had been waiting in the house on a maintain the New Poor Law, and he did not then say the noble lord had given of his anxiety to protect the previous evening until two o'clock in the morning. Lord Stanley, in the absence of his right hon friend (Sir R. Peel), thought, that as the bill was not likely to create any great discussion, he might under-take to say, that the hon, member should have precedence for it on Friday, at five o'clock.

The order of the day was then moved for the house going into committee on the Customs Acts. A number of clauses of the tariff were disposed of: and the "breeding" and "good manners" of the honourables (!) was exhibited in a row-a specimen The Slave Trade Suppression (Hayti) Bill, the

Slave Trade Abolition (Argentine Confederation) Bill, and the Slave Trade Treaties Bill, severally went through committee. The other orders if the day having been disposed of, the house adjourned at hair past one o'clock.

THE CAMP MEETING ON GUISELEY

In our last we gave notice of a disappointment. brough the non-attendance of the parties adver-

tised to be there as speakers, at a Chartist Camp Meeting, on the Sunday previous. It seems that the disappointment originated in a mistake of our Correspondent. We have received the following letters in reference thereto:-TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-The camp meeting announced in your paper of Saturday, the 28th ultimo, to be held on Guiseley Moor, was an error; it should have been Guide Moor. The three gentlemen, whose names appeared, attended the meeting above named. The mistake was made by a note that was left for me written on both sides. I copied them off, and was

bolding a camp at Guiseley; so I thus wrote it. If There appears another error in last Saturday's paper. A camp meeting is announced to take place at Bracford, which should have been Guiseley. I may have wrote Bradford instead of Guiseley." Will you be kind enough to insert this, and ear

whether the error be mine or not, and you will

greatly oblige,

Sir, yours, &c. JOSEPH BROOK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

be most fallacious; because he firmly believed that a in the cause of humanity. He believed that, with not Guiseley. Besides, my name was inserted without

main, Sir, Very respectfully, J. ABBAN.

Bradford, June 7th, 1842.

It is certainly wrong to advertise parties to attend at certain places without previously consulting the 13,000 charged, there had been dismissed, on tain age from working in the mines. Then they had them, and we beg that the Star made not be made account of their complete innocence, 10,000. Of these the example of the Cornish mines. It was stated the vehicle of any more such unauthorised announced. were under twenty years of age not less than 3,069, that in those mines, and indeed in all mines except ments. The second error alluded to in Mr. Brook's

# On Thursday, the 3rd inst., at our parish church,

p'oyment of women. It was anything but an duty, as to let the corve be drawn over the fulley, relative to it, which never appeared in the police liar limit it would be advisable to adopt he was not cord wainer. Beardman-street, Oldh.m. to Mass expression and half a ton of coals be thrown down the shaft courts, and never were investigated by a judge. The prepared at that moment to suggest. He agreed with Sarah Ruckley, of Grounders's Moor Charley Assessay, to my own cost, that the bairm are much neg. These children draw up or let down six at a time. The following was the return Le referred to:—

# Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday, June 2. Messengers from the Commons brought up the Greenock Harbour Bill, the Lanark Roads Bill, and the Gravesend Terrace Pier Bill. Petitions were presented against the Poor Law.

administration of the Poor Law in places in Ireland. The Duke of NORFOLK also presented some petitions against the Income Tax, and also several against the Poor Law Bill. One of the petitions was withdrawn on the ground that it prayed not for the interference of the House, but for that of the authorities.

The Incumbents' Leasing Bill went through committee and was reported. The Earl of RIPON moved the first reading of the Income Tax Bill, and stated that he proposed to move the second reading of the same on Friday next.

committee to inquire into the present state of distress and to one or two in Scotland. Manchester had a they call a bargain, and who, in regard to one article. in some parts of the kingdom, and into the cause of population of 192,408. "The amount expended for the had concluded a bargain on their own terms. Look to that distress. His Lordship lamented that such a pro- relief of the poor in 1836, £25,669. In the year ending the duty proposed on coals. At first a four-shillings posal had not come from some peer on his side of the March, 1841, £33.938. But this gives no idea of the duty was proposed. This was a most improper tax, House more capable, from his influence as well as his extent of the distress. The Rev. Mr. Hearne stated eloquence, of doing justice to the subject. His main at the conference that in one district there were 2,000 object was to obtain information which would put an families without a bed among them, and 8,666 persons to be reduced to two shillings. Perhaps it might yet end to the contradictory statements on both sides of whose income is only 1s. 21d. each per week. The be reduced to one shilling. He would be glad if it should the question, and to supply intelligence of which he grocers, butchers, drapers, &c., state that their receipts be so; but at the same time he thought that these alterwas persuaded many in the House and out of it stood in have fallen off 40 per cent. within the last two years ations only showed that it was impossible to understand need. Those who lived at the west end of the town The total number of patients admitted into the dispen- the principle on which the tariff was framed. In addiknew little of the miseries existing at the east end of saries in the Manchester district during the last six tion to this be looked to the uncertainty which preit, and in other quarters; and when they went down to years ending in 1835, was 54,000. The number viled in consequence of the tariff. Confidence had been their country seats, seeing only the smiling faces of admitted during the six years of dear food ending in entirely destroyed throughout the country, and it would their cleanly cott: gers, what could they know of the 1841 was 196,000, an increase of more than 200 per take a long time before anything like certainty could be severe sufferings in immediately-adjoining districts? cent. The deaths in the dispensaries during the six established. It interfered with the small mono-He should not do his duty if he did not state some of years of scarcity showed an increase of 1 180 over the police in trade, with the monoplies in such articles as the impressive facts which had come to his knowledge, mortality of the six years of comparatively cheap food. shoes and gloves; just at the time when those trades showing that distress, which had existed since 1828, The average daily number of prisoners in the New were suffering under great distress it did this, and was spreading and advancing—that it had not only Bailey in 1836 was 539; the number has since gradually created a deficiency in the revenue in order to keep up reached the manufacturing, but the middle classes, and increased, and last year it was 722. The number com- the great monopolies in sugar and corn, which, if not, the report be further considered this day three months. that ere long it would make its way into the agricul- mitted for trial in 1836 was 1,031; in 1841, 1,992, abolished, would prove most injurious to the commerce tural districts. No doubt ministers were fully sensible Empty houses.—5,492 untenanted dwellings, 681 shops of the country. On behalf of the thousands who were the country. On behalf of the thousands who were the country. On behalf of the country. On b had proved their acquaintance with it by advising her £76 168; 116 mills, works, &c., idle, £10,926; total to grant them an inquiry. The patience of the people took part, the House divided— Majesty to write round the country a begging letter 6,289, £87,094. The steam power not at work is 1000 had been extelled, but not more than it deserved. He for charitable contributions. He owned that he horse power, the yearly value of which is much above had lately asked a gentleman connected with a town in could not by any means approve of that letter: £100,000 of unproductive rateable property." In which distress existed, how it was that the people distress might render it expedient, but he doubted the Bolton, containing a population of about 50,000, there had borne their sufferings with such patience, for he policy of it, and at all events he objected to it are 50 mills, usually employing 8,124 workpeople; of thought if he had seen his children perishing around church, and not to the community at large. It had not standing idle or working only four days a-week. Iron treated than the person willing to work—sooner than been sent to a single dissenting minister; but whether founders, engineers, mill wrights, and machine makers. submit to this, he thought he would have gone and this course had been taken with the view of setting up -In 1836 the number employed was 2.110; there are helped himself-(laughter.) This might be a laughing the established church as the greatest patron of charity employed at present 1325; discharged 785. Carpenters. matter for their Lordships comfortably seated on these he did not pretend to decide. Another fact, proving -In 1836, the number employed was 150; at present benches, but it was no laughing matter to those who that ministers were aware of the extent and nature of they are reduced to 49, leaving 101 who are perma. suffered from the distress. When he asked that gentlethe prevailing distress, was the unconstitutional use nently unemployed. Bricksetters.—In 1836, the num. man how it was that the people had been so patient, he they had made of the national funds, in order to sup- ber employed was 130; at present it is reduced to 16 was answered, "If the bread had been taken from you press and strangle the public exhibition of distress. Stone masons.—In 1836, the number employed was suddenly, you might have gone and helped yourself; Noble Lords might indicate surprise, but he asserted 150; there are 50 employed at present." The estimat- but if you had been gradually reduced to starvation, plainly and boldiy that they had done so. That public ed loss of wages in Bolton alone was £320,560 in the and weakened from not getting food sufficient to supmoney had been so applied to relieve distress was a fact year. What could any charitable collection do towards port the energies of nature, you would have become which no man on the other side of the House would relieving so large an amount of distress? But this had reckless, and would not have cared to see your children dare to deny. A third proof that Ministers were aware not come upon their lordships suddenly; it had been perishing around you." New this, he believed, was the present year. of the existing distress and of the danger arising out of growing gradually. The spring trade had done wonit was the fact of the orders sent down from the Horse ders, and yet this distress existed. What had they to Guards, to the troops chiefly in the manufacturing dis- look forward to in the winter? Employment was out move for would visit those scenes of distress, and be- now levied on colonial sugar. Second, That the rally adds the guilt of perjury to that of bribery. would venture to deny. Hundreds and thousands of he was informed that they had sent down a special in 1840, of 5,499 892,. Of these states two grew which were the produce of slaves, imported?

petitious had been presented from those who asked for commissioner, Sir John Walsh, who immediately apprincipally cotton for the market of this country; Mr. Godson contended that according to the argucheaper food, but the House had turned a deaf ear to their criea, and "when they asked for bread, had given them a stone." The only answer to the prayers of the prayers of the produce of these states to the produce of the seventh produce to the produce of the seventh produce to the produce of the seventh produce to the produce to the produce of the seventh produce to the produc people was the Corn Bill, and in consequence of that towns were nearly in the same state as Burnley, it cer- was carried down on rafts to New Orleans, to be ex- the West Indies would be changed. measure wheat had risen three shillings per quarter, tainly was a state of things which it behoved them to changed for manufactured articles, and it was here that, with every prospect of a future advance. He supposed consider deeply. This occurred in England; in Scot. in the opinion of those connected with the trade, an ciple that freedom of trade was incompatible with our tainly a matter for consideration. On the whole, he one objection to the appointment of a committee would land no assistance could be afforded to the able-hodied, opening existed for the manufactures of this country. A existing institutions. be, that if their Lordships did so, they would be holding for there were no workhouses. The same system had great part of the produce brought down to New Mr. Cobben said that slave-grown sugar from Brazil out hopes to the distressed people which would be disapever much their Lordships might be persuaded that no practical good could result from inquiry, still, were they to Government. Whence those funds came, he (Lord posing that this sour flour should be admitted into A short discussion ensued, after which the House concede it, the effect on the minds of those who sought Kinnaird, knew not. It was public money, and he this country duty free—(a laugh)—not for the purpose divided, when there appeared it would be pacified. At all events, they would not be thought it was their Lordships' duty to know whence of its being made into food for the people—(hear, hear) any the worse for having their grievances inquired into. even though no immediate measure of relief should result from it. But were their Lordships quite certain that no advantage would arise from the appeintment of curious circumstance was, that the relief committee of thought that this sour flour would have answered the a committee? They all remembered the severe terms that place, who had distributed £25,000 in supporting purpose of the manufacturers, but as any alteration of condemnation which were applied by a Noble Lord the poor, had been comp etely set aside, and the whole made in the Corn Bill would have been fatal to it, he not now present (Lord Ashburton) to the report of the thing was now under the management of the Govern- knew he had no chance of succeeding in his object, and Import Duties committee: and yet now the members ment. He would now, for a moment, advert to the therefore relinquished his intention. But the admission of the Government in the House of Commons were continually referring to that report as an authority whenever they wanted to argue against their opponents, who, as it curiously enough happened, were chiefly found amongst their own friends. The publication of that report had been of the utmost importance, and if exported; there was a reduction, in 1839, of 19,775 ships trading with that part of America than England the committee had gone still further in their inquiries, pieces; in 1841, a further reduction of 29,457 pieces; had. He thought it would be of vast importance, it would have been attended with the greatest advan, and for the last eleven months, ending April, 1842, a therefore, to establish a trade of this sort. It would be tage. Another reason for not acceding to his motion might be that there was no necessity for it, inasmuch of £90,000. Of this deficiency at least £20,000 con- tries. All he asked them to do was, to relieve this as the prospect of a reviving trade was most promising. He believed that the Noble Lord the President of the press very severely upon the people of Dundee, and he free honest industry from the fetters restricting it. The Council (Lord Wharncliffe) rather held to that opinion: and certainly the accounts from Manchester within the tain the cause. What was the reason our foreign cus. allowed to carry their labour to the best market; and last week were in a trifling degree better. But their tomers no longer dealt with the manufacturers of Dun- he thought their Lordships could not refuse them their Lordships would remember that about three weeks or dee? That could be ascertained by the examination of request, without incurring a fearful responsibility. He a month ago the same thing took place at Liverpool, and on inquiry, it was found that owing to the very low one-fourth of the whole trade consisted in exports to he would now conclude by moving that a Select Commitprice of the raw material, many persons were induced the United States. Up to September 39, 1841, linens tee be appointed to inquire into the cause of the present to speculate. But what was the state of the warehouses were admitted free, now they pay at the rate of 20 per general distress. new? Instead of one side of the building being filled cent ad valorem, and there was a bill before Congress with the manufactured article, and the other with the to raise it to 30 per cent., with an additional 10 to raw imperial, there was never to be seen more than one of countries which did not take their produce. This blow these in the same warehouse; either the building was was evidently aimed at our corn laws. Our next best but they ought to consider how it could be alleviated. overstocked with goods that could not be sold, or was customer was Brazil, and there we could not take their The law recognised the principle of sending pecuniary filled with the raw material which it was not to the produce, sugar, except at 63s. per cwt. As soon as relief, and rates-in-aid were levied according to law. interest of the manufacturer to work up. The Noble our commercial treaty expired, which they said would Her Majesty's Government took the course which had Lerd the President of the Board of Trade had said, that when the fund about to be collected by means of the; Queen's letter should be exhausted, it would be for their Lordships to consider what next should be done to of Paisley. "The gross sum expended by the Renfrew- (Kinnaird) had gone a little beyond what he had authorelieve the distress of the poor. He (Lord Kinnaird, would entreat their Lordships not to defer the day. The Poor Law was totally inefficient to support the sum had been expended over four, and for a short time vailing distress. He disapproved of a committee to destitute. In many places, the poor had been for a long over five villages in the county, besides the town of inquire into the causes of the distress, when the existtime living entirely upon charity. Although the popu.

of articles of the excise and customs had diminished :-Net Produce: Customs and Actually Excise Tax. produced. Population. 1836...26,158,524 gave...... £36,392,472 1337...26,518,885 should give 36,938 363£33 958,421 1838...26 879 246 1839...27,239,607 1840...27,590.968 1842......32,340.739 But in 1840 the additional duty of five per cent was imposed. If that had not been the case the receipts for the last three years (calculating the proportions) would

have been:-1840.....£32,401,000 1841 ...... 30,753 000 1842 ..... 30,723,000

With respect to the poor-rate, it was a curious fact that purpose; and it seemed that the relief committee things will be beneficial to the interests of commerce. generally the amount varied according to the average standi g in need of funds, had applied to this other. The Earl of RADNOR vindicated his Noble Friend price of wheat; but in the last year the poor-rate in- committee for a loan of part of the £5,000. £1,500 (Lord K.) from the aspersions of the Duke of Wellingcreased, although the averages were not so high as in was lent to them; but as the committee was now bro- ton. He said that his Nuble Friend had merely advothe preceding year. He would take a parish which ken up, of course this sum must be considered as lost, cated an inquiry into the causes of the prevailing was neither manufacturing nor agricultural—he would. At present these persons were certainly supported from distress. The Noble Dake should not refuse an inquiry duties. They had been taunted with a disposition to was neither manufacturing nor agricultural—he would. At present these persons were certainly supported from distress. The Noble Dake should not refuse an inquiry duties. They had been taunted with a disposition to the state of the st take Marylebone, which, perhaps, was the most wealthy funds derived from he knew net what source. He because it might ultimately be found that the Corn parish in the metropolis. In 1836 the poor-rate in that trusted that the government would give him some in- Laws were the cause of the evil. parish was 1s. 2d. in the pound, and the sum raised formation on this point. He was aware that he was The Duke of RICHMOND deprecated all sudden was £14,573; in 1840 the rate was 1s. 1ld. in the trespassing on their lordships' time, but as the subject changes, because they would inflict distress upon the pound, and the sum raised was £76,355; and it has in- was one of great importance, he felt it necessary to agriculturists. He agreed to the judicious distribution creased since. It was found that when provisions were detain their lordships a little longer, and to call their of the public funds, in cases of this nature, under dear employment was scarce, and paupers increased; at:ention to a very important statement. The return responsible officers. and the reverse was the case when provisions were which he held in his hand of the condition of the After a short discussion between the Marquis Clancheap. He would now advert to a subject that was of township of Leeds had been obtained from persons ricarde, Lord Monteagle, and the Duke of Wellington, great interest to their Lordships, as being the principal appointed to examine into its state. It appeared that Lord Kinnaird consented to withdraw his motion; landowners in the country—he meant the consumption there was in the of wheat. The actual consumption of wheat had fallen off during the last three years to the extent of 1,361,252 quarters annually. He had been furnished with a very East Ward 2,179 persons, with a rate per important document which had been prepared with the the greatest care. It showed the quantity of wheat South consumed from October, 1839, to May, 1842, in sepa- North rate periods of eight months each. The quantities of West wheat sold in the 150 towns, from which the old aver- North-east 3,137 ages were calculated, represented, as nearly as could Mill-hill be ascertained, one-fifth of the whole quantity sold in North-west 889 the kingdom. The quantity sold in these 150 towns in The average of the whole being under 1s. per weak for May of each of the three last years, was :-

Oct. 1, 1839, to 1840 to 1841 to May 1, 1840. 1841. 1842. 2,620,753 2,467,783 2,216,201 To other poor in the town-These multiplied by 5, shew the sales in the kingdom ...

To these quantities add the foreign Wheat, which

paid duty in each period ........... 1,138,492 1,311,642 2,200,000 In the two former years the foreign wheat was all con- say that Government could be expected to relieve the

14,242,257 13,650,557 13,281,005

because it was addressed exclusively to the established these there are 30 mills and 5,001 workpeople, either him from want—if he had seen the felon in guol better

be in 1842, though we contended it was not till 1844, been adopted on former occasions. A letter had been they would retaliate upon us as they had done in the sent to the Archbishep of Canterbury, which he thought United States. He would once more refer to the case had been approved of. He thought the Noble Lord shire relief committee, for procuring food principally, rity for stating. Her Mujesty had acted judiciously in has been £25,000, up to about the 1st instant. This adopting the course she did for the relief of the pre-Paisley. During the worst of the distress in winter, ence of it was admitted on all hands. The Noble Lord lation had been annually increasing, the consumption the sum expended in food alone for Paisley was about (Kinnaird) had strenuously advocated a repeal of the £800 per week, for the villages about £100 per week. Corn Laws. Now, if an alteration was to be made in There has been a great deal of private charity by persons both resident and at a distance, and also a good but committees often created great excitement in the deal of provisions distributed which are not taken into country; the income of the country should be made to account in the gross sum stated." It had been stated defray its own expenditure, and the interest of the by one of the magistrates of Paisley, that one of the national debt. The finances of the country ought to

reasons why government had sent down a commissioner be placed upon a proper basis; -upon the basis on 37,484,254 34.478,417 was that they thought the local authorities had been which they ought always to have stood, and then they 38.030,145- 35,093,633 rather too extravagant. But what had the commis- will have the means of repealing many taxes on consioner done? He had cut off those villages from sumption, and manufacturing produce. By thus im-..32,230.261 Paisley, and the consequence was, that in those places proving the means of manufacture, the alteration in there were nearly nine hundred people going about in the tariff was of vast importance to the trade of the gangs with no means of subsistence—all the local sub- country. It was owing to the pressure upon commerce, scriptions having ceased. He had been informed that and not to the want of extended markets, that the there were many industrious people who did not like trade was so depressed. Her Majesty's Government being placed on the subscription list, and that in con- had been engaged in political arrangements, having for sequence of this a subscription had been entered into their object to keep the peace of the world; and he for the purpose of affording them temporary sustenance anticipated a speedy restoration of peace to countries by way of loan. £5,000 had been collected for this at present afflicted by the scourge of war. All these

Weekly o'clock. Income. head of 1,420 37 892 ls. zad. " eight months, from the 1st of October to the 1st of each person. At a very recent date about 9,000 persons had less than 1s per head per week for all their wants. The sum paid to the poor 1840. 1841. 1842. in Leeds, in January ... £1,044 £1,062 £1,336

ship of Leeds ... 211 269 £1,255 £1,331 £1,706 It thus appeared that there had been an increase in the 13,103,765 12,338,915 11,081,005 poor rates of nearly 50 per cent. Nor was the distress confined to one class. Every trade was in a distressed state. He asked their Lordships whether anything had been done towards either inquiring into or meeting that distress-(hear, hear)? It had not come unawares upon them, for it had commenced so far back as 1828; and at the close of the last session of Parliament he had taken the liberty of calling the attention of the Noble Duke opposite to the subject. He did not pretend to sumed, and additional large quantities were delivered distress at once, because it was not, in his opinion, a for consumption in May and June; but this year there temperary distress, but arose entirely from the misremained in warehouse 400,000 quarters of foreign wheat chievous operation of their commercial law. But what had come to the following resolutions:—

but as the middle and lower classes probably did not admitted that the means of the consumer were ex- borough of Belfast was a void election." consume less, the reduction had fallen on the operative hausted, and he would like to know when they called classes; the consumption of butcher's meat was half on the people to put down so much out of their income, what it was in 1834. In Manchester the receipts of the how they were to do it without making matters worse? grocers and butchers had fallen off forty per cent. in He believed that a great many in this country lived up promise had been entered into, by which gross bribery, ber, in proof of the bribery, corruption, drunkenness, was destroyed. We have not been able to ascertain Lord BLAYNEY moved for copies connected with the two years. In Rochdale the quantity of butcher's meat to their income; and in order to pay the tax they was not half what it was in 1836. In Dundee, in would have to reduce their expenses. Whatever 1836, the weekly number of cattle killed was 150; in amount they took in the shape of taxation, they would he would move for a select committee to inquire into

sugar, was reduced to one-half. The cheapest and the want of means to purchase food, they would still consest food was about the same. The diminution in the distress by taking away the case did the whole of the members attend. In the case made, and was of opinion that the House had constitute consumption of meat was not from dearness of price, means which would have otherwise been exbest theat from November, 1835, to May, 1836, being pended in giving employment to the working classes 6d. ver lb. From November, 1841, to March, 1842, it (hear, hear.) The next neasure of the government was was 7d per lb., and from March, 1842, to this date, it the tariff, the principle of which he thought would was 6d. per lb. These statements might be doubted; puzzle the wisest man. It was impossible to say what he was, therefore, anxious for a Committee, that he the tariff would be. Various deputations from the might shew upon what grounds they were made. He different trades had come to London for the purpose of would now call their Lordships' attention to the actual representing their cases to the government. He knew Lord KINNAIRD brought forward his motion for a state of three or four of the principal towns in England, of one party who had been endeavouring to make what ford Committee, on the motion of Lord Granville cases, and that each must be judged on its own grounds, because coals were a manufactured article. It appeared, however, from representations made, that the duty was

tricts. These precautions were most proper, but it was of the question. Their lordships ought, therefore, to be come convinced of the unexaggerated sufferings of those duties on colonial and foreign timber be rendered Lastly, the payment of any sum of money to electors. still more necessary that attention should be directed prepared, because the local funds were nearly exhausted. unfortunate individuals. He would willingly adopt equal. He said that sugar was one of the greatest or their families, either before or after an election, to to the causes, out of which the danger arose. It might These were able-bodied men who were destitute of any mode of inquiry which their Lordships might think necessaries of life, in the present state of society; and be deemed to be bribery. The Noble Lord did not on some accounts be objectionable to speak thus dis- legal means of support, and the inhabitants of the fit to recommend. The Right Honournble Baronet at its consumption tended very much to promote the anticipate that legislation alone would cure the existtinctly, but it must be known that the distressed dis- town had no possible provision for them during the head of the Government had maintained the neces- morals of the people, inasmuch as it was calculated to ing evils, but he hoped the law would be aided by tricts were in a very dangerous state. He would do Winter. There was another statement be wished to sity of having extended markets, in order to relieve foster habits totally opposed to that vicious class of the grewing moral and religious feeling of the country. Ministers the justice to believe that nine or ten months allude to. It had been stated that the guardians the pressure on the commerce of this country. He had habits resulting from the indulgence in spirituous Sir Robert Peel gave his cordial support to the ago they could not have been aware of the distress then of the union of Burnley had represented to the lately been in communication with a person connected liquors. The price of sugar in the Brazils was 21s. motion, considering the proposed Bill an improvement prevailing, otherwise nothing could have justified them Secretary of State that the distress was far with the American trade, who had travelled through per cwt; whilst it was 49s. in the colonies; and the on the one of 1834. He was even quite willing to agree in allowing such a time to elapse without making the beyond the reach of their means of relief; they had all the United States, and who had assured him that people of England pay above two millions more than to a retrospective clause, which would, for instance, be allghtest attempt at alleviation. On behalf of starving 12,000 persons on their books, and must leave the manufactured they need do for this necessary article of consumption, applicable to the ensuing election of Newcastle. But it thousands of fellow creatures, he appealed to their ter in the hands of the Government, for they had not goods of England were quite beyond belief. Along the merely to put money in the pockets of the West India was more difficult to deal with treating than with direct Lordships to appoint a committee to ascertain what had wherewith to relieve them. Her Majesty's Govern- banks of the Mississippi and the Ohio there proprietors—(hear, hear.) Putting down slavery was bribery. That treating had the effect of bribery, there produced the suffering, the existence of which no man ment, it appeared, had considered this statement, and were several states with an aggregate population, the stalking horse; otherwise, why were other articles, could be no doubt; but the difficulty was to discrimi-

there had been entirely supported by funds supplied by discussion in that House, he had some intention of pro- themselves in the West Indies!!--(hear, hear.) it came. At Paisley there was a commissioner-general, -but for the use of manufacturers, who annually cona commissioner-surgeon, and in short a regular estat- sumed almost a million of quarters in the dressing of lishment, under the control of the Government. One their calicoes and other articles of manufacture. He declining state of trade in Scotland. The exports from of even a million of quarters of this sour flour would Dandee had materially diminished. From the year be the commencement of a trade with the southern parts 1327 to 1834, omitting the speculating years of 1835 to of America. At present the trade there was princi-1836, the shipments of linens increased on an average pally with Germany and France, both of whom could rate 29,405 pieces. In 1837 there were 717,070 pieces undersell this country, and both of whom had more

still further reduction of 45,837 pieces, about the value the surest guarantee of peace between the two counsisted of wages. This diminution of exports must country from the pressure of selfish imposition, and to wished by means of a committee of inquiry to ascer. people did not ask for charity—they sought to be persons connected with those countries. More than felt sorry at kaving detained their Lordships so long, but

The motion having been put, The Duke of WELLINGTON said, that every one admitted the existence of great distress in the country; those laws, let it be after a full and fair discussion;

and their Lordsnips adjourned, at ha f-past eight

Friday, June 3.

Poor Law, and the Income Tax. Several bills were forwarded a stage.

Pier Bill.

On the motion of Lord DENMAN, the Improvement of Evidence Bill was read a third time and passed. On the motion of the Earl of RIPON, the Australian and New Zealand Bill passed through committee. Lord BEAUMONT presented a petition from the Indian committee of the Colonial Society, praying for inquiry into the origin and causes of the war in Affghanistan, and entered into a lengthened statement of his views of our policy in the east, with some remarks upon the aggressive spirit manifested by Russia. Lord FITZGERALD briefly deprecated such discussions, and, after mutual explanations, amounting to nothing, except that there was no likelihood of a war with Russia, the petition was ordered to lie on the table as the petition of Mr. Whitby, who had signed it

Lordships then adjourned until Monday. HOUSE OF COMMONS.-FRIDAY.

on behalf of the body from which it emanated.—Their

ters. The same result had taken place with respect to of wheat 3s. per quarter. They had also resorted to an burgesses to serve in the present Parliament at the last proposed by Mr. Hume, who moved the suspension Destruction of the and butchers' meat in Lecds was reduced one-fourth, more absurd under the present circumstances. It was have been returned. That the last election for the inquiry.

> borough of Belfast, on the ground that a corrupt com- the committee which recently unseated the sitting mem- while lying off the Governor-General's ghat, and perjury, and personation of voters to a great extent had and perjury, usually practised at the Newcastle-under- how the conflagration commenced, but it appears been prevented from being brought to light; also that Lyne elections. committee, the Hon. Gentleman's medical attendant (Mr. Bainbridge) was called to the bar, and his evidence the Solicitor-General took too narrow a view of the the ship was completely enveloped in flames, and the taken, which went to shew that Sir James Duke's power of the House, and considered that there were strand, as well as almost every window and house health was in such a state that attendance on the com- grounds for inquiry. mittee might be injurious. He was in consequence ex-

cused from serving. Lord Somerton, the absent member on the Water-Somerset, was ordered to be taken into custedy by the gave his opinion that the case against Newcastle was Sergeant-at-Arms. The SPEAKER acquainted the House that he had re-

ceived an intimation from the petitioners against the return of Lord Howick for Sunderland, that it was not their intention to proceed with the petition. On the motion of Mr. HAWES, the minutes of prewere ordered to be printed. The Wicklow Harbour Bill, the Burntisland and

Granton Pier Ferry and Road Bill, the Liverpool Borough Court Bill, and the Boston Harbour Bill, were Mr. Hume's amendment. read a third time and passed. The Blackburn and Chorley Road, and the Lagan Navigation Bills, were read a second time, and ordered to be committed. On the motion of Mr. MILES, the Lords amendments to the Bristol and Gloucester Railway Bill were agreed to. less discussion. Mr. CLIVE moved the further consideration of the report of the London and Croydon Railway Bill. Sir E. KNATCHBULL moved as an amendment that the election of Members of Parliament." His object After some discussion, in which Lord MARSHAM, Mr.

For the reception of the report, ... 148 For the amendment Majority

The bill is consequently lost. Lord JOHN RUSSELL postponed the introduction o the Bribery at Elections Bill fill Monday. In committee of supply, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that he certainly would not have advocated the continuance of the existing sugar duties for another year, had he not been persuaded that the sive bribery, the Noble Lord proposes that it should exigencies of the state required it; and he would have be tried in the same manner as an election petition, the given a greater advantage to the consumer if he could have done so. The reduction in colonial sugar could the case may be; and if extensive bribery were proved not be maintained unless it was determined to give up against a borough, it should be disfranchised. To a large amount of revenue. It was also a very serious obviate the difficulty of carrying Disfranchisement Bills consideration that this question was connected with through Parliament, the inquiry into bribery alleged slavery. The diminution of the duties tended to en- against any constituency to be conducted by a Committee courage the growth of sugar produced by slaves. He composed of members of both Houses, in the proporshould vote for the continuance of those duties for the tions of four or five from the Commons, and three or

Mr. GLADSTONE epposed the motion on the prin- the number of vehicles at a contested election was cer-

been acted upon there, and more especially with re- Orleans consisted of flour, which was often kept there was imported into Liverpool, and from thence tran- such a law as the present Bill; for even the very dispointed. This he did not think a valid objection. How. spect to Paisley. For the last three weeks, the poor until it turned sour. When the Corn Bill was under shipped to all parts of the world, even to the blacks cussions which had arisen out of all these cases of bribery

For the amendment ... ... 18 Against it ... ... ... ... 59

Majority ... ... ... 41 on foreign sugar be reduced to 80s per cwt., and on to this country of two millions per annum, that they colonial sugar 20s, per cwt., contended for the pro- were of no use to Canada, of but little value to the priety of enabling the poorer classes of this country to shipping interest, and that there was no consideration obtain cheap provisions. They were called on to give which could justify duties compelling us to take inferior the people relief at this period of distress.

Mr. GLADSTONE vindicated the conduct of the government with regard to the sugar duties. Mr. HUME would not believe the House were sincere until he saw them take other articles of consumption into consideration, which were the produce of slave labour.

Mr. STUART defended the government. He considered Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, the House had now an

dered as cheap as possible in this country, to enable the of 1835. productive classes to have a full share of the conveniences and comforts of life. This would apply particution, on the ground of the benefit which would accrue larly to the articles of sugar and coffee, the consumption to trade and commerce, whilst no injury would result of which was so well calculated to promote good order to colonial interests. and sobriety among the working classes, by fostering habits totally different from those resulting from the Hume, use of beer and ardent spirits. Twenty-five years ago there were but forty coffee houses in all London; but duties on principle, was not prepared to get rid of them there were so many now that they could accommodate at once, without reference to the interests involved. 180,000 persons. People now go there instead of going But though not disposed to undervalue the benefit of to the public-house and the gin-shop. Now, with a reduction on any great article of consumption, he respect to the importation of articles the produce of slave labour: why did we not import coffee from the could have been much better appropriated to reductions Brazils at 1s. 3d. duty? And was not copper in the on other articles. mines of Cuba worked by slaves? There they had put an end to a very high rate of duty. Cheap sugar and amendment 16, against 243. coffee were essential to the poor man's comfort; and he

bination with all Europe, would soon have the effect of putting down the slave trade. Mr. ROEBUCK said the tenor of the whole night's with his statement. argument was how the people might get cheap sugar interest ought to be sacrificed. He should not care if Jamaica were to sink to the bottom of the sea, and the

Antilles were to follow; they had always been more to; after which the House resumed, and then adexpense to us than they were worth. After a few words from Mr. P. STEWART and Mr. BERNAL, the latter of whom did not agree with the sweeping principle of the Hon. Gentlemen who had just spoken with regard to our colonies. Sir ROBERT PEEL said, as to the opinion of the Hon.

Member who had wished Jamaica sunk at the bottom of the sea, and the Antilles following its precedent, there was no meeting it in calm reason. Hon. Members opposite would see that they could not please themselves even with the motion; and he thought, therefore, that the best way would be to leave it in the hands of the Government. The proposal before the House was to continue the present duties on sugar for another year: and he thought the conduct of the Government on the tariff should be considered an earnest of its willingness to deal in a liberal manner with the sugar duties. They had been taunted with a disposition to smaller ones. Now, he firmly believed that the sugar interest was at that time the smallest in the House. posal for the reduction on the import duty on meat. he had run the greatest risk that a Minister could have done, and therefore there was no ground for that accusation. The Noble Lord's proposition of last year was not the same as the present one, and therefore he (the Noble Lord) could not find fault with them for the course taken in opposition to his former measure. The Noble Lord's plan involved the risk of a loss of £600,000 a year revenue. Now, this he did not think was compensated by the cheapening sugar three farthings Petitions were presented for the repeal of Catholic a pound, although he did not agree with an Hon. Mem-Emancipation, and against the Maynooth grant, the ber that this was a contemptible decrease in price. He did not think that if they were to allow the importation of augar from Cuba, and other slave-growing countries, A message from the Commons brought up the Liver- that they would think so highly of their disinterested pool Borough Court Bill and Burntisland and Granton conduct in emancipating the slaves. This was a double motive, therefore, for rejecting the motion.

After a few words from Lord JOHN RUSSELL. in The House divided, when there appeared-For the motion ...... 164 Against it ..... 245

Majority against it ...... 81 The original motion was then agreed to. The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past one o'clock. Monday, June 6.

The cases of two more boroughs, whose constituencies are implicated in charges of bribery and corruption, were considered. The first case was that of Belfast, and was merely of a preliminary nature. Mr. O'CONNELL presented a petition from a Belfast elector, containing some curious allegations, chiefly implicating Mr. Emmerson Tennant. The petition was ordered to be printed with the votes, and the issue of

the consumption in 1840 and 1842 was 1,361,252 quar- corn-law, the result of which had been to raise the price liam Gilliland Johnson, Esq., were not duly elected as ley, and an amendment on that motion was Duncombe can get the papers printed.

mest and other articles. The consumption of groceries income tax, than which nothing in his opinion could be election for the borough of Belfast, and ought not to of the writ for fourteen days, pending a committee of awful calamities which in a few minutes involve a Mr. O'CONNELL supported the amendment in a speech Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice that he should on Mon- in which he brought forward extracts from the evidence of 396 tons burden, commanded by Captain Alfred

day next move for a suspension of the writ for the of a committee of 1838, as well as from the report of Beech, and consigned to Bagshaw and Co., took fire

May, 1842, it was 71, being a reduction of 79, or more diminish the means of employment; so that when the circumstances of the case. The members for trying the Solicitor-General (Sir William Follett), who, being on the point of sailing, with a rich cargo, for than one-half. The sales of bread, butter, eggs, and men were suffering from want of employment and from the election petitions for Waterford and Athlone were though condemning the practice of head-meney, consiseverally called to the table to be sworn, but in neither dered that Mr. O'Connell's selections were partially Mr. BERNAL, as one of the committee, thought that

Mr. WYNN also was favourable to an inquiry. Sir ROBERT PEEL, restating his former principle, that ne general rule could be made to apply to these

vote for the issue of the writ.

143 to 97, the latter numbers being those who voted for Mr. HUME suggested to the House the propriety of

repealing all the laws against bribery, and thus freely to permit the electors to sell themselves as they pleased -a proceeding which would save much time and use-Lord JOHN RUSSELL then rose to ask leave for intro-

ducing his Bill "for the better discovery of bribery in was rather to deter from bribery, by rendering the means of its detection more efficacious, than to check it affirmed to have been bribed at any election; and these voters should be liable to disfranchisement unless they could defend their votes. A power of granting indemnity in certain cases should be given, and the Election Committee to whom this power would be entrusted, should also be enabled to follow up inquiries, where they believed corrupt compromises had taken place in order to conceal bribery; the Committee to have legal aid in conducting the protracted investigation. On the presentation of a petition alleging extenexpences to fall on sitting Members or petitioners, as four from the Lords, to be presided over by a Peer to be

had to do so at their own expense. At the same time,

was inclined to anticipate much improvement from a law which would endeavour to remedy existing evils, Frowd, solicitor, Essex-street, Strand. and compromises had been productive of much good. After some remarks from Mr. Hume, Mr. Roebuck, and Lord Sandon, leave was given to bring in the Bilk The House then went into committee on the Customs

Acts (the Tariff), and Mr. ROEBUCK proposed that the duties on foreign and colonial timber be rendered equal. He contended Mr. LABOUCHERE, in rising to move that the duty that the discriminating duties on timber were a loss

timber at a high price. Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS repudiated the specious principles of free trade, and contended that the tariff was based on protective principles, adapted to the actual circumstances of each case. He concluded with proposing an amendment, "that the duties, on and after the 10th day of October next, should be fixed at 30s. on foreign timber, and 38s. on foreign deals, both it their duty to protect the trade of the colonies from per load; and that no ulterior reduction, as contemplated, should take place in either.

Mr. PATRICK M. STEWART then rose to propose opportunity of putting their sincerity to the test, by another amendment, that the duty on colonial timber showing whether they were really willing to ameliorate be reduced to 5s. per load, and the duty on foreign the condition of the working classes, by effecting a timber to 35s.; and that the admeasurement of deals, judicious reduction of duties. It was a matter of great for the purpose of charging duty, be taken in conimportance that articles of consumption should be ren- formity with the recommendation of the Committee

Mr. GLADSTONE defended the Government proposi After some remarks from Sir Charles Napier and Mr.

Mr. F. T. BARING, while opposed to differential

On a division, there appeared for Mr. Roebuck's Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, with reference to his amendhad no doubt that the efforts of Great Britain, in com- ment, proposed an adjournment of the debate (it being one o'clock); but Sir Robert Peel strongly deprecated unnecessary delay, and Sir Howard Douglas proceeded

Sir ROBERT PEEL replied; and, after some remarks and the colonies protection. This was absurd; it must from Mr. Labouchere, Lord Sandon, and Mr. Thornley, be protection or no protection. The West India the amendment of Sir H. Douglas was negatived without a division. The schedule of Timber Duties was then agreed

> BALANCE SHEET OF THE LONDON DELE-GATE COUNCIL, FROM MARCH 1st. TO МАҮ 30тн.

RECEIPTS. Money in hand last quarter..... 1 19 101 From Liquidation Debt Committee 0 12 6 St. Pancras... ... 0 8 6 Carpenters' Arms ... ... 0 5 3 Globe Fields ... 0 5 0 Shoemakers, Poland-street ... 0 1 0 Walworth and Camberwell ... 0 5 0 Albion, Shoreditch ... 0 5 0 Clock-house, Leicester-square ... 0 4 6 Star, Golden-lane ... ... 0 6 0 ... 0 3 4 Three Doves ... ... Bricklayers' Arms... ... 0 4 0 Cannon Coffee-house Three Crowns  $\dots 0 \quad \bar{\mathbf{5}} \quad \ddot{\mathbf{0}}$ Iatters, Brown Bear Hammersmith ... ••• ... 0 5 0 Crown Coffee-house Receipt Hall of Science meeting 0 3 13

Total receipts ... ... £6 9  $5\frac{1}{3}$ Ten localities, not included, are in arrears the whole quarter to the Council. EXPENDITURE.

March 6 Port of Hall of Science

"Printing for Ditto, 0 6 6 "Mistake in last Quarters' balance in hand 0 2 ( April 3. Back rent of 55, Old Bailey 0 19 6 "Back salary of Secretary 1 4 9 "Stationery and postage during the quarter 0 5 6 "Rent of Council Room,	
Mistake in last Quarters' balance in hand 0 2 ( April 3. Back rent of 55, Old Bailey 0 19 6 Back salary of Secretary 1 4 9 Stationery and postage during the quarter 0 5 6 Rent of Council Room.	
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April 3. Back rent of 55, Old Bailey 0 19 6  "Back salary of Secretary 1 4 9  "Stationery and postage during the quarter 0 5 6  "Rent of Council Room.	
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thirteen weeks, at two	١.
shillings per week 1 6 (	,
"Salary of Secretary, thirteen	
weeks, at five shillings	
per month 0 16	
Total expenditure £6 0	
	_
Total receipts 6 9	4
Mark Landing Minner	
Total expenditure 6 0	)
Polones in band	-
Balance in hand 0 8 11	
Due by individuals to Council 1 12	<b>i</b>
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Balance in favour of Ditto £2 1	泽
MR. DUNCOMRE has succeeded offer much di	æ

MR. DUNCOMBE has succeeded after much diffi Mr. G. HAYTER, as chairman of the Belfast Election the writ was suspended until the disposal, on Thursday, culty, in getting a return made to the House of Commons of copies of the papers connected with

fearful loss of life and property occurred on the river yesterday. The beautiful clipper-built bark Harriott. that about one o'clock in the afternoon the Captain Mr. LIDDELL replied to Mr. O'CONNELL, as did also and officers, who were all on board,—the vessel London,-became aware that she was on fire, and shortly afterwards the flames burst out with such fury, as to force the European seamen to jump overboard—the native seamen had done so on the first breaking out of the fire. For about half an hour top that commanded a view of that part of the river where the burning vessel was situated, was crowded with people of almost every creed and country, who gazed upon the awfully grand sight with intense interest. The spectacle was, indeed, terribly sublime. About half-past one o'clock the flames reached not so strong as that of Ipswich, and therefore he would the magazine, and the vessel blew up, fragments of her stern flying high into the air, and dropping into Lord JOHN RUSSELL was opposed to the issue of and strewing the river all round the site where she the writ, on the very ground on which the Selicitor- was anchored. Boats from all directions flocked General had come to an opposite conclusion, namely, round the vessel, and succeeded in rescuing all but the fact of head-money being paid in the borough, a the chief mate, who, it is thought, must have sunk ceedings and evidence before the Lyme Regis Committee practice which it was desirable to take means for sup- in consequence of having beeen struck and stunned by one of the fragments of the vessel. There was a On a division, the issue of the writ was carried by large quantity of saltpetre on board the Harriott. The Hashmey, which was situated contiguous to the Harriott, had a narrow escape. Her hull caught the flames, but the splash of water caused by the timely explosion of the Harriott, was the means of saving her. She has not, however, escaped without some injury. A considerable quantity of the saltpetre was also thrown by the explosion on board of the Hashmey .- Hurkaru.

> Suicide of a Box.—An extraordinary suicide took place on Saturday last, under the following circumstances :- The name of the youth in question, whose age is but fifteen, is Coe, residing with his parents at 206, High-street, Wapping, London, and who terminated his existence by taking a large quantity of arsenic. It will be remembered that about fifteen months since, a hair-dresser named Dimond, then residing in the Commercial Road East, was found guilty, and had sentence of death passed on him, but which was subsequently commuted to transportation for life, on a charge of having committed an unnatural crime. The deceased boy is the apprentice on whose evidence alone Dimond was convicted, and on whom the capital offence was proved to have been committed. Since that period he has been residing with his parents, and in consequence of the unfortunate circumstance alluded to has been unable to procure a situation of any description, which appeared to prey, as he increased in age, much upon his mind. On Friday last he wrote a letter to one of his brothers, in which were the words, " Although I shall never meet you happy in this world, I hope I shall in the next." On Saturday he left home about six o'clock, as he said, to look for a situation at Stratford. On the road he purchased half an ounce of arsenic, and called at the house of a relative at Stepney, where he asked for some water, and in which it is supposed he took the poison. He proceeded to Stratford, and laid himself down to die in a hedge close on the borders of Hainault Forest, where he was found by some police of the K division, and in an almost lifeless condition, in which state he was conveyed to the London Hospital, where he died shortly after admission.

#### Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, June 3. BANKRUPTS.

William Chappelow, of Long Acre, bridle cutter, June 17 and July 15, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. W. Whitmore, official assignee, Basinghall-street; and Mr. Hernidge, solicitor, 16, Blooms-

bury-square. Peter Anderson Hepbarn, late of Hungerford-wharf. Strand, but now of 12, Powis-place, Hampstead-road, bottled beer merchant, June 10, at two, and July 15, at 12, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Lackington, official assignee, Coleman-street Buildings; and Mr.

Thomas Quaife, Thomas Jones Tyrrell, and James Quaife, late of North End, Fulham, brewers, June 10, at one, and July 15, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Johnson, official assignee, 20, Basinghallstreet; and Messrs. Fyson and Co., solicitors, 8, Frederick's pace, Old Jewry.

William Harper, of Cowper's-court, Cornhill, City. merchant, June 10, at two, and July 15, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. James Foster Groom, official assignee, 12, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street; and Mr. Kirkman, solicitor, King William-street, London Bridge.

Charles Samuel Heywood and William Heywood, of Manchester, but late of Basinghall-street, London, warehousemen, June 15 and July 15, at ten, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Messrs. Reed and Shaw, solicitors, Friday-street, Cheapside, London; and Messrs. Sale and Worthington, solicitors, Manchester.

George William Longridge, of Sunderland, Durham, ironmonger, July 7 and 15, at eleven, at the George Inn. Sunderland. Mr. T. M. Loveland, solicitor, 6, Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. J. M Cooper, solicitor, Sunderland.

John Gooder, of Raistrick, Yorkshire, fancy cloth manufacturer, June 14, at eleven, and July 15, at twelve, at the George Hotel, Huddersfield. Messrs. Clarke and Metcalf, solicitor, 20, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London; and Messrs. Whitehead and Robinson, solicitors, Hu idersfield. Edmund Ashworth, of Manchester, innkeeper, June

20 and July 15, at eleven, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Hessrs. Adlington and Co., solicitors, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. William Christopher Chew, solicitor, Manchester. George Bower, of Weoldale, Yorkshire, woollen cloth manufacturer and clothier, June 11, at ten, and July 15, at two, at the George Hotel, Huddersfield.

Mr. Daniel Cornthwaite, solicitor, Dean's-court, Doctor's Commons, London; and Mr. John Cornthwaite, solicitor, Liverpool. John Bainbridge, of Richmond, Yorkshire, ironfounder, June 24, at three, at the King's Head Inn, Richmond, and July 15, at ten, at the Golden Lion Inn, Northallerton. Mr. Richard Addison, solicitor, 8,

Mecklenburgh-square, London: and Mr. James Hunton, solicitor, Richmond. William Walker, of Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, mercer and draper, June 17 and July 15, at twelve, at the White Hart Inn, Burton-upon-Trent. Mr. James Drewry, solicitor, Burton-upon-Trent; and Messrs. Bicknell and Co., solicitors, 57, Lincoln's-innfields, London.

John Nottingham, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, picture dealer. June 15 and July 15, at eleven, at the Royal Hotel, Cheltenham. Messrs, Roy and Co., sellcitors, 42, Lothbury, London; and Messrs. Bubb and Co., solicitors, Cheltenham. Henry William Jackson, late of Haverhill, Essex, wine merchant, June 17, at four, and July 12, at two,

at the Rose and Crown Inn, Saffron Walden. Mr. Owen Pape Holmes, solicitor, 6, Liverpool-street, City, London; and Mr. John Henry Jardine, solicitor, Stoke next Clare, Suffolk.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. John Swainson, and Japheth Clayton, of Manchester. William Tinkler and John Newbald, of Kingstonupon-Hull, engravers. James Martin and William Muir, of Liverpool, shawl merchants. Benjamin Butterworth, Joseph Butterworth. Robert Butterworth, and Richard Wooffenden Butterworth, of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, woollen cloth merchants (so far as regards Benjamin Butterworth). William North and John West, of Bradford, Yorkshire, cotton dyers.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, June 7.

Thomas Ginger, Leighton Buzzard, to surrender the 17th of June instant, at twelve, and July 19, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street

Edwards, official assignee, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry; Wright, Furnival's Inn, London; Day, Woburn, Bedfordshire. John Brettargh, timber-dealer, Pendleton, Lancashire, June 20, and July 19, at ten. Solicitor, Foster, Manchester; Nethersole, Essex-street, Strand. Henry Matthew Walker and Thomas Casson, comfactors, Manchester, June 14, at ten, at the Sessions House, Wakefield, and July 19, at ten, at the Com-

missioners' Rooms, Leeds. Solicitors, Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, Bedford-row, London; Taylor and Westmorland Wakefield. Josiah Barlow, hatter, Manchester, June 21 and July 19, at twelve, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitor, Bunting, Manchester; Bower and Back, Chancery-lane, London. Godwin Pilsworth Kennan and Augustus Samson calico printers, Manchester, June 21 and July 19, at

eleven, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, R. M. and C. Baxier, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London; Worthington, Manchester; Lycett, Manchester. Thomas Barter, surgeon, Poole, June 25 and July 19, at twelve, at the offices of Messrs. Parr, Peole. Solicitors, Loftus and Young, New Inn. London;

Parr, Poole. Thomas Jones, woolstapler, Brecen, July 1 and 19, at twelve, at the Castle Hotel. Solicitors, Vaughan, Bevan, and Lauford, Brecon: Bicknell, Roberts, Finch, and Neat, Lincoln's-inn-fields. William Laurence, meney scrivener, King William.

street, June 18, at one, and July 19, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Groom, Abchurch-lane, official assignee; Cox, Size-lane, Bucklesbury.

Norman M'Leod and Cornelius Browne Yarrow. ship-brokers, Liverpool, June 25 and July 19, at two, The case of Newcastle-under-Lyne raised a discus- Lord Plunkett's arrest of Mr. Gordon, upon which at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Ad-Which had paid duty. Thus the difference between had been done since that time? They had passed a "That James Emmerson Tennent, Esq., and Wim- sion. The issue of the writ was moved by Mr. Adder- further proceedings will be taken as soon as Mr. lington, Gregory, Faulkner and Follett, London; Crump and Hassall, Liverpool.

WATKINS' LEGACY TO THE CHARTISTS. LECTURE III .- CHRISTIANITY AND CHARTISM. " Jesus of Nazareth who went about doing good."

About this time, some eighteen centuries ago (last Christmas), was born the mest memorable man that is expected that the bricklayers and smiths will be inever lived, Jesus Christ! the author of the Christian Religion. If ever there was a good man, if ever steps will be taken to wait on the shoemakers, calicothere was a great man, a man of genius and of virtue, printers, silk and piece-dyers, and spinners, to prevail it was he! Again, if ever there was a man of sorrow, on them to come out for the Charter; and there is not of suffering, and of sacrifice, it was he; and mark! the shadow of a doubt on my mind, but before six it was his very goodness, his very greatness, his very months, we will have the whole of the Manchester genius and virtue, that brought on him so much sorrow trades with us. London also is doing its work; and and suffering and sacrifice. Yes, it was his very when the trades of London and Manchester have worthiness, his truthfulness, that exposed him to so unitedly decided on agitating for the Charter, they much evil, privation, and persecution. His attach- will give a tone of confidence to all the trades in the ment, his adherence, his self-devotion to the interests united kingdom. I now call on you as men, as fathers, of justice and humanity; the true, the real interests of as husbands, as patriots, and as good, true, and sterling all men, made those who seek their individual or party Chartists, to bury at once and for ever any little petty interests, exclusive of, or to the destruction of the grievance that may have existed amongst you. Do not general interests of mankind, made all usurpers, all allow the disputes of leaders to divide you. Tell them monopelizers, and all oppressors, his bitter enemies, if they will dispute with each other the censequence his inveterate opponents—yea, they hated him because will be on their own heads. Let us act unitedly. he loved them too well; they doomed him to misery Without union we are powerless; with it we are everybecause he wished to render them truly happy; and thing. because he sought to save them, they destroyed him. In conclusion, I would entreat of those parties who He was the gentlest, the most generous and best of owe for cards, to pay off the debt. 'Tis really too bad beings; and yet what was the treatment he received- to have so many cards out without being paid for. I what was his fate? He lived, as he himself says, did expect that the new Executive would have come scorned and rejected of men-he had not where to lay into office with clear books. I am now afraid such will his head-he was ariven from place to place, hunted not be the case. Hoping that during the next twelve like a wild beast, and at last, this good man, this months the cause will progress even more rapidly than gracious gentleman, ifor he was a gentleman in the true it has done for the last twelve, sense of the word,) was hung up like a murderer, not for taking life, but for saving it; kung on the cross, where he died with these tender words trembling on his tertured lips, "Father forgive them for they know

not what they do." Jesus Christ was the victim of the vices of others (he had none of his own)—wicked men took his life because he was a good man. What ignorance and prejudice he had to contend against! What privations and positive afflictions he endured! What patience ministry lasted only some three years—yet in that short period ages of labour, ages of trial, ages of torinre were compressed—and after doing and suffering so much he was at length betrayed into the hands of his cruel enemies by one of his own disciples-denied by another when all else had forsaken him-mocked. scourged, crucified-followed when bearing his cross, when fainting beneath the weight of a wicked world, followed with tounts and jeers of an unthinking crowd, who had been instigated to hoot their scorn, to howl their hatred, to buffet, to spit upon their best, their only friend, to abuse him when about to die for theminstigated by those who had ever been their worst enemies, who had made them the dupes of their bigotry, the slaves of their tyranny, the victims of their covetonsness, their avarice, and their ambition. But the ignominous, the agonizing death that was meant wider, for like the Phoenix, his fame rose from his Own ashes, the very villains employed to execute him that there must be something supremely excellent in trying test, that that man must have been a good man, who, dying under such shameful, such shocking circumstances, could still exhibit so much fortitude, resignation, and marvellous benignity, so much cheerfulness-for all the tortures inflicted on him, extorted no grouns, no curses, extorted nothing but forgiveness from him. And if the very villains who were employed to execute him, and who had been prejudiced, promoted, and paid, to do the damned deed by the authorities, if these villains, common executioners, were converted by his sufferings, and convinced of his integrity. the blameless purity of his past life, of those who had distresses in their way—they followed his example, makers, affecting the standard of value!

palities, began to notice it, began to be swayed by it, and at length from persecuting they fell to patronising it (ah, patronage more fatal than their persecution) for the pure and spotless virgin of the church of the landed interest, and kept on for years, till the hours. when woold by the state, was won by it. Alas! Chris. foreigners began to manufacture for themselves, and anity was seduced, it fell into the embraces of pomp and power, and became a prostituted harlot. Church market? Then the duty was altered; and at the time and State-frem that unholy alliance, that adulterous connexion sprung the bastard progeny of bishops, abbots, popes, monks, friars, and all the rest of the Roman trumpery, black, white, and grey; who by false prophecies, false miracles, and false pretences of That measure took out of my pecket upwards of all kinds, made a grand handle of Christianity and £20,000 !!! used, it not to gain heaven with, but to win the world withal-not to ameliorate the condition of the people, but to sink them into a state of double vassalage; -in fact, Christianity has been perverted from its true path-it has altogether gone out of the way-it has been turned, as it were, against itself, and made to commit suicide. A system has been built on the foundation of Christ, worse than that which he died to overthrow, which he died to rebuild, and such a horrid—such an abominable use has been made of his of interference with the liberty of expression, in will deliver an address at five o'cleck in the afternoon. name, that I verily believe, if he could have foreseen the person of Mr. Charles Southwell, Editor of the the atrocities, the fiendlike acts committed in it, he would have gone silent through life, and never have magistrate for blasphemy. suffered his name to have been known at all. Now these demoniacal deeds were not confined to the Catholics-the Protestants have had their full share in them: nor were they things of former times, gone by with bygone times; no, they exist at present—they are acted on even now—only in an altered or modified form. Yes, there is as much villany-as much cold-blooded who, on Thursday night last, between eleven and cruelty practised in the name of the blessed Redeemer twelve o'clock, was arrested at Cheltenham by two and 5th verses—"Behold the hire of the labourer, as ever, and the mitred bishops, the shovel-hatted

made, and Christianity was thus promulgated.

was thus propagated, till throned emperors.

crowned kings, sceptred powers, sworded princi-

and feast on human flesh. Jesus Christ, while he lived, was sneered at, slighted, and contemned; but after his death, and when his precepts and example began to take effect, began to operate would have been compelled to walk from Cheltenham a change in men's minds and conduct, then it was to Gloucester, a distance of nine miles, but for the interasked-What is a Christian? Who was this Christ? ference of his friends. Enquiry began to be made into all the particulars of his life, and it was found by tradition and contemporary testimony, that he had been born of poor parents, in circumstances of great humiliation, at the coldest season of the year, in a manger, (for his mother could procure no better lodging, not even in the hour of nature's sorrow-of nature's extremity,) that his parents were obliged to flee with him, while yet an infant, to save his life from an indiscriminate massacre decreed by Herod; -that after wandering from country to country, probably in search of work, they finally settled in Nazareth, where the son followed his father's trade of a carpenter, till he went forth to preach—that his first companions and converts were poor fishermen, and so on as narrated forty years after his death by the Evangelists, and as preached by the apostle Paul and others.

term sayages, than the Caribbees who drink human gore,

# (To be concluded in our next.)

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. BROTHER DEMOCRATS, -By the time you will have has taken out a card at Nottingham to entitle h BROTHER DEMOCRATS,—by the time you will have yote for the election of the new Executive." Now, when Mr. Abraham Marshall was called to the chair. (Mr. C.) held it in his hand. Did it come from Mr. its littleness, and not bestow upon it unnecessary note. Withdraw himself from its mother. The unfortunate registered your votes for the five individuals who are to O'Connor, I presume, has taken out thirty-five cards of Mr. Beesley, district secretary for North Lancashire, O'Brien? It began "Brother Chartists,—As one of riety.—ED.] manage your affairs for the next twelve months. The term membership of the National Charter Association; he gave a short report of the proceedings on the presentation of the National Charter Association; he gave a short report of the proceedings on the presentation. of effice for the old Executive will then be nearly expired. has joined the Association in thirty-five different towns; tion of the National Petition, and a severe lashing to to commence with; and it contained also this sentence: June 5th, 1842, at the Charter 'Association Rooms, We have never had an angry word in our body; mem-bers of the same family could not agree better than the fore us was calmly examined on its own merits or demetown, and renewing their cards at every place, create a rits, and adopted or rejected according to the dictates of false impression, without adding one more member to

But if much has been done more remains for the Chartists to do. Although the Association has now upwards of 40,000 members on its books, -is that nnmber enough? No: nor a tithe of what ought to be enrolled. There is not a county, city, borough town, or hamlet, into which our principles should not be introduced. Now I ask of the National Charter Association to take such steps as will enable its Executive Council sense of their own worth and dignity. Every engine must be set in play to arouse the masses to declare in a voice of thunder, that they are determined to have even-

handed justice meted out to all parties. We have one thing in particular to be proud of; namely, that the trades are declaring for the Charter. Let the united trades of this great nation but avow openly and determinedly, that they insist upon the People's Charter becoming law; and will any govern

ment dare refuse them their just demands? I unhesitatingly answer No. The Chartist carpenters and joiners of Manchester, already number a hundred members; the fustian cutters a hundred. The mechanics have also joined the National Charter Association. This week, it duced to imitate their worthy example; immediate

#### I remain, your brother Democrats. JOHN CAMPBELL.

Saiford, June 6th, 1842.

P. S. As the polling will be concluded on Monday night, June 14th, I shall expect all the returns to be forwarded to me by Saturday the 18th. It will be im- tary. possible for me to receive any returns after that date, as I have to be in Yorkshire on the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd. The polling lists must be forwarded to the was his amid all his pains! He did not appear in Star office before I leave home, in order that they may public life till after he was thirty years of age, and his appear in that paper on the 25th of June. There is sufficient time given to each sub-secretary, and if not forwarded in time, the fault must not be laid at my door. I wish also to request that parties who write to me would be very careful how their letters are directed. Lately I have had to release several letters that cost me twopence each; whenever I am written to, the parties who write such letters ought to prepay them. The postage is sufficiently heavy without having to pay double for letters.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—It is agreed on all hands that great distress at present exists throughout the trading world. Of its cause, a multiplicity of opinions are affeat. Perhaps, amongst the many, you will allow me to give mine. It is well known that Juring the protracted war with Bulwell. to extinguish the shining, the useful life of Jesus France, under the reign of Bonaparte, the landed in-Christ only made it blaze the brighter—burst forth the terest, or aristocracy of England, " pledged their lives and fortunes" in support of our Government. How was this pledge fulfilled? Why, they created a fictitious caught newness of life from his death—they thought capital, which said fictitious capital enabled them to double, yea, treble their rentals. At the conclusion of those principles which could enable the possessor to the war, they procured the enactment of the Corn pass through such a terrible ordeal, to stand such a Laws, by the operation of which they have contrived to retain those rents to this day.

But while they passed the Corn Laws to protect themselves, they also passed measures to restore the old standard of money; or, in other words, to greatly curtail that "fictitious capital" which had trebled their zealous services in the democratic cause. rents, added to the salaries of our officers of state from the reigning monarch downwards, and affected the prices of produce and all existing contracts, to an almost

Now, what effect had those measures upon the manu- engendered by class-legislation. At the conclusion of what think you must have been the feelings of his own facturing and commercial interest? for, mark, the his address, Mr. D. excited the astonishment and laughbeloved disciples—of those who had been witnesses of landed interest, i. e. the landlords, had protected ter of the meeting by exhibiting to their wondering themselves from the consequences of their own acts by gaza what he called "the coat of a free-born Englishimbibed the same principles, who were actuated by the Corn Bill of 1815, enacted for the purpose of keep- man," an article he had picked up in the neighboursimilar zeal, what must they have felt on witnessing ing up the produce of the land to war-prices. What hood of Hebden Bridge, and certainly such a scarehis untimely, his unmerited, his most barbarous fate? effect had their measures upon me, for instance? for crow we have seldom seen. It was indeed a fine They did just what they sught to have done-what he my case was the case of thousands, and it will fully specimen of "things as they are,"-proclaiming wished them to do—they did not spend their time in illustrate the confiscating nature of the measures then "trumpet-tongued" the blessings of class-legislation. useless lamentations in making a parade of sorrow - passed. I had at the time these measures were deterthey did not content themselves with meeting together mined on, upwards of £120,000 value in manufactured on the anniversary of his death to drink his memory in cloth and in wool; while I had another £80,000 sunk solemn silence—no, they revenged him—revenged him in mills and machinery. What did all this property in the noblest manner—they went and promulgated his sell for? Less than £80,000 !!! Here was confiscation! doctrines—they apread his principles—they devoted Here was a sweeping away!! Upwards of £120,000 themselves to doing justice to his motives, to his con- silently, but effectually, filched from me, one indivi- principles of liberty and equality. duct, to his character, and with a zeal second only to dual, by Acts of the Parliament! Mine was but the his own; nothing daunted by his fate, nothing dis- case of thousands: judge then of the alteration made mayed by the difficulties, nothing deterred by the in the value of property by the measures of our law-

faithful even unto death-aye, even to a death such as now disposed of at one half the prices they were forty up to a late hour. his, the most dreadful, the most cruel that tyranny ever or nifty years ago. I challenge any one to disprove yet devised to torture freeborn man. Blessed martyrs! these facts; and I ask, Sir, if this be the way to admithis was the way to make your principles flourish; nister justice with impartiality and to give equal prothus procelytes were gained, thus converts were tection to the community?

#### Yours truly, WILLIAM HIRST.

Leeds, June 6th, 1842. undersell the regular manufacturers in the London this measure was passed I had by me 500,000 lbs. weight of wool, for which I had paid about £14,000 duty!! When the measure was passed, I applied to Government for redress; but none could be afforded!

ANOTHER PROSECUTION FOR BLASPHEMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

He was tried and sentenced to twelve months' impri-

going his sentence in Bristol Gaol. devolved upon Mr. G. J. Holyoake, a Social Missionary, policemen, without a warrant, and confined in the deans, the white-banded parsons, who support the Station-house for the remainder of the night, charged present system, and who profit by it, are as unchristian, with using blasphemous expressions at the conclusion of in so doing-are as anti-christian-as inhuman, may, a lecture delivered by him on Home Colonisation. more so, than the heathen, than those whom we civilly on the Tuesday week previously, in the Mechanics'

In the morning he was committed to take his trial at Gloucester, at the ensuing sessions, to the gael of which county he was conveyed HANDCUFFED, and

class interests as to render them entirely useless for the tea party; after which a variety of addresses were defence of an oppressed individual whom the strong arm delivered, each speaking in his turn, and the evening of bigotry seeks to crush, for the advocacy of expression was spent in the most harmonious manner. of extreme opinions, however honestly expressed.

And I simply state my feelings when I say, that the honest working men cannot too highly appreciate the journal which has been found the impartial advocate of equal freedom of expression for all creeds and shades of opinion.

# I remain, Yours, &c., W. J. CHILTON.

SIB,-In the report of the Nottingham election meeting held on Tuesday last, it is stated "that Mr. O'Connor is a member of thirty-four Associations, and

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

nearly 10,000 cards issued; during the last twelve titled him to vote for the Executive. It matters not months there has been 35,000 issued. During our term, where a member takes out his card, so that it is taken of office, from the letters I have received, every satistical out according to the fifth rule, which says the card faction has been given; and the Association now wonders shall be renewed half yearly. If Mr. O'Connor had how we have accomplished so much with so little means renewed his card once only within the six months, Executive have done. Every subject that was brought be- vote. Persons in the habit of travelling from town to

the Association.

#### I remain. Faithfully in the cause of Chartism, NATHANIEL MORLING, Sub-Secretary to the National

Charter Association.

Brighton, June 6th, 1842.

amongst us.-ED. N.S.]

# Chartist Antelligence.

#### NOMINATIONS TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

CARRINGT IN, NEAR NOTTINGHAM. Mr. Wm. Grundy, lace-maker. Mr. Richard Hankin, framework-knitter. Mr. Matthew Walker, labourer. Mr. George Upton, lace-maker. Mr. Abraham Widowson, lace-maker.

Mr. Benjamin Harvey, lace-maker, Union-street. sub-Treasurer. Mr. Samuel Daft, lace-maker, Factory-street, sub-Secretary.

MERTHYR TYDVIL. Mr. Wm. Gould, grocer. Mr. David John, smith.

Mr. Matthew John, do. Mr. Wm. Miles, miner. Mr. Wm. James, do.

Mr. Evan Rees, do. Mr. David Rees, do. Mr. John Bailis, confectioner. Mr. Henry Thom, cooper.

Mr. David Ellis, weaver. Mr. Morgan Williams, do. Mr. John Thomas, sub-Treasurer.

Mr. David Davis, smith, sub-Secretary.

Mr. Samuel Nissow, New Town. Mr. Samuel Paul, New Town. Mr. Wm. Ind. New Town.

Mr. Thomas Hampton, Norfolk-street, sub-Trea-Mr. Francis Moyer, Parliament-street, sub-Secre-

DURHAM. Mr. Hugh Richmond, tailor, Claypath.

Mr. Michael Coyne, nailor, Elvet. Mr. John Dreghorn, carpet weaver, Crossgate. Mr. Robert Harrison, cordwainer, Millburngate. Mr. William Craig, cordwainer, Millburngate.

Mr. John Mowbray, attorney's clerk, Framwell-Mr. John Bray, cooper, Framwellgate. Mr. Benjamin Hill, labourer, do., sub-Treasurer. Mr. John Jones, tallow chandler, Claypath, sub-

Secretary. BULWELL. Mr. William Morris, framework-knitter. Mr. William Green, ditto. Mr. James Cliff. ditto. Mr. James Handley, ditto. Mr. Abram Goff, ditto.

Mr. William Hicken, ditto, sub-Treasurer. Mr. John Cliff, ditto, sub-Secretary, care of John Pearson, near to the General Baptist Chapel,

SHEFFIELD.-Mr. Brophy lectured to an outdoor meeting on the site of the Old Sugar Houses, top of Sheffield Moor, on Sunday afternoon last. The three O'Connellites interrupted Mr. Brophy with their of £4 1s. 41d. was collected. abuse, but their disgraceful conduct found no support with the great body of the meeting. Mr. Brophy lectured again in the evening, in the Figtree-lane room; districts he has recently visited was listened to with enrolled. deep attention. Thanks were voted to Mr. B. fer his

MR. DUFPY lectured in the Figtree-lane room, on Monday evening, giving an account of the state of Lancashire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and other parts of the country, showing the miseries and wrongs

WOODHOUSE .- Mr. Samuel Parks, from Sheffield, preached at the Market-cross, Woodhouse, on Sunday evening last. A large and deeply attentive audience listened to the truths propounded by the preacher, illustrative of the harmony of Christianity with the

BACUP.-A meeting was held here on Friday evenwell attended, especially by females, when they formed they lived over his life, and, indeed, they were Let it be borne in mind, that all articles of wear are recitations, songs, &c., after which dancing was kept any one society; it would fetter him, and prevent him

NOTTINGHAM .- On Sunday, Mr. E. P. Mead, from Birmingham, preached two Chartist sermons, on the Forest, to a concourse of several thousand people. The speaker gave to the millocrats, shopocrats, the foreign mission-mongers, and the worshippers of mammon a severe castigation.

ON MONDAY EVENING, in the Democratic Chapel, Rice-place, the same gentleman delivered another lec-P.S. Was not the wool duty laid on for the benefit ture upon priestcraft influence, which lasted two

LEITH .- A demonstration was held in Leith Orac's of Reason, arrested at the instance of a Bristol Links, on Sunday last, in favour of those expatriated victims, Frost, Williams, and Jones. The meeting, which was very numerous, was addressed at consonment, and to pay a fine of £100. He is now under-siderable length by Mr. John M'Crea, in a very affecting and eloquent speech, in which he made a feeling The editorship of the work, upon his confinement, appeal in behalf of the above-named patriots; after which Mr. John Tankard preached a sermon to an attentive audience, from the fifth chapter of James, 4th which have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud crieth, and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth. Ye have lived in pleasure on the earth, and been wanton; ye have nourished your hearts as in day of slaughter." Mr. Tankard expounded his text in such a feeling manner as must have pierced the hearts of his audience, which could not be less than 3,000. among whom was a great many of the upper classes. A collection was made, which amounted, after paying expences, to £1 2s. 6d. A few of the friends from the country, and a few of the Committee and members of the Leith Charter Association then adjourned to Mrs. The majority of the public papers are so shackled by Watson's Tectotal Coffee House, and had a comfortable public will say I am not impartial." Why people Daniel O'Connell, who look upon Repeal as being the

> CROYDON.—A public meeting has been held in the open air, in the above locality, to consider the tion; it was one purposed and connected contrivance founded on such a basis, and supported by vituperation propriety of the inhabitants adopting the People's to persuade working men not to belong to it. What and intrigue, would not be of long standing. The men Charter, as the best means of removing the misery else meant the vociferous cheers of the middle classes of Tolcross thought so too, and gave expression to the and degradation of the working classes. The chair to-night, numbers of whom had come to hear Mr. most enthusiastic bursts of applause in approval of the was taken by Mr. W. Hodges. Resolutions for the O'Brien, although they would not come to hear speaker's sentiments. He concluded by calling on the People's Charter, and expressive of their determination O'Connor? These gentry had cheered Mr. O'Brien in meeting to go on, till such time as they were able to to hold aloef from any other agitation than the pre- every part of his argument which bore hardest on the procure five or six millions of signatures to a National sent one were proposed, and ably supported by Messrs. Brown, Rainsley, J. C. Taylor, Esq., the anti-Corn they knew Mr. O'Brien was playing their game. It something else might form the material ingredients of Law lecturer, Mr. Fairbay, and several other gentlemen, and carried unanimously. Several members were

HBBDENBRIDGE—A numerous and highly rewere always quarrelling and practising detraction. O
because particularly requested to do so; but we do wish
spectable meeting was held in a large and commodious
no! Mr. O Brien never quarrelled! He never practised
that our friends would find better occupation for their
old, but Just, it appears, has about to take the infant to her, and to
the time; that they would let the "New move" alone in
with draw himself from its mother. The never practised
that our friends would let the "New move" alone in
with draw himself from its mother. The never practised
that they would let the "New move" alone in
with draw himself from its mother. The never practised
that they would let the "New move" alone in
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that they would let the "New move" alone in
with draw himself from its mother. The never practised
that they would let the "New move" alone in
with draw himself from its mother with the part of the practise and the practical practica

any lecturer wishing to visit this place must correspond with the sub-secretary, and wait his answer, or otherwise he will not be accepted. All letters must be Marshall

though he held but one card. We wish all efficers lecturer's fund. It is requested that those places that longer any confidence in Mr. O'Brien." The vast maand members of the Association would take as do not send a delegate do send their quota, by letter, jority of the assembly, being workles, threw up their much pains to understand its constitution as Mr. to Mr. Robshaw, district treasurer. The next hands in a moment; and, when O'Brien appeared Morling seems to have done. We should have council meeting was ordered to be held at Wakefield, again, he was mot with hooting and derision! Let fewer blunders, less trickery, and a better spirit on Sunday, the 19th inst., at Mr. Aifred Lancaster's, any "New Mover" come to Leicester!—the Shaks-smengst us.—ED. N.S.] top of Kirkgate, at eleven a clock in the foreneon.

BATLEY CARR.—A few friends of the Dewsoury Charter Association assembled at the House of Mr. Joseph Day, Forester's Arms Inn, Batley Carr, to ings, May 27th and June 3rd, to large and attentive day to be at the head of an immense concern, and establish a new association. Messrs. Robshaw, Lord, audiences. Sixteen members were enrolled. and several other friends, addressed them on the present state of the country, and the remedy for their grievances. Ten new members enrolled their names and took their cards. James Fox, secretary of the Dewsbury Association, acted as secretary, and volunteered to serve them for three months, until they got more organised. The landlord, Mr. Joseph Day, was Charter localities; and, to effect this object, we have of which they start off with a most lively galop, and appointed treasurer. A vote of thanks was given to made arrangements for the delivery of lectures during conclude with a pas, not of the most graceful kind, the worthy landlord for the use of the room. The meeting separated highly pleased.

OSSETT.-On Friday evening last, Mr. West lectured here to a very attentive audience. Nearly next week. thirty enrolled their names, and received their cards of membership. A committee was formed to engage a proper place of meeting, when the people cheerfully agitation are getting on gloriously. Meetings are being retired to their respective habitations, highly gratified with the evening's transactions.

BARNSLEY.-Mr. P. M. Brophy visited this town on Monday evening, and delivered a lecture in the School-room under the Odd Fellows' Hall. The greatest attentions was paid to the lecture throughout.

STOURBRIDGE.—A public meeting was held the Association room, on Wednesday evening last, Mr. Cassidy was unanimously called to the chair, and after open air meetings in various parts of Birmingham, in in which the words "Extensive Failure" are exa few remarks introduced Mr. G. White, who, in a order to arouse the people, and a deputation are tusive tremely conspicuous; and there is a desperate effort speech of about an hour and a half duration, exposed engaged in trying to secure a large building for the to arrest attention, by thrusting goods almost into the present rotten system of Government, and depicted accommodation of the members, the want of which the street, with a printed invitation to the public to the blessings which would be shared by all classes of the has been felt to be a serious loss to our cause in this "Look at this," and a most unca led-for allusion community in the event of the Charter becoming the town. A new spirit seems to animate the members, and to the "distress of the Spitalfield weavers." The law of the land, and earnestly exhorted all parties to those who were formerly apathetic are now coming for disease now becomes convulsive: enormous piles of aid and assist in the glorious struggle for freedom. He ward with renewed vigeur. A conference of all the druggets are deposited outside the shop, in bold gave the highest satisfaction to his numerous audience. members is to be held this evening (Tuesday) to draw defiance of the Paving Act, carpets dangle from the Several joined the association.

A CHARTIST TEA-PARTY AND BALL was held in the National Chartist Association room, on Monday, when upwards of fifty sat down to tea, after which several excellent sentiments were given, which were ably responded to by different speakers.

of this town was held in the Carpenters' Hall, on it is far more healthful and pleasant for men and women Friday evening, to hear a lecture on trades' unions, by to assemble in a field on a beautiful summer's evening, Dr. P. M. M'Donall. The meeting was called for eight than being crowded in a room. The meetings have o'clock; and notwithstanding the charge for admission kept increasing every week, and on the last occasion a and the day of the week, the large room was nearly goodly assemblage were congregated to hear an address filled with an intelligent and enthusiastic audience. from Mr. George White; he has continued this practice Shortly after eight o'clock, Mr. M'Douall entered the since his return from the Convention, and intends con-Hall. He was received with loud and long-continued tinuing it as long as the weather permits. Mr. cheering. Mr. Whitaker, a working man, was called White addressed the meeting on Monday evening, on to the chair. He opened the meeting by a few re- the real cause of their poverty, and pointed out the marks to the trades generally upon the necessity of mode by which all men might be made comfortable, had their joining in the movement for their political rights, they the means of applying their labour to the resources and a brief account of his delegation to the mechanics; which nature had provided for man's sustenance and and he was preud that the result of that delegation comfort, and referred them to Mr. O'Connor's pamphwas the coming out of the mechanics for the Charter lets on the land, and its capabilities, as a proof of his whole and entire. Mr. M'Donall was received with assertions. He described the villanous emigration rapturous cheers, and delivered a long and excellent system, and the modes which were devised in the

GLOSSOP.—The Rev. W. V. Jackson lectured here on Saturday evening to a very attentive and delighted his statements of the deplorable state of the different audience. A large number of new members were Monday evening. This caused a little excitement. Mr.

> HAWORTH.—Mr. Doyle lectured here to the Chartists of Haworth, on Monday, May 30th, and at Keighley, on Tuesday 31st, and Bingley, on Wednesday, June 1st. night, for both numbers and enthusiasm. The Rev. print, the Editor had recourse to the miserable plan of of the road; hence, after a heavy fall of rain, the W. V. Jackson gave us a soul-stirring and talented concecting badly-written and foolish letters, and publish from the road and houses on the higher ground lecture this evening. The subject was "a remedy for lishing them in his "Catch Penny," as the production has been washed into this reservoir. This nuisance the national distress;" which he handled in such a of some supporter of Mr. O Connor. After exherting has existed during 17 or 18 years, and has frequently manner as repeatedly called forth the approbation of the working men to union and determination, he enhis numerous and delighted audience. The Chartists of rolled twenty-four persons as members of the National this place have voted thanks and confidence in the Charter Association, and gave notice that he would Executive severally by name.

LBICESTER. The Shaksperean Chartists now numbers 1,800: we enrolled 105 last Sunday alone, after three discourses by Mr. Cooper; and our additions during the week amount to thirty per day on an average. An eventful battle was fought in our Amphitheatre, last Monday night. Mr. O'Brien appeared to deliver his second lecture, but consented to answer Mr. Cooper's questions before he began. The question was then put, "WHY IS NOT MR. O'BRIEN A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION? 'Mr. O'Brien occuing last, in the Chartist Association room, which was pied an hour and twenty minutes in reply. First, he intended to become the editor of a newspaper, and he would a Female Association, and the evening was passed in lose his character for impartiality, if he belonged to from exercising the influence desirable on the public mind. Secondly, the Government sought his life, but number of the members of the Association attended at by the time they arrived the fire had gained an they could not take it so long as he (Mr. O'B.) was res. Aston-street, for the transaction of the usual business ponsible for his own acts only; each member of the Mr. Welsford was appointed chairman, and the mem-National Charter Association was responsible for the bers proceeded to the nomination of persons to fill two acts of other members of the body; the Star itself vacancies in the council, and Messrs. White, Bough, had shewn that; he had suffered for other men's offences, and Orme, were placed in nomination. Short addresses some burning material falling upon the roofs, when and he did not want to suffer for them again. Letters were delivered by Mr. White, Mr. Peter Henley, and a most painful sight presented itself, in consequence had been sent to him provious to the Newport outbegan, "We do not think it advisable to begin by firing for members to the Executive Committee, by the follow-SUTION-IN-ASHFIELD.—The Chartists of Sutton-in- kind had been devised to draw him into danger. So the Northern Star of Saturday last, after which the Ashfield, meeting at the Old Trooper, have resolved to long as he was not a member, he could not thus be meeting separated. spend their Sundays in spreading the principles of brought into danger. Mr. Cooper had said it was in-Chartism in those villages in the district where Chart. consistent in him (Mr. O'B.) to go about the country meeting, held on Sunday last, on the top of Pinna,

SIR,-It is now some few months since I requested three days, and others five. The same party intend to become a member? When there was less quarrelling weather will permit."

There stood Mr. O'Brien: let the working classes judge having expressed their hearty and unanimous thanks to

When I calmiy look back to the four months I acted as and, if they are to be called Associations, I should like those who style themselves the Right Rev. Fathers —"I repeat, and pledge myself to prove, that there is Willow-row, Derby. Present—from Derby, Fearn and When I calmiy look back to the four months I acted as and, I they are to be called Associations, I saturd have be called Associations, I repeat, and precious sums of not a particle of truth in your account of the proceedings Briggs; Belper, Vickers and Wheeldon; Oldbroke, months on the permanent Executive, I feel proud that I be found? In your remarks on Mr. Philp's letter, you money, whilst there are thousands who are starving of the late Conference, so far as I am concerned, and Thomas Taylor; likiston, Ellis Lathbury; Burton, have contributed my mite towards making the Association say there can be but one General Council, neither can by being plundered by such avaricious beings as these. Very, very little truth so far as others are Thomas Taylor; Bowarath, William West. Letters. what it is at present. When I became Secretary, there there, in my opinion, be but one National Charter As- Sixteen then came forward to join in the glorious concerned; and that the whole is a base con- were read from various places, stating the necessity of were about sixty or seventy places registered in our sociation. It was not necessary for Mr. O'Connor to cause for freedom. The meeting separated, highly coction of O Connor, yourself, and others, to having a lecturer, and their willingness to do their best description; now there are nearly 400. There had been have taken one his card at Nottingham to have en-O Brien, who hated detraction and quarrelling, and Mr. Thomas Briggs secretary to this meeting. It following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That could write that sentence; and yet he knew was determined that a lecturer be engaged for six and with it suspended herself a second time in the was determined that a lecturer be engaged for six back kitchen, and had been hanging there some time, any lecturer wishing to visit this place must correspond that the Star had merely copied its account of weeks, and that Mr. West be requested to account the that the Star had merely copied its account of weeks, and that Mr. West be requested to accept the the Sturge Conference from the Nonconformist and post. The lecturer's salary was fixed at 30s. per week, British Stalesman. And, to conclude, Mr. O'B. had and his travelling expences. directed to James Helliwell, in care of Mr. Abraham appended to his pamphlet the "description of a demagogue," by Mr. Henry Vincent; and that description was intended for a portrait of O'Connor! Yet on Monday, in the Chartist Association room, by Mr. means. The attempt that she had made to drown DEWSBURY.—DISTRICT COUNCIL MEETING.— this was the Mr. O'Brien who could not become a John Campbell, Secretary to the Executive, to a most the infant had in the meantime been discovered. A district council meeting was held at Batley, on member of the National Charter Association while numerous audience. Sunday, when delegates were present from the fol- there was so much detraction among its members? He Hoping that Mr. O'Connor will take this in good lowing places:—Dewsbury, Dawgreen, Birstal, Pot- (Mr. C.) stood there unflinchingly to proclaim that the ovens, Batley, Wakefield, Earlsheaton, East Ardsley, once great, intelligent, and patriotic O'Brien, was no due to the Executive from the sale of Messrs. Crow and Littletown. The accounts given in by the various longer to be regarded as heretofore—that he had and Tyrrel's Chartist beverage, for the week ending delegates were cheering in the extreme, as far as regards the prosperity of this our glorious cause; and insidious for of the Charter organization, and the sly the good feeling that is now animating the Chartists advocate of middle class schemers. He called on workthroughout the whole of the district, by the elequent ing men to say, by holding up their hands, whether and talented lectures of Mr. West, which have done they approved of a proposition he would now put to much good, besides adding numbers to our ranks. After them-" That this meeting having listened to Mr. possible arouse that portion of the labouring classes to a [Mr. Morling is right. There is but one National the financial business of the meeting had been trans- O'Brien's reasons for not being a member of the Na-Charter Association; and if a man hold fifty cards acted, it was resolved that 16s. be sent to the Executive, tional Charter Association; and, regarding those reasons he still is but one member, and can have but one and 10s for cards; and that the delegates of the next as so many couched and insidious attacks on the Charvote in its proceedings, which he might have, Council meeting do bring 21d. per member levy, for the ter Association, hereby declare that they have no

TUNSTALL.-Mr. W. S. Ellis, of Burslam, delivered two lectures in Tunstall Market-place, on Friday even-

LEAMINGTON.—We are acquiring a large accesclasses, and many are with us in sentiment who do ings, respectively, of Wednesday and Thursday in the

BIRMINGHAM .- STATE OF THE DISTRICT .-The towns surrounding this former hotbed of political held in the colliery district in the neighbourhood of added to the glorious muster of the great National Charter Association every week. At Brierly Hill, Lye Waste, Sedgely, and a number of other places, the people attend in thousands to hear the Charter is so essential to the success of our cause.

MANCHESTER.—A public meeting of the trades assemblages are now being felt and acknowledged; for are labelled as "Quito new, and just imported." address, for which he received the thanks of the as- British Colonies to keep working men the continual slaves of capitalists. He exposed the enormous robbe-HOLLINGWORTH.—The Rev. W. V. Jackson preached ries perpetrated in Birmingham, in the shape of local three sermons in an empty mill, Padfield, on Sunday rates, and held up the police system to public edium, assemblage was numerous and respectable. Two or last, which were very numerously attended. The sum declaring that those vile instruments of a corrupt government, were employed more in the capacity of spies than preservers of the peace, as a proof of which, he stated that two or three of them were then in that meeting in disguise, and had orders to attend every White then explained the various plans which were the cottage where this fearful mortality occurred, is resorted to for the purpose of dividing the men of a stagnant pool, whence water had been taken for Birmingham, and gave a report of the result of the deputation who waited on Mr. Douglas, of the Journal, from which it appeared, that through lack of other Eccles.—We had a glorious meeting on Monday matter to fill the columns of that pre-eminently stupid to be supplied with water from the surface drainage attend again on the following Monday evening. ASTON-STREET MEETINGS .- The usual meeting was

held at the Chartist Room, Aston-street, on Sunday evening last-Mr. Stuart in the chair. Mr. John Muson delivered a short and interesting address, in which he described the ill-usage he had received from a stupid constable at Sedgely, while delivering a lecture there last week; after which the tried veteran, Mr. John burton, occupied by a gentleman named Grant, and Williamson, made his appearance after a severe illness, and delivered an animated address. Mr. George White then addressed the meeting on the necessity of each member exerting himself to extend the organization in Birmingham; after which the meeting separated. The directing council afterwards met at the Ship Inn, to

arrange for the conference on Tuesday evening. MONDAY EVENING .- After the open air meeting a Mr. Saunders, and the chairman gave notice that all of the confusion amongst the occupiers, who chiefly the town at that end;" plots of the most diabolical ing Monday. He then read the list as published in

COLNE.—At a numerous and respectable camp ism is unknown, and on Sunday last fourteen of that telling working men that they ought to become members near Carlton, the following resolution was unanimously body went to South Normanton, in Derbyshire, where of the National Charter Ascociation while he passed :-" That it is the opinion of this meeting that nent, five other houses having been attacked while a numerous meeting was soon got up, and Mr. Simmons (Mr. O'B.) was not a member himself; but the present alarming and destitute condition of the delivered an able and impressive address on the state he (Mr. O Brien) never had insisted on any working classes of this country calls aboud for renewed of the country and the principles of Chartism. The working man becoming a member of the association, exertions on the part of every humane and benevogreatest attention was manifested throughout and at Working men he (Mr. O'B.) knew were often in danger lent mind; and in order to disseminate information wien, after two hours' incessant exertions the fire the conclusion an Association was formed, and twenty of losing their employ, and even their bread, if they amongst the people, and create that unanimity and firm was mastered, not until, however, the whole of Lord members enrolled themselves and strongly requested became members. They were sure to be persecuted, resolution which is absolutely necessary, this meeting Mr. Simmons to attend on them again, which he agreed and their very lives might be in danger. He had said, suggests and recommends to the friends of the people. to do in a fortnight. The distress in this village "if you become members of any association let it be and more especially the members of the various Chartist amongst the colliers is almost unparalleled, and several of this." But he had never insisted on it perempto. Associations throughout the country, to hold camp meetdeclared that some families had not tasted bread for rily. And, now, what must be say about inducements ings in their own localities every Sunday, When the

the favour of your giving publicity to a flagrant case visiting Pinxton on Sunday next, where Mr. Simmons and bickering—when the members ceased to devour GLASGOW.—Tolcross.—A meeting was held in each other, and to attempt to destroy each other's the Chartist hall, on Saturday evening last, Mr. Clelreputation, then he (Mr. O'B.) might be induced to land in the chair, to hear addresses from Mr. Brown, of become a member; but could not otherwise. Mr. Bridgston, and Con. Murray. Mr. Brown-Subject-Cooper, in reply, asked who would be a member of "Law of Primogeniture and entail;" the injustice and the National Charter Association if they took Mr. in humanity of which he exposed in a clear and masterly O'B's advice? Where would the leaders of Chartism style. Con. Murray-Subject-" Past history, pres nt be, if every man acted on Mr. O'B's judgment? Was position, and future prosperity of Chartism." The lecnot each and every man in danger if Mr. O'Brien was turer dwelt particularly on the conduct of what is in danger? Was not be (Mr. C.) in danger? and yet termed the "new-move" men, and more especially on he avowed his membership, and defled persecution. that of Mr. C. Pattison, as Tolcross and West Muir, Might not letters be sent to him, (Mr. C.,) and would (the latter containing 600 inhabitants, and which sent it not be easy to put them into the fire, if they were Mr. Pattison to the last Scottish Convention) lying coninfant to perceive that that was a ready way of prevent- the Scottish Convention, the field of his (Mr. P.'s) operaing their mischief? Had not other men suffered for tions, and his well-known denuuciations of F. O Connor the offences of others? Had not O'Connor suffered and the Northern Star, was the means, for a time, of for the offence, as it was called, of a man who stood prejudicing the inhabitants of this important district on that very stage at that moment—and yet, did this Tolcross—against the people's most disinterested and either incite O'Connor to conduct himself spitefully best friend. Con went on to show the inconsistency of towards that man, or to say he (O'C.) would not be a the "new-move" gentry, or Glasgow synod, in reference member of the National Charter Association? Was to the question of the Repeal of the Legislative Union he (Mr. C.) to say, because he happened to be publish- botween Great Britain and Ireland, they, the "newing his little Commonwealthsman, "O, I cannot be move" men being the bitter opponents of that measure, a member of the National Charter Association? the and contrasted this with the misguided followers of would laugh at him; and Mr. O'Brien must know that only panacea for Ireland's manifold wrongs. He proved working men had more brains than to believe that a to his audience, that the foundation stone of "new man of first-rate intelligence would put forth such a movism" in Glasgow, was neither more nor less than a reason, in sincerity. Mr. O Brien's argument had been determined enmity to O'Connor and the Northern Star. one continued insidious attack on the Charter organisa- He proved, to their entire satisfaction, that a union National Charter organisation,—and why? because Petition; when he had no doubt, if then rejected,

NEW MILLS .- A public lecture was delivered here creature to consciousness by bleeding and other

Mr. High, Chartist Provision Store, Hawick, Scotland ... 0 6 0 Mr. Heywood, Manchester, ... 0 5 3 Mr. Baird, Bolton ... ... 0 3 9 Mr. Gillespie, Bolton-le-Moor ... 0 3 9 Mr. Brook, Leeds ... ... 0 3 0 Mr. Yates, Staffordshire Potteries 0 3 0 Mr. Sweet, Nottingham ... 0 1 6 Mr. Johnson, Stoke, Staffordshire 0 1 6 Mr. Thompson, Stockporti ... 0 1 6 Mr. Skevington, Loughbro' ... 0 1 6 Charter Association, Hull... ... 0 1 6

£1 12 3

THE "IMMENSE CONCERN" MANIA.—It is a provailing insanity among shopkeepers of the present it is a malady which, in almost every case, finishes with a fatal result, not only to the individual who sion of strength every day from the middle and trading is the immediate subject of the complaint, but to those who may happen to be bitten in the interim. not appear prominently as the champions of our holy It generally seizes the proprietors of linendraper's cause. Moreover, we are resolved that Leannington shops, and, like the bite of the tarantula, sets them shall presently take a very high place in the list of cutting the most extraordinary capers, in the course the summer months, and have already engaged the in the Court of Bankruptcy. An "immense concern' services of Mr. Bairstow for two lectures, on the even- generally begins in a single house, and the disease first developes itself in a strong inching to take the next door, which, when once accomplished, is soon followed by an eccentric resolution to add the words "and Co." to the name of the proprietor. The next stage is an eruption of large placards, conveying incoherent hints about "giving away," "selling Dudley and Stourbridge, and new towns are being under prime cost," and other unaccountable acts of generosity, which the patient professes to practice; while, by degrees, he grows bolder in the tone of his tickets, and sundry commodities are placed under the public eye, inscribed with mysterious allusions to explained. Messrs. White, Mason, and Linney have "an alarming sacrifice." The breaking out upon been visiting those districts lately, and the good cause the goods shortly flies to the windows themselves, is progressing rapidly. It has been determined to hold which are scon covered with enormous posting-bills, up plans and make arrangements for giving a fresh upper stories, blankets float in the air, and pieces impetus to the cause, and there is every prospect of of calico flutter in the brecz, while straw bonnets Birmingham being brought into that position which are dashed recklessly into the window, with an intimation that there is a choice of 25,000, all at a OPEN AIR MEETING.—The usual meeting was held price not even worth mentioning. Blocks are dressed in the open air at the railway station, Duddeston row, up in cloaks to look like customers; dresses that Every thing is marked at an astoundingly moderate price; but, by some strange accident, there is not a ticket, but what has slipped from one thing to another, if any one wants to purchase the labelled article. After these very active symptoms, the disease comes to its termination; the "immense concern" dies a natural death, and the proprietor amuses the public by a series of confessions to the Commissioner of Bankrupts, or gratifies a spirit of enterprise by "bolting" to America.

> MORTALITY AT HAMPSTEAD.—Disease in a most virulent form has made its appearance lately in a family at Haverstock-hill, Hampstead. The son of a nurseryman at Hampstead was first visited by a medical man on the 18th of May: he was labouring under symptoms denoting scarlet fever, and died on the same day. The cldest daughter was next attacked, and on the return of the party from the burial of the eldest son, she was found dead, and two other children were in a dying condition. Be-tween Wednesday and Saturday, four members of this devoted family perished; two were removed to an hospital, and another daughter (the wife of a publican at Woolwich), who had visited her sick relatives, was taken home ill. Situated nearly in front, and within ten or twelve feet from the door of the purpose of irrigating the nursery-ground, and the highway tank communicating with this pool was furnished with a pump. The tank and pool appear been complained of; yet it still remains. - Sun. TWELVE HOUSES CONSUMED.—BEDFORD, JUNE 4.

> -Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out at Clapham. a romantic village, situate about two miles distant from this place, and burned with such fearful violence, that within two hours after it commenced no fewer than twelve houses and other premises were levelled to the ground. It was discovered between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, raging on the spacious homestead the property of Lord Ashis supposed to have originated near a stack of straw in the rick yard, adjoining two extensive barns, which had ignited, and soon were burned to the ground. The flames were almost immediately after their outbreak observed by the inhabitants at Bedford, who, with great promptitude, proceeded with all possible haste to the scene of devastation, and two powerful engines connected with the town, but alarming ascendancy, having extended over the entire farm. Soon afterwards it was discovered that several houses in the village upwards of half a mile distant, had caught fire, in consequence of cated to four other houses, while at the homestead, where it originated; the farm-house, a fine oldfashioned substantial brick building, had fallen a sacrifice to the devouring element. Great apprehensions were now entertained for the safety of the entire village, for its destruction became immithe firemen and others were unrecting others in the hopes of checking its progress. Fortunately additional engines and assistance at this moment arrived; Ashburton's homestead was destroyed, together with twelve houses in the village. The amount of the property destroyed is not yet ascertained. We regret to say most part of it is uninsured.

WITCHCRAFT.-An extraordinary instance of superstitious credulity and cunning knavery came under the attention of the magistrates at Newton Abbot, on Tuesday. A young woman of Denbury, having been taken ill, her friends gravely came to the opinion that she had been "witched," and took her to a man named Thomas, of Teignmouth, by trade a shocmaker, but by profession a "white witch," or witch fender. This imposter confirmed their fears, and insinuated that the mischief had been done by a poor woman, their neighbour, at Denbury. One of the means which he directed to counteract the evil, was to take the girl into a field and exercise her violently for two hours by rundangerous? Did it require more than the brains of an tigious, was for many weeks previous to the meeting of her about well at the four corners. This the poor ning round it, taking care to jump her and shake creatures performed with such zeal that in a few hours after the girl died. The feeling now aroused in the village against the poor old woman, falsely accused, was such that she was obliged to apply to the megistrates for protection. They issued a warrant for the immediate apprehension of Thomas. w'o was accordingly brought before G. Garrow, Esq., and - Monro, E.q., on the following day. Evidence having been heard, with the fear of the treadmill before his eyes, being questioned with much tact by Mr. Garrow, with the coolest effront-ery acknowledged that all his pretended charms were impositions-much to the surprise, and we hope to the edification of his former patients, some of whom were present, and clamourously demanded restitution of money paid in the purchase of them. The case ended in the man's dismissal.-Western

SHOCKING AFFAIR. On Friday morning, about half past nine o'clock as Serjeant Fulley and Hayward, of the G division of Police, were passing through Clarenco-street, near the City-road, they were called into the house No. 3, where an attempt at murder and suicide had just been made by a was time for every man to stand without a mask. the next petition, The meeting, which was crowded, young woman named Caroline Beysworth, but who There stood Mr. O'Brien: let the working classes judge having expressed their hearty and unanimous thanks to had lodged there for a considerable time in the name of him. But Mr. O'Brien was opposed to denunciations, the two gentlemen and their worthy chairman, quietiy of Just, passing as the wife of a young man of that he could not join the organisation because the members broke up. [We give this report just as we received it; name, a brass-founder, with whom the cohabited. woman in consequence determined on murder and suicide, which she proceeded to carry into effect by putting the child into a pair of water. When the cessation of the child's streggles induced her to believe it was dead, she took the poor innocent out of the pail, and laid it out on the bed which they occupied in the front parlour, and then, mounting upon the table, suspended herself by a cord from a nail in the room. The weight, however, when she threw herself off the table, broke down the nail, and she fell upon the floor; and she then took the cord when Mrs. Long, a lodger, happened to discover her. Mr. Mack, a surgeon, being sent for succeeded, after a considerable time, in restoring the unhappy The poor child, although motionless when laid upon the bed, was not dead, and in a short time began to CHARTIST BEVERAGE.—The following sums are revive, and the surgeon found it in strong convulsions. The wet clothes being taken off, and restoratives applied, it, as well as the mother, now appears likely to recover. On Saturday, the unfortunate woman, who appeared to be in a dreadful state of agitation and exhaustion, was examined before the Magistrate at Worship-street. On being asked by Mr. Broughton, whether she had anything to say in answer to the charge of attempting to destroy her child, she replied, that she had not. Mr. Broughton said the case on the part of Just was one of heartless villany, but as the charge against her had been proved, he must commit her for trial. The prisoner fell back in violent hysterics, and was taken out of Court. Just was then placed at the bar, on a charge of stealing two table spoons belonging to his paramour, and was remanded until Wednesday. The prisoner in a reckless manner said, he wished to be transported, as he had been once before.

Forthcoming Charlist Meetings. Loxpon.-Mr. Farrer will lecture on the Corn

place, New-road. beaters' Arms, Old St. Pancras-road. ing, at the Carpenters' Arms, Brick-lanc.

MR. Dowling will lecture at the Hit or Miss. Globe Fields, on Sanday evening. Mr. Wheeler will lecture on Sunday evening, at the Cannon Coffee House, Old-street. Mr. ILLINGWORTH will lecture at the Star Coffee

House, Golden-lane, on Sunday evening. Mr. Duffield will lecture on Sunday evening, at nine o'clock precisely, at the Clock House, Castlestreet, Leicester-square.

MR ANDERSON will lecture on Sunday evening, is required to attend. at the Three Crowns, Richmond-street. The adjourned delegate meeting will be held at the Star Coffee House, Golden-lane, on Sunday joiners, Lisson Grove, on Tuesday evening. Chair morning, at nine o'clock. MR. RIDLEY will lecture at the Albion, Shore-

ditch, on Sunday evening. MR. Fussel will lecture on Sunday evening, and Mr. Ridiey on Tuesday evening, at 55, Old

MR. MANTZ will lecture at the Buck's Head, on Sunday evening. Mr. Martyn will will lecture on Sunday evening, at the Queen's Head, Cambridge-road. Mr. Rouss will lecture at the Stag Tavern,

Fulham-road, on Monday evening. MR. ANDERSON will lecture at the School Room, King-street, Compton-street, Clerkenwell, on Tues-Mr. FARRER will lecture at the Victoria, 3, Colt-

street, Limenouse, on Wednesday evening.
SHOREDITCH, ALBION COFFEE-HOUSE, CHURCH-STREET.—The members of this locality, are requested to attend on Sunday, (to-morrow) as business of importance will require their particular attention.

MARTLEBORE. — Mr. Jones, the West Riding Dean, at half-past two o'clock on Sunday (to lecturer, will lecture at the Workingmen's Hall, morrow.) 5, Circus-street, New Road, Marylebone, on Sunday next, June the 13th, at half-past, seven o'clock. THE MEMBERS of the Marylebone Association are in the evening.

Menday evening next. Chair to be taken at eight Houghton, on the 24th.

Aylesbury Street, on Monday evening next, on important business connected with the new Executive. their arrears, due to the locality, as the General o'clock. Council are anxious to have a settlement of the pecu-Mossley.—Isaac Barrow, will preach here, in the

Chartist Room, Brookbottom, on Sunday, June 19th, lection will be made after each sermon to defray the expences incurred in fitting up and cleaning the

MR. MITCHELL will lecture at the following places taken by the High Bailiff, at twelve o'clock. Meet during the ensuing week:—New Mills, this evening, in your majesty! Saturday, the 11th; Haziegrove, Sunday; Macclesfield, Monday; Congleton, Tuesday; Wilmslow, Wednesday; Northwich, Thursday; Middlewich, Friday; Nantwee, Saturday; and City of Chester, and at Armicy at six o'clock on Sunday, June 19. usurpers of your rights, and the infamous jobbers who on Monday the 20th. The friends at each place are requested to make the intended to transfer you from one faction to another. on Monday the 20th.

LEAMINGTON.-On Wednesday and Thursday evenings, June 15th and 16th, Mr. Bairstow will deliver lectures here. Subjects:—lst. "The condition of England question." 2nd. "The People's past six o'clock.

Mr. E. P. MEAD of Birmingham, will visit the Derby Chartists on Monday, the 13th June: Wortley.—Mr. Longstaff wi Belper, on Tucsday, and the localities surrounding Tuesday night, at eight o'clock. it, during the week. If they will communicate their arrangements to Mr. Vickers, of Belper, E. Wednesday night, at eight o'clock. P. Mead will visit them all in turn.

Mr. Wrsr's Route:-On Monday. June 13th, at Batley Carr; Tuesday, Wakefield; Wodnesday, town; Saturday, Horbury.

NEWHAVEN, NEAR LEITH.-Mr. Tankard will preach in Newhaven next Sunday, and a collection Wednesday night, at eight o'clock. will be made in behalf of Frost, Williams, and

SUNDERLAND.—On Sunday morning, at nine c'clock, Mr. Pierce will speak on the Town Moor, and in the afternoon, at two o'clock, Mr. Williams

will speak at the same place. MONEWRARMOUTH .- On Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, a meeting will be held at this place, at the

North Bridge Road. will speak at this place, in the Market-place, at for the previous fortnight, for the purpose of ena-

RICHMOND.—On Monday evening, June 20th, and Tuesday, June 21st., Mr. Williams will deliver lectures at this place, in the Theatre. HALIFAX.-The next monthly delegate meeting of

this district will be held in the Chartist Association Room, Lower Warley, on Tuesday, June 12th, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Rancliffe Arms, on Saturday evening. STAFFORD .- Messrs. Hunnible, Ward, and Pep-

low preach at Sandon and the surrounding villages on Sunday evening next. Mr. MEAD will preach at ten on Sunday morning, on the Forest.

Halipax.-The Chartist meetings are removed: from Copper-street to George-street, back of the with loud cheers, Bull's Head Inn. The rooms are opened on Moninst., there will be a tea-party, after which recita- monsly. tions, toasts, &c.

Holbeck.-A political sermon will be preached in the Chartist Association Room, Holbeck Bridge, troduce personalities during the discussion that on Sanday (10-morrow) evening, at six o'clock, by Mr. Holliday, of Edinburgh, who will also deliver a Chartist lecture in the same room, on drawn on the suggestion of Mr. Mason, the ques-Monday evening, at harf-past seven o'clock.

BARNSLEY.—A public meeting will be held in the School Room, under the Odd Fellows' Hall, where business of importance will be transacted.

Colne.—There will be a Camp Meeting on the Sabden side of Pendle Hill, on Sunday next, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

two, and six in the evening. Mr. BROPHY, of Dublin, will lecture in the Asso-

ciation Room, Yorkshire-street, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., the chair to be taken at eight o'clock. Wadsiey on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock. necessary that some means should be adopted to keep. The members and friends of the Charter Association a watchful eye on the people's interests, and extend

tree Lane Room, to depart for Wadsley at two mingham would prove an all-powerful body if they

A Discussion will take place in the above room on

A MEETING of members will be held in the above room on Tuesday evening.

THE YOUTH'S ASSOCIATION will meet in the above to perform the following duties, viz :- To assemble room on Wednesday evening next, at eight o'clock, together from time to time, and consult together on Bradford.-The Rev. W. V. Jackson, of Manchester, will preach three sermons in Philadelphia Chapel, Spring-street, on Sunday next. A collection the plans which they think necessary—the same to will be made after each sermon, for the purpose of building a chapel for the Rev. Gentleman.

place of meeting.

Edwards will attend.

HUDDERSFIELD.—The members are required to attend at the Association Room, Upperhead-row, on Monday evening, at eight o'clock precisely, on business of great importance.

Honley.-A district delegate meeting will be held at Honley on Sunday, (to-morrow,) chair to be taken at one o'clock, when those parties holding petition sheets for the Repeal of the Legislative Union Birmingham as an active body, as he seemed to wish their aid and assistance. are requested to hand them in to the district Secre- five men elected under a different name. tary immediately. After the business is concluded a lecture will be delivered in the Association -Room word "Executive" to be improper, as applied to one to whom all communications must be sent. by Mr. Edward Clayton, chair to be taken at six town. He also thought it would be best to select o'clock. Discussion invited.

Morley.-A meeting will be held in the open air at this place on Sanday evening next, at six o'cleck: Mesers. Dewhirst and Edwards from Brad- meeting, and it was determined that Mr. Mason's ford will address the meeting.

STROUD.-A public tea meeting and soirce will be discussed separately, and that Mr. White's resobe held on Monday next, at the tea gardens of Mr. lution should be put afterwards. Aldridge, Florens Villa. Tickets 3d. each. Tea at five o'clock. A band will be in attendance. Laws, on Sunday, in the Archery Rooms, Bath- Chartists, meet to maintain your cause.

YEADON MOOR .- A Chartist camp meeting will MR Rorss will lecture on Sunday, at the Gold- be held at this place, near the Peacock Inn, on Sunday week, the 19.h inst. when several friends from MR. FERGUSON will lecture on Surday even. Bradford will be present and address the meeting. OLDHAM -On Sunday next a Chartist camp meeting will take near the White House, Oldham-Edge. to commence at two o'clock in the afternoon, and at six in the evening, when addresses will be delivered by the following gentlemen, viz. Mr. D. Ross, Mr. Littler, Mr. C. Doyle, Mr. Wm. Dixon, and

> ar. Wm. Bell. NEWCASTLE.—A special meeting of the Chartists of Newcastle upon-Tyne will be held in the Chartist's Hall, Goat Inu, Cloth Market, on Monday evening, the 13th instant, at eight o'clock. Every member

> ROCE, LISSON GROVE.-Mr. Watkins will deliver e lecture at the Rock Locality of carpenters and to be taken at eight o'clock.

COALBROOK DALE .- Mr. Mogg will preach at Oaken Gates next Sunday afternoon. TODHORDEN.—On Sunday (to-morrow), Messrs. William and Henry Helliwell, John Dean, George Beecroft, and Enoch Horsfall, will address the people at Blackshowhead, in Stansfield, when it is ception of Mr. Fussell. hoped that there will be a great number in attend-

ASHTON.—A Chartist camp meeting will be held iere on Sunday next. SHEFFIELD POLITICAL INSTITUTE.-A lecture will be delivered in the above place next Monday even-

ing at eight o'clock. Notice.—Weekly meetings of the Chartists of Wilkinson, and Mr. Saunders, were manimously Camberwell are held every Monday evening, at eight elected. Messrs. Walter Cooper, Peter Henley, o'clock, at the Rose and Crown, Walworth Road. and A. Fussell, were nominated, but declined to act. Notice.-Weekly meetings of the Chartists of

Luddenden.-Mr. Berjamin Rushton, of Ovenden. will preach at Dry Carr Slack, in Luddenden

MIDGLEY .- Mr. Rushton, of Ovenden, will preach at Midgley, on Sunday (to-morrow.) at six o'clock

Camberwell are held every Monday evening, at eight | Prescot, on the 18th; Liverpool, on the 19th; Ormso'clock, at the Rose and Crown, Walworth Road. kirk, on the 20th; Uphalland on the 21st; Wigan, Mr. John Savill will lecture at the above place on on the 22nd; Hundley, on the 23rd; and West

South Essex .- Dr. M'Donall will deliver a lecture FINSBURY.—The Chartists of Finsbury are re- at the Assembly Room, Bird in Hand, Stratford, on quested to attend at the Aylesbury Coffee House, Wednesday next.

DUKINFIELD.-Mr. David Ross, of Manchester will celiver a lecture in the Chartist Room, Hall All the members are also carnestly desired to pay in Green, on Thursday evening next, at half-past seven

DENHOLME.—A public meeting will be held on Southwark.—Men of London! show your loyalty

to your Queen, by attending the public meeting at the Town Hall, Southwark, on Monday next—chair

and at Armicy at six o'clock on Sunday, June 19. the noble stand which you have made against the sary arrangements.

Tuesday night, at eight o'clock.

Wortley.-Mr. Longstaff will lecture here on Woodhouse.-Mr. Frazer will lecture here on

ARMLEY.-Mr. S. Nussey will lecture here on Monday night, at eight o'clock. HOLBECK .- Mr. Wm. Holliday will lecture in the Potovens; Thursday, Thornhill Edge; Friday, High- Association Room on Sunday night, at half-past six nobly begun, and set an example to the world of disin-

> Morley.-Mr. John Smith will lecture here on Friday night, at eight o'clock.

BIRMINGHAM.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE OF THE CHARTISTS. A crowded meeting of the Chartists of this town happiness and plenty would have existed. Chartist Hail, behind Dundas-street, and near the was held at the Black Horse Inn, Prospect-row, on bling the friends of Chartism, and justice, and good oredr to confer together on the best plan for organizing and consolidating Chartist strength in Bir-

the time appointed the large room was crowded, a number having to remain outside the door. Mr. Peter Henley was called to the chair, and said that it had often been his lot to preside over form your duty, various meetings, but he felt that to be the most im-MR. Jones's Route for the following week :- pertant that he had ever attended. They had met Nottingham Forest, on Sunday, at two and six that evening to devise the best plan which their e'clock; Old Basford, on Monday; Warrington, on united judgment was capable of concocting in order Tuesday; Hucknall Torkard, on Wednesday; to consolidate and extend their power in Birmingham. He, therefore trusted that each individual present would enter on the subject with a friendly disposition and an ardent desire of forwarding the cause of liberty. He then called on Mr. George White to read an address to the people of Notting-

ham, which was ordered to drawn up at the Astonstreet meeting, on the previous evening. Mr. White read the address, which was received Mr. WILKINSON proposed and Mr. Fussell day and Sainrday evenings. On Monday, the 27th seconded its adoption, and it was carried unaut-

Mr. Thorpe then brought forward a motion to the effect that no member should be allowed to in-

It was opposed by Mr. WILLIAMSON, and withtion being left in the hands of the Chairman. acting Council in Birmingham, which contained a

general description of the state of the cause and suggested several measures which the Council thought necessary to be adopted.

Mr. White then addressed the meeting, and explained the necessity of a body of energetic and ROCHDALE. - Mr. Crowther, of Oldham, will intelligent men being selected to watch over the lecture here on Sunday (to-morrow) at half-past Chartist cause, and give counsel and advice to the Chartists on all occasions. He said that few towns

were placed in such a position as Birmingham, as through the machinations of the old political union party, and other professing Chartists and snam Reformers, there was always some intrigning in Sheffield.-Mr. Samuel Parkes will preach at order to create divisions and distrust, it was therefore will assemble at half-past one o'clock in the Fig. their power, as he knew that the Chartists of Bircould only concentrate their energies. He then MR. EDWIN GILL will lecture in the Fig-tree referred to the pretended Chartists, who said they Lane Room, on Sunday (to-morrow) evening, at eight only objected to O'Connor and the other violent leaders, and not to the Charter itself, and showed various other reasons for appointing a Directing Monday evening next, on an important question, powerful body of sound Chartists, and oppose the to commence at eight o'clock. Mr. Parkes will open machinations of all mere pretenders. He would

therefore move the following resolution. "That a directing council be now appointed to consist of five persons, and that they be impowered the position of the cause in Birmingham, and after due deliberation to lay before the various councils

of which time another election shall take place."

read by Mr. Mason, and if it was agreed to, it would, he had no doubt, enable them to be unanimous. meant to do away with the Executive Committee of fore, we trust our appeal will not be made in vain for Mr. White replied that he did, as he thought the James Sweet, the Treasurer, Goose Gate, Nottingham,

the directing body at a meeting of Chartists like the present. Mr. Williamson and others then addressed the

address, and the propositions attached to it, should

Mr. Mason then proceeded to read the propositions, which were discussed separately. The first, which recommended procuring a commodious place of meeting, was carred unanimously. The second, which recommended inne expulsion of members who absented themselves for three weeks, was rejected. The third, proposing that only one open air meeting should be held in a week, and that the Executive of Birmingham should have the controul over it, was amended, on the motion of Mr. White. The other propositions were agreed to after a warm discussion, in which Messrs. Mason, Thorne, Wilkinson, Fussell, Thorpe, Eames, Follows, Welsford, and others, took

Mr. Fussell then proposed-

"That the carrying out of the proposition be entrusted to the Executive of Birmingham, and that tour persons be added to their number."

Mr. White then arose and brought forward his esolution as an amendment, and spoke on the necessity of doing away with the Executive, and substi-tuting a body elected by a Conference of the Chartists generally.

Mr. Mason thought it would be better to allow

Mr. Fussell's proposition to pass.

A vast deal of discussion followed, the mem members of the Executive affirming that Mr. White's resolution might be construct into a sort of censure on them, after which they all resigned with the ex-

Mr. White denied any intention of censuring them, and said they would all be liable to be elected as members of the directing council. After a prolonged debate Mr. White's resolution was carried, only two hands being held up against it. The persons to act as directing council, when Mr. G.o. White, Mr. John Mason, Mr. Thomas Soar, Mr. J. Mr. John Savell will lecture at the above place on Monday evening next. The chair to be taken at eight o'clock.

A vote of thanks was then given to Messrs. Follows, Corbett, Henley, Lindon, and Fussell, for their services as the Birmingham Executive. A vote of thanks was also proposed by Mr. White to the worthy chairman, for his exemplary conduct and were fully, fairly, and freely represented, (tremen- Sessions. ability at such a warm and animated discussion as dons cheering,)—and he was willing to go forward to the one just closed. It was carried unanimously the death in advocating the rights of the people. What with loud applause. The Chairman thanked them remedy had Sir Robert Peel proposed, but such as for that mark of their esteem, and trusted that although they had of necessity differed in opinion on points brought before them that evening, that they requested to attend at the Working Men's Hall, on Sunday evening, June the 13th, at half-past seven o'clock.

Notice.—Weekly meetings of the Chartists of Warrington, on the 16th; St. Helen's, on the 17th;

Notice.—Weekly meetings of the Chartists of Warrington, on the 16th; St. Helen's, on the 17th;

ADDRESS FROM THE CHARTISTS OF BIR-MINGHAM TO THE PEOPLE OF NOT-TINGHAM.

Read by Mr. George White, at a numerous meeting

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN, - In the midst of the sham fights of dishonest partisans, it is refreshing to see a body of men really engaged in an endeavour to eman-cipate themselves from the accursed system which Sunday the 12th inst., in the open air, near the has grown up under the odious domination of Whig Manuels Gate Bar, Denholme, when the following and Tory factions, who have so long wielded the persons are expected to address the meeting :- Mr. | destinies of this great nation; for such is the gross in the afternoon and evening. The evening service John Campbell, Mr. Benjamin Rushworth, Mr. and shameless mockery of representation exhibited will be the funeral sermon of Henry Frost. A col- Dewhirst, and Mr. J. Breconley.

by the elections of the present day, that they are an by the elections of the present day, that they are an insult to common sense, and instead of being considered as the most important and sacred of men's

duties, they have become an intolerable nuisance. We, the Chartists of Birmingham, hail you as brothers, and desire to add our congratulations to HOLBECK AND ARMLEY.—Mr. T. B. Smith will the many others which you have received. You are entitled to the thanks of the suffering millions for intended to transfer you from one faction to another, as if you were so many sheep. The working men of LEEDS.—Messrs. Longstaff and Jones will lecture England have too long remained dormant, whilst in the Association Room on Sunday night, at half-cruel and malignant traffickers in corruption have been allowed to mock their sufferings, at each time HUNSLET.-Mr. John Smith will lecture here on that the battle for plunder took place. Too long to him. have we allowed ourselves to be the mere shuttlecocks of party, and quietly allowed our families to be plundered and brought to poverty by those public cheats. But the case is now about to be altered. The working men of England are at length beginning to find out the real cause of their sufferings, and are determined to enjoy the right which is inseperable

from man. Persevere, then in the work which you have so terestedness and love of liberty, and show the tra-CHURWELL .- Mr. John Smith will lecture here on | ducers of the working classes that you are capable of conduct at the ensuing election, that you are deter- given for Dr. M'Douall, three for Feargus O'Connor, the pleasure of receiving one of your handbills, renoble actions, and let tyrauts learn through your have bound you, and let the world beheld the glori-

Now, now is the time to act your part like men meant by Chartism. The intimidation and threats Tuesday evening last. The meeting was called by resolved on freedom! Spare no pains in your have fired many a heart with indignation, who DURHAM. On Monday evening, Mr. Williams circular and by public notice at the various meetings endeavours to secure the return of Mr. Joseph patiently listened to the appeals of Mr. Bairstow. SIURGE. Remember that in supporting him you are The poor man Perkins, who was lately east away working out the deliverance of your wives and for the want of medical assistance, has also added to families from wretchedness and poverty. Let the the sensation already created, and a determination CHARTER be your watchword—and set at defiance on the part of a few staunch Chartists to establish mingham. The call was nobly responded to, and at the tricks, sophistry and machinations of those who an association has been the result. The first meeting have rotbed us of every comfort and made our was held last Monday, at Mr. Joseph Clarke's, the homes desolate. Relying on your well known zeal, Brittania Inn, an old veteran in the cause, when start in Leeds a factory on my own account, and defy and energy, and trusting that you will kobly per-

> We remain. Your brothers in bondage, The Chartists of Birmingham. PETER HENLEY, Chairman.

ADDRESS TO THOMAS SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE,

ESQ., M.P. FOR FINSBURY. We, the Chartists, and others, electors and non-electors, resident in the Borough of Finsbury, in public meeting assembled, do hereby tender you our heartfelt thanks for your noble and disinterested conduct in and

out of Parliament. never-to-be-forgotten magnanimeus conduct on the presentation of the great National Petition-signed by three and a half millions of your misrepresented countrymen; but more than this, for the bold and energetic step by which you (for the time) separated yourself from your high and aristocratic connections, and so completely identified yourself with the poor, the neg-

lected, and unrepresented millions. Mr. M. son then read a lengthy address from the that we entertain for you the highest feelings of respect and esteem which it is possible for men imbued with tian cutters held their weekly meeting in the Brown- ting confidence in this Joseph Weight, I employed the principles of true democracy to entertain for the street room, on Tuesday evening, when Mr. Dixon him at these processes, by which means he became most exalted in patriotism of their fellow men; and delivered a lecture on labour's wrongs and labour's acquainted with them. I had then two patents for that we look forwards to your future political career remedy. The lecturer was listened to with marked two different modes of producing felted cloth. One with the fondest hopes, and the most fervent and bril- attention, and arrangements were made for calling a day, four Frenchmen applied to be admitted to my liant anticipations, that you, who have so benevolently public meeting of the whole body, on Wednesday premises, to see the processes. They were admitted. lent us a helping hand, under circumstances when you evening, the 15th, at eight o'clock. were made the butt at which the shafes of envy and malice were hurled by Tory and pseudo-Radical, will, when the halo of glorious victory shall crown our un- chester, on Sunday, Mr. Gristy in the chair. The meet him at the North Tavern, North-street tiring efforts in the cause of our oppressed brethren. still be found side-by-side with all those who struggled for "right against might," and have been found "faithful unto the end."

And in conclusion, respected Sir, ardently wishing you health and happiness, that you may long be the Henry Walters, Miles Plating, Isaac Isherwood, affix their signatures to it, having applied to the representative of the borough now so distinguishedly Ratoliffe: Thomas Lawless, Oldham; Joshua Briggs, landlord of the North Tavern to witness it for them. representative of the borough now so distinguishedly Rateliffe; Thomas Lawless, Oldham; Joshua Briggs, honoured, and that success may speedily crown all Pilkington; R. Humpires, Eccles; Jonathan Ireyour efforts in the cause of freedom, we beg to assure you of our increased esteem and respect. Signed on behalf of the meeting.

ROBERT FUZZEN. J. WATTS, Secretary. Watts, and Martin.

THE NON-ELECTORS OF NOTTINGHAM.

The following address was agreed to at a general meeting of the Council at Nottingham last Monday evening :-

councils, to be either approved of or rejected by for assistance to carry out, if possible, the return of them. That the directing council be also empowered Joseph Sturge, Esq., the Chartist candidate—they SALOP AND STAFFORD. - A delegate meeting of the to act in all cases of emergency, such as providing a being all poor men, and supported by their labour, above counties will take place at Newport, Salop, on room for a lecture, getting out placards, and making which they run the risk of losing by opposing them-Sunday, June 19th. All Associations in the two arrangements for opposing any meeting where the selves to some of the opposite party, and ought to meet counties are requested to send delegates, as business interests of the people are attacked, but that they with the assistance of their patriot brethren and of importance will be brought before them connected shall not be allowed to handle any money belonging sisters; we, therefore, more confidently make this with the appointment of a lecturer, &c. The dele- to the Association. That they make arrangements appeal to their sympathics. Our object as a body is to gates, on arriving, will inquire for Mr. Frederick for holding public meetings in various parts of the convince the Whig and Tory factions of the soundness Macklin, hair-dresser, who will conduct them to the town, providing lecture rooms, getting up tracts, of our policy, in first making use of the Tories to bury laying out collecting districts, and superintending the Whigs; and then, by the same process, to smother BIBHINSHAW. - A Chartist camp meeting will be the managements which are considered necessary to the Tories. Our brave O'Connor approves of this Mr. White wished that to be added to the plan honest working men must be paid for their time and hard labour, in watching the movements of the fac- cumstances will soon be made. tions; and we believe it to be the bounden duty of all The Chairman enquired whether Mr. White true Chartists to assist in this great struggle. There-

> We are, dear Brethren and Sisters, Yours, in the bonds of patriotism. The members of the Council resident in Nottingham. Signed on their behalf. JOSEPH GREENSMITH, Chairman.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Mr.

HOME COLONIZATION.

A great public meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on Wednesday, June 1st, by the Home Colonization Society, to consider the steps necessary to be taken to avert the ruin of the middle and working take the chair at half-past seven o'clock, and by that period the large room of that splendid hotel was well derable cheering and was immediately moved to the

Several resolutions approbatory of the Home Colonization System, with an address and memorial to the Crown were adopted. The meeting was addressed with much pathos and

it to be moved as a substantive resolution.

A person in the meeting having seconded the amend-

ment, it was put and negatived by a large majority. Perhaps the principal and most important feature of the meeting was the speech of Dr. SLEIGH, the well known Tory pro-Corn Law lecturer, who stated, that although he differed in opinion from the gentlemen who had addressed them. and from their honourable chairman, yet no man respected his exertions more than he did. Having taken an active part in returning the present Ministry to power, he took this first public opportunity of expressing his disapprobation at the callousness of the Younger, Esquire, Recorder of the said Borough, heart which they evinced towards their suffering at the COURT HOUSE, in LEEDS, on WEDNESDAY, the countrymen; at the hustings they pledged themselves, Sixth Day of July next, at Two o'Clock in the Aftermeeting then proceeded to the election of five countrymen; at the hustings they pledged themselves, and he pledged himself, in their names, that they would adopt immediate measures permanently to benefit the working classes. They had violated this pledge; bound by Recognizances, and others having Business they were continuing on the people of this country that horrible curse, the new Poor Law, and that still And Notice is hereby also Given, that all Appeals more infernal measure the Infant Factory Bill. He not previously disposed of will be heard at the was ashamed of his instrumentality in assisting to opening of the Court, on Friday, the Eighth Day return such men. It had taught him this lesson, that of July next; and that all proceedings under the no permanent good could be effected until the people | Highway Act will be taken on the First Day of the would be sure to bring still greater misery upon them? His (Sir R. Peel's) income tax would ruin the already impoverished shopkeepers and his plausible tariff scheme would awamp us with foreign competition, and would hurry to destitution the honest British artisan. He was confident that this subject could not be clearly understood by the working people of this metropolis, or they would arise and in a voice of thunder declare they would not be ruined to save the pockets of an interested few. He could tell them that many high and influential persons were only waiting to see the men of the metropolis come out and back them, and they would declare boldly for them. He had been in conversation that

of Charlists, proposed by Mr. J. Wilkinson, very day with a person high in authority, who asked seconded by Mr. A. Fussell, and carried unani- why the men of London did not come boldly out, for what? why for full fair, and free representation-(cheers.) He would take that opportunity of informing them that an influential society was about being established for that purpose; it was now his firm belief that until the people had a voice in the legislature they would never hold up their heads in society, nor be able to protect themseleves from unfeeling landowners and grinding millocrats, who, under the garb of Chris. demand for them at home and abroad so universal, tianity has done more to produce sceptism than all the that it will not be possible to overstock the Market evils combined. He thanked them for the manner in for twenty years to come. To those who are unacwhich they had heard him; he should not have in- quainted with the Process, the above statements may truled himself but he could not avoid this opportunity of retracting his previous sentiments and conduct which he had discovered to be detrimental to the interests of the country—(cheers.)

LEICESTER, ALL SAINTS' OPEN .- We have received a letter, informing us that Mr. O'Brien lectured to tion; and the mental anxiety and bodily labour in the Chartists of All Saints' Open, on Tuesday even- devising plans, and raising money, &c., has been ing, much to the satisfaction of his audience; and more than my pen can describe. But for all this, that a vote of thanks and confidence was awarded my invention will stand or fall by its own merits;

CLITHEROE.—The Chartists of this town were favoured with a visit from Dr. M'Douall, and although there was only two days' notice given, the brave men and true testified their respect for their champion by assembling to the number of 1.200 or more. Mr. Beesley opened the meeting in a speech of about half an hour's length, in which he gave the Whigs and Tories a severe castigation. Dr. M'Douall then rose, and delivered one of the most argumentative, talented, and convincing lectures that the people of Clitheroe have had the good for- at present-thank God for it! tune to hear. At the conclusion, three cheers were mined to burst the unholy bonds with which they and three for the Northern Star, when the meeting commending it to the manufacturers of England. separated.

people, rejecting with scorn the bribes and allure- place, as reported in last Star, in spite of all oppo- your partners and mine in England have not spirit no effort of his will be wanting to ensure for him ments of these who have not spirit no effort of his will be wanting to ensure for him ments of those who have robbed you of everything sition has done much good. The puny efforts of some to do it; but I have brought it to perfection in a continuance of the Favour and Support accorded dear to man, and who have carried woe and famine of our respectables, including the manufacturers, to into the homes where, but for their oppressive acts, stiffe the cause, have only increased the desire on the part of the slaves of Witney to know what is seventeen enrolled themselves as members of the National Association, received their cards of membership, and paid for them. They immediately elected ever seen. their Council, &c, and as soon as the Executive is elected will be forwarded to that body. We have sent for a quantity of tracts, &c., and sincerely hope that by good generalship and a persevering determination, we shall enlist the Whig and Tory-ridden town of Witney on our side. We meet every Mon-

day evening at seven o'clock. CHORLEY.—The cause thrives well here. Forty new members were added on Tuesday evening. NEWTON HEATH.—A Chartist camp meeting was held at this place on Sunday afternoon. The meeting was well attended. Dr. M. Douall addressed the meeting for upwards of two hours, on the present We thank you, Honourable Sir, not alone for your distressed state of the country. He was listened to

very attentively. Mr. Smethurst, of Oldham, and several others also addressed the meeting. STALYBRIDGE.—On Sunday evening last, a most in great need. I had not a situation then open; excellent lecture was delivered by Mr. Jeremiah Law, from Manchester. In the course of his lecture, to work. He was so destitute, that I had to make which lasted nearly two hours, he showed all the him a dwelling in my workshop, furnishing it for evils that the working people had to contend with him, and finding him even coals for fire. I gave

through class legislation. MANCHESTER, BROWN-STREET.—The Chartist fus- experiments in my new processes of felting. Put-

following were present:-Messrs. J. Cartledge, War- the next morning. He did meet them; and ham Nuttle, mechanics. Manchester; Thomas Rail- proposed to give him £100 if he would reveal my tou, carpenters and joiners, Manchester; Amos secrets. An agreement to this effect was written Smith, Heywood; William Gristy, Manchester; down on paper; and the parties were going to land, Bury; John Bailey, Openshaw and Droyls-den; James Hoyle, Salford; Wm. Shaw, Rooden-lane. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed. On the man to apprise me of what was going on, This put unotion of Mr. Smith, Mr. Wm. Bell was elected a stop to the affair for the time. When I received To be presented to Mr. Duncombe by Messrs. Fuzzen, lecturer for South Lancashire for one month. Some the message from the landlord of the North Tavern, announcement of one or two failures here had a other business of trifling importance was tranacted.

I repaired down to my work-shop, and there found rather depressing effect upon our market yesterday;

Bolton.—On Sunday evening last, Mr. D. Ross.

Weight. He pulled a long face, and told me, very sin-Bolton.—On Sunday evening last, Mr. D. Ross, of Manchester, delivered a lecture on Chartism, in the Association Room, Howel Croft.—On Monday Speing I was to some degree in his power, I thought evening, the sons of labour again assembled on a the most effectual way of securing his good faith, large plot of vacant land behind the Bolton Exchange. Several speakers proposed the memorial and remonstrance, which were ably supported, and DEAR CHARTIST BRETHREN AND SISTERS,-We eventually carried by a forest of hands; after which be afterwards brought before the members by the appeal to you in behalf of the Non-Electors' Committee, Mr. D. Ross delivered a lecture on class legislation.

BRADFORD COUNCIL.—This body held their usual meeting on Monday evening, when the case of Mr. Hinde was brought before them, and a shilling was hauded in by Mr. Moore, to assist in purchasing a boat. The case of Mr. Flynn was referred to the locality where he pays his subscription. The meeting adjourned to Sunday morning, at nine o'clock, when delegates are requested to attend from Idle, Pudsey, Shipley, Stanningley, and other places, as business of importance is to be laid before them.

EARLSHEATON. - On Tuesday, Mr. West visited held at this place, on Sanday next, at half-past two the establishment of pure Charism in the town and policy; and, as Mr. Sturge has publicly pledged himself this place and found the public in a state of great o'clock in the afternoon. Messrs. Dewhirst and neighbourhood, and at the same time keep a watenful to maintain our whole principles, if elected, and is excitement owing to a threatened reduction of the eye on the district at large. That they report once a one of the best men that could have been selected by the | wage of the spinners and weavers of nearly 5s. out month to a meeting called for that purpose, and be men of Nottingham to carry out the purity of election, of 20s. A government order of a large amount is authorised to act for three months, at the expiration having resolved not to expend one penny in the usual the alleged reason for the reduction. Mr. West way of bribery, by direct or indirect means, those entered largely into the nature of the laws which should regulate labour. An exposure of all the cir-

> will be able to remove them. PINDAR'S BLACKING -The money due this week

> to the Executive from the sale of R. Pindar's black-

Overton.—On Wednesday, Mr. West addressed a large meeting of the miners in this village. An Association was formed and eighteen members THIS Medicine stands pre-eminent as the great enrolled.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—(Wednesday morning.)—Report classes of society. Mr. Robert Owen was announced to says that a disturbance has taken place at Leicester: through its vessels; no part of the body escapes its inthe soldiers left here immediately. Before they left, the council and leaders with others assembled, occupied, many of the audience being of the fair sex. resolved to send to Leicester for information, Robert Owen, on his arrival, was greeted with consi- and to hold a meeting in the evening. The want of prompt communication with each other is much regretted.

Swinton.—A meeting was held in the open air, June 7th, in the evening. Business commenced by Mr. George Ramsden, of Rotherham, reading from the Star of last week the article on the treatment of eloquence by the Chairman, and by Messrs. L. Jones, the poor Irish in Jamaica. After which Mr. Samuel A. Campbell, G. A. Fleming, Buchanan, and others. Mr. Furzen moved as an amendment to one of the resolutions, "That full justice will never be done to the people until they are fairly represented in the House of Commons."

Liney delivered a lecture on class legislation to about 300 men and women. An individual in the crowd, who keeps a public-house and fattens on the fools' pennies, cried out, "Blue for ever!". The lecturer then explained to the meeting the character wholesome substitute for Taxed Coffee. Its nutri-Several individuals addressed the meeting, wishing ters of both the blues and yellows, much to the tious qualities are equalled by none in the Market: satisfaction of all but the individual who called forth | while its mode of Preparation renders it vastly supethe remarks. The lecturer then adjourned to the rior to the Trush offered for Sale by those who regard Ring of Bells Tavern. Eight names were added to not the health of the Consumer. As a Means of supthe fifteen enrolled last week. The harvest is great, porting the "Executive Committee of the National all that is wanted is reapers.

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

MOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Preparations of like pretensions. Peace for the Borough of LEEDS, in the County of York, will be holden before THOMAS FLOWER ELLIS, noon, at which Time and Place all Jurors, Constables, Police Officers, Prosecutors, Witnesses, Persons

By Order, JAMES RICHARDSON, Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough Leeds, 8th June, 1842.

NEW FABRIC IN THE MANUFACTURE OF WM. HIRST will exhibit his new Manufacture of Felted Cloth on a Woven Fabric, in a Large Room, Top of Skinner Lane, opposite the New Church, on and after Tuesday, July 5th, from

one o'Clock to Four every Day, while necessary. After the Exhibition, the Yorkshire Manufacturers must make up their minds whether they will keep the Trade in Yorkshire or let it return to the West of England, where I brought it from. On that occasion I will undertake to prove that Cloths made upon my new principle of Felting on a Woven Fabric, will require in one way or other, as much labour as Cloths of the same quality require by the present mode; they will cost ONE-THIRD LESS, and will sell for ONE-THIRD MORE, the quality of

Wool in each instance being the same; and such will be their utility for general purposes, and the appear to contain paradoxes beyond their comprehension, but I pledge myself to give such explanations as shall cause every man who hears me to be satisfied that those statements are correct. The invention is secured to me by four Patents.

all of which are necessary to make perfect Cloths. can make any quality, but at present I shall con fine myself to the best that can be produced. During and are commanded by men of acknowledged skill in Patents and Experiments to bring it to perfecand, therefore, I take this method of challenging scrutiny and comparison.

WM. HIRST. Here follows a letter from France, showing what is doing there, in the production of Felted Cloth :-

" May 21, 1842.

" MR. WILLIAM HIRST .-"DEAR SIR, -I have taken the liberty to write to you, hoping to find you in good health, as it leaves me "I have to tell you a little about felting, as I have

France. We are manufacturing from three to four to his Predecessor. hundred yards per day, and cannot supply one half our orders. buy machinery, with a friend. I hope to find you and had money I should not have left Leeds; but you was every Saturday morning. poor, and I was poorer, and them that ought to have paid me £20 have lost £2,000 for it. I am sorry to say it, but it is true. I have found more friends by men that never saw me before than by them who ought to have supported me to bring the thing out. I shall all manufacturers of woollen cloth to compete with me. I can bring you samples of the most splendid articles

"If there is any gentleman in Leeds, or any person, who disbelieves it, let him come to France and see and enquire for the Felting Company.

"Mr. WEIGHT AND COMPANY. "At Quay a la Gore, Paris. " Leeds, May 25, 1842."

P.S. June 9th.—I have this day heard a letter read from Mr. Joseph Weight, to a friend of mine in Leeds. He seems a little nettled at the short explanation I put at the bottom of his letter, when Support, J. H. can but reiterate his determination published last week and the week before. His to give every satisfaction to those who honour him conduct, and the conduct of of those with whom he with their favours. is associated, leaves me no alternative but to tell a little more of the connection that has formerly existed between WRIGHT and myself.

In the beginning of last year, this WEIGHT applied to me for work, representing himself as pennyless, and in great need. I had not a situation then open; him 30s. per week. I was then engaged in making At night the same Frenchmen waited on WEIGHT. South Lancashire.—The delegate meeting was at my premises, (he having the entire care, held in the Brown-street Association room, Man keys and all), and made an engagement to When the landlord saw the nature of the document cerely, that some foreigners had attempted to tamper was to make him a partner in a new patent I was then about to apply for, for another process of felting. He accepted my offer, and continued with me for some time, when he departed in a clandestine manner to France, leaving Leeds in the night-time, and taking away with him much more than he brought! While Weight was with me an arrangement was made between me and my partners, and Mons.

Voultions, of Hanover-square, London, by which I was to have £2,000 for the privileges of using my processes of felting in France only. An agreement was drawn up by Mr. Hicks, of Leeds, the solicitor to this effect; but, when ready for signature, something or other always happened to prevent it. In articles. the meantime Weight departed for France, and has commenced the felting business there, with some partners. I published his letter to me, setting forth what this company are doing, for the purpose of showing what can be done with these processes, even by a man who was last year penniless! And yet, here am I, bringing these things to perfection; inventing new machines; struggling with poverty, because of my endeavours to serve my native councumstances will soon be made.

East Ardsley.—Mr. West lectured here on tory in the world, robbed, vilely robbed, of the Thursday last. The principles of Chartism are now benefits of that which has resulted from my cwn so engrafted on the minds of the people, that nothing brain! And yet I will foil them. I am now getting out a patent for the crowning process. Without this, all others are imperfect. They may be, and are to some degree, good; but only so in part. The last process that I have hit on, makes my system perfect. I shall be ready to exhibit at the time stated above: and then the public shall judge. I will try to secure this last invention to myself! No one shall, if I can help it, rob me of it.

DR. HAMILTON'S VITAL PILLS.

conservator of Health and controller of Disease-being absorbed into the blood and circulating fluence. It is the real and only regenerator of the human frame—an extraordinary Medicine, every day's use of which will prove the Invalid on the high road to obtain sound and lasting health.

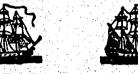
Sold by the Proprietor's appointed Agents:-Simpson and Co., 20, Mile End Road; Sanger, 150, and Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Pront, 229, Strand, and most medicine Venders, in Boxes, at 132d.; 2s. 9d.; and 11s.

#### CHARTIST BEVERAGE

Charter Association," and as a Means of crippling the Governmental Exchequer, it may be made a ready and powerful weapon in the hands of the Sons of Toil.

A single Trial will prove its superiority over other Prepared and Sold by the Proprietors, 81, Bel. grave Gate, Leicester.

The Proprietors have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. J. HOBSON, Publisher of the Northern Star, has become GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENT for the CHARTIST BREAKPAST POWDER, for the District of Yorkshire. He has now a large quantity in Stock, both at Leeds and at Huddersfield; from which he is authorised to supply the Associations and other Retail Vendors at the same Prices as the Proprietors themselves. Orders addressed to him will meet with prompt Attention.



NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS. The following splendid Ships, will be dispatched

FOR NEW YORK. THE
Captain Tons Burthen.
M'Lauren ... 1300 13th June.
Childs ... 1300 22nd. Do. ONDIAKA,

punctually as announced.

The Black Ball Line of Packet Ship CAMBRIDGE, Barstow, ... 1300 19th. N. B. The Packet Ship Cambridge carries an

experienced Surgeon. And the regular Line of Packet Ship Huttleston, ... 1100 25th June. Drew, ... 1200 12th June.

.. 1300 20th June. DAMASCUS. Bliss FOR QUEBEC. MOUNTAINEER, Stickney, 1450 (Warranted first Ship.) EDINBURGH, Lawson, ... 1700

the last two years, I have spent upwards of £2,000 and talent, and are not surpassed, if equalled, by any other Ships in the trade. Families CAN HAVE PRI-VATE STATE ROOMS. Passengers are allowed their expenses if detained after the day appointed for For Terms of Passage apply to

These Vessels are all of the first and largest class,

No. 16. Goree Piazza, and No. 4, Neptune Street, Or to Mrs. A. MANN, Central Market, Leeds. NEWS AGENCY. BOOKSELLING. AND

GENERAL PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

J. & W. ROBINSON.

MARKET-WALK HUDDERSFIELD. HOBSON has great pleasure in apprizing his of Huddersfield and its Neighbourhood, that he commending it to the manufacturers of England, has succeeded to the Bookselling and News Agency saying you have three patents for it, and that you have brought it to perfection, which I doubt not, for Tinker, Market-Walk; and begs to assure them that

Orders received, and promptly attended to, for all the London and Country Newspapers. Books and "I am coming to Leeds some time this month, to Periodicals of every description constantly on sale or procured at a few days' notice. The Leeds. Hamy partners in good spirits. One thing I know, if you lifax, and Manchester Papers ready for delivery

> THE CIRCULATING LIBRARY continued. Great additions will shortly be made to it; and New Works procured as soon as published.

> BOOKBINDING in all its varieties. STATI-ONARY of every description. MERCHANT ACCOUNT BOOKS made to pattern.

> In a few weeks, when some necessary alterations are made, J. H. will open a General Printing Office; and be prepared to execute all descriptions of Cards, Handbills, Posting-Bills, Circulars, Invoices, Bill-Heads, and Book-Work, in the first style of the Art.

In soliciting a share of public Patronage and Market-Walk, Huddersfield, May 1842.

AUTUMN.—" The fall of the leaf is time when the system, relaxed by the heat of summer, would be highly benefitted by a few week's course of Parr's Life Pills, two or three every night; these will clear off sour and bad humours which heat invariably generates. The liver, which generally gets sluggish will be put into healthy action, and thus be able to perform the functions allotted to it; the body altogether will be re-invigorated, and prepared to undergo

# LOCAL MARKETS.

whatever change the winter may bring on."

LEEDS CORN MARKET. TUESDAY, JUNE 7.-The supply of Wheat and Beans to this day's market, are rather smaller than last week, Oats larger. The finest fresh Wheat has made last week's price; in rington and Lees; James Ashley, Rochdale; Abra they, after some other advances and pumpings, other descriptions there has been very little doing and the chambered samples are nearly unsaleable. Oats, Shelling, and Beans have made more money.

> HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET. TUESDAY, JUNE 7.-Our Market this day was attended by rather more byers, but still there was not that amount of business done that was expected. Fancy Woollens were in the most request. Wools Oils, &c. as usual STATE OF TRADE. - The unfavourable nature of the commercial advices from India, coupled with the and goods and yarn were both flat, though without any change in prices. We are sorry to learn that the condition of the working classes in the neighbourhood of Burnley, and indeed generally through out the districts in which hand-loom weaving has been extensively carried on, is becoming worse daily; and the patience with which their privations have hitherto been supported has of late greatly diminished.

> > WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

-Manchester Guardian of Wednesday.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10.—The arrival of Wheat is again large this week; it, however, produces little effect in holders, as stocks are so very light. The trade purchase cautiously, but fully the rates of last week are obtained. Barley nominal. Oats are again dearer. Shelling fetches is more money. Beans is per que higher. Mait commands attention, and an advance of is. per load is established. No variation in other

LEEDS :- Printed for the Proprietor FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Print ing Offices, Nes. 12 and 13, Market-street, Bris gate; and Published by the said JOSHUA HOBSON (for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR,) at his Dwelling-house, No. 5, Market-street, Briggate: 12 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) HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Leeds. Saturday, June 11, 1842.