

LETTER FROM MR. WM. HICK, NORTH
THERN STAR OFFICE, LEEDS

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

"Gentlemen,—You will oblige by forwarding me your earliest convenience, the same quantity of PARR'S LIFE PILLS as last sent. While I am writing I cannot refrain from communicating the flattering intelligence of the great good your pills are doing in Leeds and its neighbourhood. It is clearly a fact, and I find that the medicine merely because it is a patent one; and more especially since its use has contributed so largely to the public health. The fact is, however, prejudice is still giving way, as it always must, where the pills 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 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 spoke.

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"Very many cases of extraordinary cures have occurred among the aged workpeople, both male and female, who have been afflicted by the most violent disease and debilitated by premature old age, and become almost past work; they were persuaded to try a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and in a week were restored and strengthened that they could resume their employment with pleasure and profit; so much so, that from being unable to work at their calling more than two days in the week, this with great physical difficulty and longer, they can now not only do a full week's work, but over and over again. It is a happy hour, the old people are being favoured with the mill owner's wife and daughter as much employment as they can do, who have excited the envy of those younger persons who have been employed in their absence; and it is a laudable aim that workers should be kept for a share of the benefit of the mill owner's health and the prevention of cancer. The old people continue to take the pills regularly in small quantities, and find them necessary to their health and prosperity as their daily food.

"The next and last case which I shall mention at this time, is one of a most extraordinary nature. I 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 him since his convalescence. The man is a working mechanic and had spent about thirty pounds last year on the doctor, in going to the Isle of Man and other places, for the benefit of his health, but as

purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of nothing but rice milk, the stomach refusing to take anything stronger. His body was greatly emaciated, and his temporal prospects clouded; with a mind filled with melancholy forebodings 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 a few boxes, which have completely removed his 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

"Should the above three cases of cures be 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.
 ‘To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court,
 Fleet-street, London.”

MIRACULOUS CURE FROM THE USE OF FARR’S LIFE

PILLS.
Copy of a Letter just received by the Proprietors
from Mr. Wm. Moat, 3, Cobbett-street, Shaw's
Brow, Salford.
"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 your PARR'S LIFE PILLS. Before having recourse to them, I had been for upwards of five years afflicted with a most distressing malady, which the different medical men who at-

tended me all pronounced to be a serious case 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 almost to despair; and consulted the treatise written by Sir Astley Cooper, wherein he states that the operation is generally attended with considerable

danger. I therefore determined not to risk so painful and uncertain an experiment, but rather chose to leave the result to nature and Providence. Fortunately, I heard of the great fame of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and resolved to give them a fair trial. I consequently took them for some time without perceiving any benefit, but still kept persevering; and I

have now taken twelve boxes, and to my great joy I am perfectly 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.
"Witness—John Hough, Cheadle, carrier.
"Manchester, Feb. 7, 1842."
FROM MR. HEATON, BOOKSELLER, LEEDS.

FROM MR. HEATON, BOOKSELLER, —

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills."

"Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you that we are daily hearing accounts of the good effects of PARR'S LIFE PILLS; to enumerate the cases would be a task too formidable for me, and which has pre-

"Another said they were worth their weight in gold."

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

"A very respectable female said her husband had been afflicted above two years, and had tried many things, but since he had taken PARR'S LIFE PILLS he was quite a new man.

"You will please send immediately, by Deacon's

waggon, 36 dozen boxes at 1s. 12d., and
at 2s. 9d.

" I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,
" JOHN HEATON.

" 7, Briggate, Leeds, Feb. 9th, 1842.

Another most extraordinary case of cure, communicated by Mr. Moxon, of York:—Mrs. Mathew of that city, had for many years been affected with a most obstinate disease, which her medical attendants

a most inveterate disease, which had been pronounced to be cancer. It originated in the breast, and continued to spread nearly all over the body, defying every effort of surgical skill. Parrot Life Pills being recommended to her, she resolved to give them a trial; and, speaking of the result, she says she cannot express the inconceivable advantage which she has already derived from them. She fore-

which she has already recovered, and that she is now almost well, and ascribing her convalescence solely to the persevering use of that sovereign medicine—Parr's Life Pills. No one doubting the accuracy of the above statement, may, through the agent (Mr. Moxall), be directed to Mrs. Mathers, who will herself authenticate its truth.—York, Nov. 17th, 1842.

CAUTION—BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

In order to protect the public from imitations, Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered that the words **FAIRB'S LIFE PILLS** to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides of each box, in **WHITE LETTERS** on a **RED** ground.

Without this mark of authenticity they are
and an imposition! Prepared by the Proprietors
T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street,
London: and sold wholesale by their appointed
by E. Edwards, 57, St. Pauls, also by Barclay &
Sons, Farringdon-street, and Sutton and Co., Bill
Churchyard: Sold by Joshua Hobson, Nodder
W. 17. 18.

Star Office, Leeds, and at 3, Market
field; and retail by at least one agent
every town in the United Kingdom, and by most
respectable dealers in medicine. Price is 11s.
2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions
are given with each box.

GOVERNMENT PROSECUTION OF FEARGUS
O'CONNOR, ESQ. AND OTHERS, FOR AN
ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.
LANCASTER—NISI PRIUS COURT.

to himself he would not now read. But he had
received a letter from one of the boys. Mr. F.

to himself he would not now read. But he had received a letter from one of the body, Mr. Doherty, which corroborated all he had said. He trusted the House would allow him to read that letter. Year after

"I saw these poor girls in a state of a state of slavery; but I thought that nature could be no longer, they were burst from the chains of the manufacturer, and they were away to their parents. And what was their punishment? " He (Mr. Doherty) saw the room in which these girls were confined: the food was completely filthy, and the clothing filthy, and the light, or, at best, and their usual allowance of food was miserably diminished. Their hair was cut off, and the confinement lasted for several days. During the confinement of these girls, several of her fellow-apprentices suggested the price of her punishment, by which she was to be thrown into the street, and which separated the room from the adjoining partition portions of their own rooms, as well as cloaks, &c., to cover her by night. On the Friday afternoon the mistress, as she was called, came into the room, and said to the poor girl, "Come, my dear, I have heard this, she was driven almost frantic with fright. On the following day, when refreshments were brought, she rushed out of the room, and told the person having her in charge that she would not, under any circumstances, be a slave. She said, "I am a free woman. The man said, "Well, either, if you pledge yourself not to be so seen, shall say anything about it, but you know if you are seen, it is as if you were in my place." This was the answer as far as the girl was concerned. These children were taken to the New Poor Law. It was from the union workhouses that this man was supplied with these apprentices, and he would ask the Right Hon. Baroness, in a civilized country, the people of England would not be so much as to allow a man to take away the working classes owed allegiance to the Government, if, on those circumstances being brought to his knowledge, it did not immediately take steps to put a stop to such proceedings? There was another instance of this kind, which I have mentioned to you on another evening when he had moved for certain returns relative to the operation of the New Poor Law. He

had stated that in the month of May, 1842, there were a number of people sent from the Skipton Union workhouse to a man named Threlfall, a millowner at Halifax. He had asked the Right Hon. Baronet the Secretary of State for the Home department if there was any communication extant between the Poor Law Commissioners and that millowner? The Right Hon. Baronet had replied that there was no statement or correspondence whatever in the office of the Poor Law Commissioners on this subject. After that, he (Mr. Ferrand) had

in the office of Secretary of State for the Home Department whether there was any such communication, as

to him, in his high office, the poor must look for protection if their rights and privileges were invaded. That Right Hon Baronet had informed him that there was not any such communication. With the permission of the House he would read a statement connected with the transportation of these people from the Skipton Union work-house to this mill:—“Sir,—I thank you for the attention you have paid to the subject of my letter, and for your communication. It was Skipton Union workhouse from which the hands were brought to Threlfall’s mill. The unclean number cannot

now be ascertained, but, as far as I can learn, there would be about twenty-four of the

Their mother about thirty; two or three were so lame that they could walk only by means of crutches. The father, a distance only of six miles, so they were brought there Threlfall's tax cart; also one was very much damaged in her mental faculties. These were all females. The mother of the poor idiot was Hannah Cockshott. I regret that the name of the other mother of the other cripples—One of them, whose name is Elizabeth Townsend, was so lame, that she was unfit for any employment, much less to stand twelve hours a day in a factory. After her day's work she was scarcely able to get home, and had to be carried in a sedan chair conveyed like subjects for dissection, from the union workhouse to the factory to be experimented upon by the manufacturers. These facts are well known to many Addingtons; but, if you, Sir, do not think such facts worthy of notice, I will not trouble you with them in the Senate House of Britain, I hope you will at least make the mother acquainted with those facts which have been proved before you in a court of justice. Alice Morrill is so far convalescent as to be able partially to take care of herself. She has now recovered from what chance there was for protection for these poor people? The father of Alice Morrill declined to make any statement, as he was an overlooker in Mr. Threlfall's mill. There was another instance of cruel cruelties against the poor people of Bolton, who it is discovered the secret motives that had influenced the first proposer of this law—the Ashworths and the Greys, when they wrote their letters and did their utmost to force forward the law, and so to "put into their hands" the power of the south to "bring down the wages of the laborers, of their own workpeople." The workpeople of Mr. Threlfall were so badly paid; and so ill-used and over-worked, that they had struck for wages; and for the purpose of getting better pay, they had taken refuge in the Skipton workhouse, whence were forwarded to him twenty hands; and these poor people were obliged to work for the wages he chose to give him. The Hon. Members for Bolton and Manchester had named the House of Commons with regard to the matter. They had intimated, as usual, that it would be desirable that the E-use and the country should not listen to what he (Mr. Ferrand) said, unless they were fully proved before the House. Mr. Ferrand said that he would send the following morning the report of the Factory Inspectors would be placed in his hands. Since then R.N. Members of that House had gone to him, and said—"Why you understated the conduct of the manufacturer in his letter to the House?" He answered that the Secretary of State for the Home Department chided you for having used the expression "monsters in human shape," you did not to the extent you would express your abhorrence of their conduct." He justified ex the Secretary of State for the Home Department, while the Skipton Union had placed in the power of this manufacturer twenty hands for him, three or four of whom were cripples unable to walk, and one of them

the report of the inspection of the factories for the half-year ending the 31st of December, 1842. It was rather long, but he trusted the House would bear with it—hear, hear; and he would ask the House to rescue the masses of the people from their burden who too heavily to be borne. This was their report. Mr. Saunders, and I was dated the 25th of January 1843—the last report, “I was about to prepare my report for the last quarter in the early part of the month of January, 1843, when I was informed that the most gross and oppressive violations of the law, during the week ending the 25th ultimo, that has occurred to my knowledge since the Factory Act was passed. This induced me to delay my report, in order to wait the result of the investigation of the cases of persons connected with that offence, and the adjudication of any complaints which might be preferred against the offenders. The investigation was very efficiently conducted by Mr. Baker, the superintendent.” Mr. would here beg his pardon, and say that he was not the person to whom he had to be (Mr. Ferriand never saw a man content himself with more justice to the parties concerned. “And I regret to say the wilful and deliberate overworking of various young persons, both boys and girls, but, I am glad to say, that the cases of persons aged under sixteen was clearly established. This occurred at a mill at Addingham, in Yorkshire, which has only been opened a few months, in cotton spinning, by the firm of Messrs. S- and Co., of which a Mr. Willmott was the manager. On Thursday morning, the 22nd inst. at six o'clock on Thursday morning, the Willmott took from twelve o'clock the same night, which (allowing two hours for meal time) was an employment for sixteen hours of the several persons destined to be employed. This was, however, being continued for years of age. This was, however, comparatively a slight offence to what followed. The mill commenced working again the next morning, Friday, the 23rd, and the machinery continued running from that day, and they were all employed in the same manner during the whole of Friday night, the whole of Saturday

day, and until three o'clock on Sunday morning (Christmas Day), a period of forty-five hours. Now, these twenty paupers were placed in the prison on Christmas Eve, and on Christmas Day. I asked the Right Hon. Baronet would he make an inquiry into this statement? He (Sir J. Graham) must, or place himself in the position to be called on to resign his office. There can be no doubt, but that the paupers and the underlings were present during the whole of this excessively long period; but this point was not proved in the cases selected for the prosecution, because it was necessary, in order to establish the fact that the paupers had obtained information for the wrong employment of different young persons for each separate day. It was, however, proved, that girls of fourteen had been kept to work from seven o'clock on Friday evening, till three o'clock on Saturday morning, and on Saturday night, until three a.m. On Sunday, the 25th,—a period of thirty-two hours; the same persons having been worked on the previous day (Thursday) till twelve at night, and again for part of the Friday, and on Saturday night, and on Sunday and tender females, who cannot be deemed free agents, inserted, in my opinion, the heaviest penalties which the law imposed for such offences; and I felt justified in sanctioning the award of a fine of £100, as being a sufficient inducement, as to afford the magistrates an opportunity of awarding a punishment in some degree commensurate with the offence. The offenders were convicted on seven different informations, and the court considered that it was as serious as to demand severally the full penalty of £28; and the other offence was punished by a payment of £5. Now, he would call the attention of the Right Hon. Baronet to what was now doing in this millroom. He was trying to avoid these penalties; he was getting up a petition to the Right Hon. Baronet to be relieved from the payment of these penalties, and that petition had been already signed by one man, and that petition had been sent to him. He (Mr. Farrand, now that Mr. Threlfall would apply in vain to the Right Hon. Baronet. He (Mr. Farrand) knew that so far as money could make this monstrous case for his creditors, he must pay the whole amount of the

LORD ASHLEY took that opportunity of calling the attention of the Right Hon. Secretary of State for the Home Department to a subject of considerable importance. He had just received a letter from a very noble friend, Sir John Lubbock, who was a member of the Halifax Union, which was in these words:—

“Halifax, Feb. 25.”

“My Lord.—Permit me most respectfully to direct your lordship's special attention to the last page of my *Halifax Guardian* of this day, where you will find a statement of facts relative to the cruel treatment a boy has undergone, or endured, at the hands of his inhuman master, a collier, residing at Blackley, near Leeds. I subscribe, or do so by proxy, to the language to describe, or of imagination to conceive, the spectacle presented to my view when I examined his back on Wednesday last at the union workhouse. With a firm determination of transmitting an account to you I immediately wrote to Mr. Russell, the editor of the paper, to request the editor and publisher of the *Guardian* to report it in the paper; he yesterday accompanied me to the workhouse and has given the substance of the boy's narrative. I have just returned from the magistrates' court, where the boy was brought up on the summons from the overseers for the purpose of freeing him from his parish indenture. The lad gave a clear and succinct statement of the treatment and sufferings he had undergone, and the magistrates, after a brief discussion that carried an irresistible conviction of its truthfulness to the mind of every individual present, the master was not able to disprove or controvert one iota of the statement, though defended by a professional gentleman, and the justices discharged the lad from apprenticeship, according to the 20th of George II., c. 19.

“To Lord Ashley, London.”

Along with that letter he had received a copy of the *Halifax Guardian*, and he thought he was justified in calling the attention of the House to the case, because he had last year effected the total and immediate emancipation of all the boys in the Halifax Union, and if that clause had not been reversed elsewhere such a case as the present never could have happened. The *Halifax Guardian* thus reported the case:—(The report will be found at length in another column.) Having made his statement, the boy appeared before the Right Hon. Gentlemen the Secretary for the Home Department, and request him, in virtue of the 31 section of the act passed last year, to send down some official person to investigate the matter, and report to him whether or might be said on the table of the House. Such a step would not only be justified by the act, but by precedent; some time ago, when the Noble Lord the member for London (Lord J. Russell) was Secretary for the Home Department, an inquiry was made into the case of a boy, and he reported to his Noble Friend, who caused an inquiry to take place and the report to be laid on the table. Two years after another case occurred, into which Lord Normanby also directed an inquiry, the result of which was reported to the House, but, apart from the president whatever, and from the act itself, he felt quite sure that the Right Hon. Baronet would be most ready to extend the protection and aid of his important office to such helpless and destitute objects—hears.)

Sir J. GRAMMAR could assure his noble friend, that although the noble Lord did not know the name of the Noble Lord commenced his address to the House, he most warmly sympathized with him in the feeling of disgust which such a statement must create in the breast of every gentleman who heard it; at the same time he begged pardon for saying that the noble friend was some exaggeration in the facts as stated. He would most readily institute an inquiry into all the circumstances by sending down a person worthy of confidence into the district, and if the facts as alleged were substantiated, he would be glad to see the Government action should be commenced against the parties implicated—hear, hear.) He was glad to take this opportunity of stating to the House, that notwithstanding anything which had occurred elsewhere with respect to the act, he was perfectly satisfied that the Government would give effect both to the letter and spirit of that act, and adhere most strictly to all its provisions—hear.)

Lord J. RUSSELL called attention to the almost unprecedented circumstance (with the exception of the case of General Gurney) of the Duke of Wellington, as Commander-in-Chief, declaring his opinion that the commander-in-chief should not be a member of the cabinet.

SIR FREDERICK PEELE admitted that in recent times it had not been usual for the commander-in-chief to have a seat in the cabinet. But he did not conceive that it was contrary to constitutional analogy for such high functionary to be a member of the cabinet. He pointed out that prior to the previous case of General Gurney, and the Duke of Wellington had been, at one time, Master of the Ordnance, and cabinet-minister. On the resignation of the late Lord Hill, he (Sir F. Peel), with the concurrence of the Government, proposed to appoint the Duke of Wellington to the office; and they had also been all of opinion that it was due to his Grace's eminent civil services that, in conjunction with the command of the army, he should still retain his seat in the cabinet.

ON THE MOTION that the Speaker do leave the chair.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD rose, and said he must attract the attention of the Government to the propositions contained in the resolution of which he had given notice, relating to the expenditure of the public money on behalf of the House. At such a period as the present, when most severe and extensive distress prevailed throughout the country, it was, he thought, the duty of the Government to consider the means of relieving the suffering burden of taxation. This, he conceived, could not be effectually done, unless they took into consideration the whole public expenditure of the country, and the means by which it was to be defrayed. It was not sufficient to consider the expenses of the public money, they ought to know what amount of revenue might be drawn from the country without unnecessarily oppressing the people. It had been said that the necessary expenditure of the country was £26,000,000 per annum, and that the Government controul of the revenue of the country ought, imitating the example of prudent individuals, first to look to their resources, and then to regulate their expenditures according to their means. He did not object particularly to the proposition, but he thought the Government, but he objected to the system which had been going on for a number of years, under all Governments, of voting the supplies before they were acquainted with the means to which it might be necessary to have recourse. He thought that the Government ought annually to the extravagant nature of the present civil and military establishments; and he thought this extravagance had arisen from no regard being paid to the source of revenue, and that the more those establishments were formed. The Government might think that this doctrine was tainted with the principles of Radical Reform, which he was aware were not very popular in that House; but he would say that the Government had no alternative but to do that no man ought to maintain opinions out of doors which he had not courage to support in that House. He found that 100,846 men were required for the army of this kingdom, 38,000 men being retained in India, and 62,846 men being required for the service of the Government whether it was necessary to keep up such a standing army! Were 38,000 men required to keep in order the people of the United Kingdom? He found that in Great Britain there was a force of 25,127 men, and that the Government were maintaining an army was requisite in this country, he would ask what rendered it necessary? If they were compelled thus to coerce the people of Great Britain there must be something wrong in their policy, and he thought that the Government ought to make a great reduction might be effected in the number of troops at present maintained in Great Britain, and, if no reduction was made, he considered it a strong proof that the country was in a very deplorable state, and that the Government were not doing enough to station in Ireland. He would ask if this was necessary, when they had in that country a constabulary force of 9,000 men, who were quite as efficient as a regular army? He begged to enquire, if the Government were to reduce the number of troops stationed in Ireland, would they incur for the staff, which amounted to the sum of £165,300. He wished to know what necessity existed for keeping up such an expensive staff, which in his opinion was altogether unnecessary. He thought that the Government, London was £216,800. The pay of the Duke of Wellington as Field-Marshal was £16,840 per day, or £6,000 a year; and he must say it seemed to him wholly unnecessary that any officer should receive so large a salary. He thought that the Government ought to reduce the number of the army and the number of the staff, and that the number of officers might be reduced, he thought, to greatly reduced. The expenses of the Commander-in-Chief's office, were £17,000 a-year; those of the Adjutant-Generals, £600,000; those of the Quartermasters-General, £600,000. He considered this enormous expenditure of public money; and he thought the issues might be effectively conducted at a much less cost. He found in the army estimates an item of £1,177,787 for volunteer soldiers, and he thought that the Government were then to such an amount! Was there any record of their ever receiving the thanks of the House for their services, which must have been the case if those soldiers were really volunteers? He thought that the non-effective service of 198 regiments of the country £89,000; the amount paid to officers retired on full pay was £64,000; and the pensions allowed to soldiers amounted to £1,243,176. The allowance to retired officers of the department was £11,000. In the Ordnance Department the expenditure was £25,000, the expenses of the Exchequer were £18,000, and of the Privy Council and Board of Trade, £10,000. According to the estimate of the Government, the allowance to retired and supernumerary officers in the civil department amounted to £84,000. To the item which appeared in the estimates of last year, of £239,000 for secretaries, clerks, &c., he deeply objected. He thought that after the enormous sums which were expended, some measure should be taken to alter the existing system.

(Eight pages.)

NOTICE.

At six o'clock this evening, we shall pub.

lish another Edition of the *Star*, con-
taining the proceedings at Lancaster
up to the latest period on Friday.

AINSWORTH'S MAGAZINE.

Now in course of Publication, in this Magazine,

THE ELLISTON PAPERS. From Authentic Documents in the hands of the Executors. Edited by George Raymond, Esq. Illustrated on Steel, by George Cruikshank. Remarkable family incidents—Edison's analysis of dramatic characters—Mrs. Collins' severe denunciation—Elliston a public lecturer—Hazard table—Earl of Harcourt—Interested letters of his Lordship—Mr. Sheridan, and the Duchess of Devonshire—Elliston's first appearance before George the Third—Old adventure with Tom Owen, the pugilist—the King at Weymouth—Theatrical matters—Curious anecdote of his Majesty.

Cunningham and Mortimer, Publishers, Adelaide Street, Trafalgar Square.

LEEDS SOUP KITCHEN.

**A T A GENERAL MEETING OF THE SUB-
SCRIBERS TO THE UNEMPLOYED POOR
RELIEF FUND OF 1842, and the Subscribers
to the present SOUP KITCHEN, held at the Court
House, in Leeds, on the 27th day of February, 1843,**
to take into consideration the propriety or non-
propriety of Purchasing the Building of the Soup
Kitchen, in York-street, now held under a Lease for
fourteen Years, with the option of Purchasing the
same during the First Year of the Lease, and other
Matters relating to the well-being of the Institution;

HENRY COWPER MARSHALL, Esq.

SAYOR, in the Chair.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

In addition to the printed Report just read, the Soup Committee beg to present a statement of their operations since the last publication, from which it will be seen that a very considerable increase has taken place in the distribution of Soup during the last two months. On the 30th January, the Committee, at their weekly meeting, resolved to extend the grants to the Church District Visiting Society and the Benevolent Society, to the sum of £100, and to issue 12,000 and 16,800 tickets weekly. This was in consequence of representations from the Committees of these two Societies, which left no doubt that such extended relief was highly necessary.

The Committee have received, since the issuing of the Report, two large donations from the Manufacturers' Relief Committee, in London, amounting to Six Hundred Pounds, but for this aid, their operations would have had to be on a much less extended scale.

"That it be recommended to the public meeting to purchase an annuity of £15 for thirteen years, in the names of the Leaseholders of the Soup Kitchen premises, in order to relieve £125 s. 14, remaining in, and that the balance of £139 m. 10 s. 10, remaining in the Treasurer's hands of the original sum of £1577 7s. 7d., transferred from the Poor Relief Fund of last winter, be applied towards effecting that object."

The number of quarts of Soup, for which tickets have been granted gratuitously to the Church of England District Visiting Society, and to the Benevolent Society, from the 1st January to the 25th February inclusive, is 115 200; and the total number of quarts thus granted since the opening of the Kitchen on August 11th, is 180,000.

The number of quarts purchased by the poor at

the Kitchen, since the 1st of January, is 12,660; and the total since the opening 68,800.

The total number of quarts made since the present year began, is 164,000; and the total since the 11th August, 334,000.

The present delivery is about 5,000 quarts daily.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,
EDWARD JACKSON, Secretary.

Leeds, 27th Feb. 1843.

Proposed by the Rev. W.F. HOOK, D.D., Vicar.
Seconded by T. W. TOTTIE, Esq.

1. That the Report of the Committee now read be received and printed.

Proposed by EDW. BAINES Esq.
Seconded by JAMES BROWN, Esq.

2. That it is not expedient to purchase the premises in York-street, now held under a lease for fourteen years.

Proposed by J. G. MARSHALL, Esq.

3.—That the Treasurer be empowered to apply the balance of £120 5s. 1d. which now remains in his hands (after having paid all the expenses of the outfit of the Soup Kitchen) from the money voted for that purpose at the last General Meeting of the subscribers to the poor relief fund, together with such other sums from the general fund as may be necessary for the purchase of, or procuring an indemnity against the rent of £15 per annum, during the remaining period of the term, and subject to the

conditions of the lease.

Proposed by the Rev. W. SINCLAIR.
Seconded by Wm. SMITH, Esq.

4. That this meeting call upon the charitably disposed persons of this town and neighbourhood for additional contributions towards the Soup Fund and also for such assistance as will enable the Committee, in some cases, to distribute potatoes to the really necessitous poor.

Proposed by the Rev. THOS. SCALLES.
Seconded by the Rev. JOSEPH HOLMES, D.D.

5. That the Thanks of this Meeting are hereby given to the Rev. Chairman, Secretary, and the Committee of the Soup Fund, and that they be requested to continue their services.

Proposed by JAS. GREEN, Esq.
Seconded by JOHN CAWOOD, Esq.

6th. That the Thanks of this Meeting be also given to the gentlemen who have undertaken the laborious course of distributing Soup, and the hope that they may continue their labours.

Proposed by E. M. MACCARTHY, Esq.
Seconded by JOHN W. TOTTIS, Esq.

7th. That these Resolutions be advertised in the Leeds Papers.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chairman.

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Members of the Committee for their attention to the

business of the Meeting.

W. F. HOOK, D.D.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Miss Hobsen, Oxford Row	2	2	0
H. C. Marshall, Mayor	50	0	0
James Brown, Harehills	50	0	0
Thomas W. Tottie, (second subscription)	15	0	0
Messrs. Hives and Atkinson	100	0	0
William Smith, Burley	25	0	0
Edwin Birchall	10	0	0
Donations in the Box at the Soup Kitchen during the Month of February	4	0	0
George Goodman	2	0	0
Sir G. Cayley, Bart., (per J. G. Marshall)	50	0	0
J. G. Marshall	50	0	0
Arthur Marshall	50	0	0
Christopher Dove	5	0	0
John Shackleton	5	0	0
Moses Atkinson (Roundhay)	5	0	0
From the Rev. C. R. Larken, Horbling, Lincolnshire:—	5	0	0
Miss Larky	5	0	0

Miss Fanny Larken

JOHN CAWOOD, Treasurer.

2nd March, 1843.

Subscriptions received by the Treasurer, and at the Bank of Messrs. Beckett and Co, Leeds.

* Part of a Contribution to an intended general Subscription for the West-Riding, but which was not persevered in.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.—There is a large arrival of Wheat to this day's market, and a good extent of business has been done in the article at a reduction continues

of 15 per cent. on the cost of the goods, and to be less than usual, and all qualities have met a ready sale upon fully as good terms as last week. Oats and Shelling are very dull sale, but no lower in price. Beans are more in request at lower rates.

LEADS:—Printed for the Proprietor FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq. of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Printing Office, Nos. 12 and 14, Market-street, Brigate; and Published by the said JOSHUA HOBSON, (for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR), at his Dwelling-house, No. 5, Market-street, Brigate; an Internal Communication existing between the said No. 5, Market-street, and the said No. 12 and 13, Market-street, Brigate, thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office one Premises.

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(Saturday, March 4, 1843.)