Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

MIDDLETON.-Mr. John Bailey, of Manchester, will lecture in the Chartist Chapel, on Sunday, Feb. 20.

MANCHESTER. - On Sunday evening Mr. Cartledge lectures at Redfern-street ; Mr. Connor, at Brown-street; Mr. Booth, at Strand-st.; Mr. Lane, at Miles Platting. Salford, Mr. Smethurst; York-sireet, Mr. Slaney lectures here.

MANCHESTER .- There will be a public meeting on Monday evening, at the Hall of Science, Campfield, to take into consideration the case of Mr. Southwell. Messrs. Watts, Cooper, West, Griffin, and others will address the meeting.

MANCHESTER .- On Tuesday evening next, a concert and recital will take place in the Chartist Room, Redfearn-street. To commence at eight o'clock. Tickets of admission one penny each, to be had at the various association rooms.

BROWN-STREET, (YOUTHS.)- Thomas Bradshaw will lecture on Sunday next, at two o'clock, in the Chartist room, Brown-street.

BLACKBURN.-Mr. H. H. Swindlehurst, of Preston. will lecture in Blackburn on Monday, Feb. 14, the subject the justice of the People's Charter and its harmony with human progression.

LONDON, THREE CROWNS, RICHMOND-STREET.-Mr. Wheeler will lecture here on Sanday-subject, "the superiority of the democratic form of government."

Sr. PANCRAS.-A lottery will be held at the Fraiher's Tavern, Warren-street, Tottenham-court read, on Monday, February 13th; tickets sixpence each; the proceeds to be given for the benefit of a distressed brother member. C. F. Goodfellow. All friends are requested to attend.

MILE END .- A member of the General Council of this locality will give an address on the present aspect of the country, on Sunday evening, at eight o'clock precisely, at the Hit or Miss, 79, West-street, Devonshire-street.

RED LION, KING-STREET .- Mr. Leigh will lecture here on Sunday next.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, LONDON.—On Sunday evening next, Mr. Balls will lecture in the large room, at the Star Coffee House, Golden-lane, at seven o'clock.

MARYLEBONE -- Mr. W. Benbow will lecture on Sunday evening. (to-morrow,) at No. 5, Circus-street, New Road. Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock.

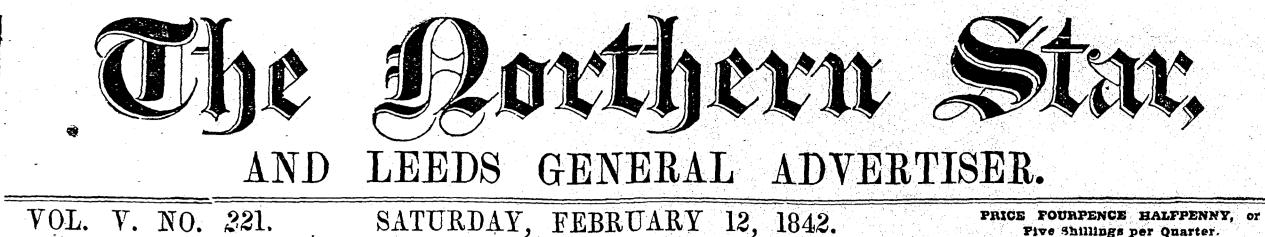
LEEDS -A lecture will be delivered in the Association Room, Cheapside, on Sunday evening, (to-morrow,) to commence at half-past six o'clock. HOLBECK .- Messrs. Longstaff and Pybus will

address the Chartists of Hoibeck in their Association Room, to-morrow evening, at half-past six o'clock.

HUNSLET.-Mr. John Smith will deliver a lecture in the Association Room, to-morrow (Sunday) even-

WORTLEY.-Messrs Roberts and Butler will address the men of Woriley in their Association Room, to-morrow evening, at half-past six o'clock.

BURY .- Mr. Wm. Dixon, of Wigan, will deliver lecture on Saturday, (this day,) at seven o'clock



Rooms, the Clock House, Castle-street, Leicester-square, on Sunday, Feb. 13, for the purpose of form-ing a new locality. Mr. Wheeler will attend and explain the principles of the People's Charter.

ST. PANCRAS.-Ruffey Ridley will lecture at the Feathers, Warren-street, on Sunday evening. MR. KNOWLES'S route for the ensuing week :-

Brimscombe, Monday; Dunsley, Tuesday; Kings-wood, Wednesday; Tetbary, Thursday; Fairford, Friday; Cirencester, Saturday. SHEFFIELD .- Mr. Beal will lecture in the Political Institute, Corn Exchange, at seven o'clock. MANNINGHAM .- Mr. Smith will lecture on Monday

night at eight o'clock. STANNINGLEY .- Mr. George Flinn will lecture on

Sunday next, at half-past two in the afternoon, and at six o'clock in the evening.

MR. R. J. RICHARDSON AND THE CHARGE OF TREASON AGAINST HIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-Mr. O'Connor has taken a most unwarrantable liberty with my name, in his letter to the Imperia! Chartists of last week; he there accuses me of trea-50D. S.C.

Now, Sir, I call upon Mr. O'Connor to retract the language he has made use of towards me, as every syllable, word, line, and sentence is fa'se! and the cing a Convention constituted on such principles. made on the occasion; not a dog of the League

seen Isaac Nichols; I asked him where he got his he was proud to observe that this right had been so information from? He said, I have heard it talked of. nobly maintained on a late occasion. This was a course permission to publish it? I next asked. No. said he; and said the opposition was given from factious motives.

LONDON.—The Chartists meeting at the Carpen- at the next general election, to appoint, by show of ter's Arms are requested to meet there next 1 nesday, Feb, 15, on particular business. A lecture will be as a national representation. We must show that we asked whether there was any one present who wished meeting it was moved by Mr. Watson, seconded by to put any questions to him. Mr. Robert Malcolm rose Mr. Clarke, "That automatic machines are superamidst cries of ("sit down, man, you are no Chartist"); seding human labour to a fearful extent in the manu-he wished to ask the lecturer what he meant by ulterior facturing districts, and are the cause of throwing measures, and the probability of the future Convention immense masses of capital into the hands of a few recommended by Mr. O'Brien being better than the avaricious individuals, and thereby preventing its first?. Mr. Malcolm concluded a speech of about a wholesome diffusion ; and this meeting consider that quarter of an hour, recommending the lecturer not to it is the duty of a wise Government to provide fair occupy so much time in answering the questions as he and remunerative employment for all those whose did in answering some former questions put. Mr. O'Brien would tender to Mr. Malcolm the advice which he wished to give to him (Mr. O'Brien) not to employ the country is and we further suggest that the best he wished to give to him (Mr. O'Brien) not to employ the country is and we further suggest that the best that at present offers, is to place The Outres.—The Youths' Association a number of new members were enrolled.

so much time in putting the next question; he was the surplus manufacturing population on the few surprised to hear such language from Mr. Malcolm, who remaining crown lands, and also upon the reclaimed Mr. Thomas Ibbotson, one of the Bradford Local he understood to be a moral force man of the first waste lands, of the united kingdom under a well Lecturers will lecture at the following places next week:—Heckmondwike on Monday, February 14th. and Tuesday night, at Batley; Wednesday night, at Dewsbury: Thursday night, at Birstall; Friday gentleman did not appear to relish, for he went out unaccompanied by an equitable adjustment of the night, at Horbury. STECKPORT-Mr. West will lecture at Stockport on Sunday evening, and at New Mills on Monday evening. and agriculturists of the lightly taxed cheap corn-growing countries would be highly injurious,

PUBLIC MEETING .--- A public meeting was held in St. Ann's Church, on Monday evening last, to hear the report of Messrs. Moir and Proudfoot, as delegates to "That the distresses of this country cannot be the late Scottish Convention. Mr. Moir, at some length, went over the various measures discussed and relieved by the repeal of one monopoly only, and agreed to by the Convention. He dwelt particularly class legislation being the root whence all other on the case of Mr. Mitchell, of Aberdeen, saying he monopolies arise, we have no confidence in the provoted against his (Mr. Mitchell's) sitting as delegate; fessions of any party who agitate for a less measure and had there been a dozen similarly situated, he would than the principles laid down in that document called have voted against every one of them : he (Mr. Moir) would never be a party to the getting up or countenan-

delivered by Mr. M'Grath, on Sunday evening next, at the Angel and Crown, Twig Folly. A MEETING will be held at the Shoemaker's Club Rooms, the Clock House, Castle-street, Leicester-square, on Sunday, Feb. 13, for the purpose of form-ing a new locality. Mr. Wheeler will attend and a new locality. Mr. Wheeler will attend a new locality. The new mill attend and a new locality. Mr. Wheeler will attend and a new locality. Mr. Wheeler will attend a new low low animons approval of the opinions advocated by Mr. O'Brien. At the close of the last lecture the Chairman asked whether there was any one present who wished when the meeting quietly dispersed.

BIRKHY LONSDALE .- Mr. Thomas Lund, of name, two months old, had been set down. In defi-Lancaster, addressed a crowded meeting in the ance of every base stratagem resorted to by faction Market Place, yesterday evening week, on the to cajole the people, the Chartists here, to a man, distress of the country, and the best plan for re-stand firm to their Charter, and our numbers daily moving it.

SHEFFIELD .- (From our own Correnpondent.) -CHARTIST YOUTHS .- The Youths' Association met

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH .- Mr. Harney lectured to a numerous and respectable audience on Sunday evening, in the above room. The subject of his discourse being the Queen's speech dissected and shown up in its true character.

CHARTIST FEMALES .- The Female Association met on Monday evening, when several new members were enrolled.

LECTURE.-Mr. G. J. Holyoake delivered a lecture in the Chartist room, Figtree-lane, on Monday corn-growing countries would be highly injurious, of the discourse was in our actor, dury, and pose of personneg farming farming that Mr. Robert Lowery rather than beneficial, to the operatives of Britain." iny of the working classes." The lecturer received People's Charter, and intimating that Mr. Robert Lowery was to address the meeting. It was to take place in the was to address the meeting. It was to take place in the

HALIFAX.-WADSWORTH Row.-Mr. Charles

the People's Charter." These motions were carried triumphantly, and some excellent speeches were BILSTON .- The Female Chartists of this town, sensible and appropriate remarks. The lecturer was in the Association Room, to-morrow (Sunday) even-ing; to commence at half-past six o'clock. WooDHOUSE.—Messars. Chambers and Hobson will address the men of Woodhouse in the large room of the Biack Bull, to-morrow evening, at half-past six o'clock. Woodhouse in the large room of the Biack Bull, to-morrow evening, at half-past six o'clock. Woodhouse in the large room of the Biack Bull, to-morrow evening, at half-past six o'clock. Woodhouse in the large room of the Biack Bull, to-morrow evening, at half-past six o'clock. Woodhouse in the large room of the Biack Bull, to-morrow evening, at half-past six o'clock. Woodhouse in the large room of the Biack Bull, to-morrow evening, at half-past six o'clock. Woodhouse in the large room of the Biack Bull, to-morrow evening, at half-past six o'clock. Woodhouse in the large room of the Biack Bull, to-morrow evening, at half-past six o'clock. Woodhouse in the large room of the Biack Bull, to-morrow evening, at half-past six o'clock. Woodhouse in the large room of the Biack Bull, to-morrow evening, at half-past six o'clock. Woodhouse in the large room of the Biack Bull, to-morrow evening, at half-past six o'clock. Woodhouse in the large room of the Biack Bull, to-morrow evening, at half-past six o'clock. Woodhouse in the large room of the monopoly of representation, and them to their faces with their falsehoods. I have seen Isaac Nichols; I asked him where he go this a lesson of modesty that they will not soon forget. his remarks on the affairs of the week, complained as a nation, we are afflicted, was by enacting the Leith is a bantling of O'Connor's, and he ought to of the neglect of those persons who were appointed Charter as the law of the land. The whole of his Where? said I. In the Duke of York, said he. O then, I replied, its only hearsay after all; but who were they who talked of it? O, he could not tell; but he thought it was true. Did you give Mr. O'Connor your

NOTTINGHAM .- On Monday evening last, the NOTTINGHAM. On Monthly evening last, the usual weekly meeting of the Chartists was holden in the Democratic Chapel. Mr. Chas. Fawkes was appointed chairman. The financial business of the association was first transacted; after which the secretary read an official letter from the Home Secretary, Sir James Graham, to Mr. Wm. Russell, containing a statement of his opinions in the containing a statement of his opinions in reference to a memorial which had been passed at a previous public meeting, to her Majesty, in behalf of John Frost, Zephanial Williams, and John Jones. A resolution was unanimously carried that, in the opinion of this meeting the Home Secretary is a servant to the meling the Home Secretary is a servant to the public, and therefore ought to have complied with the wish of the memorialists; instead of which, he has left them ignorant whether he has performed his duty by presenting the memorial to her Majesty or not. Mr. Russell was accordingly instructed by the public meeting to address the Home Secretary again on the subject. The chair-man next brought the Corn Law Repealers under notice of the meeting ; he did so, knowing that they are procuring signatures to their petition by means of the grossest falsehoods, imposing upon the people at their houses, by stating that the whole of the Chartists are cheerfully signing the petition, and on Sunday last, the names of all the children attending the Sunday schools, of different Dissenting chapels, were enrolled in the Anti-Corn Law petition sheets : and in one instance, he would prove that an infant's

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increase.

ON SUNDAY MORNING last the meeting of the general council was holden in the Democratic chapel. in the room Figtree-lane, on Sunday morning, when at ten o'clock ; Mr. Henry Shaw in the chair ; important business was trausacted. Next Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, in the same place, a meeting of delegates from the county council will take place.

> TEWKESBURY-Mr.Knowles delivered a splendid lecture of two hours length on Monday evening. An association is about being formed, and we hope that Chartism will again flourish in this town.

ST. ANDREWS .- PUBLIC MEETING OF THE CHARTISTS, AND GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OVER THE CORN LAW REPEALERS.-In the beginning of last evening last, Mr. Clayton in the chair. The subject calling a public meeting of the inhabitants for the purweek, handbills were circulated throughout this city,

Town Hall, on Thursday evening, at eight o'clock. Connor lectured at this place on Saturday evening 500 persons, was crammed in every corner, gallery At the hour, thehall, which is capable of holding about last, to an attentive audience, on the necessity of included. Mr. Lowery's entrance with the committee union amongst the labouring class, for the obtaining was hailed with general applause. Mr. Alexander of the Charter. At the conclusion, nine new mem- Mackay Hever, was unanimously called to the chair. He introduced Mr. Lowery to the meeting in a few

visited this town, and delivered an excellent ad- prosperity and happiness of the industrious classes of Great Britain and Ireland have been destroyed by unjust taxes, monopolies and laws passed without their con-WINCHCOMB .- On Tuesday week, Mr. Knowles | sent by Parliaments that did not represent them, and lectured hore on the present distress of the country, that we cannot secure good and cheap goverment, with its cause, and remedy. The monthly meeting was just laws, while the source of all monopolies remains, held, at which the greatest unanimity prevailed, and the monopoly, of the political franchise. We therefore of those members, as defined in the People's Charter." LEEDS.-CHEERING TEA PARTY.-Mr. Feargus In moving the above resolution for the adoption of the O'Connor in the chair .- On Tuesday morning last, meeting, Mr. Stewart made a few appropriate remarks, Mr. O'Connor arrived ... Leeds, and was shortly in which he urged upon the people the duty of coafter waited upon by the secretary of the National operating in carrying on the present glorious agitation Charter Association to request that he would take for the attainment of the people's rights, and sucthe chair at a tea party to be held on that evening, cessfully combatted the assertion that the young at the Chartist Meeting Room, the proceeds to be devoted to the support of the forthcoming Conven- was seconded by Mr. David Black, shoemaker, tion. Mr. O'Connor at once consented, and before and carried by acclamation, with only two dissentients. seven o'clock the room was crowded to sufficiation. A vote of thanks was then awarded to Mr. Lowery, and another to the magistrates for the use of the Townsiderable length, explaining the present position of ball, and the meeting was about to separate, when Mr. the Chartists, and shewing the progress that their Wright, a student, stood upon a form at the far end cause had made. He traced all former failings of of the hall. and stated that he had a motion to make the democratic cause in England to the jealousies, in opposition to the one which had been proposed by bickerings, and avarice of leaders. He cautioned Mr. Stewart, a d carried unanimously. He stated that the people against taking any part in those egotistical he had no wish to enter into a discussion, but calling broils which may occur between parties having a upon the people to streagthen and support the Whigs selfish object to attain, and concluded a speech in Parliament ; her or d ' that instead of petitioning was received with very significant marks of disapprobation by the audience, with cries of " Towards to the platform,"---" No more Whiggery," &c. Upon being the amendment. Wright then enter d into a tirade of abuse against the Charter, and t. adherents, raved about an "intellectual test," and then called upon catched," &c. Mr. Lowery then replied to the nostrums advanced by the student in a short speech, fall rance men and tectotalers to shame, by drinking it of sarcasm and argument. He completely dished the "corn criks," amidst the greatest applause. After being allowed each to speak for a short time, Bailie Connell, who was in the gallery, rose, and stated that as sovereignty was acknowledged by all, but was public meeting only, he could not allow any protracted discussion. This did not seem to be relished by the asking for a further allowance, the Bailie acquiesced, at allowed him to run on for a while, until he had almost spent his breath, when he (Mr. L.) replied, and completely "cat him up," He tore his arguments to shreds, flung his "intellectual test" to the winds, and, in fact, left him not a word to say. From the expressions of tried to do it with cunning. Accordingly, therefore, Mr. Henderson, another student, rose and proposed another amendment, something like the following. 'That while we consider the principles of the Charter to be right and just. still, from present circumstances, we consider it expedient to petition by Mr. Andrew Bell Morrison, one of Mr. Bourie's clerks Mr. Charles Stewart said, that neither of the saw them there on so cold a-day-plotting and plan-the land, and to enrol members to the National agreed to, and, upon the motions being ah read over again, ning how they could best aid in forwarding that Charter Association. A vote of thanks was then the Chairman put Mr. Stewart's motion, when almost

in the evening, in the Garden-street lecture room. On Sunday, at Ratcliff Bridge, at six o'clock in the Tuesday evening, at the Infant School Room, New Road.

DURINFIELD-Mr. John Redmain will deliver a lecture on Sunday evening, in the National Charter Association Room, Hall Green, at six o'clock.

Hollinwood .- Mr. Edward Clarke, Manchester. will lecture here on Sunday evening, at six o'clock.

HATHERN.-On Monday evening, February 14th, at six o'clock, a delegate meeting will be held at Hathern, on important business. The following places are requested to send delegates, Sheepshead, Belton, Whatton, Dishworth, C. Donington, Sutton, Kegworth, Normanton, and Leake.

LOUGHBOROUGH .- On Sunday evening, February 13th, Mr. Pepper will preach a Chartist sermon in the Association room.

SOUTHWARK .- The members of the Association are requested to attend a general meeting on Wednesimportant nature.

SHEFFIELD. - NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION ROOM, FIG-TREE LANE. - The youths association will meet on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock. The Conncil will meet at the same hour.

MR. JULIAN HARNEY will lecture in the above room, on Sunday evening at half-past six o'clock, Subject-" The life, character, and writings of Robt. Burns,"

THE CHARTIST FEMALES will meet in the above room, on Monday evening, at six o'clock.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the above room, on Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock, to elect delegates to the Convention.

Notice.- The Morning Sun containing the whole of the previous night's debates in Parliament, is publicly read every evening in the Charter Association room, Fig-tree lane, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, from seven to eight o'clock; Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday (except nex; Wednesday) from eight o'clock to half-past nine. Free admission.

ROCHDALE-Mr. Bailey, of Manchester, will lecture in the Association room, Yorkshire-street, on Sunday, (10-morrow,) at half-past two in the after-**D00D**.

HUDDERSFIELD .- A meeting will take place in the Association Room, Upperhead Row, on Monday night, for the purpose of forming a working man's library and newsroom; the chair to be taken at eight o'clock,

Mr. JOHN ARRAN of Bradford will deliver two lectures in the Association room, Upperhead-row, on Sunday next, the 13th, in the afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, and in the evening at half-past six.

MR. WILLIAM JONES, the East and North Riding lecturer, will visit the following places during the next fortnight, namely, on Monday and Tuesday, 14th and 15th, at Sheffield ; Wednesday and Thursday, the 16th and 17th, at Doncaster; Saturday and Sunday, the 19th and 20th, at Leeds ; 21st and 22nd a: Selby; 23rd and 24th, at Howden; 25th, at Holme; 22th, at Hull. The reason of Mr. Jones visiting Sheffield is on account of an application to that effect by the Sheffield Council.

NORTH SHIELDS .- On Tuesday, the 15th, Messrs. Williams and Chapple will visit this place for the purpose of lecturing. The place of meeting will be either the "Future Admiral," or the "George Inn," near the Railway Station.

BIRMINGHAM.-Mr. Mason's route for the following week :- Birmingham, Aston-street, on Sunday ; Dudiey, on Monday; Birmingham, Steelhouse-lane, on Tuesday; Stourbridge and vicinity, Wednesday and Thursday; Redditch, on Friday; and Bromsgrove, on Saturday.

TO R. J. RICHARDSON.

SIR,-I am sorry I was not at home when you called upon me, last evening. With respect to the disagreeday evening next, Feb. 15:h, on business of the most able affair upon which you came up to Oldham, I beg to world of the circumstance, and never in the slightest Marylebone, was held on Sunday last, at 1, China- soirce or tea party with ball, last Wednesday evendegree gave either Henry Chappel, or any individual, the least cause for mixing my name up with the affair in question, and that I never made any such statement as the one I am charged with.

I remain. Yours, Lc. J. L. QUARMBY. Sth February, 1842.

MR. WM. JONES the talented and eloquent Char- my name. And I hope in future he will be more wary a few weeks. They had resolved to assist the Surrey shortly. tist lecturer for the North and East Ridings, will how he founds his serious charges against individuals, council for the a ivancement of the cause. Reports

Yours, Respectfully,

from Mr. Richardson's own showing, the charge of "falsehood" and "invention" applied by him to Mr. O'Connor, is at the best very harmless bluster; as the persons referred to by Mr. OC. as the parties from whom he learned the matter made no hesitation in tion to Mr. O'Connor they were putting it in his attend. power, to be used according to his discretion. They

must have known little of O CONNOR, and less of were true.

against Mr. Moir's views in reference to Mitchell's case, candidly told me he had heard it. With a little press- tion of the National Petition, which was seconded by Leith. ing he said Quarmby had told him, and Quarmby was Mr. Con Murray, and supported by Messrs. Denis, there and heard all that passed. I asked him, before a M'Millan, Prondfoot. Anderson, &c., and carried, in meeting on Sunday afternoon, at their room, Hall witness, if he had authorised O'Connor to make use of opposition to the Scotch Petition. The meeting was Green, Mr. James Hague in the chair. When the his name as an authority in support of the charge? He afterwards resolved into a meeting of the Association, Secretary had read the accounts of the last month, distinctly, unequivocally, and emphatically denied it ! when the Treasurer laid before them a statement of his the two following persons were nominated in the surer, Mr. Colquhoun moved the adjournment of the to the Executive. meeting till Tuesday evening, the 15th instant. for the purpose of electing a new directory, and other business connected with the Association.

with the importance of the lectures.

LONDON -- LAMBETH.-- A meeting of the mem-

walk, Mr. Rainsley in the chair. The minutes of ing. The room was tastefully decorated with everlast meeting were read and confirmed. The reports greens, festoons, and portraits, and intermixed with from the various localities were cheering. A letter appropriate Chartist and Temperance mottoes for was read from Croydon, stating that the magistrates had threatened the landlord where the meetings were held, and, therefore, they were obliged to $g \in t$ a new place; they were progressing, however, and re- recitations were given, and madrigals, glees, and quested more cards. Mr. Andrews attended from solos sung. This being our first soirce, the company Now, Sir, there is an end of the matter, and I hope the locality of teetotallers, held at Westbrook's, was much larger than we anticipated, and altogether Mr. O'Connor will retract the language I complain of, Blackfriars road; twenty four had taken up cards, it passed off well. It has brought us a little balance and apologise to me for the libsrty he has taken with and he expected double the number in the course of to our treasury, and we purpose having another

chair to be taken at three o'clock.

BERMONDSEY, HORNS' TAVERN, CRUCIFIX LANE .---The cause here is progressing greatly-discussions weekly, and each member is determined to use every had given to Mr. O Connor. The "talk" about these persons not having authorized Mr. O Connor to use this densely bopulated place from Mr. W. Thompson, of Saltcoates, Ayrpersons not naving authorised Mr. O Connor to use their names is sheer nensense. They must, and doubtless did, suppose that in giving this informa-tion to Mr. O Connor they were putting it in his attend

MARYLEBONE.- A public meeting was held at the the most horrible opinions of them, he being told common sense, if they could think that he or any Working Men's Hall, Circus-street, on Monday, in they were all Orangemen, and in every way inimical

every city and town make the same exertions to get supported by Miss Langston :-- "That this meeting down by urging moon all the propriety of uniting signatures as we do, the petition will boast of eight | approves of the conduct of Mr. Stiran, and consider | for the attainment of "equal rights and equal laws." On Sunday, at Ratcliff Bridge, at six o'clock in the evening; and at Bury, on Monday evening, at eight evening; and at Bury, on Monday evening, at eight o'clock in the form of all friends in our asso-evening; and at Bury, on Monday evening, at eight o'clock in the form of all friends in our asso-evening; and at Bury, on Monday evening, at eight o'clock in the schools, and enlist boys of from six to four-ciation, and that if those persons neglect, whose and said the opposition was givenfrom factious motives. Instead of four millions. We do not require to go him deserving the support of all friends in our asso-into the schools, and enlist boys of from six to four-ciation, and that if those persons neglect, whose and sat down anidet great cheering. The Chairman then and said the opposition was givenfrom factious motives. Noir. Mr. Gillespie replied to Mr. M'Farlane. After very-politely, "you mun secch him out." A few moments conversation with him proved to me he at least was not worthy of any further notice. However, after four bours searching. I double the solution, and that if the females present, some further discussion, Mr. Colquhoun moved a vote factionists are doing. "They have managed to turn bours searching. I double the solution, and that if any person in the meet-factionists are doing. "They have managed to turn bours searching. I double the solution, and that if the females present, stood up and intimated that if any person in the meet-factionists are doing. "They have managed to turn by acclamation. Both gentlemen acknowledged the bours searching. I double the solution of mean acknowledged the searching is a down annost great the charter in the females is a down annost great the charter in the females present, stood up and intimated that if any person in the meet-factionists are doing. "They have managed to turn by acclamation. Both gentlemen acknowledged the hours searching, I found Chappel at his work. On cordial manner in which the vote of thanks had been that, ere long, we shall see a Co-operative Store and resolution was carried unanimously. Great enthu- Stewart, painter, rose and moved the following resoluasking him similar questions to the above, he very responded to. Mr. Colquboun briefly moved the adop- a Trades' Hall here working men of siasm prevailed. Mr. Leach, from Manchester, tion :- "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the dress.

but still he said he believed it, as Quarmby was there. intromissions during the last year, shewing a balance General Council: -Messrs. Peter Glover and Peter the spirit of the members may be seen by their sub- pledge ourselves to petition Parliament to pass into Well, Sir, I went to Quarmby's house, but he was not in his favour of £3 17s. 63d. He also laid before them Morris, Messrs. William Cook and Abram Lee scribing the sum of five shillings for the masons on law the principles of Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, at home. I got a person of respectability to call upon a statement of the O'Connor Soiree, shewing a surplus having resigned, on account of having other business strike; also their resolution as much as possible to Annual Parliaments, Electoral Districts, No Property him this morning to answer the charge of Chappel, of £54 18s. 5d. After a vote of thanks to the Trea- to attend to. Eight shillings were ordered to be sent carry out Chartist principles, by every means in Qualification for Members of Parliament, and payment their power.

> LECTURE.-Mr. John Bradley, of Hyde, delivered a lecture on Sunday evening last, to a very attentive audience.

In opening the business Mr. O'Connor spoke at con-

DUBLIN.-The Irish Universal Suffrage Assocideliver two lectures in the above room (Fig-tree as I for one am resolved to submit no longer to any were received from the deputations appointed to ation held their usual weekly meeting on Sunday which was received with most rapturous ap-Lare) on Monday and Thesday evenings, Feb. 14th such wicked abuses of the liberty of the press, neither wait upon the localities, to explain the reason why last, Mr. Charles Freebairn in the chair. Mr. E. plause, by assuring the audience that some total and immediate repeat of the Corn Laws." This and 15th, to commence at eight o'clock each evening precisely. Norse Respectfully Norse Respectfully Lake) on high days and integral tations where appointed to wait upon those localitis and rules of the association. Several letters were the bandy-legged cripple Chartism under his coat, R. J. RICHARDSON. which had been omitted last week. The meeting adjourned to Sunday next, at 1, China walk; the adjourned to Sunday next, at 1, China walk; the be taken at three colord. Chartist principles when it was not fit to be seen, till at length he had been omitted last week. The meeting adjourned to Sunday next, at 1, China walk; the be taken at three colord. used by Whigs and Tories, towards those who dared recognised it; and which, thank God, was capable to advocate those very principles which the honest of annihilating him if he dared to desert his only Radical Reformers of Great Britain, are seeking to child. (Great cheering and waving of hats.) Mr. take place on Monday evening, new members join weekly, and each member is determined to use every difference of the member beg to introduce to your notice the first toast, and in doing honour to which we shall put the tempein free air instead of Samson." He then proposed, "The sovereignty of the people," and called upon Mr. Stonehouse to respond to the sentiment. Mr. meeting of the Chartists of Dublin, he entertained Stonehouse observed, that the right of the people to the hall had been granted to the Chartists for a practically frustrated by the usurpation of the few. honest man would, knowing such things, omit to support of the Masons on strike. The spacious to the good cause of Ireland, namely Repeal; but He animadverted strongly upon the manner in which meeting; and upon both Messrs. Lowery and Wright publish them for public guidance, or that any honest Hall was crowded. Mr. Dethridge was called to he was now convinced that they were most grossly the people by disunion had allowed class legislation man could public such things without giving his authority. The question is between Mr. Richardson and Messrs. Isaac Nichols and Henry Chappell; though Mr. Richardson seems wishful as fares possible to overlook these gentlemen, and to fix the "false-to overlook the fol-to overlook the false-to overlook the false-toverlook the false-to overlook the false-to overloo hood' and "pure invention," if it be one, upon Mr. meeting that the masons now on strike are highly too with men possessing so much talent, men deter-O'Connor; just as his friend Stott labours to fix the praiseworthy for their sober, steady, and determined mined to seek by every lawful means in their power Mr. Hill, who also delighted the company with odium of another charge of gross treachery against conduct, during so long and arduous a struggle ; and their country's political regeneration. Mr. Dyott | another song; the Chairman next gave "The Char-Mr. Richardson, and to which Mr. Richardson has we are of opinion that the conduct of Messrs. said, he did not intend on that occasion to trouble ter, and may it speedily become the law of the yet condescended no reply, upon an anonymous writer Grissell and Peto is highly reprehensible in refusing them with a speech, but he could not refrain from land." He called upon Mr. Fraser to respond. Mr. who, under the signature of "A Radical of the Old to submit the case to arbitration, and in retaining a few remarks on the document; produced by Minis-School," asked, in the Star, if the undenied charges G. Allen in their employ; and this meeting pledges ters, as the Queen's speech; it commenced by thank-lowed up all other agitation, and that the very par-tried to do it with a speech, but no containing a few remarks on the document; between the speech of th itself, both individually and collectively, to use ing God for giving her an opportunity of squander- ties who hoped to crush it by clamours for the repeal Mr. O Connor has done that which Mr, Richardson ought to thank him for; rather than to be angry with him. No enemy is so hateful or so dangerous as a whisperer. The man who speaks out boldly and gives his authority for what he says, as O Connor by done set of the present position of the beat of the present position o has done, affords to a man who may be the subject masons, and the cheering hopes they had of success, apponages of Wales and Cornwall had been brought and knaves should attempt to force upon for repeal of those laws affecting bread." Mr. Henof false statements, the opportunity of instantly if backed by their fellow-men. He recapitulated, forth in purple and in gold, and sprinkled with a them: and concluded amid loud cheers. Mr. derson, in moving this, hoped that Mr. Wright would clearing himself from injurious imputations. Had in the genuine eloquence of nature, the numerous liquid said to have been brought from a miserable. Hill was then introduced, and he sung an admi-Mr. Richardson been as prompt in meeting and indignities they had endured at the hands of George stream in the small and sterile tract, called Pales- rable comic song in first-rate style, and was rapreplying to the charges of treachery, distinctly pre- Allen, and concluded, amid much approbation, tine. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that meeting felt turously encored. Mr. Butler then gave an excelformed against him by Messrs. Joseph Linney, James Wood, Paul Fairclough, Samuel Chamberlain, Henry Nutall, James Wheeler, James Harrison, James Leach, Thomas Davies, George Mitchell, and Robert Gray, as, from his letter above, he seems to Robert Gray, as, from his letter above, he seems to have been in this case, and had he succeeded in proving those charges to be "false in every sentence" and a " pure invention," we opine that Mr. Rich-Grissell and Peto, is partial and unjust, and plainly ardson would have preserved many friends whom he ardson would have preserved many friends whom he demonstrated the utter inutility of relying upon the Her Majesty called their attention to that splendid is a mock measure of humanity to be discussed, who Government for any amelioration of the condition instance of Royal philanthrophy in paragraph No. brings the force of argument into the field ? If there people, we hold, that as they, with all other bad laws, has lost. We beg to assure Mr. R. J. Richardson that we regard the "bit of a threat" contained in the last two lines of his letter to be very innocuous. Mr. Matthew Fietcher of Bury has also written in im.—ED. N. S.] Government for any ameloration of the condition in the field? If there is a mock show of is a question of religion, who brings real piety, is a question of religion, who brings real piety, is a question of religion, who brings real piety, is a question of religion, who brings real piety, is a question of religion, who brings real piety, is a question of religion, who brings real piety, is a question of religion, who brings real piety, is a question of religion, who brings real piety, is a question of religion, who brings real piety, is a question of religion, who brings real piety, is a question of religion, who brings real piety, is a question of religion, who brings real piety, is a question of religion, who brings real piety, is a question of religion, who brings real piety, is a question of religion, who brings real piety, is a question of religion, who brings real piety, is a question of religion, who brings real piety, is a question of religion, who brings real piety, is a question of religion, who beat ind gallantly appreciate it. After other points, ind gallantly appreciate it. Nr. Matthew Fietcher of Bury has also written in interference between the employer and employed, likewise to protect the rights of industry." Mr. Soott seconded the resolution in a highly spirited address denouncing in feeling management into the field? If there is a question of religion, who brings real piety, is a question of religion, who beat is a question of religion, who beat is a question of religion, who beat indefeatation the base who be of the same matters, so far as they affect is a question of religion, who beat is a que address, denouncing in a feeling manner the cruel treat- of their overpaid artizans, by making, at least, a then, to go on, to ensure the ultimate triumph of the marks, which called forth the approbation of the meetment the men had experienced from Allen. He had nominal alteration in the Corn Laws. The Tory object we have in view. (Loud cheers.) Song, by Mr. ing. He suggested that the two amendments should himself felt the lash, but had left the employ of government were intent on a political bigamy, and Butler. The Chairman then gave the patriots of the be put first, and then, whichever should be carried, to Peto in disgust a short time previous to the strike, wished to wed the land-ocracy on one hand, and pastand the present time, which was ably responded to be put against Wright's motion. Mr. Henderson urged and had since been fortunate in procuring employ- the moneyocracy on the other. But he had better by Mr. Longstaffe. He showed that the patriots of upon the latter to withdraw his, which he refused to ment. Mr. Kell read an excellent address appended news for them still, the franchise was to be " regu- the past left a legacy to the patriots of the present do; and, as his object evidently was to confuse the to the balance sheet of the expenditure and receipts, lated," in other words, Stanley's bill was to be day, and that as successors to the great men of old, people, he persisted in having his put as a counter and in a concise manner supported the resolution. re-introduced. The franchise in Ireland was too- they had turned that legacy to the best account for motion to the one which had been formerly carried I Mr. Trench briefly addressed the meeting explain- attainable, as witness the results of the late election the people. He referred to the effect which the The scene at this moment was rather rich. On the ing that nine or ten vessels were in Plymouth Sound in their city. (Hear, hear.) The rest of the speeches, and the sufferings of bygone platform were Mesars. Lowery, Headerson, Stewart, waiting for cargoes of granite, but could get none, with the exception of that part which announced patriots had upon those who now supplied their Wright, and Dickinson, engaged in disputing as to the save such rubbish as would not defray the expense of another healing measure-the levying of additional place; and expressed a hope that the co-operation of way in which the motions should be put. In the carriage. Mr. Belton, (wheelwright,) wound up the taxes, and the reiteration of what newspapers long the people would crown with victory the efforts of gallery were Bailies Cowan and Connell, both urging proceedings in an excellent address, which elicited ago told us about, the treaties and the opium war, those who now struggled for the restoration of popu-great applause. The Chairman then put the resolu- was of that description of writing which Dr. John- lar rights. (Loud cheers.) Song, by Mr. Coulson. Hall were Andrew Bell, and one or two students, tion, which was unanimously carried, and the son lauds, where he says, it is easy to write about The Chairman then rose and said, that the political speaking time about, and the whole meeting in an assembly seperated, determined to achieve the object something but he is the clever man who can pen a portion of the business had concluded, and that the uproar. On order being partially restored, Mr. Stewart for which they had assembled. There was a collec-tion at the door for the benefit of the masons. MARYLEBONE.—Mr. Leach. of the Executive. But he was afraid readers of the present day were the night's proceedings, and announced that at eight for the Charter to be put again-Mr. Wright's to be more acute than those of the Doctor's (Hear, o'clock on the following night he would attend for put up against it and then the one that was carried evening; he had a crowded audience, and his leo more acute than those of the purpose of expounding his views with regard to to be put in opposition to Mr. Henderson's. This was

Notice-Andrew WEEKS, of Leicester, will, in the next fortnight, visit all the Chartist Associations direct from Leicester to Plymouth, and address them if convenient.

Mr. DEAN TAYLOB'S ROUTE FOR THE ENSUING WEEK .- On Sunday, at Ilkestone; Monday, Becstoz; Tuesday, Radford : Wednesday, New Lenton ; and on Saturday evening, at King George on Horsback, Nottingham.

MACCLESFIELD .- Mr. West will lecture in the Association Room next Sunday, if not pre-engaged in some of the out-districts.

A MEETING of Delegates from everytown and village in the curnin of Chester, will be held in the Association Rooms, Watercores, Macclesfield, on Sunday, the 20th instant, when it is expected no place meeting of delegates at Bailuston (six miles east of will be unrepresented, as business of vital importance to the county and the good cause must be dered by each delegate, some of which presented a transacied.

address at the time.

district. The following places are requested to send delegates, namely, Bradiord and surrounding villages, Thornson, Allerion, Idle, Shipley, Baildon, Wilsden, Callingworth, Haworth, Keighley, Skipton, Silsden, Morion, &c.

SELBY .- A delegate meeting will be held in the Association-room, Mr. George Woodal's, Temperance Hotel, Audus-street, Gowthorpe, on Sunday, the 20th instant, at halfpast ten o'clock in the morning.

BARNSLEY .- Frank Mirfield will deliver a lecture in the Association Room, on Monday.

BRADFORD.-A Council Meeting will be held on Sunday next, to form a new plan for lecturing.

has lost

Chartist Intelligence.

GLASGOW .- SCOTCH MINING DISTRICTS .- The Coal Miners' Chartist Association had an excellent Glasgow), on Saturday last, when a report was tenmost horrid picture. They were visited and ad-

NOTICE TO LECTURERS .- When any lecturer intends dressed by Mr. Duncan Robertson, who has done to visit Bolton, he is requisted to give at least five much good in the various mining localities. His days' notice, either in the Star or by letter addressed exertions are adding vast numbers to our ranks. He to William Baird, 7, Flash-street; giving his own tendered a report of the various meetings he had lectured at, and many of the places wanted him back. It was moved by Mr. John M'Lay, and

BINGLEY .- A delegate meeting will be beld in the seconded by Mr. John Muir, " That the miners get Foresiers' Court, York-sireet, Bingley, on Sunday up a press and journal or newspaper of their own, next, the 13th, at ten o'clock in the Forenoon, to where the grievances of the miner could be pointed take into consideration the propriety of forming a out." The meeting soon after separated.

> LECTURE.-Mr. O'Brien delivered three lectures last week, in St. Ann's Church, on the "Science of Government." In his first lecture he dwelt at considerable length, and in severe terms, on the conduct of

had occurred, but now that both petitions were before | suffocation, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. the country, he would advise those who could not sign | Several new members were enrolled.

one as numerously signed as possible, taking good care to have both presented on the same day, and stating they were two distinct bodies of netitioners, disti the English one, to lose no time in getting the Scotch they were two distinct bodies of petitioners, differing on details, but both for the Charter. After disposing of these two subjects, Mr. O'Brien entered upon his the meeting of the meeting the meeting the for the charter. Messrs. Duff, Dillon, and the meeting the meeting the meeting the for the charter the for the charter of the meeting the meeting of the meeting the meeting the for the charter of the meeting the meeting the for the charter of the meeting the meeting of the meeting the meeting the for the charter of the meeting the meeting of the meeting the meeting the for the charter of the meeting the meeting the for the charter of the meeting the meeting the for the charter of the meeting the meeting the for the charter of the meeting the for meeting the for the charter of the meeting the for meeting the for the charter of the meeting the for meeting the for the charter of the meeting the for meeting the for the charter of the meeting the for meeting the for the charter of the meeting the for meeting the for the charter of the meeting the for meeting the for the charter of the meeting the for meeting the for the charter of the meeting the for meeting the for the charter of the meeting the for meeting the for the charter of the meeting the for meeting the for the charter of the meeting the for meeting the for the charter of the meeting the for the meeting the for favourite scheme of the land, the rights of the poor, offices as members of the General Council, also chair and the marked thanks of the general Council, also chair and the general Council, also chair and the marked thanks of the general Council, also chair and LITTLE HORTON GREEN.—Messre. Edwards and Ainley will lecture on Tuesday evening next, at cight o'clock.

MARYLEBONE.-Mr. Leach, of the Executive, lectured to the Chartists of this locality on Sunday ture gave the greatest satisfaction. The cause is progressing.

derable length, and in severe terms, on the conduct of the majority of those who composed the first Conven-the majority of the majority of those who composed the first Conven-the majority of those who composed the first Conven-laughter and density of the majority of tion. He then referred to the difference of opinion room of the Star Coffee House, Golden Lane, to hear never would shrink till the standard of Chartism was dancing commenced. What constitutes the most laughter and derisive cheers of the meeting. Now, about the National Petition; he said he regretted what a lecture from Mr. Lees. The room was crowded to placed on the ruins of class-legislation. Determined extraordinary feature in the cheering meeting, of however, came the "tug of war." Evidently many to devote himself entirely to that cause he had an which we have given but a brief outline above, is the had been led away by the plausible remarks of Mr. address in preparation to the repeaters of Ireland, fact, that the proceedings were conducted exclu-CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH.-The Chartists of which he humbly trusted might lead to the convic- sively by operatives, young men of from nineteen to show of hands being taken, the Chairman declared Mr.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Chartist Entelligence.

LONDON .- CHARTIST TRIUMPH ! DEFEAT OF THE LEAGUE ! !- Large broadsides having been posted. spnonncing that J. T. Leader, Esq., M.P., would take the chair, and that Sidney Smith, Esq, would lecture on the Corn Laws, in the Theatre of the Mechanics' Institute, Princes-street, Leicester Square, a densely Dixon, of Wigan, who delivered an excellent lecture, crowded meeting was the result. At eight o'clock, the proceedings commenced by Mr. L. H. Leighs publicly suggesting the propriety of having it understood that discussion should be allowed at the close of the lecture. The suggestion was received with loud cheers. Mr. Leader here entered the Theatre, and took the chair, without any ceremony, and very briefly addressed the meeting. As long as he confined himself to the Corn Laws, he did not elicit a single cheer-but announcing his determination to agitate also for the extension of the franchise, until every man was represented, he was greeted with deafening applause. At the conclusion, Mr. Ruffy Ridley rose, and, addressing the Chairman, said, you have declared yourself favourable to agitation and discussion-you have also expressed rated, elated with their victory. square, was dinsely crowded, to hear Mr. Staliwood lecture on Chartism. Mr. Pelling having been called to the chair, requested a fair hearing for the lecturer, undertaking to obtain the same for any one else. Mr. Stallwood then proceeded, fixing the attention of his sudience, pulled to pieces the Midland Counties Charter, scattering the fragments before the winds of common sense, and clearly showed the incompleteness of suffrage to be the People's Charter. Mr. Stallwood, Bank, on Sunday. concluded an eloquent and instructive address amid lond and long-continued cheering, calling on all those who were not yet members to enroll themselves. The call was responded to by feur of the fair sex, and nine blistered hands, making a total of thirteen, taking up their cards as members of the National Charter Association. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the lecturer and chairman.

SALFORD .- Mr. Brophy, from Dublin, lectured to numerous audience in the Chartist Room, Salford, on Sunday evening last, and produced a good impression. A vote of thanks was given bim at the conclusion by acelamation.

MANCHESTER.-The Redfern-street Chartist Room was on Sunday evening last densely filied with an attentive and respectable audience, to hear Mr. which gave universal satisfaction, and for which he received the best thanks of his hearers.

MILES PLATTING .- Mr. Griffin lectured for two road, London. hours and a half at Miles Platting, and held a short discussion afterwards; for which he received the unanimous thanks of his hearers.

STRAND STREET .- Mr. Donovan lectured at Strandstreet, to a lively and spirited meeting, and for which he received their hearty thanks. Lectures were likewise neighbourhood.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING .- The above meeting was held on Sunday last, in the Chartist a desire that the truth should be known. Now, Sir, Room, Brown-street East. Manchester delegates prethe only way to elicit truth is to hear both sides. I sent :- Mr. Henry Nuttall, Redfern-street ; Mr. Wm. beg to ask yon, as Chairman, will you allow questions | Growcott, Brown-street East; Mr. James Gresty, to be asked the lecturer; and, if any differ with him, Chorlton-upon-Medlock and Hulme; Mr. Edward silow them to state their objections. The Chairman- Drummond, tailors and sheemakers, Manchester. Mr I think I can readily, and, to the satisfaction of the Thomas Rinkin, Salford; Mr. Samuel Yardley. Oldgentleman, answer that question. The business is to ham ; Mr. John Harvis, Ashton ; Mr. John Byron, hear the lecture, and, afterwards, if any wish to ask Newton Heath ; Mr. John Hay, Failsworth and Hol questions, or object. I presume they have a right to be linewood ; Mr. Henry Gilmore, Bolton : Mr. John heard. Mr. Sldney Smith world now address them. Leech, Rochdale; Mr. John Butterworth, Milnrow Mr. Smith rose and for two hours and a half most ably Mr. James Cartledge, Warrington ; Mr. John Mason, sustained his character of first buffoon to the Anti-Corn Mossley ; Mr. John Crowder, Waterkead Mills ; Mr. Law stage, going through the range of character from Amos Smith, Heywood; Mr. Jonas Schofie d, Open-Teddy the Tiler to Jump Jim Crow, only once in the shaw and Droylsden; Mr. Reuben Hague, Lees; Mr. whole time attempting an argument, which he com- William Dixon, Wigan and Chowbent; Mr. Michael pletely upset before he finished; he asked how was it Roberts. Bury; Mr. Samuel Grimshaw, Rooden Lane; the working classes were in such a state of destitu- Mr. Robert Hamer, Ratcliffe Bridge; and Mr. Henry tion? (This query was answered by loud shouts of Worthington, Eccles. Mr. James Gresty was called to "We are swallowed up by Cobdens, class legislation. the chair. Letters were read from a few other places. &c." which was repeated several times during his lec- The minutes of the last delegate meeting were read ture.) Time being called, he said he was desirous of over and confirmed. Every delegate was then called finishing his lecture decently, and then eulopised the upon by the Secretary to tender his quota of the British nation, said he would recommend the Anti-Corn money towards the Missionary and Convention Fund, Law party not to break up after having obtained a when the spirit of the whole district was manifested by repeal of the Coin Laws-(loud isugnter -- until they the very liberal manner they have come forward in their had obtained for the people freedom of both body and subscription to both funds, and of their expressed mind. (Cries of "We are not to be caught") determination to strive every neive and in every way do sixteen years have realized considerable incomes by Among other, no doubt weighty and important truths, their duty, whilst the Convention is sitting. The the agency, without one shilling let or loss.—Applihe told his audience that in Ireland there were seven money matters being satisfactorily arranged, a discusmilliens of people existing upon three halfpence per day. sion commenced upon the subject of South and North At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Lloyd Jones hav-Lancashire, and these divisions sending members to the ing crught the eye of the Chairman first, he proceeded Convention. On this subject, several letters were read to put several questions to Mr. Smith, which elicited from Mr. Beesly and others, shewing that the Chartists the usual Anti-Corn Law reply, viz. that demand regu- of North Lancashire had resolved to send one delegate lated supply, and a repeal would give increased hade whom they intended to pay themselves, and that Mr. Jones then showed in a clear, forcible, and most however much they respected Dr. M'Douall, Mr. pleasing manner, that although trade had increased one James Leach, or any other man, still, if either of hundred fold or more, machinery had increased in the those two were elected for North Lancashire, they, the same ratio, and he would therefore like to know if the Chartists of the North, would consider themselves Corn Laws were repealed, if machinery would not be unrepresented. The discussion was conducted with still further increased and perform all the increased calmness and with a judicious and cautious regard for labour, and leave the people in a worse condition than the cause. The universal expression amongst the delethey were (Lond cheers.) This species of argument j gates was that they should, if possible, come to such a appeared too cogent for the Corn Law repealers; Sidney conclusion as would create unity and harmony, and looked straight down his face; and the Lesgue men thereby give satisfaction to their constituents. The having no sense to urge against it, began to emit discussion lasted upwards of three hours. Many plenty of sound. The Chairman having restored some- motions and amendments were brought forward and thing like order, said they had been pleased with the negatived, and a variety of suggestions were thrown out. lecture or they would not have listened for two hours. The discussion ended by the submission of the following and a half to it; they had also heard Mr. Jones in reply; resolution and amendment, the latter being carried, he now thought they had better close the meeting, jeighticen voting for it and two against it, and only two (Lond shouts of No, no, from all parts of the theatre.) voting for the original proposition. The motion was Well then, as he had been engaged from four o'clock proposed by Mr. Henry Nuttall, and seconded by Mr. without refreshment, as they desired to remain, perhaps Crowder :- " That North Lanceshire be allowed to they would elect another Chairman. Mr. L. then left send one delegate to the forthcoming Convention, and the Chair, three cheers being given for him. Mr. L. H. that South Lancashire elect one out of the three per-Leights being called thereto, said ha though they says now in nomination." The amendment was said he thought they sons now in nomination. The amendment was ought not to separate without sifting the matter a moved by Mr. Parkin, and seconded by Mr. Gilmore : little farther. He hoped they would give every one a -" That we, the delegates of South Lancashire. fair hearing, and afterwards judge for themselves, approve of the decision of the Executive in settling that (Cheers) Mr. Ruffy Ridley then rese to submit a reso-intion as follows:-" That no measure of redress would Convention." The following resolutions were also ever be obtained for the whole people until the People's carried-moved by Mr. James Cartledge, and seconded Charles become the Law of the Land." He would not by Reulen Hague :--- "That those persons who go waste their time by speaking to the resolution, as it from town to town calling themselves Chartist .ecturers spoke for itself. He dare say some one would second receive their credentials from the sub-secretary of the it. Mr. Stallwood seconded the motion. It was then association to which they belong, certifying that they put by the Chairman, and carried with only one dis- are of good moral character, sober, and qualified to centient amid acclamations of applause. Three creers undertake such an important mission, and that the was then given for the Charter, for Feargas O Connor, various ass ciutions be requested not to countenance for Frost, Williams, and Jones, and the meeting sepa- any one who cannot produce such requisite credentials There being persons out at present who, however enthusiastic they might be, would do well to retire ST. PANCRAS.—On Sunday evening, the spacious until time and experience have better qualified them safety of these medicines, to those who purchase replaced by new and perfect ones. This has been until time and experience have better qualified them safety of these medicines, to those who purchase room at the Feathers' Tavern, Warr-n-street, Fizroy- i for such an arduous and responsible calling." "That this meeting adjourn till this day fortnight, to assemgates were given to the Secretary and Chairman, and the cure of all diseases. the meeting dispersed, after sitting upwards of eight hours

A CHEAP WINTER BEVERAGE.

MPORTANT SAVING TO FAIMLIES.-AGENTS WANTED.-EDWARDS'S BREAK-FAST POWDER (in packets, 6d. per pound) produces an excellent beverage, closely similar to Coffee in flavour and appearance. It is prepared from a grain of British growth, without any mixture whatever, and on analysation is declared to contain more real nutriment than either tea or coffee. A liberal discount will be allowed to agents, who are wanted thronghout the kingdom. EDWARDS BRO-THERS, groat manufacturers, &c., 99, Blackfriar's-

MORISON'S PILLS.

TPWARDS of Three Hundred Thousand Cases of well-authenticated Cures, by Morison's Pills of the British College of Health, having, through

delivered in three or four other rooms in the town and the medium of the press, been laid before the Public, is surely sufficient proof for Hygeianism. Sold by W. Stubbs, General Agent for Yorkshire, Queen's Terrace, Roundhay Road, Leeds; and Mr.

Walker, Briggate, and Mr. Heaton, Briggate; Mr. Badger, Sheffield; Mr. Nichols, Wakefield; Mr. Harrison, Barnsley; Miss Wilson, Rotherham; Mr. Clayton, Doncaster; Mr. Hartley, Halifax Mr. Stead, Bradford; Mr. Dowhirst, Huedersfield Mr. Brown, Dewsbury; Mr. Kidd, Pontefraet; Mr. Beo, Tadeaster; Mr. Wilkinson, Aberford; Mr. Mountain, Sherburn ; Mr. Richardson, Selby Mr. Walker, Otley ; Mr. Collah, East Witton ; Mr. Langdale, Knaresbro' and Harrogate; Mr. Harrison, Ripon ; Mr. Bowmen, Richmond ; Mr. Gras-by, Bawtry ; Mr. Tasker, Skipton ; Mr. Sinclair, Wetherby ; Mr. Rushworth, Mytholmroyd.

EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY.

DERSONS having a little time to spare are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed. in London and Country Towns, by the East India Tea Company, for the sale of their celebrated Teas. Office, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street, London. They are packed in leaden Canisters from an ounce to a pound, and now alterations have been made whereby Agents will be enabled to compete with all rivals. The Licence is only 11s. 9d. per annum; and many during the last cations to be made, if by letter post-paid to

CHARLES HANCOCKS, Secretary.

VERY IMPORTANT.

M.R. HOBSON, STAR OFFICE, LEEDS, has become GENERAL AGENT for Dr. GREER'S Genuino IVI GENERAL AGENT for Dr. GREER'S Genuino Improved Universal VEGETABLE HYGEIAN MEDICINES, of Glasgow, and is authorised to appropriate 10 per cent. off his sales to obtain the Charter, and aid the distressed victims of oppression. Dr. Greer's Pills are sold in stamped boxes of 131d. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. The small boxes have sixty pills, the 2s. 9d. have one hundred and eighty ; the 4s. 6d. have three hundred and thirty, and the lls. boxes have eight hundred and sixty pills in each box; so that the larger the box the cheaper in proportion. As Dr. Greer was professor for the British College of Health, London, during he did, and is now perfectly restored, and many by the Proprietors of that Institution, and above for taking Parr's Pills. I will inform you more fully his Pills, of course, must be an improvement of Morrison's. But they bear Dr. Greer's own name only. And to distinguish them from all other pills, No. 1 has a white label, and No. 2 a green label on

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

THE amazing Cares performed by this Medicine are truly astonishing. Instances are occurring daily of persons who were almost at death's door being restored to sound and vigorous health. The following are selected from hundreds of a similar L AND SYNTAX OF THE ENGLISH LAN-nature. Forwarded by Mr. Mottershead, Chemist, GUAGE, for the use of adult persons who have Market-place, Manchester.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

"Gentlemen,-I feel it my duty, for the good of suffering mankind, to send you this true statement of the astonishing effects which Parr's Life Pills have produced upon me, and also upon my wife and strong, and in health; my daughter, also, has found them equally beneficial.

"You may refer any one to me who at all doubts the truths of this, and you may make any use you think proper of this testimonial.—I remain, in health,

"Your obliged, grateful servant,

"JAMES LESCHERIN, "Grove-place, Ardwick "near Manchester." 'Witness-JOHN WHITWORTH."

" May 18, 1841."

Sir,-I am happy to add my evidence as to the efficacy of Parr's celebrated Pills, having been long ailing with a complication of disorders in the Head, to be little better than a heap of senseless Tautology. Stomach, and Liver, and now, since taking two of | The necessary Rules are demonstrated upon rational your boxes of Pills, I am quite restored to a perfect | Principles, and illustrated by a variety of Example. state of health. You may make whatever use of this you please, only I think the good effects ought to be made public.

"I am, Sir, yours, obliged,

"CHAS. EDWD. HARDERN."

"Oldham, April 30, 1841."

Sir,-Mrs. Sarah Stansfield, of Dale-street, Salford than from any medical advice or medicine she has been able to procure. She has been afflicted with Sick Head-ache and Bilious Complaints for a period of seven years, and has scarcely passed a day during of English Grammar, and points out the absurdi-that time without pain, until taking the above Pills, ties with which it is encumbered. Justly condemnand now, is happy to say, she is quite recovering.

(Signed) "SARAH STANSFIELD. " April 17, 1841."

" Stalybridge, April 13th, 1841.

" Sir,-My brother, William Carnson, No. 8, Johnstreet, Butcher-gate, Carlislo, was cured of Gravel by taking two boxes of Parr's Life Pills; Betty Marey, of Stalybridge, has been cured of a Head-ache of many years 'standing, by taking three boxes of Parr's Life Pills, after spending many pounds with doctors ; John Taylor, a man who fell into the canal, Selected from the best English Authors, and so body, the doctors could do nothing for him; a per-son that had tried the Pills advised him to get some; others I do not remember. I am much better myself in a short time of more cases. " I remain, dear Sir.

" Your obedient servant, " J. CARNSON. " To Mr. Mottershead, Manchester."

VALUABLE WORKS.

Just published, price 2s. 12mo. bound in cloth, DIFTEEN LESSONS ON THE ANALOGY AND SYNTAX OF THE ENGLISH LANneglected the study of Grammar.

BY WILLIAM HILL.

The Lessons, in this Work, are intended solely for the use of natives. They are divested, therefore of all those hair's-breadth distinctions and unnecesdaughter. Myself and wife have both been strangers sary subdivisions in Analogy, which, if at all useful, to good health for nearly twenty years, until we can only be useful to foreigners. The science of accidentally heard tell of your Pills, which we have Grammar is disentangled, in this Work from the taken for several weeks, and their effects upon us folds of mysticism which have so long enshrouded it. have been almost miraculous, both now feeling young, The absurd and unmerning technicalities, which pervade all other Works on Grammar, are exchanged for terms which have a definite and precise meaning, illustrative of the things they represent. The Parts of Speech are arranged on an entirely new principle, founded on a Philosophical Consideration of the Nature of Language, and applicable to all Languages. The necessary Divisions and Subdivi-sions are rationally accounted for; and the Principles of Universal Grammar demonstrated, so fully

that the meanest capacity may understand them as clearly as it understands that two and two make four.

In Syntax, the formation of the English Language is exclusively consulted, without any unnecessary By the Use of this Book and its accompanying Exercises, any person may, in a few weeks, acquire a good knowledge of Grammar without any of the disgusting drudgery, which, under the present Sys-tem, prevents nine out of ten from ever acquiring a knowledge of Grammar at all.

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says, after taking two 2s. 9d. boxes of Parr's Life Selected from a host of similar ones, may convey. Pills, she has received more benefit from their use some idea of the public estimation in which this Work is holden :-

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and afterwards broke out in blotches all over his arranged as to accord with the Progressive Lessons | early youth bade him hope to attain. How many

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A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRO-DUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration : the destructive effects of Gonorrhæa, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner ; the Work is EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVings, representing the deleterious influence of Mer-cury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body ; with approved mode of cure for both sexes ; followed by observations on the OBLIGATIONS OF MARRIAGE, and healthy perpetuity ; with directions for the removal of Physical and Constitutional Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence of success.

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THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

Is a gentle stimulant and renovator of the impaired functions of life, and is exclusively directed to the cure of such complaints as arise from a disorganization of the Generative System, whether constitutional or acquired, loss of sexual power, and debility arising from Syphiltic dis ase; and is calculated to afford decided relief to those who, by early indulgence in solitary habits, have weakened the powers of their system, and fallen into a state of chronic debility, by which the constitution is left in a deplorable state. and that nervous mentality kept up which places the individual in a state of anxiety for the remainder of life. The consequences arising from this dangerous practice are not confined to its pure physical result, but branch to moral ones; leading the excited, deviating mind into a fertile field of seductive error -into a gradual but total degradation of manhoodinto a pernicious application of those inherent rights which nature wisely instituted for the preservation of her species ; bringing on premature decripitude. and all the habitudes of old age :-- such a one carries with him the form and aspect of other men, but without the vigour and energy of that season which his men cease to be men, or at least, cease to enjoy manhood at thirty? How many at eighteen receive the impression of the seeds of Syphilitic disease itself? the consequences of which travel out of the ordinary track of bodily ailment, covering the frame with disgusting evidences of its ruthless nature, and impregnating the wholesnme stream of life with mortal poison ; conveying into families the seeds of disunion and unhappiness ; undermining domestic harmony ;

The fearfully abused powers of the human Generative System require the most cautious preservation ; and the debility and disease resulting from early indiscretion demand, for the cure of those dreadf u evils, that such medicine should be employed that is most certain to uccessful. It is for these cases derate iudulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that deplorable state, are affected with any of those previous symptoms that betray its approach. as the various affections of the nervous system. obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, total impotency, barrenness, &c. As nothing can be better adapted to her and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, tive and nervous system, in the removal of those depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the distressing debilities arising from a scoret indulgence hands or limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, in a delusive and destructive habit, and to the suc-cessful treatment of ness, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapours and melancholy; and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually moved by its use. And even where the disease of STERILITY appears to have taken the firmest hold of the female constitution, the softning tonic qualities of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum will warm and purify the blood and juices, increase the animal spirits, invigorate and revive the whole animal machine, and remove the usual impediment to maternity.

STONEMISONS -At the meeting on Saturday evening, forcibly depicting the various monopolies springing juterests of the body.

acted.

with a vote of thanks to the chairman and lecturer.

SHOENAKERS .- NORTHERN STAR COFFEE HOUSE, GOLDEN LANE .- Mr. Leigh lectured here on Sunday to a crowded audience on the Fallacies of the Free Trade System. His locture was highly applauded by the audience. One individual attempted a little oppoworthy lecturer.

NEWCASTLE-Mr. Cockburg, of Newcastle, de- Vincent, and three cheers for ourselves, the Charter, Shariff Hill, on Thursday evening week, on the im- in the most peaceable and orderly manner. practicability of anything short of the Charter to ameliorate the condition of the people. Mr. Southeran being called to the chair, briefly opened the proceedings by reading the placard calling the meeting, and introducing Mr. Cockburn, who illustrated his subject under three heads. First, to prove that the people were in reality slaves. Second, the causes of their slavery. And third, the mode of removing that state of vassalage under which the people lived. He atin the making of the laws they are forced to obey than Crossley, chairman. the negrees, who were in the same predicament. Hay. SETTLE .-- We have had an extraordinary meetthe result of class legislation; second, the disunion made a most excellent speech. smongst the people; third, the want of the knowledge of the people of their own power, which, if they duly STAFFORD.—On Wednesday, the 2nd instant, Mr. "Dear Sir,—It is with feelings of the most lively she had no do gratitude that I convey to you a knowledge of the very family." Tery abig showed the various antidotes proposed to vened, by handbill, for the large room, at the White cure that I have obtained by the use of your Hol-

COLNE .- The Rev. W. V. Jackson, of Manchester, preached a splendid sermon to a crowded and attentive Mr. Sturge's declaration, and proved the only complete audience, in the large Chartist News Room, Windy

> TIVERTON .- Mr. E. P. Mead, of Birmingham, has been in this town fou days, during which time he addressed the Association twice, and lectured publicly on the evils arising from class-legislation. A room was engaged for the purpose at the Temperance Coffee Hotel kept by Mr. Brimson. His lecture occupied about two hours, and throughout the course of its delivery, he rivetted the attention of the audience by

at the Graven Head, Drury-lane, considerable business from that monster of iniquities-class legislation. The was transacted, and steps taken towards furthering the National Petition is being numerously signed.

BRISTOL -A public meeting of the Chartists was

THREE CROWNS, RICHMOND-STREET .- TAILORS - held at the Hall of Science on Tuesday, the lat inst., At the usual meeting of this body, on Sanday evening, to take into consideration the best means of alleviating Mr. Cameron in the chair, Mr. Campbell briefly ac- the distress now existing in the country. Mr. Felix to her late husband. dressed the meeting, previous to the arrival of Messra William Simeon being called to the chair, and having Fussell and Martin. Mr. Fussell delivered an excellent explained the nature of the cause which brought them address, and was ably supported by Messra Cameron together, called upon Mr. John Copp to propose the and Martin. An address to the various tailors' bodies following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Wm. was adopted, and considerable other business trans. Henry Clifton, and support d i the most powerful and eloquent manner by Mr. Henry Vincent :- " That

this meeting is of opinion that the present distress ex-TAILORS -RED LION-STREET, KING-STREET .- isting in the country originates from class legislation, Ruffy Ridley lectured here on Sanday evening. Sub- and that the adoption of the whole of the principles ject-The Constitution ; which he handled in a masterly ' contained in the ' People's Charter' would be the manner, and to the satisfaction of his audience. Mr. means of obtaining immediate relief for the prople Latonche also ably addressed the meeting, which closed This meeting is therefore determined not to agitate nor assist in agitating for any other measure short of the 'People's Charter;' and further pledge them.

selves to sign and support the 'National Petition' at present lying for signature." The resolution being put to the meeting, the immense mass, which numbered little short of five thousand persons, of the worksition, but was replici to in a misteriy manner by the ing and middle classes, held up their hands in token of approval There was not one raised against it. A vote of thanks having been given to the Chairman, Mr.

livered a lecture in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, and Frost, Williams, and Jones, the meeting separated

BROMSGROVE .- Mr. Mason lectured here on the 29th ult, and on the Monday following, the friends dined together at the George Inn, where an ample repast was provided. Several excellent toasts were pro- and Palpitations of the Heart; being perfectly inposed and responded to; and a very agreeable evening nocent, may be used with safety in all Seasons and was spent. [The report of this ought to have been sent] last week.

HEBDEN-BRIDGE .-- At a meeting of the Chartist tempted to prove his first position by giving this de- Council of Hebden-Bridge, on Wednesday evening, the finition of the term slave in stating a slave to be a man 2nd inst, a number of females attended, and came to who is the property of another man, and that the in- a resolution to form a Female Chartist Association at dustrious classes of Britain, as a class, were as much the the above place, when they elected the following perslaves of the class above them as the negroes are to their sons as their treasurer, secretary, and chairman, James individual masters; because they had no more power Uttley, treasurer; James Helliwell, secretary: John

ing at great length shown the various causes of their ing for the first time on Chartist principles ; Mr. Lund, siavery, he summed up that head by incontrovertibly Lancaster, addressed the meeting; Mr. James Fawcit, proving all the existing misery in society to be, first, chairman of Long Preston; also Mr. Nixon, grocer,

STAFFORD .- On Wednesday, the 2nd instant, Mr.

cine to keep the bowels in good order, and to subdue all acute inflammatory diseases at once by a few brisk doses thrice a day. Yet as No. 1 is the best tonic diuretic and exhilirant, and as its essence cir- returned on foot from Liverpool, and many of my culates 7,000 times through the bcdy in the blood, old friends here are indeed astonished at my altered oftener than that of No.2 before it operates, there-fore, all chronic diseases require that both, should be used alternately, daily, and by which every that my brother-in-law. Mr. W. J. Barres, of this town, has, through my wonderful restoration to life that my brother in law. Mr. W. J. Barres, of this town, has, through my wonderful restoration to life that my brother in law. Mr. W. J. Barres, of this town, has, through my wonderful restoration to life oftener than that of No. 2 before it operates, there- appearance and activity. I must also inform you be used alternately, daily, and by which every town, has, through my wonderful restoration to life disease of whatever nature, in either young or old, and sound health, made use of Parr's Life Pills, and disease of whatever nature, in either ycung or old, on sea and land, which can be cured, are cured by their effects on him have, if possible, been even more them. When Dr. Greer finds any man who under-miraculous than on myself. He had suffered from a stands the human body, and the Materia Medica most distressing asthma, cough, &c., for above seven better than himself, he will become his pupil and years, but, after using one box at 2s. 9d., is quite a patronise his medicines.

Mr. Hobson will give a sheet of cures and directions with the boxes, to shew the efficacy and the so diseased that they were quite unsightly, have been them. These Pills have been above seven years before the public, and have obtained a character ble at the same place." "The best thanks of the dele- which invites enquiry and challenges competition in

JAS. GREER, Professor of Hygeianism, &c.

Glasgow, January, 1842.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

PROPRIETORS OF KEARSLEY'S I ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS, find it incumbent on them to caution the purchasers of these Pills against an imitation, by person of the name of SMITHERS, and calling herself the Grand-daughter of the late Widow WELCH, but who has no right to the preparing of them, the Original Recipe having been sold to the late G. KEARSLEY, of Fleet street, whose widow found it

AFFIDAVIT.

making Welch's Female Pills, which was bequeathed sick head-ache of long standing, some from violent Second-That this Recipe was purchased by her

making the medicine for public sale. Third-That she, CATHERINE KEARSLEY, is also

Widow Welch, acknowledging the having received is like new life to them, for they feel all those been allowed to exist and remain, the more cause Recipe.

C. KEARSLEY.

Sworn at the Mausion House, London, the 3rd Day of November, 1798, before me,

ANDERSON, Mayor. These Pills, so long and justly celebrated for their | send me by first conveyance), I have had 2,076 boxes peculiar Virtues, are strongly recommended to the at 1s. 13d., and 264 of the 2s. 9d. size. Some people notice of every Lady, having obtained the sanction | may not believe this : you can, if you like, shew the and approbation of most Gentlemen of the Medical entry, and the cash paid for them. Profession, as a safe and valuable Medicine, in effec-

thally removing Ubstructions, and relieving all other Inconveniences to which the Female Frame is liable, especially those which, at an early period of life, frequently arise from want of Exercise and general 224, Stone Bow, Lincoln. Debility of the System; they create an Appetite, orders, Pains in the Stomach, Shortness of Breath.

Climates. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. Sanger, 150,

Oxford-street; and by most respectable Medicine Venders in Town and Country, at 2s. 9d. per N.B. Askfor Kearsley's Welch's Pills; and observe,

none are genuine unless C. Kearsley is engraved on has been much beneficied by taking Old Parr's Pills, the Government Stamp. and

TOLLAND'S BALSAM OF SPRUCE, fo H COUGHS and COLDS. The Twenty-Fourth Testimony in favour of this extraordinary Medicine :--

SECOND LETTER FROM MR. OSBORNE.

"Gentlemen .-- I write to inform you that I have new being. The most remarkable part of his case is this—his finger and too nails, which had become considered by many who have visited him as a curiosity and wonder; for my part, I have ceased to wonder at any cure effected by Old Parr. I continue to enjoy the best of health and spirits, and am yours very respectfully,

JOHN OSBORNE,

" Late of her Majesty's 52nd Regiment of Foot, discharged incurable by the Regimental Doctors.

" Hinckley, July 27, 1841.

Mr. Burgess, Bookseller, Hinckley, will answer inquiries. ANOTHER ACCOUNT FROM THE CITY OF LINCOLN.

" To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

" Aug. 27th, 1841. "GENTLEMEN,-Were I to enumerate all the Cures and Benefits obtained by taking this famous remedy day passes but some one comes to acknowledge the blessings of a cure-some one being made free in First .- That she is in possession of the Recipe for their limbs from pain and rheumatism, some cured of bilious attacks, others cured of the ague, of swelled the 'pothecaries shop, without having to go through all the regular doses of draughts and boluses.

" My sale, instead of decreasing, increases. Since last August, when I received the first supply of Parr's Life Pills (with the four gruss you may now

" I am, your obedient servant, "JAMES DRURY.

"The old-established Patent Medicine Warehouse,

Since the above letter was in print, Mr. Drury has correct Indigestion, remove Giddiness and Nervous forwarded particulars of a few of the persons cured Headache, and are ominently useful in Windy Dis- and restored the week past.

> "The following cases have come to my knowledge:-

"A Lady whose name I am not allowed to mention. informed me she had received very great benefit from taking Old Parr's Pills, and she believes them to be very valuable as a Family Medicine for most a period to their dreadful sufferings.

disorders. "A Gentleman Farmer has also informed me he

on the recommendation of an Old Lady, who said ignorance. they had done her so much good, he had a mind to

"Another Lady who was recommended to try them, a few weeks since, came to say she had only taken a few of the Pills, but she felt so much better she was certain Old Parr's Pills were excellent, and "Dear Sir,-It is with feelings of the most lively she had no doubt they would be generally used in

MEDICAL ADVICE.

OR SEXUAL DEBILITY.

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

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

Bradford,

HAVING devoted his studies for many years ex-clusively to the various diseases of the generative and nervous system, in the removal of those cessful treatment of

VENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC DISEASES,

Continues to be consulted from nine in the morning till ten at night, and on Sundays till two,-and country patients requiring his assistance, by making only one personal visit, will receive such advice and medicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual cure, when all other means have failed.

In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure completed in one week, or no charge made for medicine after that period, and in those cases where other practititioners have failed, a perseverance in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance from business, will ensure to the patient a permanent and radical cure.

It frequently happens that in moments of thoughtlessness a person imbibes a disease where suspicion is least likely to be excited ; this state of security Second—That this Recipe was purchased by her legs, and sore legs, for curing the palpitation of the leads to a want of caution which aggravates the late husband of the Widow Welch, in the year 1787, heart, and, wonderful to relate ! old men and women nature of the complaint. But where immediate for a valuable consideration, and with a view for say, since they took Old Parr's Pills, they have application is made, the corroding poison is checked enjoyed better health, better spirits, better appetite, in its infancy, smothered ere it takes root, and dehad more nerve and strength than they had expe- stroyed before its venom can effect a perceptible in possession of the Receipt signed by the said rienced for the past twenty years, and that Old Parr appearance in the system.-Where the disease has the money of the said Mr. George KEARSLEY, delightful changes in the system. In fact, these have we to fear the undermining influence of this in the Passage,) and 4, Great Charles-street, Bir-for the purchase of the absolute property of the said wonderful Pills appear to contain all the virtues of poison, and a mere removal of its external appear-mingham. ance is not to be depended upon ; a thorough cure must be achieved to prevent a return of the disease, and leave the system free from all infection.

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

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, as

Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each of his Patients as a guarantee for cure. which he pledges himself to perform. or return his fee.

For the accommodation of either sex, where distance or delicacy prevents a personal visit, his | throughout Europe and America, to be the most cer-

PURIFYING DROPS,

This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the MATRIMONIAL STATE, lest in the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it the physical characters derivable from parental debility. or evil eruptions of a malignant tendency, that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

Sold in Bottles, price 11s. each, or the quantity of four in one Family bottle for 33s., by which one 11s. bottle is saved.

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R. & L. PERRY AND Co.

impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper to imitate which is felony of the deepest dye. The Five Pound cases, (the purchasing of which will be a saving of one pound twelve shillings ;) may be had as usual at 44, Albion street, Leeds, and 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham; and Patients in the country who require a course of this admirable medicine, should send Five Pounds by letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit of such advantage.

May be had of all Booksellers, Druggists, and Patent Medicine Venders in town and country throughout the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe and America.

Messrs. PERRY expect when consulted by letter. the usual fee of one pound, without which, no notice whatever can be taken of the communication.

Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world : no difficulty can occur, "An Old Gentleman (about 70) came to buy a box, all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box.

(Observe the signature of R. and L. PERRY and Co. on the outside of each wrapper) are well known tain and effectual cure ever discovered for every stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both

try them also.

" Liverpool, Feb. 20, 1841.

tery any shaker the tarroas antitotes proposed to	Hart Ing and diamain instal and the wille	cure that I have obtained by the use of your Hol-		I DRIFFING DROFS,	stage and symptom of the venereal Disease, in both
remove the present prevalent distress. The Plague	Hart Inn, and discussion invited. Mr. Wm. Peplow	land's Balsam of Spruce. I feel it incumbent upon	"A young Lady (twenty years old) had been sub-	price 4s. 6d., can be had of any of the follow-	sexes, including Gonorrhæa, Gleets, Secondary
proposed the repeal of the Corn Laws-the Whig	with caned to the char, who briend introduced Mr.	i mate make you acquainted with my case though	liect for a long time. To much bain in her chestit		Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency
Educationist antidote, for which they very generously	mach to the meeting. Mr. Leach, on rising, was re-	i unwilling to put myself forward yet I conceive it a	was so bad at times. She could neither sit still est		and all diseases of the Urinary Passages, without
proposed to grant the sum of £30,000, to educate	, cerved with marks of approvation; he denvered a most	duty due to society that my testimony should be	or drink, and the nam increasing to such a degree		loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business.
6,000,000 of persons, although they considered the	spishing rectare, a mod occupied upwards of two house	added to those which I never us have inclosed	to he was fit to sing under it. (lid Parr's Fills ware)	ledge of a bed-fellow.	They have effected the most surprising cures, not
more important (to them) object of repairing the Queen's	" on the causes of human destitution, and the means to	with your medicine. My case was one of that nu-	recommended: she took one small box of them,	Mhan and matinianlander magazine and to be taken	only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation
stable worthy of a grant of £70,000. The measure	be adopted for itsalleviation." to an audience of unwards	merous class which unfortunately are of too frequent	recommended. She took one small box of men,	They are particularly recommended to be taken	only in recent and severe cases, but when sanvation
ELSONE NOTING OF & grant of Ero,000. The measure	of three hundred persons and concluded amidat accord	merous class which unfortunately are of too frequent	according to direction, and they appeared to give	before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest	and all other means have failed; and are of the
which he of all others considered the most adequate was	rounds of applause. The Chairman inquired if any one	occurrence in this variable climate, namely, cold	some trifling ease: they were, however, persevered	the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexa-	uties at importance to those afflicted with Scorbulic
the People's Charter; and even in that the enemies of				tion to him the remainder of his existence, by afflict-	
human liberty have, to a certain extent, succeeded in	had anything to say in answer to what Mr. Leach had		she has found herself better in health ever since,	ing his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the	ations, Scrofulous or Venereal Taint, being justly
causing a difference of opinion-a scheme which, in all	advanced; and no one coming forward, he introduced	through all the usual stages of colds, next cough,	"These cases, with many more similar, I can	evil eruptions of the malignant tendency, and a	calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness,
probability, was concocted by the gents, who meet in	Mr. J. Linney to the met ting, who likewise addressed	than difficulty of branching attanded with much		variety of other complaints, that are most assuredly	
the Corn Exchange-some of whom were at the com-	them on the imperisuable principles of inberty; siter	tressing exertions in coughing with sensation of	their named otherwise I could give you planty of		and emaciated constitutions to pristine health and
piling of that document; and one of its most prominent	which several females and males enrolled themselves as	blood rushing upwards to the head until the temples	men names, otherwise I could give you plonty of	recondental and reprocedent implantice	Vigour.
sdvocates, when he thought that the working classes	members of the association.	felt as if they would burst. I tried all the usual	cures from taking farrs Lite fins.	AGENTS.	
could never acquire the attainment of the blessings of		remedies; when, almost without hope, I saw your	" I am, yours, &c.,		It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims
	here on Monday evening week, which went off weli	advertisement, and was induced to give it a trial.	JAMES DRURY,	Hull-At the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, and Mr.	to this horrid disease, owing to the unskilfulness
has become one of its most inveterate opponents, and is		and T reference to state that the first mint of the	"The Old Patent Medicine Warehouse,	Noble's Bookseller, Market-place.	of illiterate men; who, by the use of that deadly
		and, I rejoice to state, that the first night afforded	" 224, Stone Bow, Lincoln.	Leeds At the Times Office, and of Mr. Heaton.	poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, causing
raking hell and earth to cause division, and impede the		me relief. A little continuance in its use gradually	"August 30, 1841."	7, Briggate.	ulcerations, blotches on the head, face, and body,
progress of human liberty, as he never looked at it in	held here a few days ago. a vote of thanks to Feargus	brought retreasing sleep, and now I am happily	August Jo, 1041,	Wakefield-Mr. Hurst, Bookseller.	
Buy other way than accumulating his big purse. Mr.	O'Connor Esq for his norsenering and main-him	restored to health. Allow me, Sir, to tender you	OBSERVE that each box of the Genuine Medicine	Halifax—Mr. Hartley, Bookseller.	dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obsti-
C. made a very energetic appeal to the meeting. As	advocacy of the people's cause. was unanimously	my dest inanks for the means you have taken to	has nested round it the Government Stemp in which	Huddonofold M. Downhingt 20 Non-	nate gleets, nodes on the shin bones, ulcerated sore
they would wish to remove the misery, which, he was	agreed to.	place your discovery before the public, who, I am	is engraved these words, PARR'S LIFE PILLS,	Huddersfield-Mr. Dewhirst, 39, New-street.	throat, diseased nose, with noctural pains in the
sorry to say, existed to a very alarming extent, in all		convinced, will be benefited by its use.	in WHITE letters on a RED ground. No other can be	London-No. 4, Cheapside,	head and limbs, till at length a general debility of
parts of the country, he would impress upon them the	SOUTH MOLTON.—The National Petition is being	"Yours, most obediently,	genuine.	Barnsley-Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-pl.	the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts
necessity of protesting against all their clap-trap	numerously signed here.	"JAMES WILSON."		York-Mr. Hargrove's Library, 6, Coney-street.	a period to their dreadful sufferings.
schemes, and go the whole hog for the Charter, as the	MIDDLETON On Sunday, Mr. Edward Clarke,	"To Mr. C. Holland."	Sold wholesale by appointment of the proprietors,	Bradford-John Crossley, Stationer, 3. Ivegate.	[1] 이 같이 많은 것 같아요. 이 같은 것 같아요. 이 가슴이 이 물건이 많은 것 같아요. 이 가슴이 가슴
only sure mode of procuring a cheap loaf, plenty of	of Manchester, delivered a soul-stirring and eloquent	1	by E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's, London, in boxes	Ripon-Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-place.	Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted
means of procuring education, and equal protection for	address in the Chartist Chapel. He exhorted the	This case will be immediately followed by others,	at 1s. 1td., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, with full direc-	Knaresboro' and High Harrogate-Mr. Langdale,	as usual at 44, Albion-street, Leeds, and 4, Great
the money is the same of the	address in the Charlest Chapel. He exhorted the	to the number of nearly 100 already received; its	tions.	Bookseller.	Charles-street, (four doors from Easy-row,) Birming-
the property (a sour) of the poor artisan as the rich	audience to become united, and trust in neither Whig	astonishing power in subduing coughs and colds		Manchester-Mr. Watkinson, Druggist, 6, Market-	ham, punctually, from Eleven in the Morning until
capitalist or aristocrat. Mr. C. sat down, amidst most		exceeds all belief, whilst its healing, balsamic, and	WINNESSING TROUDS- MIL DUWAIUS, DV. I AUIS	place.	Eight in the Evening, and on Sundays from Eleven
deafening cheers. Mr. Sinclair moved the following		soothing qualities instantly relieve soreness and	Church Jury wondon, Or Cobbon, Old Office, Mat-		till One. Only one personal visit is required from
resolution, which was ably seconded by Mr. John Cain,	Chapel for the henefit of the Sunday and Proving	tightness of the short source of sufficientian save	ket-street, Leeds; and may be had also of Spivey,	Beverley-Mr. Johnson, Bookseller.	and One. Only one personal visit is required from
and agreed to: -" That this meeting are of opinion	School.	tightness of the chest, sense of suffocation. sore	Traduotones a street to the to	Boston-Mr. Noble, Bookseller.	a country patient, to enable Messrs. Perry and Co.
that all the misery now felt by the industrious classes		throat, &c.	Knaresbro ; Rayner, Sowerby Bridge ; Booth,	Louth-Mr. Hurton, Bookseller.	to give such advice as will be the means of effecting
of this country is really the result of class legislation.	BOLTON On Sunday last, Mr. Isaac Barrow deli-	Sold by W. Hallett, 83, High Holborn, nearly	Rochdale : Sams. Stockport : Sagar. Heywood :	Liverpool-At the Chronicle Office, 25, Lord-street.	a permanent and effectual cure, after all other
They believe that nothing short of a full and free re-	vered a lecture on the christening of the Prince of	opposite the George and Blue Boar Inn : and by all	Hughes, Middleton : Crompton, Bury : Bell and	Sheffield-At the Iris Office.	means have proved ineffectual.
presentation in the state can remove that distress; and	Wales, in the Chartist Rooms. After which Mr. Par-	Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom. Price 1s. 14d	Co. Ashton : Lees. Stavleybridge : Taylor. Hyde :		
they do hereby pleuge themselves ferthwith to join the		per bottle.	Director Toigh a and all Midiaina Vandama	Mr. W., is to be consulted every day at his Resi-	N. B. Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent
National Charter Association as the most efficient	mented upon it.	•		dence, from Nine in the Morniag till Ten at Night,	Medicine Venders, and every other Shopkeeper can
means of procuring that desirable object" After	MACONTERINT D. M. T. Wash Indexed by	Sold also by Heaton, Baines, and Co. Leeds;	GRATIS " The Life and Times of Thomas Parr	and on Sundays from Nine till Two.	be supplied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying
means of producing will because of the Alter	Sundar and hard and hard and hard and hard on	Brooke, Dewsbury; Cardwell, Wakefield; Hartley,	who light to be 152 years of age containing Roll		Specific Pills, and Cordial Balm of Syriacum, with
Which several joined the Association here; and, alter	OUTUAV HIZHLISSE AND VAVE 3 HOSE DUMOROUS SHO IN !	Halltor Khodes Spath Reades and Co. Thereas	maning Digonia Haulth and the moone of must	OBSERVE-13, TRAFALGAR-ST. LEEDS.	the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the
B YOLE OF MIRING BAYING DEER CATTIES TO THE FRAMMARINE	structive analysis of her Majesty's opeeco, to a de-	ter; Hargrove, Dennis, York; Rogerson, Bradlord;	longing Life, with Engravings, Anecdotes, Poetry		
the meeting separated.	lighted audience.	Spivey, Huddersfield; Booth, Rochdale.	&c., may be had gratis of all Agents.	PRIVATE ENTRANCE, 57, NILE-STREET.	principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in
1	I	,, _,, _	trois mul no the Armite in an argement	- TRALE LANARANDES OF STREET,	London.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Local and General Intelligence.

POLMONT BY FALEIBE. - A FRIENDLY TURN Ort.-On Wednesday, the 2nd current, a number of the friends of Mr. Bowrie, Parkhall, resolved on giving him a " darg" as a mark of their esteem for him as a member of their community. Accordingly on the above morning twenty-seven ploughs arrived apon the ground and turned over a goodly field. The day being fine, and the machinery, horse and man, in good trim, the day's work passed to the complete satisfaction of all. After the more toilsome delightful evening.

BRADFORD .- BISHOP BLAZE .- On Thursday the 3rd inst., the Universal Friendly Society of Wool Combers held their anniversary at the house of Mr. John Forrest, the Unicorn Inn, Ivegate, Bradford, when sixty of the members sat down to an excellent dinner, which did great credit to the the secretary read the yearly report which gave great satisfaction. After the business of the society was done, the rest of the evening was spent in

harmony. NOTTINGHAM-On Sunday last, W.D. Taylor addressed a namerous and respectable company at The Pheasani, Charlotte-street. At the conclusion of his address a collection was made for the benefit of the stone masons now on strike, in London. A resolution was also unanimously carried, that a collection be made in the reading room every Sunday morning during the continuance of the said strike,

THE RAMMONEUR.- A machine to supply the place | trader who uses only the pure leaf, and a loss to the of climbing-boys to sweep chimneys, under the above revenue of perhaps 50 per cent. name, has recently been invented and perfected by Sir F. Desanges and a Mr. A. H. Augustus Durant. of Shropshire. I: also combines the advantage of being applicable to the extinguishing of fires in chimneys or flues. It is so constructed that the most difficult chimneys-that is, those that are built at angles, and in which there are angular benuscsa be swept clean away by it without difficulty. A patent is about to be taken out by the inventors to secure to themselves the fruits of their ingenuity. A more particular account of this novel invention will shortly be published, but in the mean time it will not be premature to state that such an invention has been made, and that all persons of humanity must hail with pleasure the coming into operation and hundreds of persons restored to the grade of human beings, from which they hitherto have been excluded in perpetuity -Time.s

WHAT IS GENUINE POETRY !- There is much rhuming utterly destitute of any claim to inspiration ; but, as true taste in estimating the productions of i understanding, and cell into active operation the

THE THIEVES are about to present a piece of plate o our police for their kindly forbeat ance and consideration. The compliment will not be ill bestowed. be proud of its distiction .- Western Times.

DURING ONE WEEK thirty three women, in the parish of Grange, near Knockloity, were confined, and we rejoice to say presented their lords and masters with twins-i. e., according to Cocker, sixty-six in eight days.-Tipperary Fress Press.

A POINT OF LAW .- In New York, a roller boy of a printing-office summoned his employer for five part was accomplished the owners of the ploughs dollars, which he claimed to be due to him for labour. sat down to an excellent dinner in Parkhall. The The judge decided for plaintiff on authority older cioth being removed a number of loyal and patrioric than anything to be found in Coke or Blackstoneteasts were responded to, and the party spent a most on the well recognised maxim, that " the devil should have his due."

THE WALDEGRAVE-DUFF OUTRAGE .- The Police Commissioners have directed that police constable Wheatley, of the V division, who some time ago was so brutally ill-treated by "gentlemen" at Hampton Wick, for a participation in which outrage the Earl of Waldegrave was punished by fine and imprisonan excellent dinner, which did great credit to the ment in the Queen's Bench, shall be allowed twelve worthy hest and hostess; when the cloth was drawn months' leave from duty upon full pay, and at the expiration of that period they (the Commissioners) intend taking his case into their further consideration.

ADULTEBATION OF TOBACCO .- The adulteration of tobacco, owing to a discontinuation of the visits of the exciseman to the manufactories, is exerting a merchant. Tobacco is frequently sold at 2ª. 9d. per ib., whereas the duty alone is 3s. 2d. per lb., which, with the price of the leaf, and the expense of manufacturing, would cost the manufacturer himself 44. per lb. This demonstrates the great extent of the adulteration of the article, the injustice to the

STOPPAGE OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT BANKING ES-

TABLISHMENT .- NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT, JULY 6. -This town was thrown into the greatest consternation, yesterday, by the stoppage of the old estab-lished bank of Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Co. It ap-pears to have taken place in consequence of Messrs. Rogers and Co., their London agents, not honouring their Orders to pay the acceptances, &c., due in nice hands. Yarious are the rumours as to the ultimate less; some say they will be able to pay in full, Kirkpatrick have been always close men of business, living at no expense, with a high character for ford Chronicle.

A BANKER'S BEQUEST.—A dying banker thus the year 1815 to 1842 trade had increased to a very liberty. He maintained that they had not only paid the means for his support was ready. The Chairman addressed his eldest son :—"You may suppose you great extent, and still the wages of the operative were off the debt, but seventeen shillings extra as interest said he was sorry to find that some of the towns did are going to inherit a large fortune, but you are reduced to an alarming extent. He need only tell into the bargain; and yet the scoundrels never rubbed not let them know what they intended. He knew deration. The compliment will not be ill bestowed. are going to innerit a large fortune, out you are reduced to an alarming extent. He need only ten into the back is be proud of its distiction. - Western Times. In and the back is insolvent to the amount of £200,000. On the death prid in 1792 was now being made for 3s. 9d., and the prove to an alarming extent. The meed only ten into the prove to an alarming extent. The meed only ten into the back is them that the piece of cloth for which 33s. 3d. was off a single farthing. The Whites had added three that, although the people were poor, yet they could in 1792 was now being made for 3s. 9d., and these mit lions to it, and had the effrontery to say they had raise £25 for such an important occasion. He hoped to of my father, who died of a broken heart, I found men who talked so much of a repeal of the Corn lent that sum to the people. (Laughter.) One thing see this district taking the stand it formerly had done. the bank was hardly solvent. I at first resolved to Laws increasing trade and wages, were at the present was much to be regretted, and that was that little He wished the meeting to come to a resolution on the close the concern, and pay off the creditors, but I time shewing their affection for their workpeople by Russell had not lived fifty years ago, as he had lately subject. Mr. Mason gave a description of the position afterwards determined otherwise. I proved my introducing machinery, which turned hundreds on the proposed to increase the revenue by lowering taxation. father's will for a quarter of a million, and set up a streets to starve. He then read the following quota. He wished he would take out a patent. (Laughter.) large establishment. This gave me the reputation tion from "Smith's Wealth of Nations," which is It had often been stated that working men paid no Convention Fund in the counties of Warwick and of wealth, and increased the business of the bank. placed at the head of one of the columns in the Bir- taxes; but it was well known that the only real pro- Wordester will signify such by remitting an instalment I have lived in splendour, as you know, for many mingham Journal :years. All your brothers are handsomely provided

" Consumption is the sole end and purpose of all profor, and to you, as my eldest sen, I now leave the duction; and the interest of the producer ought to be bank. I have appointed you sole executor to my attended to only so far as it may be necessary for prowill. You have only to prove my property for any

moting that of the consumer. The maxim is so perfectly amount you may think proper to name ; and if you manage your affairs prudently, the bank may last | prove it." out your time as it has mine.'

AWFUL DEATH .- On Friday se'nnight, about eight 'clock, a most awful occurrence took place in a house occupied by an old pensioner, named Edward Horrocks, living in Farrimond's row, Wallgate, Wigan. It would seem that the old man had a daughter then lying dead in the house, who had expired the same day in giving birth to twins, one of whom is still alive. Horrocks, who was naturally

of a most irritable disposition, entered the house between seven and eight o'clock, and demanded to know why his supper had not been made ready ? On most pernicions influence on the trade of the honest another of his daughters, who performed the offices of housekeeper, endeavouring to explain the matter, the old man flew into a most violent passion, calling down the most impious imprecations on his eyes and limbs, and swearing to all around him, when, awful to relate, whilst in the very act of cursing his own child, he was struck dumb, in which state he remained lingering until seven o'clock on Sunday morning, when death put a period to his wretched xistence.

hensurable dealings, but they have met with many A FRIGHTFUL accident happened at North Towan They were working for 4s. 94. per week, whilst the others, and shewed how many hundred years it would Potts. Mr. Mahon then delivered an excellent address they are to earn their enormous in-in parties doing business with them. Their prin- Mitchell, who was working in the mine, asked a rent and firing. How, then, were they to compete comes, at their present rate of wages, and expessed the favour of the Charter. Mr. Blackweil thought that the painter and the sculptor can only be acquired cipal circulation was in Newport and Ryde, at man who was near him if he had ever seen any per- with foreigners who were also improving their enormous taxation and extravagant expenditure that once a month was too often to hold delegate meetings, by contemplating the most perfect of their works, so which latter place they had a branch bank, but the son climb up by the capstan rope. The man replied machinery? which caused John Edward Taylor existed. He entered largely into the question of wages and said he was instructed to say that quarterly meetis a just perception of beauty in poetry strained only by familiar interceurse with those who have followed nature into the busy world, been hir companion in her lonely hannts, and, whether 'painting the liy', promotion have poured forth the richness and ex-hibited the capacity of the langt age in which they wrate to adorn and dignify their subject, to expressing wrate to adorn and dignify their subject to material addition addition to be addition ad wrote to adorn and dignify their subject, to express R. Bassett, and Co., and their willingness to take in a few hours, of course lifeless, with his back would inform them that they very much wished to see of his cupboard. He coincided with Mr. Batterworth to give their attendance at the delegate meeting their notes as cash. This ought to restore confi- broken and with other injuries .- Cornwall Gazette. the u win. At the same time informing them that in a statement which he had made at a meeting once. gratis, they could thus effect a saving in their funds. dence, the above four names only standing like as DREADFUL SURGICAL OPERATION .- One of the most they should have a hundred weight of lead fastened He did not care if every manufacturer in the country The Chairman hoped that each place that could would understanding, and teil into derive operation the noblest and the best fielings by which we can be scinated.—Parley's Penny Library. Exacutions of Delahumi, -Dublin, Saturdar, Exacutions of Delahumi, -Dublin, Saturdar, Fra 5-At an early hour the crowd assembled Fra 5-At an early hour the crowd assembled FEB. 5.—At an early hour the crowd assembled in Coves do not exceed six thousand pounds, but in a cavity of the upper chance for our success whilst labouring under such in cover would. Mr. Cresswell then moved "That the chance for our success whilst labouring under such in the upper chance for our success whilst labouring under such in the upper chance for our success whilst labouring under such in the upper chance for our success whilst labouring under such in the upper chance for our success whilst labouring under such in the upper chance for our success whilst labouring under such in the upper chance for our success whilst labouring under such in the upper chance for our success whilst labouring under such in the upper chance for our success whilst labouring under such is do not exceed it the upper chance for our success whilst labouring under such is do not exceed in the upper chance for our success whilst labouring under such is do not exceed in the upper chance for our success whilst labouring under such is do not exceed in the upper chance for our success whilst labouring under such is do not exceed in the upper chance for our success whilst labouring under such is do not exceed in the upper chance for our success while is and introducing machinery to do the work, next delegate meeting be held at the Ship Inn, Steel-ist of the upper is of the island. THE BRAZILS .- Important news has been received pristy. As the hunself execution approached there is solarly in bound of their condition. (Loud cheeks) He the account of their condition. (Loud cheeks) He the account of their condition. (Loud cheeks) He the account of the inclusions had to be next adverted to the inclusion of their condition of their condition of their condition. (Loud cheeks) He the account of the inclusion had to be next adverted to the inclusion of their condition. (Loud cheeks) He the account of the inclusion had to be next adverted to the inclusion of th ness the awich and disgusting ceremony. The sr- taken place in the province of Paraiba, which threa- made in the internation of the fact, and the checkness the award and usgasting ceremony. The art while was then caned to the chair, and no there are bound of scaling memory of scaling memo Brazils. The Vice-President of Paraiba had been detachments. For about sixteen minutes, the time their views, and asked what the working classes had a repeal of the Corn Laws, or any other laws. They after which the meeting separated. All monies for the and reneed creat upon the encient Commissioners. For aver, the meeting separated. All monies for the The prisoner rose this morning at about half-past shot, while boking from his window, by the insur-inter which the operation took, the whole of the right is down to foll for what they could be determined that human beings should be Convention Fund are requested to be forwarded to Mr. is o'clock, and was engaged in religious exercises gents, and the greatest terror and excitement pre-side of the face was laid bare, exposing the back with the Rev. Mr. Canavan, and the Rev. Mr. Valled. The wealthy inhabitants had field from the part of the threat, torgue, and palate. Some of to exchange the produce of English slaves, with those that Sir Robert Peel was about to lay on a property tax. Money, until half-past nine, at which hour he get place in Error, and most of them had made their the spectators turned paie at the sight of the Opera. of the slaves on the Continent and elsewhere. The If he did, he would forgive him all his political sins for breakfast, and are heartily, and continued to mani- is cape to Pernumbueo for safety, taking with the middle classes fest the greatest firmness in his awfal singuine, up every available description of property. The wife their senses. It to the last half hour. Immediately after breakfast of he vice-President had nearly shared ine tragic end as though his nerves were of iron. After the operation, the whole of the complicated integrahe was eggin joined by his spiritual autisers. About of his hard of her have to dear it an; but it would de fike throwing half-past eleven, the Sheriffs arrived, when the un- France. The French Finance Minister has ments were replaced with sutures, and there are his arms pinioned. It was here, for the first time, sid red highly satisfactory to capitalists and friends, survives the sheek. that his firmness forsook him, and he fainted from of peace. M. Humann says, that 150 millions of BIRMINGHAM

perty in existence was labour, and the question was, who of £1 each previous to the 24th of February, and the were the real payers of the taxes? A shopkeeper might remainder as soon possible afterwards." The motion say that he paid the money, but he must first have it placed was unanimously agreed to. The Chairman then called in his pocket by the real producers of wealth, was it their attention to the Lecturers' Fund, and requested right then that protection should be given to cold in- M. Ma-on to inform the meeting as to the manner in self-evident, that it would be absurd to attempt to animate matter, and denied to the hand which caused which his salary had been paid, and whether any nerve it." answered by the Government of the country, and if | conversation then took place, in which Messrs. Corbett Now if production ought to be suited to the means of they refused to answer the working classes would do (treasurer to the Lecturers' Fund), White, Mason, and consumption, why were so many hundreds turned to it for them. (Loud cheers.) A vast deal was said others, took part, when it was ascertained that several starve whilst their places were occupied by inanimate about property by these who are possessed of wealth. places had neglected to act up to the agreement matter? It was only lately that Mr. Cobden had in- The workshops which a great many of them had left of the last delegate meeting. Mr. Mahon spoke troduced machinery; by which twenty-eight men and would be of no value if they did not return to them, on the necessity of keeping a lecturer in the boys could do as much as would have kept 300 men in but the moment they went to their work in the morn- district, and providing for him properly. They had to employ previous to its introduction. In another manu- ing they would give value to everything they touched, give up all their comforts, and travel through the factory belonging to the same party, their average wages and immediately afterwards there were hundreds of country, scowled at by their ensmies, and ofter treated did not exceed three shillings per week, through short. Acts of Parliament to protect it, but not one to protect coldly by those that ought to be their friends. He ness of work, where they formerly received thirty shil- the hand that created it. The present system not only attributed the blame to the Councils; he thought that ings, yet the machines were kept at work from eight crushed the operative, but even the manufacturers were they were too apathetic. They could do all that was to eleven o'clock at night. When Mr. Cobden was beginning to fee the pressure. He was satisfied that necessary by sacrificing two hours of a Sabbath morning. publicly charged with acting as above stated, he said, thousands of them hardly knew how to turn themselves, He knew the people were right enough; the Councils 'As a proof that I have no desire to see any men stary- but they had only to blame their own folly for it. He should be called on to do their duty. Mr. Black well ing. I have not reduced their wages for the last then made a powerful appeal to the audience on the stared that Worcester would do what was required on twenty five years." But Mr. Cobden forgot to tell them injustice practised towards the hand locm weavers and behalf of the Lecturers' Fund, as they had done prethat his hands were starving on from five to eight shil- agricultural labourers, and gave a severe castigation to viously. Mr. Mahon made some suggestions as to the ings per week, whilst machinery was doing their work; the parsons for their doctrine, that poverty was the best mode of getting the funds regularly forwarded. A and yet those gentlemen wished them to believe that will of God. He denounced it as an insult to reason long conversation their took place, in which the whole they intended to serve them. As a further proof and blasphemy against heaven. He said the persons of the delegates took part, assisted by Mr. Mason, when of the fallacy "that increased trade would cause in- would advise the working classes not to interfere in it was ascertained that the best way to secure regucreased weges," he need only mention the fact, that politics, that it would load to infidelity and sedition, larity, was that each place should forward their money THE TEMPERANCE PLEDGE .- EXTRAORDINARY whereas ten years ago 1000 spinners in Manchester but they forgot that doctrine when they went to the to the Treasurer every formight, at his residence, CIRCUMSTANCE.-At the last meeting of the Water- were fully employed, now they had only 500 who were farmers' field for their tithes, and in some cases in Adam-street, Chancery Buildings. Mr. Mahon then ford Board of Guardians, Mr. Curtis called to the that week working 157,000 spindles more than the Ireland they even took the potatoes from those who moved, "That each sub-Secretary be requested to forrecollection of the Board the fact of an application 1000 men did ten years previous, at ten shillings a had not sufficient to feed their families, and had not ward an account from their books of the same paid by for admission, on a former Board day, by a young week less for double the work. In block printing a even stopped short of murder rather than lose their them to the Lecturers' Fund, together with the date of man named Bray, from the county Wextord, who machine had been introduced, by which 500 pieces hold. (Shame.) He (Mr. Leach) would advise them. each payment, and be requested to send their money was paralysed and dumb. His admission had been could be printed in tweaty hours, through the superin- on the contrary, to pay strict attention to politics, for it every fortnight. t) Mr. Frederick Corbett, Adam-street, London on the 4th, of which they say they had not refused, as he had no claim on the union, but the tendence of two men, whereas it would take 350 men was mixed up with every action of their laves, with Chancery Buildings, and that the Committee formerly London on the 4th, of which they say they had not subministed out of their to do it previously, and yet these men talk of increas- every article they eat or wore, and was consequently appointed be requested to take means to carry out this own pockets on the occasion to send him back to his ing their trade as a means of bettering the condition of of the first importance. He compared it to so many resolution." Mr. Follows seconded the resolution, native place, During Father Mathew's recent visit the working men, at the same time that a vast quantity wires all meeting at one common centre, that centre which was carried unanimously. Mr. Blackwell then others that there will not be five shillings in the to this city, this poor fellow came up to Waterford, of machinery was lying idle. They said that if the being the people's pockets, on the end of one wire went stated that the men of Woresster thought that the Leeothers that there will not be five shillings in the ite of the best of the bes el any run upon thom : a good man may be ran to apostle, and to the astonishment of every one in the employed. What then was to become of the machinery another wire dragged the coat off their backs under to their duties, upon which the members of it who were of sn Act of Parliament by which the sufferings of a stand suil, and stop; bat when a man falls without any visible cause, it looks as if there was some- crutches, walked off with his friends, and was able other places, where it was increasing as well as here? children's feet and so on to the end of the chapter until gates an opportunity of electing a fresh one. The bing weak about the constitution. The Mesrs. To speak to them, but in an extremely low key. This The working from nothing was left to the working man bat rags following were then chosen as a fresh Committee, the circumstance was witnessed by thousands.-Water- the effects of the system, and were ill fed and ill clad, and misery. He then referred to the enormous sala- three first being re-elected :-G. White, F. Corbett, by being robbed of the due reward of their labour. ries drawn by the Archbishop of Conterbury and H. Cresswell, Messrs, Fussell, Follows, Thorne, and

3

jaw-bone, which actually pashed the eye-ball out of the meeting be held at the Ship Inn, Steel-its socket, and produced the most hideous deformity. Tepresented in Parliament there was no chance of an and afterwards placed all the poverty thus created to house-lane, on that day three weeks." Mr. Browning FREEMAN STREET MEETINGS -A lecture was delivered in the Chartist Room, Freeman-street, on Sunday evening last, by Mr. John Mason, Mr. Smith Lindon in the chain; the lecture gave great satisfacstanding their enormous exports; there had been a then have to bear it all; but it would be like throwing tion, and twelve new members were enrolled. MONDAY EVENING'S MEETING .- The usual weekly hopes of the recovery of the girl if the nervous system | millions sterling annually. (Shame.) He understood | middle classes were much in the same position in 1829 meeting of the members of the National Charter Assofrom the paper which he held in his hand that the peo- as they were now, at that time they made great ciation was held at their room, Freeman-street, on ple of Birmingham had also been reduced in their professions of what they would do for the peeple. Monday evening, Mr. Welsford in the chair. The wages (hear, hear.) but Lo denied that the reduction which caused the men of Birmingham and other meeting was addressed by Mr. George White at some took place through the cause assigned by the Corn Law places to help them out of the mire. They were length, after which the requisition to the Mayor, Repealers, Class legislation was the cause of it all. again trying the same game; but they were not requesting him to call a meeting of the inhabitants to shorely after led or rather carried, to the decode of the manufacturers, under a notion of to be deluded again. If they really wished consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for the free tr de were rambling over the world to find the people to have justice, let them at once acknow- People's Charter, received several signatures. Notice whether any person wanted a coat or a shirt off ledge the right of the whole people to the franchise, was given that a new room would be opened in Astonlist week, informing the public that Mir. J. Leach, of them, whilst the mass of the people at home were and they would be able to make Eng and what she street, on the following Monday evening, after which Descenty, and was only prevented from the interest in the structure of the interest of the interest of the interest of the army, the forse of which is denchester, would draw to a conclusion in order the meeting separated. experiments in China of late, and were shooting them | to allow time to any person who thought he had made for not allowing themselves to be peisoned for the be- a wrong statement to contradict kin. He contracted STEELHOUSE-LANE .- The members of this spirited The meeting was numerously attended; and at the neft of commerce. (Shame.) He was a friend to a the fearless and honourable conduct of the Chartiets at association hold their meetings every Tuesday evening, slmost instantaneously, he was in eternity. At this about three millions sterling, independent of the Ship Inn, Steelhouse-lane, end are making active bett, Mr. Emes, of Linel-street, was on minously a consumer also, and thus establish a fastion house stablish a fastion form Law League, and made some curious exposures exertions to procure signatures to the National Petition. bett, Mr. Emes, of Lionel-street, was on mimously a consumer also, and thus establish a lasting home trade anti-Corn Law League, and made some curious exposures exertions to procure signatures to the National Petition, called to the chair. ABSRDEEN. - On Monday week, the weekly meetthe lecture was intended to prive that a repeal of the rice was rapidly increasing their conton manufactures, ing that he was prepared to argue the question of the M'Pherson in the chair. The minutes of the previous ing of the Aberdeen Charter Union was held, Mr. meeting having been read, Mr. James M'Pherson was the repeal advocates said they would for his part, he the statement of Mr. Curtis, as to the amount of corn ner, and would shew from incontrovertible facts that nominated as the representative in the National Congovernor of the prison, his sole object was to earn lions. The prolonged detaie on the address in the the repeat advocates shall be grown on the banks of the Ohio, and the Corn Law repeal was founded in error. The day vention. Five shillings were given by the Female Association to assist in defraying the expense of the to the homes of the working classes. (Loud cheers.) be very well, had not Mr. Curtis toid them at the same themselves, and then the torrest of guillic opinion Giasgow delegation, and a vote of thanks was passed to the houses of the working classes. (Loud cheers.) time that nobody lived there to cultivate it. (Loud would wash down the barriers opposed to human hap-He would if they thought proper, give them a history time that nobody lived there to cultivate it. (Loud would wash down the barriers opposed to human hap-unanimously to them for their liberality. The following. the interior of the prison were deeply and interingence from China, India, Egypt, and Malta, of the political movements in Birmingham for the last laughter.) There was the Guinea States also which piness. Mr. Leach then retired amidst loud and long resolution was also passed, "That we cordially invite were making rapid strides in manufactures, and he continued cheering. Mr. Walter Thorne then moved a the middle and all other classes to become members of He then gave an interesting description of the would appeal to the meeting whether it was likely that vote of thanks to Mr. Leach, for his very able lecture, the Aberdeen Charter Union, who can conscientiously those parties who had established manufactories at a which was seconded by Mr. Barratt, and carried manisign the following pledge: ' I hereby pledge myself to great expense were likely to relinquish tham to please | mously; after which, on the motion of Mr. G. Whice. use every lawful means in my power for obtaining the trate, who met at Dee's Hotel to concet their plans, the English capit dist? With regard to the statements put the thanks of the meeting were unanimously given to Peop e's Charter." It was also agreed to give Feargus O Connor, Esq. a hearty welcome, should he again be induced to visit our locality. An essay was then delivered on the origin of British liberty by Mr. Suthergood mar and great philosopher, D. Priestly, sustained, so paid more than fivepence a week on account of the Three hearty cheers were then given for the Charter, land. A letter from Lord Lyndhurst's Scoretary was read, acknowledging the receipt of the petition from the inhabitants of Aberdeen, and promising that he should " duly present it to her Majesty." A vote of thanks was given for the prompt answer he had given, ON FRIDAY NIGHT, at eight o'clock, a public meet-IMPORTANT LELEGATE MEETING .-- According to previous notice, a meeting of delegates, for the counties ing was held in the Temperanes Hall, 204, Georgeof Warwick and Worcester, was held at the Ship street, for the purpose of electing a delegate to repre-Inn. Steelhouse Lane, on Sunday last, at half past two sent this district in the National Convention. The o'clock. Present-Mr. J. Chance, of Stourbridge; Mr. large hall was full on this occasion. Mr. John Pullan J. A. Browning, of Wednesbury; Mr. Robert Mahon, was unanimously called to the chair, and opened the business of the meeting in a neat address, and introof Coventry; Mr. Beesley, of Dudley; Messrs. Follows duced Mr. Archibald M Donald, who moved the followand Porter, Steelhouse Lane; Mr. J. Blackwell, of ing resolution :-- " That the inhabitants of Aberdeen. Worcester; and Messis. Spinks and Cresswell, of Freein public meeting assembled, agree to send a local deleman-street, Birmingham. The room was crowded with visitors, and Mr. Chance was unanimously called to the gate to represent them in the National Convention, to be held in London, on the 10th of March next, and chair. The Chairman opened the business in his usual that they hereby pledge themselves to raise funds to clear and straightforward manner. He wished the defray the necessary expenses." This was seconded by delegates to report as to the amount of signatures they Mr. Wright, and carried unanimously. Mr. John were likely to obtain, as well as what they had already Legge, on coming forward to move the second resoluobtained. They would also state how they had protion, was loudly cheered. He delivered a speech of it was their interest to do so, but the working classes picting the sufferings of the working classes, at the Convention, and whether they were prepared to pay great length, and sat down by moving " that James M.Pherson represent the inhabitants of Aberdeen in anything then into the hands of Mr. Follows, the the National Convention." This was seconded by Mr. treasurer. Their attention would also be directed to the Lecturers' Fund, and he hoped Duncan Nicolson, at considerable length, and carried without a diss-ntient voice. A committee was apthat they were all prepared to report the state of their localities as far as those subjects were pointed to carry the resolutions into effect, and concerned, and delivered an excellent address, at the difter a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting broke up. conclusion of which he reported the position of Stourbridge. They were getting on very well with the OLD ABERDEEN .- On Wednesday night week, a petition, and would get a larger amount of signatures public meeting was held in the Tectoral Hall, Highthan on any previous occasion. Mr. Browning said street, for the purpose of forming a Chartist Associa-

and reflect creait upon the efficient Commissioners. he was again joined by his spiritual advisers. About of her husband, but happily she escaped. busily engaged reading the service of the dead, and anavy there is to be a reduction of 37 millions. but the majority seemed engaged rather in breathing 1. The expences of 1813 are estia prayer for the departing spirit of the unfortunate you'h, than in giving expression to any feeling of Revenue 1,184,105 950 indignation towards him. From his confession to Of the latter the circet contributions inclusion up-

time, he was cut down, and the crowd separated in 84 in favour of ministers. an orderly manner. The officers and spectators in INDIA AND CHINA-AD overland express, with his execution :--

the species of the similar deed again, had my Paimer, which side form New York on the 10th and the clergy of the Established Church, for neither of a similar deed again, had my Paimer, which side form New York on the 10th and the clergy of the Established Church, for neither of a similar deed again, had my Paimer, which side form New York on the 10th and the clergy of the Established Church, for neither of the species of forming a Chartist Associa-tim nearly heif and here respected to a similar temptation. I kept ult., strived at Liverpool on Sunday night. The then appeared to be friends of the people. They talked they much doubt set of the species of the s times at the stalle-door, on a heap of dung or litter, (rocle, and asking what steps the Executive had species of blasphemy. He could not think how such heap of dung or litter, (rocle, and asking what steps the Executive had species of blasphemy. He could not think how such heap of dung or litter, (rocle, and asking what steps the Executive had species of blasphemy. He could not think how such has meeting a delegate. Mr. Blackwell stated country, &c., and sat down warnely applauded. Mr. bay the reference to the transaction, having for its men could rest on their pillows, whilst their fellow. how i could best cut his threat. He stood up then object the publishment of the guilty, the redress of creatures were starving, and refuse to help them. He because the principles of the transaction, because the principles of the operatives of other towns could not purchase their the was the corressed people of the was the corressed people of the was the corressed people of the mention and blackwell states. They were getting on as well as might be ex- Archibald Macdonald thea explained the principles of the the principles of the the principles of the principles of object the principles of the pr and be the wrong doile to American dition, and be the wrong doile to American dition, and be the wrong doile to American dition is grand-children at the instruction dition as the provide do as well as they could do as well as they could uniting in one control of the base of the world do as well as they could uniting in one control of the base of the world do as well as they could uniting in one control of the base of the world do as well as they could uniting in one control of the base of the world do as well as they could uniting in one control of the base of the world do as well as they could uniting in one control of the base of the world do as well as they could uniting in one control of the base of t mon bond of union some hinter I sgain feit his throat with my left hend. Infon was taken up for consideration. Some debate would prefer death to the misery of witnessing the Ireland. Such was their wretched condition, that He hoped they should be enabled to get 8000 signatures. unjust system of things which now exists. A gentlehaving the kille in my right hand ready. My light having arisen on the propesal of an amendment to same want and privation in his family that had to be have ready in my cost-pocket, when I asked substitute "persons" for "slaves," Mr. Colhoun con- endured by so many of his fellow-creatures. He ex-had a shilling worth of clothing each on an average; her the down in my cost-pocket, when I asked substitute "persons" for "slaves," Mr. Colhoun con-her the down in my cost-pocket, when I asked substitute "persons" for "slaves," Mr. Colhoun con-her the down in my cost-pocket, when I asked substitute "persons" for "slaves," Mr. Colhoun con-her the down in my cost-pocket are an average; Mr. Mahon stated that, as far as his observation man named Mr. Gibbs then put some questions to the went, he had reason to believe thes a majority of the speakers, which were answered to his seeming satisfachim he second time had he lumps in his throat, and demied publications which had applauded and justi- horted the working classes to unite, and concluded a but if the Corn Law repealers could find a country people of Coventry were in favour of the People's tion. The National Petition, and copies of the Charter, bein again to feel him. He raised up his head to let fied the muthy and morder, the tendency and ubject most excellent address by introducing the lecturer. one thousand miles off in the same state as the people Charter, and in their Association, they had some of were distributed, and an Association formed. A vote Extendence and the rest of the first of the muthy and morder, the tendency and object most encement address by introducing the fecturer, the fendency and morder, the tendency and object most encement address by introducing the fecturer, the fendency and morder, the tendency and object most encement address by introducing the fecturer, the fendency and morder, the tendency and object most encement address by introducing the fecturer, the fendency and morder, the tendency and object most encement address by introducing the fecturer, the feeder of the fecturer address of frequence of feeder of the fe the most intelligent and influential of the working of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting country where the people were maked, and that the men. They intended to hold a meeting shortly for separated. the first of the value of the v the purpose of passing the petition, after which they CHESTER .- Mr. Christopher Doyle lectured here would get as many signatures as possible. The prinwould get as many signatures as possible. The print his inter interval in their leinary, and to guard against combination of his many signatures as possible. The print his interval in the print interval in the print of his interval interval in th subject, Mr. Clay 1050 10 celiver his. He had, he bring before them that evening, as any other class in the stance, a workman is in the receipt of fifteen shillings gratis, and free discussion was invited. The room, scine in the direction of the cottage in the field. I Association had 160 sheets in the course of being filled : said, witnessed the centre have board the Creole country. He hoped to be able to prove to them that per week ; and is informed by his master that he can't fifty nice were handed in filled, and the rest were in a did s : clean the knife, but I throw it into the field. I which will hold between 308 and 400 persons, was inty into the kind of the said with the country. He doped to be sole to prove to them that is and the rest were in a said, with essential is a country. He doped to be sole to prove to them that is a country is a country is a country is a country in the close, and the close, and the close, and the close is a country is the close is a country In lay at the Castle. except that I was afraid to attack this bound the Steel eight new members were enrolled. The National wages must be reduced to twelve shillings; he would thus house-lane, stated that they had twelve shillings; he would thus house-lane, stated that they had twelve sheets, and eight new members were enrolled. The National calculated on getting a large number of signatures in Petition was adopted at a public meeting on Monuay a har = person, and the boy being small and weak suized had occurred, in which by mutiny and murder a to examine the arguments of those who sought disable the workman from dealing in the home market, my purpose. I planned the deal for nearly two months visel was thrown in the power of Great Britain; their repeal, and represented them as the sole cause of before, but could not, up to the day of the nurder, for the murderers, or to indemnify the distressed condition of the working classes. With-HOLLINWCOD .-- On Sunday evening last, Mr. a proper object, and besides I was often ferrided in my the United States or not ? If not, then Americans out any money for that purpose to hand it in. William Booth, of Newton Heath, delivered an excel-Own mind at the contemplation of it. My real object were denied the freedom of their own coasting trade, question for which they had that evening assembled. It purchase; and as their wages would be at the purpose from Stour- lent lecture in the Ralph Green Chartist Association Was i repeat it, not the desire of stilling cr destroying and no vessels could sail from one port to another in which they intended to make it £2 by the time it Room, to a crowded audience. Several new members a Luman being, but merely and solely to obtain reward. the southern Atlantic border without incurring the that if their propositions were carried into operation, it any benefit that would be derived to the working; men wils required. Mr. Blackwell said he had brought were enrolled. I wish to state these matters fully to my Counsel, Mr. risk of seizure. He hoped that Great Britain would would cheapen bread, and open foreign mark to Others under such circumstances. He then showed how the none with him from Worcester, as they did not know Which, that the world may know the truth before my see the necessity of doing America justice in this of them asserted that the existence of the Corn Laws fixed income of the fundholder was increased at the low much they would be required to pay. The Chair-LOUGHBOROUGH .- The Chartists of this place Cests, and that there may be no misconception upon cests, and that there may be no misconception upon the balance of the labourer, and read extracts from a "Por-man stated that each place should pay as much as they are taking up the intended demonstration to O'Connor the balance of the labourer, and read extracts from a "Por-man stated that each place should pay as much as they are taking up the intended demonstration to O'Connor the balance of the labourer, and read extracts from a "Por-man stated that each place should pay as much as they are taking up the intended demonstration to O'Connor the balance of the labourer, and read extracts from a "Por-man stated that each place should pay as much as they are taking up the intended demonstration to O'Connor the balance of the labourer of the place should pay as much as they are taking up the intended demonstration to O'Connor the balance of the labourer of the the mind of any one concerning me. I f. el very grate-the latest advices from Washington stated that the price of goods decreased with great spirit. They have obtained the Theatre for fil to Mr. Allson for his kindness to me, and regret Bankrupt Act would not be repealed "at present." found fault with the anti-Corn Law lecturers for in proportion to the increase of the quantity exported; apply it to other purposes. Mr. Blackwell replied, that the occasion, and are making every effort to make it must drep, y my many and great crimes, and am at peace A draught, drawn by Mr. Everett, the American stating that a repeat of the Corn Laws would reduce the by which means the home market had been destroyed. worthy of the champion of Chartism. they had a part and would do as well as they could. Mr. With the world. I should also add, that I know nothing What would also add, that I know nothing What we about the marder at Drogheda, ner did I even negotiated in London, has been protested at Wash-Bouldee the wages of a public meeting. HANLEY, POTTERIES .- Mr. James Leach, member of the Executive, in passing through the Potteries to hear of it till I was in goal for the nurder of Thomas ington for pon-payment, the department having the operative; so that it appeared they differed mate-Maguire, and that I am totally innocent of all knowledge of that deed, or its perpetrator. (Signed) JOHN DELAHUNT. The before the Legislature of the State of New to hear the opinions of others on the matter. He Bristol, delivered a most able and argumentative address, at the George and Dragon Inn. on the rights of of that deed, or its perpetrator. industry, and its claims to legal protection. The The above statement was read over to the convict, York strongly condemning the dectrine of repudia-would, therefore, shew them, in the first place, that a next adverted to the so-called Nation if Debt as one of responded with several places, and had not received an line in the distance of the action of the a address was perfectly free from declamation and per-John Delahurt, and which he stated before us contained it of debts, as sanctioned by and acted upon by the course of the distress of the course of the cour sonal invective, and has been well received by all classes. Mr. Leach's lecture was attended by a numerous Commerce, "breathe more freely that we discover country was rapidly increasing from the year 1792 to mote to itself, they had nothing to do but set them. on the present occasion, and forward their quota to the audience. tigned it in our presence. (Signed) Commerce, " breathe more freely that we discover country was rapidly increasing from the year 1792 to an increase purpose on the part of our feilow-country-islo, yet within that period the wages of manufacturing men not to turn swindlers and knaves." The Legis-operatives had sunk from 333, 3d. to 14s, and at that as the period for the assembling of the Convention. Thomason, from the Vale of Levan, addressed a large PATRICK OSEILLY, RC.C. GEORGE CANAVAN, P.P., Dameston House. that period the present Corn Laws were not in exist. its contraction; and commented with thrilling elor was so close at hand, each place should forward their and enthusiastic meeting in the Chartist Hall, Mr. lature of Pennsylvania had agreed to resolutions JOHN WALSH, Barrister-2t-Law, late Counsel also strongly condemnatory of the infamous repudia-ence. What, then, became of the argument that the quence on the infamous French war, and the persons money as soon as possible, as it would not be right to Alexander Davis, in the chair. The lecturer gave great for the Convict. Corn Laws were the sole leause of low wages ? From who had hounded on the 100ple against the cause of calla public meeting for the election of a delegate until satisfaction to his audience. EDWARD ALISON, Governor of the Gael. tion dectrine.

formate man was conducted to the charel, with brought forward his budget for 1843, which is con-

sheer weakness. Surgeon Rooney, however, being former loans will suffee for two years, and if no in attendance, he was specially restored, and was autoreseen event should occur, no more will be rehe became very faint, and when the executioner. france to cover, whilst the excess of expenditure whose face was masked, proceeded to put the rope over revenue in 1842 is 23 millions. But still no around his nock, he sunk upon the grating of the necessity exists for tresh caus. At least so says the baleany, and was only prevented from falling en- Minister. There is to be a reduction of 30 millions : the collar of his cout. The priests, meantime, were to be 314,000, independent of the reserve. In the

mated at 1,311,553 095

several of the clergy who attended him, and to the wards of 416 millions, and indirect taxes 723 milgovernor of the prison, his sole object was to earn | lions .- The prolonged detaie on the address in the

all present scemed struck with the slight advantages has arrived. The mail from Bombay, of the 1st fifty years. resulting to society from the brntalising ceremony. ult, was brought by the Cleopatra, which, notwith-The mother of the murdered boy, Maguire, has since standing an accident that detained her at Aden for "Church and King" mobs which had been raised died in consequence of the excitement occasioned by two days; arrived at Suez on the 18th. From Alex- through the instrumentality of a purson and a magisthe melancholy affair. The following is a copy of andria the mail was brought to Maite by the up, and which was not to be published until after i arriving at Malta on the 23th. The Promethous was

despatched on the same evening, and arrived at "I state positively that I had neither hand, act nor Marseilles during the night of the 2nd instant. The part in the death of Garilbardo, the Italian boy. I was intelligence from China is important, and continues that night in town. In a few days after the commission I to be highly satisfactory. The latest intelligence is with deed I wert, accompanied by my brother Thomas, Nov. 15th, from Macao. The combined British to view the spot. Seeing many persons climbing over naval and military forces had achieved a series of the wall and going into the Marquis of Ely's demesne, important traumphs. Chusan was taken on the 1st We went over the wall also. As it was coming nigh of Uctober, after a more vigorous resistance than Palm Sunday, my brother broke down a branch from our people had as yet encountered from the Chinese. the of the trees, and we brought it home. When I A vast deal of material was found there. Upon the Was afterwards confined in the Castle, as a Crown wit- 10th and 13th the cities of China & and Ningpo were see me, and it occurred to me that by referring to that ; ocen comparatively small, though from the resistbranch of the tree at my home it would corroborate my ance offered, both at Chusan and Chiul æ. the loss of terimony. I accordingly bid her say that I brought the Chinese was very considerable. The Indian the branch home the night of the murder, which she news is not of the same satistactory character. Bridid, and in referring to this circumstance, and having radier-General Sale ned succeeded in reaching Julstatement was correct, I at once pointed out the tree. made upon his brigade by the robel Affghans and hus obtained more credence for my story; but I seached Cabul, on the 1st of November, a general solemnly assert I knew nothing of the facts of the case. insurremon broke out, and Sir Alexander Barnes miss by reading them, as detailed in the newspapers, and nine or ten efficers who happened to be with him I swite against Cooney and his wife in the hopes of were killed. At the date of the last advices from having pay at the Castle ; I also swore against the men Cabu!, November 19th, our troops had succeeded in without knowing one of them. When I row the procla- and Sir William M'Naghten were conged to remain mation offering the reward, I went to the house where Mr. in the catrenet ed camp in the city, not deeming Cralock lived and got all the particulars from an oid themselves sufficiently strong to attempt any offen-Woman, and then went and swore against the men. I sive operation. Ten regiments of European and Was false. As to the child Thomas Maguine, I do now 100 (ff et a jamehon with Brigadier-General Sale, in confers that the hope of getting again into the pay of order to move upon Cabul. The int lligence from

corne of time, and if I had succeeded I don't know LATIST AMERICAN NEWS - the Southerner, Capt.' saw v ry little difference between Dissenting parsons although he had the week before given £50 to the but I night have done a similar deed again, had my Paimer, which sit ou from New York on the 10th and the clergy of the Esta lished Church, for neither of anti-Corn Law League; and, whilst their warehouses

INSTITUTE.

Lorge placards were posted throughout the town, in the Michanics' Institution, Newhall-street, on Friday evening, at half-past seven o'clack.

called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said, that previous to introducing c uid the munufacturers of this country have of in- their workpeople to sign their petition and contribute the lect ir.r, he would notice, in the first place, that creasing their trade as they seemed to anticipate. Anies to their fund. He concluded a powerful lecture by say-Corn Laws would not answer the purposes which and other nations were doing the same. He thought Corn Laws with any man in a peaceable orderly manthe People's Charter was ordeulated to bring happin ss afterwards exchanged for English manufactures would of liberty would never come unless the people exerted

the confession which he was desirous of having drawn Oriental, which ist Alexandria on the 22nd ult., in order to stifle the domand for lib-rty which was then forth regarding the working the stifle the domand for lib-rty which was then forth regarding the enormous sums paid by the working the working the working the stifle the domand for lib-rty which was then forth regarding the enormous sums paid by the working the working the working the stifle the domand for lib-rty which was then forth regarding the enormous sums paid by the working the working the stifle the domand for lib-rty which was then forth regarding the stifle the domand for lib-rty which was then the stifle the domand for lib-rty which was then the stifle the domand for lib-rty which was then the stifle the domand for lib-rty which was then the stifle the domand for lib-rty which was then the stifle the domand for lib-rty which was then the stifle the domand for lib-rty which was then the stifle the domand for lib-rty which was then the stifle the domand for lib-rty which was then the stifle the domand for lib-rty which was the stifle the domand for lib-rty which was then the stifle the domand for lib-rty which was then the stifle the domand for lib-rty which was then the stifle the domand for lib-rty which was the stifle the domand for lib-rty was the stifle the domand for lib-rty was the stifle the domand for lib-rty was gathering strength. They were aware of the mischief classes for their bread on account of the Corn Laws ; ledged, by declaring his determination to stind by the resulting from that mob, and thanked them for that part of their esteem. much so, that his life was attempted to be taken. After Corn Laws. They would thus see that the existence of three for Feargus O'Connor, and three for Bronterrethat time, the dissenters began to establish Sunday those laws was not the sole cause of their sufferings; [O'Brien, and his intended newspaper; after which the Schools, the effect of which was that they could not the fact was, they would first put down the infamous requisition to the Mayor to call a meeting in favour of now raise "Church and King" mobs, although the systems of government before they could apply a real the Charter was read, and a number of burgesses and parsons were quite as willing to persecute now as ever. remedy. They should lock at the amount lately ex-He next a verted to the various scenes which had been pended on the christening of the Prince of Wales as rated. enacted previous to the establishment of the Political as they termed him, when a sword was girded on him Union, to the council of which he had been elected a and he was ordered to defend his people, although only member. He was sorry to find that the leading mem. I a few days old, and then compare the extravagance disress against Cooney and his wife, my mother came to also captured. In Britich loss appears to have, bers of that union in whom the people had placed so played with the income of the American President. nuch confidence had deserted the cause of liberty, and Let them look at the extravagant sums drawn from the had joined the anti-Corn Law league. In 1838, those starving poor by a bloated Church, whose priesthood pretendedpatriots met on Holloway Head, and pledged devoured more than was required to keep up all the themselves before God and their country, to agitate religions in Europe. They should look at the enormous for nothing less than the Chatter; yet, after sums expended to light up the walks of the aristobeen sent with bend constable Towers to see if my lalabad, but as score as the melligence of the attacks all their professions, they had joined the enemies cracy, and employ bladgeon-men to break their of the people. He hoped that some of them were there heads, as the real cause of the misery that evening to hear him, as he would repeat what he that existed. (Loud cheers.) He once thought the told them some time ago. That was, that if they would Corn Law repealers were truly honest and philanthrorepert and let the hig tear roll down their checks as a pic, but in the midst of their pretended sympathy the token of their contrition, the working men would for | working classes were sinking lower in the depths of give them. He considered it to be the duty of the class misery and destitution. He knew a manufacturer that for the assault on Mr. Cradeck for the same motive, and cheezing the mearrend on, but General Elphiestone to which be belonged, to go with the people; in fact, addressed a meeting with the received in the collection of funds for the support of the should rely on themselves and unite together, and they same time that his block printers were under notice of could defy both the middle and upper classes. (Loud eight shillings a-week reduction in their wages. (Shame.) cheers.) He could not avoid exclaiming, " O! how has Another member of the anti-Com Law League had access the by mere chance. What I stated of them Native Infanity were en route through the Sungaub, the Sung gold become dimmed !" when men who once turned half his work people off, and compelled the professed to be the people's friends had basely deserted other half to do all the work; and, when those whose them. He then alluded to the Nonconformist, and labour was doubled requested an increase in their the Caste was my strong motive for committing the Other parts of Induces satisfice ory. Karrak has been show d that the Dissenting paisons were losing their wages, he told them he wondered how they could deal. I thought I could fix it on some one in the levacuated by the bittish troops.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-As Mr. O'Brien has been lecturing all over the country, I as a working man and a Chartist, consider it but fair that these my objections to the spirit of his lectures should meet the public eye in like manner,

And as Mr. O'Brien will return to Edinburgh about the time we are in receipt of the next Northern Star, your insertion of the enlosed in that number will confer a very particular favour, and enable me to accomplish what I intend, namely, to present it, in person, to that gentleman and hear his remarks thereon.

> I have the honour to be, Sir.

> > Your most obedient Servant, CHARLES DUNCAN.

Canon-street, Canon-mills, Edinburgh, 7th Feb., 1842.

TO JAMES RRONTERRE O'BRIEN, ESQ.

SIR,-At the commencement of your lectures, lately delivered in Edinburgh, you stated that the first and second nights should be for you to set forth your views, and the third and last night set aps: t for a kind of missellaneous discussion, in order to obtain a mutual underctanding between you and your audience.

you down (as a writer of the present age has said of another. those who paid him similar compliments), but for the The only other point of the Suffrage Charter that my future criticisms on your doctrines.

was, you defied any man to point out any return, either things of a similar nature.

Sir, to take you at your worst point, as I consider the keeper of a brothel much more a blackguard than the keeper of a gambling-house, yet if this very brothelkeeper is enabled, by money received from the aristocracy, to purchase a cost, the money given for that coat (however polluted it may be) becomes part of the price of labour; and so with all the aristocracy, or any parties upheld by them. I beg to state I hate the system that leaves the honest workman dependant on such sources for his daily bread as much as you do; but as things now stand such is the fact; and an impor- We are constantly receiving applications from new tant one it is to those who would have a proper view of that system.

What I conceive to be your next miscalculation, was a mere result of the above oversight-namely, that the repeal of this sail 300,000,000 would be as much clear gain to the working class.

Si, that the money is paid from the fruits of labour is true; but who hold alase? Is it the workmen themselves, or those who employ them? Whoever it is, they who are possessed of tais much have the seeming : advantage, though that, too, is a delusion.

To have a practical view of this £300,000,000 suppose 100,000 aristocrats in the receipt of £3,000 each annually. While these are as they are, the manufacturers are at no loss for a market. Strike these off, then suppose at least 50,000 individuals (at present the great ones of the earth) reduced to the level of working men ; these are now the mart for the produce of labour. But to where shall the manufacturer turn then? The fact is, he must just stand still with the full hand and empty purse, and pay off his workmen till the stock in hand is cleared off; and they must live on what they have already produced until all this is accomplished. Such is their share of the transaction.

You stated that to make the repeal of the Corn Laws

Sir.-I hold that a small farm requires the same degree of skill and the same attendance every way that a large one does. The only difference is in the amount of actual labour, and the principal reason why small farms, in the mean time, are more profitable than large ones is, that the amount of hands, according to the extent, are much greater. The other reason, acting in favour just now, namely, the high return paid by the Aristocracy for rare and delicate articles cannot be calculated on, as that body will then be annihilated, nor could these things now maintain their price, were it not that the number of these farms are very limited. As to

spade culture, from what I know of the matter, I am satisfied the inhabitants of Britain will not require to resort to that mode, more than at present, while her population is within 150,000,000; and between this and then, there is sufficient time to invent a machine to perform this piece of slavery. I beg to remind you there are other things connected with agriculture, which, if attended to well, in most cases make a greater difference on the amount produced, on the same extent, than the difference between plough and spade culture. And further, agriculture only requires active exertions at certain periods, which proves that nature designed it to

be joined with other pursuits. What say you to extending the farms to 1000 acres at least, and to the introduction of machinery, and the following up of the arts and sciences thereon. Will your five acre farms sup-From circumstances of which you are aware, I was port a sufficient number to meet this end; or, are you prevented from making the remarks I intended at aware that all the inmates of such an establishment that time. I now submit them, not on purpose to raiss may be placed on an equal footing, under such arrangemyself with the public at the expense of running ments, that no one can trample on the rights of

sake of truth, to enhance your usefulness, by giving you came within the scope of your lecture was, the No an opportunity to correct what I conceive you have Property Qualification Clause; the point in the Land overlooked, cr. if I am wrong, that you may have the Charter, parallel to that is Rent. You say Rent; I chance to explain, and thus prevent the bad effects of say No; or if Rent, let it be given in return for the vote as it costs nothing beside: as the land yields not Your first remark on which I mean to animadvert, without abour, I contend that that do stand for that. In conclusion, I beg to remind you that no one has direct or indirect, that the working class received for a right to depart from a principle of justice, in discusthe £300,000,000 the aristocracy annually filched from sions of this kind; or, if they do, they have no right to archdeacons, so as to give an aggregate saving of them; that it all went to uphold attornies, priests, insist, on any part, in virtue of that principle. "He

	Capusor
I have the honour to be,	
Sir,	
Your most obedient Servant,	
CHARLES DU	NCAN.
non-street, Canon Mills, Edinburgh,	
February 7th, 1842.	
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RE-ISSUE OF THE LARGE PORTRAITS.

subscribers, or from friends, wishing to know upon what terms they can be supplied with the LARGE the following terms :-person wishing to subscribe for any one of the large

the Plate he wants.

the Agent, and no more.

The Agent will be charged for Paper and Plate for that week 9d.; so that he will have 25 per cent. profit for his trouble. The Papers will cost him nothing for carriage, as they go by post; and we will

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Emperial Parliament.

IOUSE OF LORDS.-TUESDAY, FEB. 8.

The House was occupied almost exclusively with a conversation upon some anti-Corn Law petitions, presented by Lord Brougham, Lord Melbourne, and the Marquis of Lansdowne.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, FEB. 8.

After the presentation of several petitions,

Lord PALMERSTON inquired of Sir Robert Peel whether the treaty of the Five Powers for the sup pression of the slave trade had undergone any alterations, and whether any of the ratifications had een exchanged.

Sir ROBERT PEEL answered both questions in the negative. The time for the exchange of the ratifications would not expire until the 20th instant.

In answer to a question from Lord Mahon, Sir JAMES GRAHAM said that Government was endeavouring to diminish the number of convicts at the hulks. Some had been sent to labour at the repairs of the fortress of Gibraltar, and others were likely to be sent to other foreign destinations.

On a question from Mr. Berkeley, Sir ROBERT PEEL declared his intention of making financial statement as soon as the most immediately urgent votes of supply should have been taken. This postponement was with reference not at all to

his own personal convenience, but solely to the public interest.

Lord STANLEY obtained leave to introduce a Bill 4s. a week, but not more, working at them fourteen, for altering the distribution of the ecclesiastical fifteen, or sixteen hours a day. On the other hand, those who were supplied with money wherewith establishments in the West Indies, where the circumstances of the last few years had much increased to obtain provisions for themselves and families. the demand for spiritual instruction. He now sought received about 1s. per week, or perhaps 2d. per day. to divide the Bishopric of Barbadoes, which comprefor each individual. Now, all those who had attended hended also the Leeward Islands and Demerara, into to the subject of gaols knew that the inmates were three dioceses ; reducing the salary of the three provided with food, which, supplied in the most economical manner, cost considerably more than menial servants, hells, and brothels, and several other whose cause is just is doubly armed;" and he who ad- ance of £4,000, would make a disposable aggregate \$2,000, which, added to the present episcopal allowdouble that amount, in order to maintain the privocates what is in itself unjust, is doubly exposed of £6,000, available for the endowment of these soners in health and strength. Among the sufferers, however, in Paisley and its neighbourhood, there Bishops, one at £2,500, one at £2,000, and one at was little or no clothing, and no bedding on which £1,500 a year. In like manner, without additional to lie. And here he would draw a comparison expence, he could increase the establishment of between them and those who had the good fortune to Trinidad and St. Kitts by the annexation of two be placed in gaol, or in some House of Correction. rural deans. And in Jamaica he would ask for He blamed no one; he would say nothing as to the power to the Crown to appropriate the £6.000 a year, now allowed for one Bishopric, as an endowhad reached an extent in his part of the country ment for two. that led him to the conviction that it was his positive

The House having resolved itself into committee on Colonial Import Duties,

duty, or that of some other Member of the House to make the statement that he now took the oppor-Mr. GLADSTONE stated that the measure he had to tunity of making. His proposal was, as would appear introduce was substantially the same with that from the notice he had given, for an inquiry to be which had last year been proposed by Mr. Lamade, and that "an immediate and diligent PORTRAITS that have been, at different times, bouchere, and generally welcomed. The progresissued to the subscribers to the Star ; to these sive relaxations made in modern times, and espeinquiry." He had been asked by many Hon. applications our invariable answer has hitherto cially since 1815, had worked satisfactorily as far Members what sort of inquiry he proposed ; and been, "no! at any price." The calls upon us, how- as they had gone, but some imposts were still he had also been asked (he thought officially) what was his own view on the sub-ject I He believed that the only proper mode of ever, have now become so numerous and so urgent, | leviable, too onerous to be justified by reference that we have determined to issue them sgain on either to the interests of the colonies or to the now making this inquiry would be to make it upon the recognized principles of imperial legislation. The

success which had attended the comparative libe-Plates, must enter his name with his News-agent, rality of our East India system was a fair illustra. and Subscribe regularly for the paper for six | tion of the advantage that might be hoped from weeks, specifying at the time he enters his name relaxation in the West. There had now been time for communication with the Colonies, and for

At the end of his six weeks' subscription he will remonstrance by them, had they objected to the receive the Piate along with his Paper for that principle of the proposed changes. That principle week, for both of which he will be charged 1s. by he was desirous to carry even further than the preceding Ministers; for the West Indian proprie-

tors were now labouring under increased distress. which urgently required additional relief. He had it in view to simplify the subject by a consolidation of all the existing laws that respected it. for carriage, as they go by post; and we will contrive to get the Plates to him for as little cost be to abolish all duties at present imposed by the

mperial Parliament on articles the produce of Great Britain ; the principal of which was spirits.

Lord STANLEY desired to remove any impression to feel that, coincident with the general prosperity. thus brief in his statements, because he was conwhich might have gone forth, that Government had | there must be the severest partial distress. These vinced that no aid would be required from him in making it evident that great distress really existed ; any extensive measure of emigration in view. but the House and the country did not know the extent of the privations that had been brought to

ight by the committees appointed by the charity of individuals in that part of the country, and who had gone into all portions of the town of Paisley and its introduce two Bills-one for amending the Muni- tricts of the country, those who are dependent for neighbourhood, in the course of their inquiries. As far as that misery had been made known, great sympathy had been excited; and he felt assured the other for allowing a writ of error in cases of manufacturing districts entirely relying for subsistthat all that part of the country was truly sensible mandamus.

and grateful for the kind feeling that was so gene-

incentive to them to behave, if possible, with more peacefulness and propriety. The town of Paisley had been, as was well known, for a long period em-dealt with in the speech, such as the Factory and the factory and the factory and hear.) It is a hard condition, inseparable from a had been, as was well known, for a long period em-ployed in supplying fancy atticles to the trade of London and other large towns in the kingdom; and, therefore, any stoppages in trade, or any re-vulsion, had almost always fallen upon them, in consequence of orders not coming in for that de-scription of goods. Her Majesty's Government were had also the will, to benefit the public. Mean-besit with in the speech, such as the ractory and the Poor Law questions, which would affect the cha-racter and stability of the Ministry, and determine the issue of great political contests. The party of the aristocracy which was now most respected was on its trial. That party now possessed the power, if it had also the will, to benefit the public. Mean-posed that I depress were respected on the word as in the posed that I depress to inaware that 17,500 persons were represented as in the while, he did not like such a nonentity as the late skill. (Hear, hear.) It would be madness to inreceipt of daily assistance in the town of Paisley and | speech. other neighbouring towns, of whom 15.000 were in

half

cases, to the House. When he handed his notice to

Paisley alone. There were also 1,000 hand-loom speech would have been better timed in the debate has derived the greatest source of its strength from weavers, and the Committee were employed in giv- on the Address, when the leading Ministers are pre- such improvements in manufactures. (Hear, hear.) ing them webs to supply them with occupation; sent, who had now quitted the House. He vindi-besides whom there were 1,000 labourers, who were cated the Speech, and observed, that it was hardly encourage competition and rivalry already too formilikewise employed by that same Committee. The possible for a Minister to have offered earlier expla- dable. (Hear, hear.) Inseparably necessary as weavers could make from these webs at the rate of nations than Sir Robert Peel was about to give upon distress appears to be from such development of Parliament.

Mr. WARLEY thought that the Poor Law should have been earlier brought under consideration. opinion, and certainly repeal that odious law. the House shortly afterwards adjourned.

Wednesday, February 9.

The SPEAKER took the chair at four o'clock. when a very large number of petitions praying for a repeal causes of all this ; but he would say that the distress | or an alteration in the Corn Laws, were presented.

CASE OF MR. ELTON

cising a sound discretion if he did not put the ques- other countries. We are too apt to despond when tion relative to the case of Mr. Elton, which he had we find any occasional check in the amount of those announced for this evening. He hoped that the exports. The extent of our commerce during the conciliatory feeling he had displayed on this subject last year, if found to be less, when compared to the would be met by a corresponding spirit on the part year immediately preceeding it, we imagine from of the Government.

Sir GEORGE COCKBURN said he was ready to give perity are being dried up. Now, Sir, at any explanation that the House might require. He all periods of the commerical history of thought the Hon. Member had acted wisely in taking this country, these alternations of prosperity the course he had done, and unless it should be the and adversity have prevailed. If you will examine, pleasure of the House he would not go into the case. you cannot deny that at the last period to which the spot, one or two persons being sent from London to If he found the House wished it, however, he was returns are fully made up-a period which includes carry on the investigation, and to report thereupon prepared to do so. to the Government, and, if it were customary in such

THE CORN LAWS.

MINISTERIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

the Speaker, it would be seen that he had inserted the words "upon the spot," as he deemed such an inquiry to be the only one that would be satisfactory. A committee of that House had been suggested to him, but such a plan would lead to an endless in-The Clerk (Mr. Ley) then read the part of her declared value—the value of British produce Majesty's Speech, in which her Majesty recom- exported in 1840 to all parts of the world, expeople of Paisley and its neighbourhood that might mended to the consideration of the House, the state ceeded the exports of 1837 by £9.355,060 ;

have been so at periods of the greatest manufactur-Mr. Gonson requested leave to bring in a Bill for | ing and commercial prosperity. The necessary conthe protection of copyright, which was granted after sequence of the sudden improvement in machinery, a few words from Mr. WARLEY. Leave was given to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL to manual labour, must be to expose, in certain diseipal Regulation Act, which subjects corporation their support on manual labour to great privations. lessees to penalties on becoming Common Councilmen; Sir, we find hundreds of persons occupied in great ence on their labour in some particular department. On Sir GEORGE CLERK'S motion, in Committee, By the exercise of ingenuity some improvement in rally shown, and for the great sympathy that had been exhibited, from the Queen on her throne down to almost the meanest of her subjects. The distress of those people seemed to him as if it had been an inconting to the distress with the mode of passing such documents. They always conterfere with them,-(hear, hear,)-and it would be Sir GEORGE CLERK thought that criticisms on the folly to deny that in the aggregate this country most important subjects of public interest. A Go- skill, and such improvement of machinery, I do not vernment could not well introduce all its Bills at state this for the purpose of impressing you against once, which would be but to distract the attention of the importance of improvement, but for the purpose of disclaiming the sanguine hope that any extent of legislative enactments can exempt you from the liability to such fluctuations and distress. In pro-Mr. FERRAND was content that it had been post- portion to the manufacturing excitement-in proponed till after Easter, as it would give the public portion to the stimuli to which I have referred, an opportunity of speaking out in the meantime, to the stimuli of speculation, to the facility when he trusted that Ministers would bend to public of undertaking, by undue advances, the pursuits of wealth, just in that proportion must you expect that, The resolution for supply was then agreed to, and in certain districts of the country these privations will occur. But looking at the general state of the country, I can neither see grounds for that despondency in which some are apt to view it, nor can I see any grounds for imputing to the operation of the Corn Laws, as some impute to them, any material share in the evils which we are now suffering. (Hear, hear, from the Tory benches.) I think we are too apt to assume that there must be a constant

Mr. CURTEIS said he thought he should be exer- and rapid increase in the amount of our exports to time to time that the resources of our pros-

the year 1841-on comparing the state of trade in 1840, with the state of trade of preceding years, I see no grounds for the inference which is sometimes drawn, that the Corn Laws have been the cause of Sir ROBERT PEEL then rose and said, Sir, I beg our misfortunes, and that the repeal of those laws leave to move that the paragraph in her Majesty's would supply an immediate remedy. On referring to gracious Speech at the opening of Parliament, relating to the Corn Laws, be now read. short of the exports of 1839 by £1,827,000-a

quiry, and no good result would be derived from it. It would occupy a committee very long, and would be calculated to raise hopes among the suffering

not be realised, and would make them believe they of the laws affecting the importation of corn and exceeded that of 1838 by £1,345,000; and fell were entirely neglected. He had been induced to other articles, the produce of foreign countries. urge this inquiry on the Government, since he had heard the reply given to the question put to the Noble Lord opposite (Lord Stanley) as to emigration. These people had a strong belief that a large importation of foreign corn. field was about to be opened to them in the way of The House having resolved itself into a Com- actions with the United States at that period-with emigration. He intended to throw the blame on no mittee, and Mr. GREENE having taken the chair, one; but still the sufferings of those for whom he now spoke were not the less severe. There were rise in pur-suance of the notice which I have given, that period, there were operating causes connected to submit to the House the views of Her Majesty's with monetary derangement, which accounted for numbers who were not provided for in those lists. Government with respect to the modification of, and the temporary cessation of trade. I stated that in and those numbers were very large. If they came the amendment of those laws which relate to the im- year 1839, as compared with the year 1840, there was openly forward, they would be provided for in one portation of foreign corn. I should cousider it a re- a deficit of £1,827,000 in the declared value of the way or another; but a vast number of them could not flection on the House, if I attempted to excuse my-self from entering into details. Whatever may be in the year 1839 there was an export to the United be induced to come forward; and he had excellent authority for saying that such great destitution and the demands I have to prefer, and however unquali- States amounting to £8,839,000, whereas, in the misery was exhibited to the committees of ladies and fied I may be to relieve a subject necessarily ab- year 1840 the total amount was only £5,283,000. gentlemen who investigated the state of those classes, struse, of any of its details by any illustrations of leaving a deficit in the value of our exports to the that they came home with a degree of sorrow and disgust and with a feeling of total hopelessness that fancy, yet I am convinced that the paramount im- United States in 1840, as compared with the year portance of this subject will induce the House to 1839, to the amount of $\pounds 3,556,000$. Now that fact grant me that patient attention which, under other is sufficient to account for the falling off in the circumstances, I should have deemed it unnecessary general amount of our exports in the year 1840, as to prefer a claim to. I am aware of the difficulty compared with the year 1839. The falling off, howthat encompasses the subject I am about to bring ever, was greatly less than the increase in other under consideration. A matter with respect to which | parts : and consequently the difference was made up such adverse opinions prevail, it is difficult to dis- by the extension of our commerce with other councuss, without making statements or admissions which tries. (Hear, hear.) Sir, it is very satisfactory to deserved it no less. He could assure the House that will be seized upon by those who entertain opposite view the progress of our colonial trade. In the nothing could exceed the misery or their deserts : and he therefore trusted that the Government had at opinions. Still the best course that I can pursue is, year 1837 the whole of our exports to the Colonies to submit to the House the considerations that have influenced the judgment of Her Majesty's Govern-mont, and Icave this to be decided upon by the rea-Now let us look at our commercial transactions with their disposal, if assistance had not already been sent to Paisley, a small fund by which the inhabitants of that town and its vicinity could be assisted. son, moderation, and opinions of Parliament. (Hear.) these countries in Europe which are the chief sources He would not conceal from the House or from the Sir, the only object at which I shall aim, in bringing of our supply of food. Let us look to the state of Government that the week before he came to London the subject under the consideration of the House, is | our export trade with Germany, Holland, and Belgreat body of individuals of any station there. There to state as clearly and as intelligibly as I can the gium. In 1837 the value of our exports to those were both clergy of the established church and of considerations which have influenced her Majesty's countries, the chief sources of our supply of food Government, and the nature of the measure which amounted to £8742,000; in 1838, to £9,606,000; in Dissenting congregations present at that meeting. they intend to propose. Sir, her Majesty's Govern- 1839, to £9,660,000; and in 1840, to £9,704,000. ment have thought it to be their duty to consider the (Hear, hear, hear.) So that even with respect to A motion was made that a petition should be sent to the Government praying for stores, either in the way Corn Laws, with a view to their modification and those countries which are the chief sources of our of gift, as to the Spitalfields poor. or at a small cost. amendment. (Hear, hear.) They undertake the supply of corn when we stand in need of any which on which the committee might expend their remainconsideration of that question at a period when there are supposed to be such formidable competitors of ing funds, that they might be taken, free of duty, is great commercial distress-(hear, hear,)-when our manufacturers, and with which the sale of our from the bonding stores. He held a copy of that there are great sufferings and privations connected productions is supposed to be so rapidly declining on resolution in his hand; but the truth was, that, with that distress. But I consider it to be my duty, account of our exclusion of their corn,-even with great as was the distress in Paisley and its neighin the first place, to declare, that after having given respect to those countries, there has been upon the bourhood, it was still increasing. In the town of to this subject the fullest consideration which I can, whole an increase in the export of our manufactured Renfrew, and in that of Ayr, that adjoined the I cannot recommend the proposal which I have to articles-(hear, hear.)-Sir, I cannot, therefore, infer former, the number of persons unoccupied was inmake by exciting a hope that it will tend immediately | that the operation of the Corn Laws is to be charged creasing at the present time. There was one thing to which he would call the attention of or materially to the mitigation of that commercial with the depression which unfortunately prevails in distress under which we are suffering. (Hear, hear.) the country at the present moment-(hear, hear.) I the Government, and that was, that everything was done by the relief committees to induce the My belief is, while I admit the commercial distress do see other causes in operation which are sufficient -while I deplore the sufferings of, and sympathise in a great degree to account for those evils which we weavers to take webs and make them on looms. Many with those who are distressed, yet I feel bound to all deplore—(hear, hear.) Sir, in considering any admit that I cannot attribute that distress in any modification of the Corn Laws which it may be deof them had not looms that were suitable ; and it so happened that a vast number of these people were degree in which it has been supposed attributable to sirable to propose, it is important to review forced, through sheer necessity, to break up stones, the operation of those laws. (Hear and cheers.) the several proposals which have been already made to dig land, or to follow other outdoor occupations. I do not view, with those feelings of despair in which | with respect to them. Various opinions are enterto which they were quite unaccustomed. The consome persons are inclined to indulge, the commercial tained with respect to the Corn Laws. There are sequence was, that their hands became blistered, and now, supposing they got work, it would be a prospects of this country. I do not believe that the some who would admit of no modification whatever resources of our commercial and manufacturing pros- | in respect to them, but would adhere to the existing considerable time before their hands could be emperity are drained; but I do see that the operation state of the law, without admitting any alteration or ployed in the fine work to which they were formerly of causes acting concurrently and simultaneously, modification. It is my firm belief that this party are used. These people could absolutely not return to sufficient, in my opinion, to account, in a great exceedingly limited in number in this country. I their proper trade for some time, in consequence of the occupations they had latterly been obliged to degree, for the depression which has unfortunately | believe that, amongst the agriculturists themselves, affected our manufacturing and commercial districts; | it is the prevailing opinion that the Corn Laws may follow. In this state of things, believing that there and I have that confidence in the natural resources be altered with advantage. (Hear, hear.) So far as of this country. (Hear, hear.) I have had such I can collect from the various communications that would be a field of emigration before them, and that something would be done when the Parliament met, frequent opportunities of seeing periods of depres- have been made to me by that body, I am justified in sion as great followed by periods of revival of pros- | saying that the general impression-the general the case, he felt warranted in making this statement perity as sudden, that I confidently indulge the feeling-amongst the agriculturists is in favour of to the House; and he also felt warranted in prohope and belief that we may still recover by the a modification in some respects. There are also efficient persons, intrusted with high authority, should be sent to the town of Paisley, to inves-tigate into the state of the people there. Within hear, and cheers.) Sir, it is impossible to take insist on the immediate and absolute repeal of the a few days they would be able to satisfy the a review of the causes which have affected Cora Laws. Sir, it is impossible not to feel that the manufacturing and commercial prosperity those who advocate a repeal of every imposition on House and the Government of the unhappy situbeen openly declared that unless infants be compelled desired no import duties beyond what would be to work in the fields longer than ten hours a day. last four or five years several causes, the effect tage-(hear, hear, hear, and cheers.) To urge that made. If such an investigation were refused. of each of which taken separately would be but there is a law which taxes bread--an obstacle to the little, which, acting concurrently, have produced an subsistance of the community-an impost on effect sufficient to account for the present state of the food of the population-to urge that this severe state of destitution and human misery, that depression. (Hear.) If you look at the stimulus is a tax maintained for the protection and given, partly through the extreme facility of credit to advantage of a separate class - (hear, hear.) surpassed all he had ever known, and all that had been known in this unhappy town of Paisley for the great undertakings curing the years 1837 and 1838, -to urge arguments of this kind gives the opponents last twenty-five years. The Hon. Member concluded to the connexion which existed between the Com- of such a system the power of making a considerwith moving that an address be presented, praying panies and Directors of Joint Stock Banks, and the able impression on those who listen to them. (Hear.) her Majesty will be graciously pleased to command manufacturing establishments-if you look to the A comparison is made between the dearness of that an immediate and diligent inquiry be made upon immense efforts that were then made for the increase | food in this country, and the cheapuess of food in of our manufactures, to the numerous buildings that some other countries, and the inference is immesee in is quite pessible for an to have loss; out you see in so to percive that it is equily possible for all to be landowners. None would be more ready to condemn the action of a money clause where the suffrage is concerned. Then why become the advocate of that the strong Government," and that the claims of poverty have been insulfingly dismissed. were clause in another similar case? You have said the values state the the back of the the values state in another similar case? You have said the values state the the back of the the values state in another similar case? You have said the values state the the back of the the values where the strong for the the values state in another similar case? You have said the values state the values are to the values where the values are to the the values where the value was the value st quence of the stimulus given to the manufactures turists of other countries. (Hear, hear.) Sir, it in 1837 and 1838-you can hardly be surprised that appears to me that any conclusion founded upon those consequences should have followed those exer-tions which have so frequently followed similar exertions at former periods. (Hear, hear) The comfort and ease of a people, from the price which tinuance of the intelerable distress; as also against the evident and imminent danger of discase and pestilence following in its usual course, thereby causing same causes which were in operation here they pay for food ? Reference is made to the price were in operation in the United States, at the same of food in Germany, and to the facilities which the more numerous deaths from cold and hunger and actual starvation than hither to, as well as increasing time; and the same consequences to the commercial low price of subsistence gives for the establishment the ruinous tendencies of these appalling evils on interests there, in a greater degree, have been the of manufactures, and the inference is hastily and the moral character of all who are directly a result, while the derangement in the monetary affairs | unwisely drawn that the people of this country must fected by them, or who live within the range of of the United States has acted most powerfully on necessarily be placed upon a superior footing to what the demand for our manufactures in that country. they are if the price of food could undergo a cor-Sir JAMES GRAHAM, fully admitted the distress, Concurrently with that exitement and stimulus, and responding reduction, and be equal with the price but expressed his fear of exciting false hopes by an with the depression that followed from them, there of other countries. I apprehend the true question inquiry which could open no source of relief. The has been an interruption in our amicable relations is not what is the price of food, but what is the with that country, causing a considerable deficiency command which the labouring classes have over in the export of manufactured goods at a recent | it. (Loud cheers from both sides of the House.) bearance, had mainly arisen from the stoppage of period, as compared with a former period of our in- | The question is, whether luxuries or the necessaries tercourse with that country. There have been also, of life are easily accessible to the people, and during a considerable portion of a later period of what command the labouring classes have over the that time, the elements of war in Europe, and the enjoyment of the products of the country. Under necessary stagnation of commerce, which is in some the operation of the Corn Laws, let us compare the degree inseparable from such a state of things. The condition of the labouring classes of this country united effect of these causes will, in my opinion, go far to account for the depression in our prosperity. Sir, I am admitting the extent of the depression. I am equally disposed to admit the extent of the pri-vation and emferring middle here the privation and suffering which have been the price of corn there is much less than it is in this consequence of it. But here, again, I am bound country; but can it be from hence inferred that the to say that I cannot recommend the measures condition of the Prussian people is preferable to Sir R. PEEL applauded the conduct of the sufferers, and deprecated a commission which would but excite them to fallacious hopes, and be followed by similar them to fallacious hopes, and be followed by similar applications from all other distressed districts. turing country like this, seem to be inseparable from particularly in the price of food, must necessarily Emigration was not a relief adapted for these work-men, who were not fit for the kind of labour requi-site in colonization. Mr. WALLACE declined to divide, having attained will be proportionate to the demand. Speaking of able authority, of forming a judgment as to the inhabitants of Paisley and other towns in Renfrew- his direct object of shewing to the people of Paisley particular districts, whatever may be the extent of comparative degrees of comfort of the people in your commercial prosperity-whatever may be the both the countries alluded to; and before you dedemand for your manufactures, it is impossible not termine that a low price of provisions is necessarily

accompanied by a corresponding repeal of a 1 public and private debts. You would have been much nearer the truth had you said that neither could be safely meddled with. except accompanied with the appropriation of the means that gave any set of men the power to levy taxes of any kind. You said you wished these laws repealed on purpose to provide employment.

Sir, abundance of employment may be very important, still one thing is equally so; that is, the reward of a given time is over or under what he consumes in a like given time, taking all drawbacks into account, he is to have a sufficiency or not. Trade may be extended to any amount; still as the reward for labour agrees or not with the above, all the advantages the working man can derive rom it depend. Can flesh and blood maintain its ground against the steam man, who consumes not, neither requires rest? By your own statement the money that could formerly be gained in one hour, requires five to gain it now. Will the repeal of the Corn Laws reverse this with such a competitor as steam in the field?

Would men consider this view of the case, they would see the utter hop-lessness of bettering their condition by pressing matters farther in that direction, or plan of "Great cry, but little wool" ! in any direction that leaves men dependent on labour with such an opponent as steam in opposition. As things now stand, free trade may be very desirable to competition against it. So much for the first grand division of your lectures.

prospects of the human race, and the eternal principles of right and truth are involved.

justice, without money or price.

You likewise hold that all are alike entitled to the justice. You say the people have been robbed of their pointment and disgust of the other portion. right to the soil, so say I. They have been robbed too of establish a claim to the vote, I hold it is equally so as rezards the land; and if compromise is at all necessary, where is your sense of justice, when the empire of 2cquist veness is concerned? You know how much trouble the friends of Universal Suffrage have been put to to convince men generally that is a right for which no man is beholden to another; so I hold are all our we disagree concerning our views of natural justice.

wrong. Between these there is no middle course. ninny. Justice is the heart and soul of discussions of this kind. Depart from that, and if all such are not entirely useless, they are something worse; nor are this kind.

Still I could believe that you hold out indemnification to the aristocracy for allowing justice to take its the same injustice.

arrangements, your expedient will appear quite necescessary; but those who hold justice as a rule, and

beneficial to the working class, it would require to be Any subscriber who receives his paper direct from the office, can have the plates on the same terms as from an agent.

Here, then, is an easy manner by which all who desi can have any of the under-mentioned plates :				
The Convention.	John Collins.			
John Frost.	Dr. M [.] Douall.			
J. R. Stephens.	R. Emmett, and			
Richard Oastler.	F. O'Connor.			

will require of each.

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1842.

THE PEEL ACCOUCHEMENT.

Prince or Princess, God be thanked-but to PEEL's

In another part of our sheet we have given the

then to disgorge their booty? If justice is sufficient to are to be, should the "House" agree to PEEL's proway. By paying a given rent any one may enjoy a vote fixed duty. This is, we suppose, to nail the Free-

Ministerial scheme.

- One thing seems certain. The "great" manufacturers will not be able, at this time, to wring from the aristocracy the "Total Repeal." Of this we are rights, but you seem to think otherwise; consequently. glad. The inflictions and scourges of the Aristocracy

have been, and are, many and hard to be borne; Justice and injustice are the symbols of right and but the inflictions and scourges of the Millocracy are He who contends for more than justice awards, is a heavier and more numerous. The futher, in the robber; and he who would be actisfied with less, is a agricultural districts, has not yet been forced into unwilling idleness, and the infant daughter dragged deal with. As to the rest, he was glad to see the there two ways for honest men to deal with matters of grain, to reap the crops, and, by its labour, main. predecessors.

tain its idle workless parents ! Nor has it yet course in this particular case, merely as a kind of to work in the fields longer than ten hours a day, necessary for protection. subterfuge, were it not that your next proposal, namely, Agriculture will perish! We are not, by any means, contributing to a National Fund, goes to perpetrate in love with the doings of the aristocracy; but we drawn from their adoption of this measure, which something would be proposed to meet the present

whether sanctioned by justice or no, and those who upwards at the expence of both Aristocracy and now. cannot see that it is possible to form entirely new people, which they would have gained had they been able to force " Total Repeal" from the Miniscalculate so as to make the most of all things as subser- ter. It is true that the stop which has been taken

He did not think it consonant with the true intent of the act of 1778, which renounced the imposition of ire any duties, "except for the regulation of commerce." to keep up any duty imposed upon all articles alike in the colonies, or any duty upon articles of British growth. Such taxation was not for the regulation of commerce, but for revenue, and should be left to the local legislatures. To such a renunciation he labour. Man is a consumer whether employed or not; The agents had better open their subscription lists the connection between the colonies and the mother immediately, and apprise us of the number they country. In like manner, and for the same reason, he would renounce all taxation upon those foreign articles which did not at all compete with British productions. He was of opinion that, instead of taxing all articles not British on their importation into the colonies, the better course would be to leave he could not describe. He had seen with great satisfacall imports whatsoever free from taxation by he could not uescribe. It is had soon the Governthe mother country, except those which she tion that a proper gift from the Govern-might select to be taxed for the regulation of timilar predicament in Spitalfields ; and he honed commerce; and he would state, in passing, that Government had it in view to consolidate the Government to make a similar gift to his coun-So then ! we have the delivery at last ! Birth Customs' establishment in the colonies, there the Government to many a similar and it. If the colonies is there trymen, who, if the Spitalfields weavers deserved it, was given on Wednesday evening-not to another being now double sets of officers there. The Canadians at present possessed an exemption in the instances of corn, wheat, flour, and salt meat, from the duty leviable on other articles not British when | The "event" was duly ushered in. All effort imported into the Canadas. He proposed that had been made to give to the affair a very mys- henceforth an import duty should be levied on corn the holders of that power, but not so to those whose terious importance. Expectation was at its highest imported thither from the American side of the means of subsistence depends on the success of manual pitch amongst the trading classes. PEEL has the Canadians themselves. The Legislature wished adroitly managed to put them off for nearly six to give advantages to them in the consignment of a resolution had been come to by the clergy and the division of your lectures. Let us now approach matters of graver import, not months, maintaining a most dignified silence, and quibbling about the subtle working of a false delusive referring all inquirers to "the time" when he system of government, but discussions where the future should be able to "let them are much the referring the canadas duty free, as if system of government, but discussions where the future should be able to "let them see what they should it were the produce of those colonies. The resosee." That time at last arrived. The "big" day lutions, then, which he should move, would be, to fright and truth are involved. You contend for Universal Suffrage as a right, and came round. PEEL was punctual. Not a day which should be in addition to any imposts of the demand it unceremoniously in virtue of a principle of before, nor a day behind. On Wednesday last the Colonial Legislatures-to regulate exemptions on ministerial bantling was brought to light, and articles for the use of the fisheries-to put the produce nse of the soil; but from your method of demanding the held up to the wondering and astonished gaze of of the Channel Islands on a level with that of Great restoration of this right, we have no reason to infer one portion of the "interested," and to the disap- Consolidated Possessions' Act. On wood imported Britain, and to declare the expediency of passing a into the colonies he proposed to place no duty. Such

a tax not only checked the comforts and themdustry the right to vote? and is not either alike irjustice? "talk" used on the occasion. We have presented Is natural instice applicable to regulate nominal power, in the second of the West Indies, but enhanced the price of sugar to Is natural justice applicable to regulate nominal power, the reader with a copious report, that he may judge the home consumer. On other articles he would mand the one as a right, and offer to compromise the what all the stir has been about. From it he will propose two sets of duties, one fixed, and one ad ther? Do we give compensation to robbers to induce learn what the alterations in the "sliding scale" valorem; the schedules of which duties he then read and explained.

Mr. LABOUCHERE expressed his unalloyed satisfacposals. He will also see that the crafty Minister has tion at the measure of Government, admitting that it must be in both cases; the terms are the same either combined with his shifting duties a sort of bastard the alterations it had undergone since he himself had brought it forward last year were improvenow. This is a con-promise. But we contend for that Trade-Fixed-Daty Whigs to the support of the Indies, it was but common justice to give this relief ments. After the advantages bestowed on the East

to the West. He felt, too, that this measure greatly advanced another object of the late Ministers-the reform of the duties levied in this country on colonial produce, especially sugar and coffee. If the present scheme were resisted, he would gladly aid in combatting any opposition to it.

Mr. G. PALMER desired to reserve his opinion. Lord JOHN RUSSELL objected only to that part of the plan which went to introduce a duty upon corn to relieve their misery, but finding that would not be imported from the United States into the Canadas. The consequence would be the formation of a Canadian free trade party, which it would be difficult to posing to the House, that one or two active and unwilling idleness, and the infant daughter dragged deal with. As to the rest, he was glad to see the efficient persons, intrusted with high authority, into the field to attend the plough, to sow the assent of the present Ministers to the policy of their should be sent to the town of Paisley, to investigate to rear the grain to rear t

Sir C. DOUGLAS quoted a speech made last year by Mr. Herries, to show that the Conservatives had

Sir R. PEEL desired that no premature inferences as to the commercial policy of Ministers might bo he hoped to hear from Her Majesty's advisers that To those who wish to uphold the present system, are glad that the Millocracy are not to have the push they were as fully prepared to support last year as

> Mr. S. WORTLEY supported the principle of a duty on the import of American corn into the Canadas.

The House having resumed,

Mr. GLASTONE moved for leave to bring in a Bill You see it is quite pessible for all to have votes; but you seem not to perceive that it is equally possible for all to be landowners. None would be more rooks to wealth have been listened to and partially compliant for the more to bring in a Bill wealth have been listened to and partially compliant for the regulation of railways. He did not propose to license the drivers, a class of officers who of late had even by the power of the more rooks to the power of the spot into the nature and extent of the misory. Wealth have been listened to and partially compliant to the power of had even by the power of the power of to license the drivers, a class of officers who of late had even by the power of the power of the power of the spot into the nature and extent of the misory and destitution under which the inhabitants of PaisIf you refer to the state of our commercial transthat country with whose prosperity our own is so

ploughing all are agreed upon.

You propose five acres, because that extent of farm is 1 tore productive, more manageable, and easier subjected to spade culture, the superiority of which mode over

points in either must not only square with a principle of justice, but along with that be formed, with an eve to ntility, for instance, annual parliaments. Parliaments msy be-annual, biennial, triennial, septennial, or centennerial, according as the one or other is most likely to be beneficial. The point in the Land Charter agreeing with this is the extent of allotment, which may be 5, 10, 50, 500, or 5,000 acres, or any other quantity according to utility.

cannot be done till all are possessed of that right. So I the whole of the advantage to himself. Let us now glance over your details. It is one thing be learned by a perusal of PERL's speech. The length to have a right, and another thing how we are at which we give the report, precludes us from comto make that right subservient to our welfare. For menting on the matter at greater length. instance: the first point in the Charter is to obtain the right to vote; so, likewise, the first point in the Land Charter is to obtain possession of the soil. The other yet gone, it stands thus:-The Corn Laws are to be resettled, with a slight alteration of the sliding scale of duties. The New Poor Law is to be continued The Ten Hours' Factory Bill is to be opposed.

add, you are no exception. And, you are no exception. You say this National Fund is required for many reasons, one of which is to indemnify those who are not faimers; another to give loans to enable young men "Rich ones !")—the Millocrat has not yet been able watery affair; and recommended a tax on railway for by a simple natural arrangement in the details of the system, if justice shall dictate; though certainly ther to revel in the spoils of labour ! not if your views are adopted. As to the former clause. according to your view, none are to have it except they from the apathy shown about ti e suffrage by many who have not votes, we have a right to infer that many care not for anything of the kind. Yet you assert, justice hold, if justice shall rule, all must be put in possession o: their right to the soil.

very clause in another similar case? You have said the list rue that the Minister has ranked himself on the gates on roads crossed by railways-to refer certain press, and by nearly all their advocates; and I merely side of the "Rich Oppressor;" and against classes of disputes-to check branch communications soon as possible, before this House, with a view to the "Poor Oppressed;" yet-(thanks be to the by individuals-and to take land for widening em-

to set up in the world: concering which I say, every- to force that measure from the plundering Aristhing connected with the latter case is amply provided tocracy, which would have enabled him still fur-

it appears the most unjust feature of the whole. Though joined the Millocrats for "Total Repeal," the justice entitles all alike to the use of the soil, yet. "Strong Government" must have yielded ! As it is, pay for it. You say all are not inclined to be agricul. the Millocrat must join the people for Universal He entered into the particulars of the Sonning-hill parists ; then why press them to be so? And I answer, Suffrage before he can get the "Repeal ;" and, when the people have Universal Suffrage, they can take care that the Millocrat does not "monopolize"

The 17,000 starving poor of Paisley, and the

How long will Sir ROBERT PEEL be Minister !

New Taxes are to be imposed !!!!

relief.

hundreds of thousands in a like condition.

fares, to indemnify innkeepers and other sufferers from the system.

Mr. WALLEY wished for a more stringent measure, but did not expect to get it till three or four nagement of railways. He did not like the tactics

In this, let the people see their power ! Had they Lords or Ministers lost their lives by the mismaof Ministers in adopting the bills of those predecessors whom they had last year so much condemned.

accident, as to which Mr. Russell, the chairman present sufferings of the Paisley workmen, which

of the Great Western Railway, gave some expla- they had borne with exemplary fortitude and fortions.

Mr. EWART approved the Bill, and deprecated any the American trade, and from the failure of a

needless interference with the proprietors, who Savings' Bank. If Mr. Wallace wished for an

The details of the proposed New Corn Law will

ought to remain responsible. There ought, how- examination of these special facts by a committee of

ever, to be a remedy for the surviving relatives of a the House, he would not oppose it; but toa local person losing his life by the carelessness of a com- commission he could not consent.

Mr. HASTIE said, that unless Government stepped pany. Mr. HARDY desired some provision to prevent forward to the aid of the sufferers, he trembled for carriages with passengers from being placed near the result. Mr. W. S. O'Brien recommended emigration

their influence.

As far as the development of PEEL's policy has the engine. Mr. Wakley desired to have an efficient Poor Law in

Sir ROBERT PEEL disapproved any minute

interference by Government. It would relax the Scotland ; Mr. R. Yorke and Sir V. Blake looked caution of the companies, who would then feel to a change in the Corn Laws.

the responsibility to be removed from themselves. Mr. LABOUCHERE concurred in the general principles of non-interference ; and leave was then given to introduce the Bill.

DISTRESS IN PAISLEY.

Mr. WALLACE said, that in rising to bring forward men, who were not fit for the kind of labour requi-

through the whole country, are to have no the motion of which he had given notice, on the site in colonization.

subject of the misery and destitution under which the shire had been so long suffering, he felt it due to that the House partook the general sympathy in their that House to be as brief as possible. He should be distress.

essential to manufacturing industry, to the general but the argument against the imposition of any duty payments are founded on the accounts of the aver- of a law which permits the importation of corn at it is then admissible at a duty of 6s. 6d. I pro- THE NATIONAL PETITION .- C. WESTRAY writes :consumption, or to the comforts or enjoyments of the whatever on the main article of subsistence applies consumption, or to the comforts or enjoyments of the whatever on the main article of subsistence applies ages. It appears that as the averages must be main-people, it would be well to weigh the materials which with equal force to the fixed as to the variable ages. It appears that as the averages must be main-people, it would be well to weigh the materials which with equal force to the fixed as to the variable tained for the purpose of tithes, it would not be ex-Though considerable exertions have been made by the you possess before you draw such a conclusion. dury. (Hear.) Both the one and the other must pedient to adopt any other system materially vary- quarters; and of that amount 1,261,000 quarters were to other descriptions of grain. But, considering that London Chartists to obtain signatures to the Na-Sr, in the Report of the Committee which sat on the assume that agriculture requires protection-(Tory tional Petition, I think there is a plan which I am Sr, in the Report of the Committee interview into a second of the point-evi-import Duties there is evidence on the point-evi-dence given by the Hon. Gentleman the Member for dence given by the Hon. Gentleman the Member for they have to bear-(cheers)-or for reasons of public rying duty, to retain a system of averages. It is the consumption has been directed to this policy to encourage the productions of our of the law which is at variance with the principle of the law which rying duty, to retain a system of averages. It is the consumption has been directed to this policy to encourage the productions of our of the law which is at variance with the principle of the law which ing in principle from that for determining the duty entered at the duty of ls. In 1840 the total amount the sudden drop from 5s. to sixpence, in conseastonished they have not ere this put in practice namely, by having tables, with Petition sheets on Bolton, whose attention has been directed to this policy to encourage the productions of our own soil them, in some of the principal thoroughfares of the Bolton, whose attention has been directed to this policy to encourage the productions of our own soil general impression throughout the country that there is a duty of 2s. \$d. It is not merely seeks to establish as equable and uniform a reduction were taken out at a duty of 2s. \$d. It is not merely seeks to establish as equable and uniform a reduction were taken out at a duty of 2s. \$d. It is not merely seeks to establish as equable and uniform a reduction bas been great fraud in respect of the averages—a to the amount taken out at a duty of 1s. or of 2s. \$d. of duty as possible, we propose to make these armetropolis where working men pass to and Report which he made on the Prussian League, on say that they do not rest on the same ground, and the state of our commercial relations with Prussia, must be defended by the same arguments—(hear, the state of our commercial relations as to the comparative con-hear). In common with my colleagues I have the there has been either great from work : for instance, there are thousands of workmen pass over Blackfriars, London, and the state of our commercial relations with Prussia, has given information as to the comparative con-sumption of the people of this country, and the con-sumption of the inhabitants of the Prussian States. Now, let us take the great articles of consumption: and we begin by admitting that meat is dear, and that corn is dear, the great articles which constitute the sustenance of the people, and administer to their the sustenance of the people, administer to their the sustenance Westminster Bridges, between the hours of six and nine in the morning; and I am certain that a quarter of a million of signatures might be obtained at those places alone if this plan was adopted. It is quite a common occurrence to see petitions for the repeal of the Corn Laws laying at the corner of the streets for signatures. How much the sustenance of the people, and administration is the interaction age to arow it and to propose it to the comforts. I admit that they are greatly lower in Prussia than they are here. (Hear.) But as I said prussia than they are here. (Hear.) But as I said the principle of amending the law, I cannot reconcile may not be altogether without foundation, but I inst hefore the formers in the greater part of the critical period to colonial wheat the advantages in reduction which inst hefore the formers in the greater part of the critical period to colonial wheat the advantages in reduction which inst hefore the formers in the greater part of the critical period to colonial wheat the advantages in reduction which inst hefore the formers in the greater part of the critical period to colonial wheat the advantages in reduction which inst hefore the formers in the greater part of the critical period to colonial wheat the advantages in reduction which inst hefore the formers in the greater part of the critical period to colonial wheat the advantages in reduction which inst hefore the formers in the greater part of the principle of a second to colonial wheat the advantages in reduction which inst hefore the formers in the greater part of the principle of a second to colonial wheat the advantages in reduction which inst hefore the formers in the greater part of the principle of corn. With remore important is our object than that of the Plague ; therefore, should we out do them in exer-Prussis than they are here. (Item, is not by myself to that-("hear," from the opposition.) I think that the apprehensions which have been enter- just before the farmers in the greater part of the are given to other descriptions of corn. With retions to advance our cause." PLAGUE" PETITIONS .- The tricks resorted to by the comparative lowness of price, but the command the do not believe we could impose an amount of a fixed tained are greatly exaggerated. (Hear, hear.) Now, counties of England had thrashed their corn for the speet to flour, I should propose that it be admitted Plague to obtain signatures to their humbug comparative lowness of photo constitutes their com-people have over that which constitutes their com-duty sufficient for the protection of domestic agripeople have over that which constitutes their com-forts. Now I begin with meat, and in speaking of forts. Now I begin with meat, and in speaking of the same relative scale at which wheat is ad-the same time determine in other vears the augregate averages of the king-There was, therefore, a sudden depression in the inited. I believe, Sir, I have put the House in full petitions are really amusing. Not a week passes that, I shall take my information from a perfectly the same time determine in other years the quantity dom for the six weeks ending the 6th of August, the price of corn at that critical period, on account of possession of what Her Majesty's Government intends that we do not receive from various parts of the country information of the most disgraceful exhibitions of low cunning. Children of ten or that, I shall take of the guantity is source. It is from one whe differs from unsuspicious source. It is from one whe differs from unsuspicious source. It is from one whe differs from a decided advocate for their repeal. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Bowring's calculation with regard to meat is given in 1840. It is the report on the Zolverien; he was speaking of a state of things in that this country. where the Corn Laws had been in operation for things in that this country is unable in ordinary times years, and must have affected, if that were their tendency, the comforts of the prople. But what was tendency, the comforts of the prople. But what was tendency, the comforts of the prople. But what was tendency, the comforts of the prople. But what was tendency, the comforts of the prople. But what was tendency, the comforts of the prople. But what was tendency, the comforts of the prople. But what was tendency, the comforts of the prople. But what was tendency, the comforts of
the prople. But what was tendency, the comforts of the prople. But what was tendency, the comforts of the prople. But what was tendency, the comforts of the prople. But what was tendency, the comforts of the prople. But what was tendency, the comforts of the prople. But what was tendency, the comforts of the prople. But what was tendency, the comforts of the prople. But what was tendency, the comforts of the prople. But what was tendency, the comforts of the prople. But what was tendency, the comforts of the prople. But what was tendency, the comforts of the prople. But what was tendency, the comforts of the prople. But what was tendency, the comforts of the prople. But what was tendency, the comforts of the prople. But what was tendency, the comforts of the prople. But what was tendency, the comforts of the prople. But what was tendency, the comforts of the prople. But what was tendency, the comforts of the prople. But what was tendency, the comforts of the prople. But what was tendency unsuspicious source. It is from one whe differs from or the price that would be adequate to the wants of cleven years of age who can write are stoppe they go along the streets by the fellows who stores with anti-Corn Law petitions for signatures, and asked to write their names. Men are appointed to stand in various parts of large towns with where the Corn Laws had been in operation to thirty to supply tests. If for mer my judgment, Sir, from years, and must have affected, if that were their tendency, the comforts of the people. But what was tendency, the conforts of the people. But what was tendency, the conforts of the people. But what was tendency, the conforts of the people. But what was tendency, the conforts of the people. But what was tendency, the conforts of the people. But what was tendency, the conforts of the people. But what was tendency, the conforts of the people. But what was the people in the London market of having to contend with a tables and pelition-sheets, and other men are employed to perambulate the town, signing at the report made by the Right Hon. Gentleman i pendent on a foreign supply for a great portion of may have the effect of raising the price in the other of having to contend with a sudden influx 27s. 8d. When corn is between those prices, the duty. every table. Scoeral petitions are got up from the Now, with respect to meat, Dr. Bowring says, that have the effect of raising the price in the other of naving to contend with a sudden in a sudden i a sud same place, signed by the same persons in different pretended capacities. Thus a correspondent, from Castle Douglas, this week consume 405,000,000 pounds of meat; that is at the ation of foreign grain was 2.300,000 quarters in each that there have been very extensive frauds with which it was possible to expect. That consideration falls; instead of which I propose, when corn is at rate of about 35 pounds annually for each person of those four years. And if we take the last twelve respect to the averages have been, as I said before, alone, it appears to me, ought to weigh with those 50s, that the duty shall only be 20s., and that that writes us:-One of our dissenting clergy, last Sabbath evening, But the Hon. Gentleman says, that in this country 25,000,000 of persons consume 50lb. of meat annually: but it is consume 50lb. of meat annually: but that they been greatly exaggerated. It should be remem-but it consume the less than 50 lbs. and it has ble think altogether twelve or thirteen with the less than 50 lbs. and it has ble the avising duty is 30s.81. ; the duty I pro-are the trip of the existing law. Now with the less than 50 lbs. and it has ble the avising duty is 30s.81. ; the duty I pro-are the trip of the existing law. Now with the less than 50 lbs. and it has ble the avising duty is 30s.81. ; the duty I pro-But the Hon. Gentleman says, that in this country after he had turned his sanctified face to Heaven, and called down the best blessing of God upon the ble, I think altogether twelve or thirteen millions of bered that the price of corn in London was higher a modification of the existing law. Now with the pose at that price is 16s. At 60s. the existing head of our Sovereign the Queen, the Royal Cobeen estimated at double that amount. Now. I wil Juarters of foreign wheat and foreign flour. Since the year 1828, the total amount of foreign wheat and foreign flour e tered for home consumption, from 5th of July, 1828, to the 5th of July, 1841, is 13.475.000 guarters. (An Hon. Member on the Opsort, and their two infant children, the hope of take it at the lowest calculation, and from that it this great nation; and that they might long be appears that the inhabitants of Prussia consume bu spared to reign, that we might enjoy the many 35 pounds yearly, whereas in this country 50 pound are consumed annually-(hear, hear.) Now, take privileges under them that we are at present in 13,475,000 quarters. (An Hon. Member on the Op- For instance, from the 13th of August to the 7th desire to afford to agriculture, and to the agricultural At 70s, the existing duty is 90s. 8d.; the duty I propossession of, said that he wanted a repeal of Sugar. Observe I am not at all denying that severe position benches-In each year? The Hon. Baronet of September, in 1838, the weekly average was interest, every protection which it can legitimately pose is 5s. Therefore, it is impossible to deny, on xplained that it was the whole amount, and pro- 73s. The exclusion of the London market claim.-(Hear.) But, at the same time, it is a scale comparing the duty which I propose with that which the Corn Laws, and that it was his intention to get ended.) This I think must be admitted also, if we could have made no difference. In the year devised for the purpose, when foreign corn is required exists at present, that it will cause a very considerdistress prevails; in many parts of the country distress up what he called a congregational petition for the prevails to a very great extent-(hear.) I certainly de minister, elders, and hearers, and he intended to ake any period of the last ten years. We cannot have any such period of time as ten years during which we shall be quite independent of foreign supply; such a period of time cannot leave us with-ut, during its progress, being under the necessity of moorting a supply of foreign grain, and in that not mean to say that the 17,000 persons in distres go at the head of it, and it would be found at the in Paisley consume so much meat or sugar. No church every night for a week to append sigat all; but it is impossible to argue the subjecnatures. He also intimated that it was the without drawing general inferences. You mus intention of some of the respectable members of look at the whole amount, and in doing so, you mus our town to get up what he called a town petition, not be taunted by the remark of, can you say, tha mporting a supply of foreign grain, and in that gate average of 70s. 2d. would have been 2s. 2d. would have been 2s. 2d. itection which home produce is entitled to. But retain for the especial protection of any particular which he intended to go at the head of also; and ense you are not independent of foreign supply. I but the average, exclusive of the London market, with respect to wheat I do not think there would be class-(hear.) Protection cannot be vindicated on at Paisley and Stockport, such is the amount?] that it would be found at a certain shop on the way say no such thing. I admit that there there is no clain my opinion that it is of the utmost impor- would have raised the price of corn up to 103. 8d. much difficulty in determining on what would be a that principle. ("Hear," from the opposition.) The from the church; the same is the house of one of such consumption; but in drawing general conclu alice to the permanent interests of this country, But then, as I said before, as the price of corn in fair average, and a satisfactory price to the country only protection which can be vindicated is that the elders in connection with the same church." sions with respect to legislation you have no othe: has it should be as far as possible independent of London is higher than in the country markets, you at large. If we take the averge of the prices of protection which is consistent with the general it and nothing, I think, can be so mischievous as to LEICESTER CHARTISTS.-ALL SAINTS OPEN.-We alternative than to deal with general averages and cannot publish their address to Mr. O'Higginscomprehensive results, and by that means to ascer not because we object to its spirit or sentiment; tain upon the whole, what the consumption of a but because it contains some expressions which country is. Well, now, sugar; now, before you de might compromise the National Charter Associatempt to pass laws which should have the effect of deration from her Majesty's Government. I think this average of ten years, includes three years during or the interests of any particular class-(hear)termine that high prices are necessarily an evil, tion as a legal body. ask you to compare the consumption of sugar in siving such an encouragement to domestic produce there will be a general agreement in this, that what- | which corn was higher than I am sure any one would and in the proposition I now submit to the House I D. GRIFFITHS must excuse us-we have no room. the different countries of Europe-(hear, hear.) is should certainly secure us such an unqualified ever system is devised fraud should, as far as possiwish to see it again. For myself, I should say that | totally disclaim any such intention. My belief, His letter of last meek was received. rely entirely upon the authority of Dr. Bowring. The Hon. Gentleman says that in France the conndependence. This is impossible, but, speaking ble, be prevented. (Cries of "hear, hear," from the so far as I can judge for the agriculturist, I believe and the belief of my colleagues is, that it is important. W. H. MORRISH
writes under a gross misapprehenenerally, I think it is important that a country Opposition benches.) It is advised by some that the that if they could be secured in a price somewhere for this country, that it is of the highest importance betweed 54s. and 54s. a quarter, they would not ob- to the welfare of all classes in this country, that sion : Mr. W. Leigh and Mr. F. R. Lees are two ke this, whose chief means of subsistence are de-ived from its supply of wheat,—I say that it is mportant that if a country like this, is obliged to the Irish and Scotch returns of corn sold are adsumption of sugar is 4lbs. 8ozs. per head; I will allow quite different persons. that it is 5lbs. per head, because there is certain bee CHARLES STEWART.-Campbell's pamphlet is out of ject to the admission of foreign corn. Taking the you should take care that the main sources of your root sugar, which he has not taken into his calcula average of the seven years which was the basis of supply of corn should be derived from domestic print. e-ort to foreign countries, it ought to be rather mitted into the averages. It would be impossible tion, but in France he put it at the highest. The corthe Tithe Bill, and taking the average of the last ten agriculture,-(hear, hear); while we also feel that DENNIS M'MILLAN.- We do not think the "creepers" or the purpose of making up its deficiency, than or drawing its constant and chief source f subsistence. (Hear, hear hear.) Now, Sir, I must state of big interence of corn. Sir, I must state of 56s., which, so far as I can judge, is a fair remu-tion to have this course adopted, excluding the Irish and bited the extreme portion, you will find an average of 56s., which, so far as I can judge, is a fair remu-which is on the being the price of corn. Sir, I must state the purpose of making up its deficiency, than to have this course adopted, excluding the Irish and bited the extreme portion, you will find an average that object is an additional price which cannot be effect in raising the price of corn. Sir, I must state the purpose of the purpose of the bar average of the purpose of the price of the purpose of subsistence. (Hear, hear hear.) Now, Sir, I must state the purpose of th sumption of sugar by each individual per ann. is 5lbs. can do much harm. J. M. LEICESTER. - The National Charter Association in the states of the German League it is 41b. ; in Europe generally it is 21 lb. The consumption of has no "sections," old or new-no branches or Great Britain the Hon. Gentleman calculated at 17 orm this inference, as I said before, from what has that I think we ought to guard as far as possible nerating price, which I should not wish to see but only on the ground of its being advantageous to divisions: it is one body; and we wish its memlbs. per annum. I take the consumption of corn, c: aken place during the four years ; and, looking at against fraud ; but I do not think we ought to effect exceeded. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") I cannot see, the country at large. You are entitled to place bers would learn to breathe one spirit. what has occurred, I am bound to admit that this an increase of protection by any indirect opera- on the other hand, any advantage, considering the such a price on foreign corn as is equivalent to THE IPSWICH CHARTISTS are desirous to ascertain this very article.-(hear, hear.) Mr. Hume, that is Mr. D. acon Hume, a gentleman whose loss we mus country was dependant on others for a considerable tion. If any protection be requisite, make it to circumstances of the country, and the existing rela- the special burdens borne by the agriculturist, from Mr. O'Connor if he at all contemplates all deplore-Mr. Hume calculated the consumption sortion of its supply, because, as I have before come direct only from the Legislature, but it would tions between landlord and touant, and considering and any additional protection you give to them visiting their part of the country? They would stated, the amount imported during that time has not be fair to procure indirect protection and en- the happiness of the country, I cannot, I say, see any I am willing to admit can only be vindicated on the of the people of this country to be one quarter c feel greatly indebted if he would forward a few been on the average 2,300 quarters a-year. But let couragement of domestic agriculture by any sugges- great advantage in any diminution below that amount. ground that wheat for each person. He calculated the consumpunes. tion of wheat to be 25.000,000 of quarters being onis take the last ten years, and let us see what was tion with respect to the averages, except with a view I am of opinion that the variation in the prices generally. (Hear, hear.) I, however, cortainly do the average importation during the first six of those of preventing fraud. Various alterations in the law should be limited to some sum between these ex-SCOTCH OBJECTIONS TO THE NATIONAL PETITION. quarter per annum for each individual. The Hon-George Ashwell, in reply to Mr. J. DUNCAN, Gentleman's calculation is, that 24,000,000 of the in years. During the first six of the last ten years, the of the averages may be made which will have that tremes. (Hear, hear.) But, as I said before, any we should be paying occasionally a small additional denies that any man can be a conscientious habitants consumed 45,000,000 quarters of grain produce of the country was sufficient for its own effect, which if they are necessary for the purpose calculation of this kind must be vague. The quality sum upon our own domestic produce, in order that we Chartist, and support the New Poor Law: he consumption: During the first six years of the last en years the average importation of corn into this country amounted only to 137,000 quarters. And indirect protection for agriculture, I cannot be a best depted; but for the purpose of getting any country amounted only to 137,000 quarters. And indirect protection for agriculture, I cannot be a country amounted only to 137,000 quarters. And indirect protection for agriculture, I cannot be a country amounted only to 137,000 quarters. And indirect protection for agriculture, I cannot be a country amounted only to 137,000 quarters. And indirect protection for agriculture, I cannot be a country amounted only to 137,000 quarters. And indirect protection for agriculture, I cannot be a country amounted only to 137,000 quarters. And indirect protection for agriculture, I cannot be a country amounted only to 137,000 quarters. And indirect protection for agriculture, I cannot be a country amounted only to 137,000 quarters. And indirect protection for agriculture, I cannot be a country amounted only to 137,000 quarters. And indirect protection for agriculture, I cannot be a country amounted only to 137,000 quarters. And indirect protection for agriculture, I cannot be a country amounted only to 137,000 quarters. And indirect protection for agriculture, I cannot be a country amounted only to 137,000 quarters. And that is all other kinds of grain included. Now, i denies the right of any man claiming to be a beg the House to bear in mind, with reference to the Chartist to object to the petition on the ground of article of corn, that the estimate of consumption by its reciting certain things as grievances unless he two gentlemen possessed of such means of informathat having been the case during the six years of party to the proposal of such an alteration-(hear, determine what is a remunerationg price for corn. pendent upon foreign countries for our supply.be prepared to prove that they are not grie-1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, and 1837, it would be hear.) It has been suggested by some that the (Ilear, hear.) The same difficulty occurs in regard If it is the pleasure of Parliament to affirm our protion, entertaining views which make the testimony vances. so altogether free from suspicion, is that the consumpoo much, I think, to infer that the population had sellers should be bound, under a penalty, to make a to what shall be the rate at which foreign corn can posal, it will, of course, pass into a law. If it be the DANIELLS has our thanks for his watchfulness. tion of this country, compared with that of so rapidly increased with reference to its subsis- return of the corn sold. It is difficult to foresee what be imported with advantage into this country. In pleasure of Parliament to reject it, I hope still that the We have laid the " wee thing" by for a future ter ce, that you must altogether abandon the hope of leriving-sufficient supply from your own agriculture. Within the last ten years the population of this corn, to make a return of the quantity sold instead quantity must be particularly regarded. The shall conclude by expressing my most earnest and other countries, is one quarter of wheat for time, "if need be." each individual. The Honourable Gentleman W. GRIFFIN.-The extract from his American makes the total consumption for 24,000,000 friend's letter must stand over for the present. of inhabitants, 45,000,000 quarters of grain, which is country had, of course, considerably increased; of the return made as at present. I conceive that price of wheat and the distance of the country neces-not very far from two quarters per head for each in-ind, during the last four years it had been found the greatest, and only effectual, security, against sarily enter into the calculation, and therefore it is be, may be one most in concurrence with the perma-Will he write and tell us us what trade his friend necessary to import foreign corn, but during the fraud is to diminish the temptation to commit it almost impossible to determine what is the exact ment welfare of all classes, manufacturing, commer- L. . M.-We should say " no ;" but he must remember dividual. Now, the Hon. Gentleman has given us the consumption of the Prussian States. The Prus- | six years preceeding, the average produce of the | Any plan that will remove motives of self-interest | price
at which foreign corn can be brought into this cial, and agricultral, in the country. (The Right we do not profess to give legal opinions. sian States contain fourteen millions of inhabitants, and the consumption of those States amounts to thir-teen millions of quarters of wheat. Observe, less that there must necessarily be a periodical and the averages, is this:-They will propose to that while remove motives of sch-interest will constitute a most effectual security. I will proceed now to read the scale of duty which her Majesty's Government proposes to that there must necessarily be a periodical and the averages, is this:-They will propose to place upon corn. We propose that when corn is HANLEY POTTERIES .---- We have no recollection of having received their council nominations. It may very probably have got mislaid unseen. than one-fourth the consumption in this country; but annual importation of foreign corn to supply the take the averages in the present mode from the fac- under 51s., a duty of 20s. shall be attached ; but in evening on the statement of the Right Hon Bart., WILL THE officers of any well regulated co operative while the Hon. Gentleman calculates the consump-tion in England as one quarter of wheat per annum for each individual as one quarter of wheat per annum for each individual as one quarter of wheat per annum for each individual as one quarter of the discussion if they were supplied with is.; we should be exceeded : when it is from the discussion if they were supplied with is.; we should be exceeded is the discussion if they were supplied with the discussion if they be law. while the Hon. Gentleman calculates the consumpstore transmit their laws, per post, if not so large as to be very expensive, to John Wall, 24, Curtion in England as one quarter of wheat per annum for each individual, according to the Hon. Gentie-man's calculation of the quarter of grain consumed by the inhabitants of the Prussian States, three-for the at least is barley or rye. (Ministerial cheers.) The Hon. Gentleman says that throughout the Prussian States the consumption of rye is the portion. If they did recur, then I fear portion of the country would be that the upon the four the amount of sales of the preceding produce of the country would be that the upon which the four the states the consumption of rye is the portion of the fixed duty would be that the upon the four the states the consumption of rye is the consumption of rye is the portion at a given amount of that the effect of a fixed duty would be that the upon the portion of the country would be that the upon the that the effect of a fixed duty would be that the upon the that the effect of a fixed duty would be that the upon the portion of the country for the the the effect of a fixed duty would be that the upon the that the effect of a fixed duty would be that the upon the that the effect of a fixed duty would be that the upon the that the effect of a fixed duty would be that the upon the that the effect of a fixed duty would be that the upon the that the effect of a fixed duty would be the statement the statement of the principle and the fixed duty would be the statement the statement of the principle and the the statement the statement of the principle and the fixed duty would be that the upon the statement of the principle and the the statement the statement of the principle and the the statement the statement of the principle and the the statement the statement of the principle and the statement the statement of the principle and the the statement the statement of the principle and the the stat rant-street, Notlingham, and he will send postoffice slumps to cover the expence. H. LONGMEAD, TRURO, will oblige us by writing only on one side of his paper. We thought all our Correspondents had understood this. PUBLIC CHARTIST CHALLENGE TO SIDNEY SMITH, portion of three and four to one when compared te limited right of importation, at a given amount of a levy of the duty for the purpose of preventing to 593., 14s.; from 59s. to 60s., 13s,; from 60s. to to-morrow. THE GREAT LION OF THE LONDON ANTI-CORN wheat. The consumption of 124,000 lbs., gives us a consumption of 651bs. of wheat and 240lbs. of rye to each individual. Thus, this 124,000 lbs. gave an annual consumption of little more than one bushel of wheat to each individual in the Prossion States instead of the fall in prices, and in the remu-to each individual in the Prossion States instead of the fall in prices, and in the remu-to each individual in the Prossion States instead of the fall in prices, and in the remu-to each individual in the Prossion States instead of the fall in prices, and in the remu-to each individual in the Prossion States instead of the fall in prices, and in the remu-to each individual in the Prossion States instead of the fall in prices, and in the remu-to each individual in the Prossion States instead of the fall in prices, and in the remu-to each individual in the Prossion States instead of the fall in prices, and in the remu-to each individual in the Prossion States instead of the fall in prices has hown. LAW ASSOCIATION. - Mr. H. Ligh hereby challenges Sidney Smith to discuss the guestion of the Corn Laws with him, at the Theatre of the Literary Institution, Prince's street, Leicesterto each individual in the Prussian States, instead in the feature (hear, hear.) Sir, it has been such officers are qualified to discharge the duty, by when corn is from 66s. to 67s. per quarter, there of the motion that the Chairman should report observed by writers of the highest authority, having similar duties to perform—enabled at the shall be a duty of 63. We then propose, when progress, of Great Britain. The Hon. Gentleman says that in the unfavourable and favourable and favourable seasons return same time to perform the duty by their general corn is at from 693. to 793, there shall be a duty of the autor of the shall be a duty of the autor of the shall be a duty of the shal square, or any other suitable public place. Mr. H. Leigh will undertake to defray the expences of the meeting, including printing, §c., provided Mr. Smith will accept this challenge. England the consumption of tea is twelve pounds; in certain cycles-that you will often find, habits of business, and the responsibility they incur 5s.; from 70s. to 71s. to 72s. to enter into any argument on the question toper head per annum for each individual, while in looking back to the produce of several years, that on account of their being public efficers, giving, by a duty of 3s; from 72s. to 73s. a duty of 2s.; from night, but he did not think it would be just to himself, EDMUND FALLOWS, MIDDLETON.-His Paper was the Prussian States it is one pound. The annual years of favourable harvests on the Continent have their character, and that of their occupations, greater 733. to 74s. a duty of 1s.. and that at 75s. the duty or to his constituents, if he did not take that early sent as usual from this office. consumption of salt, in the Prussion States, is 161 been generally found contemporaneous with favour-lbs. per head, in England, it is 221bs. per head. The consumption of cotton goods in Prussia was four tries of Europe are within the same parallels of therefore, that when the averages have been taken, is under the price of 51s. the duty should never ex-tries of Europe are within the same parallels of therefore, that when the averages have been taken, is under the price of 51s. the duty should never ex-tries of Europe are within the same parallels of therefore, that when the averages have been taken, is under the price of 51s. the duty should never ex-JAMES BROWN, LYNN, has sent us a notice of the death of a " young patriot," without either giving us his name, or the names of his parents. pounds and one-third for each family of five persons, latitude, and are affected by the same climate ; and they shall be collected and transmitted by an Excise ceed 20s. as I am perfectly satisfied that it would and the House adjourned at Eight o'Cloc's precisely. JOHN HODGSON. - We really know not how to advise which was not half the amount of the consumption it will, therefore, be found that abundant or scarce officer. Another security which we propose to take, be useless to take any greater amount. The duty in England. The consumption of woollen cloth in harvests prevail through them all at the same time. is to widen the range from which the returns are to when the price of wheat is from 56s. to 57s. will be in the case. It is all nonsense to talk of the poor having the protection of the law in this country; Prassis amounts to two ells and one-sixth per head Now where there is an abundance, the consequence be taken. At present there are 120 towns mentioned 16s., and from 60s. to 61s., as I said before, 12s. I To Beaders and Correspondents. they have no such thing. There is no doubt that, per annum. In Great Britain it is six ells of a slight addition to the quantity of corn pro- in the Corn Act from which returns are received ; apprehend that the effect of this seale will be to and a quarter a head. It appears that the con-sumption of tobacco is greater in Prussia amount of excess. Mr. Tooke, in his work on prices, are excluded. We propose, therefore, not to take and teat when the price or corn has arrived at from if satisfactory evidence of the short weight could be adduced, the scoundrel is liable to an action; BRIEF RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF ALL WHO than in England. In Prussia it amounts to three lays down the principle as follows :- "It will be any discretionary power for the Executive to add to 60s. to 61s. there will be no inducement, on account but that, we apprehend, would be found, to a poor WRITE FOR THIS PAPER .- Write legibly. Make man, " a remedy worse than the disease." We 1bz. per head per annum; in England the con- found that prices vary in a ratio very different from the number of these towns, but in the Bill which we of the
duty to keep back corn from the market. It as few erasures and interlineations as possible. In think the opinion and advice of the magistrate, sumption is only one poand per head per annum. the variation of quantities, and that the difference intend to introduce we shall name several populous must be recollected that there will be always an inwriting names of persons and places be more partiunder all the circustances, the best that could be The consumption of butter is likewise greater in of the ratio between quantities and prices is liable towns which are now extensive corn markets which ducement to a certain extent to hold back corn, for cular than usual to make every letter distinct and Prassia, amounting to 21b. per head in that country, to alter according to the nature of commodities; have hitherto beeen excluded, in the list for the the purpose of realising a greater profit. If the given. Leave the rascal's shop. Expose him in the neighbourhood, and let him be taught by an clear-also in using words not English. Write and lib. per head in England ; but you must recol- but more in the case of corn, probably, than in that averages. This, by increasing the number of places markets are rising, and there is a prospect of the only on one side of the paper. Employ no abbrevialect that in all the great articles, in cotton, in wool- of any other article of extensive consumption." Mr. from which corn returns are to be collected, we price rising to 73s., there may be a considerable in-len, in salt, in tea, in sugar, in corn, the very article Tooke also makes a comparison between defective shall obtain greater security against the average ducement to hold back to take advantage of the rise. empty till that honesly is the best policy. tions whatever, but write out every word in full. REAL DEMOCRAT, MANCHESTER. -- Thunks for the Address communications not to any particular paragraph from the Guardian, which we had not which we are at this moment considering, the con- and abundant harvests in this country and those of being improperly influenced, while at the same To attempt to remove altogether every inducement. person, but to "The Editor." When you sit down seen. We shall give it with a word or two. sumption of each individual in this country, esti- the continent, and the conclusion he comes to is, time we shall gain a nearer approach to the actual to hold back would be useless; but I trust that the to write, don't be in a hurry. Consider that hurmated in the year 1840, at a time when the price of that it is gen rally the case that deficient harvests average price of corn, than we could hope to obtain proposed scale is so arranged as to hold out no in-CHARLES M'EWEN. - We have received another copy o ried writing makes slow printing. Remember that the le.ters to which we refused insertion last week. corn was exceedingly high compared with the price here are accompanied by deficient harvests in the under the former system. It was thought proper ducement on account of the diminishing scale of we go to press on Thursday; that one side of the It is rejected for the same reason as before. in Prassia, owing to the command which the labour- chief producing countries of Europe, so that an when the present law was passed to limit the towns duty to hold corn back from the markets-(hear.) I paper goes to press on Wednesday; that we are T. WALKER'S notice of a Roffle at Bermondsey is an ing classes had of the necessaries and comforts of abundant harvest here is an indication of an abun- from which returns were to be made to those of onw wish to call the attention of the House to what obliged to go on filling up the paper the whole Life, the consumption far exceeded in this country dant harvest on the continent-(hear.) While, Eugland and Wales. I propose to continue this has been the effect in the articles of eats and barley, advertisement. week, and that, therefore, when a load of matter the consumption in Prussia, where the price was therefore, this calculation shews what supply we limitation, so that although I propose to add several of a more practical reduction of the duty under JAMES SIMMONS AND J. BARBER. --- The tables of comes by the last one or two posts, it unavoidably wages are thankfully received. We shall use less-(hear, hear.) I do not mean to say that that might look for from other countries, it also shews towns, the towns added will all be situate in England the present law. In the case of wheat, the happens that much of it is omitted ; and that it is them. is any argument now against removing restrictions that at a time of unnatural depression, we might and Wales. fall in the duty is so rapid, that it offers a therefore necessary to be prompt in your communi-JOHN MASON AND OTHERS, EMBSAY. -- We have re-An How. MEMBER on the Opposition side-How temptation to hold back wheat until it shall have -(lond Opposition cheers.) It is no argument receive such discouragement to our native produccations. All matters of news, reports of meetings, ceived the copy of their letter to Mr. Knowles : against giving an increased command over these tions, as to make us dependent on foreign countries, &c., referring to occurrences on Friday, Saturday, it cannot appear. articles, but it is an argument to show that it is not a result that I should deplore as a great evil. (Loud many towns are to be added ? or Sunday, should reach us by Monday's post; lowest scale of duty. In Barley and Oats, where fair to give the diminished price of food as an argu- cries of "Hear, hear.") It is urged on the other Sir R. PEEL-I will name them all in the Bill. I the fall in the amount of duty is more gradual, the such as refer to Monday's occurrences by Tuesday ment for the prosperity of that country. Informa- side, by the advocates of a fixed duty, that the con- propose to add those towns which have hitherto been same results have not followed. Of 3,513,000 quar-NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.-Those persons who received their Papers from Mr. Carruther can have their ment for the prosperity of that country. Informa-tion had been laid on the table as to the condition of the labouring classes in Belgium. Now Belgium is a great manufacturing country, and is represented as being in a high state of prosperity. In this Belgium is stated at 11d. per day, those of weavers at 1s, masons, 1s. 3d., locksmiths and carpenters 1s. 3d., manufacturing labourers as d., second such as the difficulty would principally consist. and carpenters 1s. 3d., manufacturing labourers are as d., masons, 1s. 3d., manufacturing labourers of and carpenters 1s. 3d., manufacturing labourers of as d., miners and cover men 1s 4d is wellers and tespent the second se evening's post ; Wednesday's occurrences by Thursday's post ; and Thursday's news by Friday morn-Plates and Medals by applying to Messrs. ing's post, for second edition. Any deviation from France and Co. Their names will be entered on this order of supply will necessarily subject the application ; Messrs. France and Co. will send us matters so received to the almost certainty of rejeca list ; and the Plates to the number of applications tion or serious curtailment, and we lake no blame for will be forwarded. Parties are requested to call it. All personal correspondence, poetry, literary communications, and articles of comment to be here early, as it will be inconvenient if two parcels have to be sent. by Tuesday, or their chance of insertion for that 15. 31., miners and quarrymen 1s. 4d., jewellers and respect to corn, such fluctuations in produce and in cheers.) I trust I have made myself sufficiently un- that the revenue will profit accordingly, and that HN MURDOCH, CASTLE DOUGLAS. - The paper was week will be very small indeed; if not here by sent at the proper time ; the Plates were not sent goldsmithe is. 8d. Such is the rate of wages in price must be impossible to be remedied by legisla- derstood by the House as to the alterations I propose the commercial and agricultural interests will be Wednesday we don't hold ourselves bound cren to Belgium. In the last year the market price of wheat icon.— (hear, hear.) That no law that you could to introduce in the method of taking the averages equally benefitted by wheat being taken out of in that country was from 51s. 9d. to 53s. per quarter. pa-s for the free importation of corn would, in case — (hear, and cheers.) I now approach that much boud when the legitimate demand requires it. till after. We never send Plates to the Post-office notice them. Finally, remember that we have only on Thursdays or Fridays, because, from the large forty-eight columns weekly for all England, Scot-At Antwerp it was from 51s. to 55s. per quarter. of deficient harvest here and on the continent, more important subject, in fact, few subjects can be (Hear, hear.) Sir, with respect to the other ar-Taking, then, the general average of the prices of prevent a rise in price to such a point as to make a of more importance, the amount of the protection ticles of grain, I propose to adopt the proportions quantities of newspapers going through the postland, Wales, and Ireland; that we have no ineffice on these cays, the Plates would be in great terest in preferring one town or place to another, danger of being spoiled. Write to Mr. Campbell, 18, Adderley-street, Shaw's com in Belgium, and comparing them with the fixed duty intolerable. Take the United States, we propose to give to corn, the produce of this I find in the existing law. The proportiens in the because ours is not a local but a national paper; amount of wages in that country, notwithstanding which were not subject to the operation of the Corn- country, and the manner in which we propose to existing law are, that assuming the value of wheat that we are bound, therefore, in dealing with the Brow Manchester for the Cards. is manufacturing and agricultural prosperity, it laws, and then you will find the amount of fluctua- levy the duty. At present the House is
aware the to be 100s, the value of barley is taken at 53s., the masses of matter which come to us, to hold the THOMAS ABBOTT, MANCHESTER .- He is mistaken : appears to me that the wages in that country do not tion in price arising from the fluctuation of the duty depends-(here there was considerable inter- value of oats is taken at 40s., and the value of rye, scales of Justice evenly-our first object being the Which the wages received in this country do. Sir, country-(hear, hear.) In Prussia you will find, The Right Hon. Gentleman resumed. At that at a duty of 56s for wheat, a duty of 16s, should he had better refer to the advertisement again, and promotion and enhancement, according to our own write to the proper parties. best judgment, of the success of the great and good I refer to this for the purpose of confirming my with respect to rye, a species of grain not affected present the duty on corn is levied in this man-impression that to look for any rapid or great change by the Corn-laws that in consequence of the fluctua-in ner:—When the price is 59s. and under 60s. per when oats are at 22s, a duty of about 6s. 3d. ought to apply in the fluctua-HAS MR. ARTHUR received two letters from Mr. Skilcause; and our second, the distribution of our time lithorn, Back street, Maryport? P. W.—"Revolution of Philosophy" is out of print, and space so as to give least cause of complaint; In the condition of the people of this country from tion of the seasons as great a fluctuation in the price of any other grain. any extensive alteration in the Corn Laws, would of it takes place, as in the price of any other grain. at the rate of 12. of duty, with 13. increase of price, at the rate of 12. of duty, with 13. increase of price, at the rate of 12. of uty of 103. 32d. Now I am not at all aware of any at the rate of 12. of uty of 103. 32d. Now I am not at all aware of any in the condition of the people of this country from tion of the seasons as great a fluctuation in the price at the rate of 12. of duty, with 13. increase of price, is 1 am speaking of those who are in favour of the tions, that by legislative enactments you can guard at solute results at the rate of 12. for 15. rise of price until it at solute results at a price above 663. Above 603. Above 603. Above 604 when the duty falls 22. for 15. rise of price until it at solute results at a price above 663. Above 603. Above 604 when the duty falls 24. Above 604 when the duty falls 24. The duty of 104. Above falls are at 22. a duty of 105. 32d. Now I am not at all aware of any at solute results at a price above 663. Above 605. The duty of 105. 32d. Now I am not at all aware of any rease as which existing of grain, which we find estabthat we are alike bound to this course of action by inclination, interest, and duty; and that, there-HENRY JONES, LONDON.-If the Stamps were received the Portrait was sent. fume and fret, and think themselves ill used beat solute repeal of the Corn Laws-my firm impres- against the rising of prices be not fallacious, and reaches above 68s. Above 69s. the duty is 16s. 81. lished by the existing law; and I propose, therefore, cause their communications may not always be in- THE FEMALES AT PERTE do not say what the 55-Son is, that if this House were to consent to then prices rise to 80 or 90 shillings, I retain the im-that total repeal which is urged upon their con-sideration, instead of mingating, in the to Government could untertake at such prices to en-sightest degree; the manufacturing distress force a fixed duty. If that be adminted, you must now were to consent to the prices rise to 80 or 90 shillings, I retain the im-that total repeal which is urged upon their con-sideration, instead of mingating, in the to Government could untertake at such prices to en-sightest degree; the manufacturing distress force a fixed duty. If that be adminted, you must now were to consent to the result of prices of prices of prices to en-new total repeal which is urged upon their con-sideration. Instead of mingating, in the to government could untertake at such prices to en-sideration. The schedule of duties which I sightest degree; the manufacturing distress force a fixed duty. If that be adminted, you must now price that that per quarter the outy is 1s. per quarter the sent is for. serted, or for societies to trouble their heads and waste their time in passing votes of censure upon FOR THE EXECUTIVE. us for devoting too much space to this, or too little £. s. d. to that, or for inserting this thing which they think From a few friends at Leduary ... 0 10 0 now prevalent, you would only superadd to make some provision for its relaxation. If you en- ter. Now, Sir, the objection to this mode of regu- will correspond with the relation of price. In the should have been omitted, or for omitting the other . the New Town Class of the it the severest agricultural distress-(hear, hear.) trust the power of relaxation to the executive autho- lating the duty are these:-First, that the reductions case of foreign oats, I propose that the maximum thing which they think should have appeared. All National Charter Association, Any such disturbance of the agricultural interests rity, you introduce immediately uncertainty into the Normald, in my opinion, inevitably lead to fatal results, operation of the law. You give a power capable of not merely in respect of the agriculturists, but to being abused, and most difficult to be exercised; and those other is the power of relaxation to the executive author of duty are so rapid, that they hold out a temptation of los. 8d. up to the price of 70s, for a fraudulent the agriculturists, but to being abused, and most difficult to be exercised; and operation upon the averages; this temptation operates case of oats I propose that the maximum duty should Bishopwearmouth ... 0 10 0 First profits from Smith's blacking, these are matters for our consideration, and for the exercise of our discretion and judgment, which, we assure all parties, shall be always used, so far Plymouth 0 2 6 those other classes of society whose prosperity was identical with theirs. There is, however, another portion of those who are advocates for a material great encouragement of trade; and, therefore, with dentical with theirs. There is a de-portion of those who are advocates for a material great encouragement of trade; and, therefore, with as we are able to perceive, honestly for the public. FOR MRS. FROST-THE " WHIG-MADE WIDOW.' without fear or favour to any one, and without portion of those who are advocates for a material great encouragement of trade; and, therefore, with alteration in the Corn Laws, who do not go the length of advising absolute repeal of those law, but a substitution, in place of the present of the country when there are low prices of corn, or a supplicable to a state of scarcity when they are low prices of corn, of the country when there are low prices of corn, of the country when there are low prices of corn, or a supplicable to a state of scarcity when high prices and 73s. is an inducement to at the state of the purpose of affecting the subject, that it is not advisable for a fixed duty on corn—they admit that the agriculturist is entilled to protection, and therefore would impose a duty invariable in amount upon the importation of the law which I shall propose will pro- account of the duty, being an amount of 14s. in the advisable for a fixed duty. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) The aduy invariable in amount upon the importation of the law which I shall propose of a quarter. Between 70s, and 73s. there is a difference is a difference it to those, it must be received of the state of a fixed duty shall be for every at the state of a fixed duty invariable in amount of the state of the state of the law which I shall propose of a quarter. Between 70s, and 73s. there is a difference it is a difference it to those, it must be the continue at 9s.; that difference it is a difference it is a state of state of state of state of the article of the atternes being allowed to be turned for one instant from its From H. Hanly, John-street, Dry-course by ill-natured snarls or bickerings. BLIC FUNDS .- To prevent mistakes, let it be especially noted that all monies received by our Cashier port, Isle of Wight 2 0 . Mr. W. Kenyon, Preston, per for the various Chartist funds are acknowledged by him in the column of "Notices to Correspon-G. Halton 0 0 C Ryde, Isle of Wight, by J. W. dents," and that he is answerable only for the sums there advertised to have been received. Butler 0 4 5 Worsbro' Common and Ards-RADFORD SHORT-TIME COMMITTEE.-Their address ley, per Peter Hoey ... 0 5 6. Membered that whatever odium attaches to the im-position of a variable duty, must necessarily apply, with equal force, to the imposition of a fixed duty. Istinglaw. The maintainance of that principle necessa-Gentlemen opposite do not understand me. I am It is said there would be great advan-for saving that the same objection price, and 92. in point of duty, being an inducement of 12s. to retain corn at 70s. in the hopes of its reaching 73s. Now, it has been urged that these rapid rises in the price are inju-rious to the consumer, are injurious also to the revenue; injurious and the same objection price, and 92. in point of duty, being an inducement of 12s. to retain corn at 70s. in the hopes of its reaching 73s. Now, it has been urged that these rapid rises in the price are inju-vitus to the consumer, are injurious also to the producer of corn, and injurious also to the revenue; injurious is the case of rye, peas, and beans, I propose that the same proportion should be observed. I don't think is necessary to read the scale that will apply to rye. to Lord Ashley is unavoidably postponed for want of room. FOR MRS. JONES AND MRS. ZEPHANIAH THE great length at which we have given the Par-WILLIAMS. liamentary intelligence of the week, including the speech of Sir
Robert Peel on the Corn Laws, From the New Town Class of the National Charter Association. not saying that the same objection applies to a fixed tages in sweeping away altogether the system of averages. It is quite true that it might in as far as odium is attached to the imposition of any duty on the main subsistence of the people-ages with respect to the imposition of a duty to that as far as odium is attached to the imposition of a duty of corn, and injurious also to the revenue; injurious is an eproportion should be to the revenue; injurious it necessary to read the scale that will apply to rye, is an only saying this, of averages. It is quite true that it might is a far as odium is attached to the imposition of any duty on the main subsistence of the people-ages with respect to the imposition of a duty to that as far as odium is effect. The law which regulates the is to that extent, in principle, a fixed duty is on corn; but you must maintain a system of aver-to that as far as odium is effect. The law which regulates the is to that as far as odium is attached to the imposition of a duty into the same principle, a fixed duty is on corn; but you must maintain a system of aver-to the same of aver-duty, holders of corn ware induced to keep iblic advantage to into the same of aver-to the same has necessarily excluded a large mass of Chartist Bishop wearmouth ... 0 10 Ardsley, per P. Hoey... 0 2 DORTHERN and Campbell was not received till Friday morn- FOR THE USE OF THE DELEGATE FUND FOR TAR DEVONSUIRE, &C. From the Chartists of Southmolton 0 1 equally liable to objection. (Cries of "hear, hear, ages, because the whole of your proceedings are wit: standing the high price, in hopes of realizing a price has been imported into this country at a duty of Tuesday is omitted for the same reason. and loud Tory cheering.) There may be advantages founded on a system of averages; it is impossible to upwards of 73s. and of pouring in corn at a duty of 1s bi, whenever the price of British wheat is below ROTHERHITHE.—The notice of their meeting on Tues-in a fixed duty. That is for argument--(hear, hear) abolish the system of averages, because the annual The agriculturists ought to observe what is the effect of 8. When the price of British wheat exceeds 67s. FOR G. BLACK, WHO LOST HIS PURSI From Plymouth, per S. Smith ... 0

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HOUSE OF LORDS .- FRIDAY, FEB 4.

Lord MONTEAGLE gave notice that, on the 17th of

Adjourned. Monday, Feb. 7.

The LOFP CHANCELLOR presented her Majesty's the Bill should be brought before the House. answer to their Lordships' address in reply to the speech from the throne, which was ordered to be inseated on the journals. Lord COLVILLE brought up the reply of Prince Albert

to their Lordships' address of congratulation on the birth of a Prince of Wales. Their Lardships soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- FRIDAY, FEB. 4.

During the presentation of petitions by Dr. BOWBING. Mr. O CONNELL entered the House, wearing his gold Opposition

The sessional orders were read and agreed to, on the motion of Sir GEORGE CLERK.

Mr. BROTHEBTON intimated that he would bring forward a motion that no opposed business should be of which he had given notice, he would beg leave to not get an opportunity for doing so. And then when proceeded with a ter twelve o'clock at night, unless 100 state, for the information of those gentlemen who had he saw so many gentlemen with hundreds of petitions Members were present

Mr. O'CONNELL inquired what were the intentions of practice formerly was on the presentation of petitions. up the time of the House in speaking in favour of his Government respecting the subject of marriages in Ireland bet ween Episcopplians and Presbyterians, when state the subject of the petition which they presented that the petitions could be presented in proper time solemnised by Presbyterian clergymen.

Sir ROBERT PEEL said the subject had been under system was allowed to continue under the speakership petition. In such a case a few Hon. Members would the consideration of her Majesty's Government. The best mode of providing a permanent settlement of the general question.

Mr. Elion, a midshipman in her Majesty's service, lately dismissed and punished for a breach of discipline, would be brought before the House.

Sir JOHN EASTHOPE asked Sir Robert Peel what were the intentions of her Majesty's Government respecting Church-rates, as connected with the proposed measure relative to the Ecclesiastical Courts.

Sir ROBERT PEEL replied that the bill intended to be brought in related to the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and that it would not include any provision relative to Church-rates.

Sir JOHN EASTHOPE begged to put another question to the Right Honourable Baronet. Was it the intention of her Majesty's Government to propose to Parliament, during the present session, any measure relative to Church-rates?

Sir ROBERT PEEL replied that it was not in contemplation to do so.

Mr. T DINCOMBE inquired if Government intended to introduce any measure for putting an end to the wholes: le system of bribery, to which the majority of the house were indebt d for theirsen th

Sir ROBERT PEEL thought that it would be more convenient that the house should, in the first instance, direct its attention to the important commercial and financial questions which were shortly to come before

Lord JOHN RUSSELL inquired what course Sir Robert Peel intended to pursue in moving for a committee of the whole House on the laws relating to the for the privileges of the people, which, in his opinion, convenient, but there might be a middle course pointed importation of foreign corn.

After some conversation betwen Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell, it was understood that the plan would be brought forward on Wednesday, and that the Function. In the last Session of Parliament he had been he (Mr. O'Conneil) thought, that he had unintentionally discussion would take place on the Monday following. The Earl of MARCH brought up the report on the had a most important petition from some workmen at He thought that it would be the better way to refer to bring in the Bill, which purposed to extend the address; upon which Mr. O'CONNELL took the oppor-

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir J. GRAHAM thought that his Noble Friend would, tions their time might be taken up in this manner. He, their conduct, and that was by shortening the duration on consider tion, perceive the inconvenience of enter- had also the right of making the clerk read every pet:- of Parliaments, and allowing Hon. Members to go back ing into any explanation as to the detail of the measure tion that he presented to the Honse: but was such a to their constituents more frequently to give an account at the present time; as, if he (Sir J. Graham) did not | course adopted ? In this way might the time of the of their conduct. Unfortunately they had now a lease fully explain all the intentions of the Government, much House be occupied if Hon. Members pleased, but such a for seven years, and before the expiration of one year. February, he would move for a Select Committee, to satisfy hinself by saying, that no limitation in the hours for the University of Oxford said, that there were cossity of petitioning for an alteration in their mode of inquire into the Exchequer Bill Fraud. misapprehension might arise. He would, therefore, right was never taken advantage of. The flon. Member those who sent them here felt themselves under the neof labour of young persons was contained in the Bill; 18,000 presented to this House the year before last; proceeding, and when their petitions were presented no and, with regard to infant labour, it would be inexpe- but he (Mr. Roebuck) would ask the Hon. Member how discussion was allowed, but the substance of the petidient that he should give any further explanation until many of those petitions related to the question of the tion was merely to be stated. And this was called the

Corn Laws? How many of them related to the ques- House belonging to the people. Now what was the line tion of church extension ? Surely the Hon. Member did of conduct pursued in the other House of Parliament ? Lord ELIOT said there was too much reason to fear not suppose that if he (Mr. Roebuck) had twenty peti- The matter ought to be looked at in this point of view. that the practice of maintaining witnesses at the Castle, | tions to present upon the subject of the Corn Laws that | There were two Houses of Parliament. one hereditary. in Dublin, has led to to the crime of which the culprit he would make that distinction between each as to the other pretending to represent the people. In the Delahunt had been convicted, and for which he had avail himself of the right of making a speech upon each hereditary House the petitions of the people were adebeen executed. Still he was not prepared to say that and every one of them if the House should permit him quately discussed - in fact, there was no limit to the disthe practice should be wholly discontinued in the pre- to do so? cussion; but those who pretended to be the representa-Mr. BROTHERTON said he was quite convinced that | tives of the people in the House of Commons were so sent state of Ireland, where in many cases witnesses

the plan proposed by the Hon. Member for Greenock gagged and muzzled that they were not allowed to make would never answer his expectations. He had an a single comment on a petition complaining of a public opportunity of seeing the House before the present grievance. If Honourable Members were not to be propese any new Judicial Office in the Privy Council, system came into operation with respect to petitions. alloweu to take care of the interests of the people, they chain of office, and was received with cheers by the and the reports to the effect that there was such an and he found that the newspapers had not been able ought not to be allowed to occupy their seats, and the to report the discussions, and the time of the House was sooner such a practice as the existing one should be solely occupied by a few loquacious individuals. (Hear, abolished the better would it be for the interests of hear, and laughter.) He had himself attended for ten | community at large. (Cries of "question, question." Mr. WALLACE said, that, before making the motion days successively with petitions to present, but could After a few observations from Sir W. JAMES and Sir V. BLAKR, which were quite inaudible, in conse quence of the impatience manifested by the Horse.

been ne -ly elected members of that House, what the in their hands, his feelings provented him from taking Mr. WALLACE replied. Whatever might be the decision of the House, the question would be still open, Before the year 1883 it was the practice of members to own. (Laughter.) He considered it quite impossible whether some compromise might not be agreed to, or whether the present stringent rule must positively be in such manner as they thought proper. For years this to this House if a speech were to be made upon every adhered to. In the years 1833, 1834, and 1835, when honourable members were allowed to raise debates of Mr. Manuers Sutton. He did not mean to say that not be honoured with any, because they would be upon petitions, more business was done than in any recent local decision had rendered it necessary that an great inconvenience did not arise when such a privilege unwilling to make a long speech in presenting their three years since that period; and this was a proof immediate remeiny should be applied; and, therefore, a was pushed beyond the bounds of prudence; but he petitions. (Laughter.) So far from the petitions being) that the time of the House was not wasted in a useless bill would be brought in to establish the validity of contended that the present restrictions were exceed- presented now in a disorderly way, and, as it was manner by debating on petitions. The real waste of setual marriages. Time would be taken to consider the ingly improper, highly injurious to the interests of con- asserted, " crammed into a bag," he never saw them the time of the House was in the monstrous practice stituents, and, in whatever way he viewed them, more | treated in a more orderly manner than since the regula- | now established, of debating one point for four or five the result of selfish motives than considerations of tions which were then complained of had been adopted. nights successively. (Hear, hear.) When a debate Notice was given by Mr. CURTEIS that the case of public duty. The people expected very different If Hon. Members would ealy state what the petitioners arose, if the constitutions of Honourable Members treatment for their petitions from that which they now wished to have stated, the people would be quite con- would not allow of their continuing to sit until its conexperienced. They were first laid on the table, after- tented. (Laughter.) He should like, if possible, that clusion, they ought at once to resign their seats. wards put in a bag, and then thrown aside. He did the rule would be relaxed so that if, after the usual (Laughter.) He had not the least doubt that the next Lot mean to make any charge against the chief clerk, petitions now presented between the hours of four and week's debate was completely arranged by Hon. The did his duty in a manner altagether irreproachable. five o'clock, any Hon. Member would give notice to Members on both sides, and that the debate would There was a time, since the Reform Bill, when the bring under the attention of the House a particular last from Monday until Friday. It was such dispetitions of the people were treated with respect. But it petition, he should have an opportunity of doing so. cussions as those of which the people complained. was the last Parliament-that Parliament to which he He did not think it would be fair that one Hon. Genand many Honourable Members entertained similar felt it far from an honour to have belonged-(a laugh)- | tleman should have the right of making a long speech opinions. He had no doubt that committees of the for a most ricketty, do nothing Parliament it was, and while hundreds were waiting to have their petitions House endeavoured to do their duty with respect to | tary. he felt exceedingly sorry to have wasted either his time presented. He was, therefore, constrained against his petitions; but when the labour was heavy and continuous he was almost afraid that they did not pay was the Parliament which curtailed the liberties of the Mr. O'CONNELL said, that there was no mode of

proper attention to them. Besides, after they were people in having their petitions read. As long as it was reasoning less satisfactory than to presume that an selected, they we e not printed and in the hands of an understanding between members his respect for the abuse which might exist would really exist. Have Members before the expiration of three or four weeks; ussges of the House had kept him silent; but since Feb- persons been found to abuse the privileges of this and if at that period they were to be offered to the fourth ruary, 1839, he had been muzzied. The present, he House? What was the general character of this estate, the leaders of public opinion would laugh at was told, was a strong Parliament The Parliament House on those subjects? It was quite clear that them. They must have their political food day by day, which took away the liberties of the people was desig- petitions were treated with a levity quite unbecoming and they must have it hot and hot, or they would not nated a Whig Parliament; they had now a Tory Parlia- the character of this House when it was considered have it at all. (Laughter.) With respect to the remark ment. It would now be seen which party had the that they had emanated from the people, whose of the Hon. Baronet the Member for Oxford, he (Mr. grater respect for the rights of the people, and grievances they were bound to pay attention to, and, if W.) would always be content to conflue himself to the "bove all for their right to petition, which he (Mr. possible redress. It should be recollected, that a great space of two minutes in the presentation of any peti-Wallace) regarded as one of their most important majority of the people were not represented, and they tion; and he would venture to say that the brains of privileges. It was doubtless of great suportance that had no opportunity of getting themselves heard but those were not much who could not express what they Ministers should be enabled to begin business at an through the members of this House, who were presumed meant to say on such a subject in that period. (Great early hour ; no one was more alive to the necessity than to represent them. And, undoubtedly, they had a right Laughter.)

> The House then divided-For the motion 50 Against it 237

> > Majority 187

On the motion of Mr. E TENNENT the House re-Mr. Enos Ford, joiner, Ci y-read. solved itself into a committee on the copyright of Mr. Vincent Perry, framework-knitter, Leaperdefeated in an attempt to accomplish this object. He shown the great inconvenience of the present plan designs, and on the House resuming leave was given

street. Mr. Edmund Greecock, ribbon weaver, William-

BRIDPORT.

Mr. William Gilpin, weaver, St. Michael's

Mr. John Northmore, tailor, Barrack-street, sub-

Mr. Joseph Haines, warehouseman, North Mill,

READING, (ADDITIONAL.)

BARNOLDSWICK.

Mr. David Jenkinson, Wapping, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Richard Wright, sub-Secretary.

Mr. Charles Cooper, spinner, St. Stephen's-place.

Mr. Jonathan Pickering, weaver, Dawes-street.

Mr. Thomas Hindle, dyor, Bridgewater-street.

Mr. Robert Roberts, dyer, Arlington-street, sub-

Mr. Robert Ramsden, spinner, Garden-street, sub-

THORNTON.

Mr. George Jowett, weaver, Thornton Height.

Mr. Jumes Hainsworth, weaver, Ball-street.

Mr. Isaac Watson, weaver, Workhouse-fold.

Mr. George Gray, jeiner, New-road, sub-Treasurer. Mr. John Hindle, weaver, Ball-street, sub-Secre-

SHEFFIELD .- POLITICAL INSTITUTE.

Mr. James Mackettrick, brush-maker, Pinstone-

Mr. Joseph Marsh, stone mason, Milton-street.

Mr. Joseph Harrison, wood turner, Nursery-street.

Mr. Richard Otley, tobacconist, South-street.

Mr. John Drinkwater, pen blade grinder, Upper

Mr. William Wells, clerk, Duke-street, Moor. Mr. Henry William Necdham, cutler, Broomhall-

Mr. William Frost, news agent, Bridge-street.

Mr. James Dyson, mechanie, Little Pond-street.

Mr. Charles Wilden, steel burner, Thomas-street,

Mr. Robert King, engraver, Canning-street, sub-

DERBY.

Mr. David Walker, labourer, Johnson-street.

Mr. William Gill, scale cuiter, Sparrow-lane.

Mr. Samuel Stork, shoemaker. Thornton.

Mr. James Illingworth, weaver, Clayton.

Mr. Richard Barker, weaver. Green-lane.

Mr. Jonas Mitchell, weaver, Maltkiln.

Mr. John Peel, weaver, Bailie-stile.

Mr. Joseph Smith, weaver, Cowgill.

Mr. Elliot Buckley, mechanic, Market-street.

Mr. Richard Brown, spinner, Back-street.

SALFORD-YOUTHS'.

Mr. Ralph Slater, Lane-bottom.

Mr. Christopher Starkie, Town-head.

Mr. Allen Edmonson, King-strees.

Mr. John Hodgson, St. Thomas-square.

Mr. John Hey, Wapping. Mr. John Shut, Wapping.

Mr. James Reell, Wapping.

Mr. William Joy, shocmaker, East-street.

Mr. William Prideaux, tailor. West-street.

Mr. William Ewett, shoemaker, East-street.

Treasurer.

sub-Secretary.

Hosier-street.

Knightsbridge.

Treasurer.

Secretary.

street.

Sheffield Moor.

sub-Treasurer.

Secretary.

Thorpe.

Mr. John Squire, shoemaker, East-street.

street.

to Sir James Graham ; but the object of our search was not to be seen, the person who represented himself to us as head clerk stating that if we stayed there a month there was no other channel for addresses to the Queen than through his hands. Seeing no other alternative. we therefore ultimately delivered them to this person, who took them into the office ; and on learning their contents, came and said he had given them to the Under Secretary, and that the Committee who sent them would receive an answer on their being presented to the Queen.

aim to accomplish will be obtained by the decision and straightforwardness of their course, and knowing the difficulties it has already conquered, we, the deputation. look forward to the time, at no great distance, of seeing Frost, Williams, and Jones, by the help of the country, restored to the arms of their admiring coun-

JOHN BARRATT.

THE ADDRESS OF THE CHARTIST YOUTHS OF SHEFFIELD TO THE YOUNG MEN OF THAT TOWN AND NEIGHBOURHOOD, ADOPTED AT A MEETING OF THEIR BODY. JAN: 30, 1842.

"The virtues or vices of a state are the effects its of legislation."---HELVETIUS.

BROTHERS,-When we look around us and reflect on the state of our country-when we view the pomp, splendour, and luxury of life enjoyed by the so-called "higher classes" on the one hand, and the misery, want, and wretchedness-the lot of the toiling classes, on the other-we are led to ask, How this is ?- what is the cause? Is it the will of the Deity that one portion of his creatures should starve while there is plenty in the land, and another portion to riot in profusion? No; this caunot be. What, then, is the cause? The cause is to be found in the grasping selfishn is of the few who, usurping the reins of Government, legislate for their own exclusive benst, and to the injury of the labouring classes of society; an eminent writer has well said that all the evils of a state flow from its government, and to remove the evil we must remove the cause. Yes, we must unite in one bond of brotherhood, and in the strength of our moral power aim that blow at the citadel of corruption which shall cause the stronghold of tyranny to totter to its fall.

We appeal to you, the youths of Sheffield, to come forward and join our Association, and to help us in our struggle to free our native land. The only remedy for existing wrongs is to be found in the People's Charter. It will give us a voice in making the laws we are bound to obey, and enable us to protect our labour, and secure to ourselves the fruits of our toil. If the present state of things is to continue, what prospect have we on reaching maturity, but that of wearing the galling chains of slavery our fathers have too long borne. Shall this be? Let every heart feel-let every voice echo-No! Let us rally round the hanner of freedom our fathers have unfurled and assist them in that cause for which a Hampden bled on the field, and a Sidney died on the scaffold.

We are, brothers, Yours, fraternally,

THOMAS WOODCOCK, sub-Secretary. National Charter Association Room.

Fig Tree-lane.

LEITH .- GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF CHARTISM .-On Monday the League held a public meeting in the Rev. Mr. Marshall's chapel, for the purpose of sending a delegate to the conference in London. They evidently wanted to steal a march on the working men, hy posting their bill late on Saturday night. Th

Trusting and believing that the good the Committee Mr. Ephraim Rous, tailor, 3, Moulton-place, Mr. William Pilgrim, printer, Spring-gardens. Mr. James Dawson, engineer, 34, Thorn-street. Mr. Thomas M. Wheeler, 7, Mill's-buildings. trymen. Yours. very faithfully. WALTER THORN.

yet done anything to extend the liberties of the people.

of the Prince of Wales. It was seconded by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and passed

unenimously.

Lord STANLEY, in moving for leave to bring in two bils connected with Emigration, entered at some length into the subject. The object of the one Bill was to amend the Act relating to the corriage of passengers in merchant vessels; and the other to regulate the surthe objects of the one-Bill relating to the carriage of which colonial lands are to be hereafter sold. The mined to a linere to the terms of his motion. system he meant to introduce was founded on the recommendations of the Committee on Australian colori. onte ing upon the merits of petitions. sation. He worposed a system compounded of different. plans, which was neither absolute sale by anothen, nor the life of her present Majesty, because there were to this House? There were no less than 16 801 petition complained of personal violence or such grievan-donbis whether the Grown revenues could be perma- tions presented to the House of Commons last session, des as required immediate redress, such petition could renuy aliensted.

operation to carry the system into affect.

the Bills.

Address to her Majesty.

Monday, Feb. 7.

The SPEAKER read the answer of her Majesty to the address in reply to the speech from the throne; and Lord LINCOLN read that of Prince Albert in reply to the address to his Royal Highness congratulating him on the birth of a Prince of Wales.

LATION ACTS.

subjects were the revision of the Poor Law Amendhear.) His reason for putting these questions at the ; this omission ---- order, order.

fine himself the question he desired to put.

Mr. S. WORTLEY said he was merely apprious to state his reasons for asking the questions. (Order.)

lane, Hunslet. and was consequently very indistinctly heard, was same? He had looked over the list of petitions which of the two last sessions, (Hear, hear.) He believed Mr. William Harrend, labourer, Holbeck-lane. understood to say his Hon. Friend had prefaced his had been presented last year, and he found that the that there was no alternative between adhering to the Mr. Edwin Gaunt, cloth dresser, Wortley-lane. questions by some short though somewhat irregular ab. average extent of each of those which were printed present rule, and a relaxation of it altogether. If they Mr. William Baxter, cloth weaver, Deunison-row. servations as to omission in the Queen's speech. The was half a folio page. There was scarcely any permitted hon. members to exercise their discretion, Mr. John Davies, brush maker, Mount-street, reason that no notice was taken of the Poor Law in 'P tition presented to the House which, if read the consequence would be that they would have con-Holbeck, sub-Treasurer, the speech from the throne was, that it was considered through, would not occupy two minutes; but tinual delates upon the questions of petitions. They Mr. Richard Rylands, cloth weaver, Horse and already sufficiently notorious that the present act would he would ask the Honourable Member for Grenock, would find that there would be many hon members expire on the 31st of July next, and as some measure if he would be even content to be limited to two who would be much less anxious to do justice to the Jockey-yard, Holbeck, sub-Secretary. upon the subject must, therefore, be brought for ward, minutes? There might be a good deal of reason in grievances complained of in these petitions, than to COLNE. it was not thought that any especial mention of the what the Hon Member had said, but it was physically state their own opinions upon the matter. (Hear.) Mr. Hugh Schofield, Colne-lane. subject was necessary. In reply to his Hon. Friend's impossible that, if the House concurred in his views. These speeches would naturally provoke a reply; the Mr. Ely Baldwin, Union-street. question, he had to state that it was the intention of they could de anything else from beginning to the end reviv would provoke a rejoinder, and they would thus Mr. Robert Rushton, Dcan-fold. her Majesty's Government to introduce a bill for the of the session than receive retitions. (Hear, hear,) find the meelves thrown into the same condition they Mr. James Mooney, High-street. continuance of the Poor Law Commission; and in that The Hon, Member for Greenock has declared that he were twelve or thirteen years ago. (Hear, hear.) It Mr. James Rushton, Colue-lane. bill, he Sir J. Graham: should propose to the House had no sympathy with the fifty or sixty bills which his was only the experience of the great evil that attended Mr. John Lambert, jun., Petty-houses. such alterations and amenuments in the existing law as friends, the late Ministry, had brought forward, as he the former course, which led Parliament to adopt the Mr. William Smith, sub-Treasurer. upon mainre deliberation, appeared to him necessary described it, with such haste, about the months of June present system. The 26th of Feb., 1833, was the day M. Henry Hickson, sub-Secretary. and prudent. With regard to the time of the introduc- or July. If that Hon. Member had no sympathy with that the present rules were adopted, under the speaker-STROUDWATER. tion of that measure, that must depend on the progress thein, how could be be expected to have a sympathy ship of Mr. M. Sutton. As far as public feeling was conof other business which would be previously brought with those which would be brought forward by the cerned, there was a general impression that the time of Mr. John Hattow. Mr. Marmaduke Michinson, Rodbero. forward. As far as he could at present speak of their present Members of her Majesty's Government? There this house was sufficiently consumed in more debata. He Mr. Ambrose Parsons, Stroud. intentions. Government di 1 not propose to bring in the was already a general understanding that when a petle did not mean the country generally, but those who formed bill until after Easter. As to the second question which tion was deemed of sufficient consequence and of such a the general class of petitioners. These appeared to wish Mr. John Harris, Rodbero. his Hon. Friend had put to him, whether the Govern- nature as to form the foundation of a motion in this that Hon. Members should devote more of their time Mr. William Judd, Stroud-hill. House that it might then appear recorded with the to practical reform, and less of their time to debate. Mr. James Newman, New Mills, sub-Treasurer. ment intended to bring in any measure for the regula-Mr, Henry Pritchard, tailor, Fisher's-court, sub-Yotes, on the presumption that the Hon. Member who If they found that, night after night, the time of this lation of inbour in factories, he had to state in reply that he had found a bill in his office which had been presented it would at a certain period call the attention House was consumed by a mere preliminary debate, he Secretary. prepared, he believed, by the Hun. Member for Perth of the House to the subject it referred to. (Hear, hear.) did not think that satisfaction would arise from such a MIDDLEWICH. (Mr. Fox Maule), in conformity with the recommenda. Then indee i it was reasonable enough that such petition course to any party. (Hear, hear.) If one Hon. Mem-Mr. John Jepson, hatter. tions of the committee that had sat on the subject; and should be printed. He did not think that the reasons ber should make a speech upon the presentation of Mr. Edward M'Kenna, small ware dealer. he (Sir J. Graham) proposed to bring in that Bill with | which were urged in favour of any change in the ex- his petition, it would be very difficult to prevent some alterations. He might, however, mention, that isting rules of this House with respect to petitions others from occupying the House at an equal length of Mr. George Collins, ditto. those alterations would materially affect the regulation were of sufficient importance as to induce them to give time, and they would find that the inevitable result Mr. Samuel Corke, labourer. of infant labour between the ares of nine and thirteen up much of their time in the consideration of this would be that the House would be involved in a series Mr. William Slater, painter. Mr. Richard Clarke, labourer. as at present by law defined; and it was also proposed motion. of constant debates. (Hear, hear) Her Majesty's Go-Mr. Michael Twigley, wool comber. Mr. James Walker, boot and shoe maker, subto make some alterations as to the regulation of the Mr. ROEBUCK said he was willing to allow the great vernment had no object in preventing every petition labour of what were called young persons-that was, force of the Honourable Gentleman's observations who being heard. Their only object was an anxious consipersons between the ages of thirteen and eighteen ; but had just spoken, as to the great evil which would exist deration that the business of legislation should be pro-Treasurer. Mr. Thomas Cotterill, boot and shoe maker, subit was not his intention, on the part of the Government, if the time of the House were to be absorbed in the way ceeded with. (Hear, hear.) He thought that in spite to propose any such regulation as in some quarters; the Hon Member for the University of Oxford imagined; of the most conflicting advantages the rule was a wise Secretary. BOSTON had been strongly recommended, as to the limitation but he (Mr. Roebuck) would suggest a course which he lone. Their time was the property of the people, and of the time of labour in factories of young persons might pursue under the present regulations, if he were he thought that they diverted more of it than was Mr. James Thompson, shoemaker, Tattershallbetween the ages of thirteen and eighteen, to, as some at all disposed to absorb the time of the House. When necessary from the real and practical business of legis-'oad persons hoped, ten hours a day.- (Hear, hear, hear.) ever a petition was laid upon the table of the House, lation. Mr. Robert Nichols, shos maker, Colly-street. Lord ASHLEY begged to know from his Right Hon, the Speaker was obliged to pit the question, "that Mr. WARLEY said if the Members of the House of Mr. White, tailor, Goodburn's yard. Friend, whether the regulations he proposed with res- this petition do lie upon the table." Upon that ques- Commons conducted themselves in a more proper man-Mr. David Waterfield, tailor, Fowler's-row. pect to employment of children between the ages of tion he (Mr. Roebuck) had a right, if he pleased, to ner fewer pet tions would be presented; but, in conse-Mr. Frederick Womer, clock maker, Chapelnine and thirteen, were those which had been recom- divide the House. The House asked him to vote upon quence of their acting in direct opposition to the public row. mended by the committee of 1840; and whether he this question, without allowing him the benefit of a will, and opposing the best interests of the community, Mr. Samuel Baker, tailor, Chapel street, subproposed any diminution in the number of working discussion. Now that course was certainly never the people almost despaired of obtaining redress. He Treasurer. hours in regard to young persons between the ages of a opted, although he had clearly the right of taking it (Mr. W.) would suggest one mode of lessening the Mr. Samuel Slight, school master, Tattershallthirteen and eighteen? if he pleased, so that even u der the Tresent regula- number of petitions, in addition to that of improving road, sub-Secretary.

turity of stating, that while he agreed generally with passed might be privited as cheaply as the votes and doubtless the addr. ss, he was alarmed by the paragraph relating papers circulated amongst the Members of this House. substantial hearing to the petitions of the people, so to the registration of voters. The Tory party had never de (Mr. Wallace) moved that it be printed with the that no person should have a right to complain as at votes. His name was put on the list of notices of present, of the mockery and insult of throwing bundles Sir RUBERT PEEL proposed an address of congrain- motion, but the session passed away without affording of petitions upon the table together. He should hope, Istion to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on the birth him an opportunity of bringing forward the matter. He that the House would proceed to rescind the resoluagain asserted the right of Members to enter into the tions they had come to on this question, and follow up

. Mr. WALLACE moved that the order be rescinded.

Mr. ROEBUCK seconded the motion.

In reply to a question from Mr. J. O'Connell.

would not be safe unless thus provided for.

intention, were without foundation.

In reply to a question from Mr. C. Buller,

Sir R. PEEL stated that there was no intention to

PUBLIC PETITIONS.

or his constitution on such an affair. (Laughter) That | feelings to vote against the motion.

husself; but great as was his respect for the privileges of being listened to through the medium of petitions.

and convenience of Ministers he had a still higher regard The former practice, he admitted, was somewhat in-

had been denied them. Hon. Members were told that out which would meet every objection. His Honour-

they could have their petitions printed with the votes, able Friend, the Member for Salford, had made a

tut not. be it remembered, unless the House gave its strange speech in favour of the present practice; but

merits of petitions presented by them. Under the the course by instituting an investigation which, on present regulation, the moment a Member got up to say the one hand, would fully satisfy the people, and, on suything about a petition, another Hon. Member got up the other, would protect the time of this House from and interrupted him. If he desired the clerk to read being diverted from the practical performance of the the petition from the table, what was the consequence? public business. Why, if the petition came from many places in his (Mr. Sir R. PFEL said, that if any insult had been offered

Kelso to present, praying that the laws which were the subject to a Committee of this house, which would copyright to nine, months.

Wallace's) country, or from Ireland, the clerk might to the people who had petitioned this house-if any vey and sales of land belonging to the Crown in the read the petition, but he much doubted if he would be mark of indifference to or neglect of the feelings or Australian colonies and New Zealand. Although able to pronounce the names, and what end would be opinions of the petitioners had been occasioned in this Government did not intend to propose any extensive attainted if the House remained in ignorance of the House, or, to use the expressions of the Hon. Member scheme of Emigration, they wished to give additional name of the place from which the petition pro- opposite, if there had been a bundling in of their petifacilities to that voluntary emigration which was c-eded? Some modification should be made in the tions, the fauit lay with the Hon. Members themselves should unled on to so great an extent. After detailing present stringent rule, although he was not prepared ; who resorted to this practice which had been so much to recomment a return to the system which prevailed condemned. (Hear, hear.) A member, under the ru e the presencers, Lord Stanley entered at some lengthe during the period that Lord Canteriury held the of the House, which, by the bye, was carried by a into a studement of the objects of the other Boll, re- Speakership. The present mode was unjust, imprudent, considerable majority, had every opportunity given lating to the survey and sale of lands in the colonies, and calculated to bring the House into disrepute. He him of doing every justice to the petitioners, and of Heshowen by various statistical details the repid in- jelt sure that if he did not obtain a majority on his laying their grievances before the House. (Hear, crease of our Ansustian colonies; and then stated the motion, at least he would have many more with him bear.) The resolution said, that "any member offerplan proposed to be established, fixing the mole in than he had had on the last division. He was deter- ing any petition to the House must state the place from whence it came " Now the objection which had been Miled to a mere to the certar which preciades Members from mule with respect to the clerk of the House not being

able to pronounce the names of Irish and Scotch places, the Hon. Member having the liberty of stating those names, it was the duty of Hon. Members to make thema sale by fixed price, but a sale by auction, not Sir R. H. INGLIS said that the Hon. Member who selves so well acquainted with them that they could belo # a regulated upset price, the lands intended to be had proposed this motion had completely failed to bring pronounce them properly for the House, (laughter,) sold having been first surveyed and classified. One- forward any proper argument upon which he could and not leave it to the clerk to do so for them. The half of the proceeds of the land sales to be set aside found the necessity of having the present rule rescinded. resolution went on to say, " the number of signatures for prom ting Emigration, and the other half for colo- Did that Hon. Member know the number of peti- and the material contents of the petitions of such perriai purp sets; the duration of the set to be limited to thes which on an average were presented sons as were complaining of their grievances? If the

and if such a motion as that of the Hon. Member for he at once entertained and discussed. (Hear, hear.) Lord J. RUSSELL had listened with interest to the Greenock were passed, they should be prepared to hear ""That all petitions relating to a special object, and statements of L rd Stanley. After some general 16 501 speeches upon cach of those petitions, and upon Members presenting such petitions, giving notice ; remarks on the su ject of emigration, he concluded by perhaps 16 801 speeches in reply. (Laughter.) Did the of their intention to bring a motion of the same descripstating his makely to see the details of Lord Stapley's. Hon. Member think if his motion were granted, that tion under the consideration of the House, such petiplan, and expressed his intention of giving his co- he would then be at liberty to make his speech upon the tions are printed, the Hon. Members giving notice of presentation of his petition from the men of Kelso, and the day they intend to bring forward the question." Mr. Wake also expressed his satisfaction with the that his (Sir R. H. Inglis's) Hon. Friend the Member Now, it appeared to him that there was every reason statement. of Lord Statley; and after some observa- for the county could be precluded from making his to treat the petitions that were presented to this House tions from Mr. Roebyck. Sir George Grey, Mr. Smith speech in reply ? Did the Hon. Member for Greenock , with the utmost respect. The Hon. Member for Bath O'Brien, and Mr. Fitzrey, leave was given to bring in consider what the consequence would be of this state of thad referred to the ancient practice of Parliament on things? Why, in the course of nature, it would be this subject. Now, he recollected that when Mr. Man-The House adjourned at half-past six till twelve impossible that this House could do anything else, ners Sutton was Speaker of this House, a question on Saturday for the purpose of going up with the from the beginning to the end of the session, than arose of altering the system of making long speeches receive petitions, and listen to speeches upon them upon the presentation of petitions, which was found to Hear, hear.) A discussion might go on for the be exceedingly inconvenient, and the Speaker then said period of six hours upon this one petition from the that, referring to the ancient practice of Parliament, people of Kelso; and, after all, what would be the he had found that all discussion had been prevented at result ? Simply this, that the petition would be such a time. (Hear, hear) If therefore, they were to ordered to lie upon the table. (Hear, hear.) And return to the practice of Parliament, half a century ago, how would the petitioners be benefited by this discus- it would appear that there was no such thing allowed sion? To be sure, such a discussion might be supposed as discussions upon the presentation of petitions. POOR LAW AMENDMENT AND FACTORY REGU- to excite greater attention to the particular grievances (Hear, hear.) To try this question with the strict rule that might be complained of-(hear, hear, from the of reason, every petition should be read by the clerk at Mr. S. WORTLEY, seeing his Right Hon. Friend the opposition; but it was a practice which would act, the table : strict reason enjoins this course. (Hear, Secretary for the Home Department in his place, he most injuriously to the interest of the country generally, hear) it was quite clear, however, that if this practice was desirous of making some inquiry in regard to two inasmuch as it would prevent the possibility of getting were general, the whole time of the House, and that of subjects of great and general importance. These two through the real and ordinary business of the House. Hon. Members, would be taken up- (hear, hear) ;- and (Heur, hear.) A specific motion might at all times be if Hon. Members, without talking so much, did attend ment Act and the regulation of factory labour. (Hear, brought forward by any Hon. Member of the House for carefully to the petitions they were entrusted with, the the purpose of having his petition read, but it would course of business would be very different from that. present time was that with regard to the Poor Law no be extremely improper to permit the adoption of a rule which had passed. (Hear, hear.) He would ask, had reference was made to it in her Majesty's speech, and which would made this practice general. He appealed this rule diminished the confidence of the people in to that House if, after all, the result of such a discus- respect to this House ? Certainly not, if they were to The SPEAKER said the Hon. Gentleman must con- sion would not be, " that this petition so or do not lie judge by the increased number of petitions which had upon the table." He had said that the number of peti- been presented since it was adopted. (Hear, tions presented to the House last session was 16 801, hear) And was it not much more rational to but the year before the number of petitions was 18,000. have those important petitions printed, by which the What he wished to ask his Right Hon. Friend was, Now, was it possible that this Honse could do anything number of the petitioners would be recorded, and by what was the general course the Government intended else than hear speeches upon all those petitions, even which access would be always given for the inspection to take in respect to the revision of the existing Poor supposing that each speech only occupied the space of of them, than to revert to the ancient practice which Law, and also what were their intentions upon the one minute? (Hear.) The Hon. Member who would kept no such record of them, and which prevented any subject of regulating the labour in factories? (Hear, present his petition might move to have his petition reference to them afterwards. (Hear, hear.) Since the read, and if one Hon. Member could enjoy this right present rule had been established, petitions to this

Sir J. GEAHAM. who turned his back to the gallery, what was to prevent every other member requiring the house had increased on an average to 17,000 for each

devise some other means of giving a more Adjourned.

NOMINATIONS TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL. YEW GREEN. Mr. Benjamin Gledhill, weaver. Mr. Nathan Thornton, weaver. Mr. David Gledhill, smith, Lockwood. Mr. John Thornton, weaver, Moor-End, sub Freasurer. Mr. John Ashton, weaver, Yew's Hill, sub-Sc-

cretary. IPSWICH. Mr. John Cook, shoemaker, Cox-lane.

Mr. Donald M'Pherson, tea-dealer, Rose-lane. Mr. George Terry, coach trimmer, Bridgestreet Mr. James Leeder, carpenter, Rose lane. Mr. John Brown, carpenter, Rose-lane. Mr. William Lyon, carpenter, College-street, sub-

Treasurer Mr. William Garrard, carpeuter, Falcon-street, sub-Secretary.

DAVENTRY.

Mr. John Warwick, cordwainer, Abbey-end. Mr. Wm. Askew, ditto, ditto. Mr. Wm. Smith, ditto, ditto. Mr. Wm. Tallet, ditto, Church-lave. Mr. Daniel Dawson, shopkceper, Brook-end. Mr. Charles Peet, chimney-sweeper, ditto. Mr. James Lawson, Taylor, High-street. Mr. Thomas Webb, cordwainer, Union-place, sub-Treasurer. Mr. George Ashwell, cabinet-maker, ditto, sub Secretary.

> BRIGHTON. Mr. R. Landsdell, hairdresser, 18, Marlboroughblace.

Mr. Robert Colling, schoolmaster, Church-street Mr. R. Allcorn, carpenter, Trafalgar-street. Mr. J. Scott, cordwainer, Union-lane.

Mr. Thomas Reed, cordwainer, 101, Edwardstreat.

Mr. W. Woodward, news-agent. 50. Union-place Mr. G. Giles, carpenter, Hampton-cottage.

Mr. J. Allen, carpenter, 34, Upper Gardenerstreet.

Mr. Richard Harvey, cordwainer, Church-street.

Mr. F. Page, ditto, 3, Kew-street. Mr. J. Page, watchmaker, 14, Camelford-street.

Mr. James Fleyman, painter, 45, Hanover terrace.

Mr. James Lawless, bookbinder, 4, Darby-place Mr. Wm. Flower, shipwright, Silwood-street. sub-Treasurer.

Mr. Nathaniel Morling, House-agent, 22, Albionstreet, sub-Secretary.

ROTHERHAM.

Mr. John Crowther, Pigeon-lane. Mr. Samuel Linley, Old Holland. Mr. Samuel Earnshaw, Glasshouse-yard, Mas-Mr. John Roberts, Masbro Common. Mr. John Foster, Wellgate. Mr. John Smith, Wellgate. Mr. George Ramsden, Oilmill-fold.

Mr. John O'Harrow, Old Holland, sub-Secretary. Mr. William Ibbetson, Crofts, sub-Treasurer.

HOLBECK.

Mr. George Chambers, wheelwright, Holbeck Moor Top. Mr. William Wade, engineer, Wortley-lane Mr. William Ward, brickmaker, Sodom. Mr. Charles Cluderay, brush finisher, Portland-

street. Mr. James Stead, clothier, Low Moor Side. Mr. Joseph Wilkinson, mechanic, New Wortley Mr. Thomas Western, brushmaker, Lady Pit-

the result of our exertions in that object. woman's threne. him to the Queen.

Mr. Henry Knoot, cooper, Thorntree-lane. Mr. William Wheeldon, tailor, St. Peter's Churchard.

Mr. William Chandler, ribbon-weaver, Leaperstrect, sub-Treasurer. Mr. John Moss, cordwaiper, Plumtree-square, Derby-lane, sub-Secretary.

TOWER HAMLETS .- BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

Mr. Robert Charles, Gandey-court, Bow. Mr. William Tinkim, 51, Nelson-street, Bethnal Green.

Mr. James H. Knowles, Windsor-street, Bishop-Mr. John H. Smith, 28, Alfred-street, Stepney.

Mr. Noah Butler, 26, Baker-street, Mile-and, Old Town. Mr. Thomas Hodgson, 51, Nelson-street, Bethnal

Green. Mr. James Tagut, 10, Camden-street, Bethnal

Green. Mr. William Henry Wilkins, 19, Gibraltar-walk, sub-Treasurer.

Mr. Peter Sadler, 16, Star-street, St. George's East, sub-Secretary.

LAMBLEY.

Mr. Wm. Cross, Framework-knitter, Smith's-row. Mr. John Screet, Ditto, Pingle House. Mr. Joseph Cawtnorn, Ditto, Green-laue. Mr. John Bingnam, Ditto, Smith's row. Mr. Henry Selby, Ditto, Chappel-lane. Mr. Samuel Parnham, Ditto, Nottingham-road, sub Treasurer.

Mr. Wilson Plant, Dittto, Godber's-building, sub-Secretary.

MARPLE. Mr. John Kershaw, dresser, Marple. Mr. Henry Bennet, clogger, Compstall. Mr. John Hollingworth, spinner, Mill Brow. Mr. James Shephard, carder, Mill Brow. Mr. Charles Barber, spinner, Mill Brow. Mr. James Ratcliffe, publican, Compstall, sub-Treasurer. Mr. John Platt, joiner, sub-Secretary.

SHERRIFF HILL. Mr. Cuthbert Peel, miner. Mr. John Rodgers, pot-painter. Mr. Robert Bertram, quarryman. Mr. Joseph Ciark, ditto. Mr. John Dunn, ditto. Mr. Thomas Finlay, ditto. Mr. James Scath, miner. Mr. John Southern, miner, sub-Treasurer.

Mr. Nicholas Hann, tailor, sub-Secretary. BERMONDSEY LOCALITY.

Mr. John Gothard, 2, Pauline-street, Bermondsey. Mr. William Bliss, 9, York-street, Rothernithe. Mr. Henry Russell, boot-maker, Bond-street, Rothe rhithe. Mr. William Jones, tailor, 2, Fendall-street, Bermondsey. Mr. Henry Foster, hatter, 238, Butler's buildings, Bermondsey. Mr. Charles Jeans, hair-dresser, 1, Snow's Field's Bermondsey, sub-Treasurer. Mr. John Maynard, Norfolk Cottage, Hunterstreet, Dover-road, sub-Secretary. THORNTON.

Mr. Samuel Stork, shoemaker, Thornton. Mr. Jonas Mitchell, weaver, Maltkiln. Mr. George Joycett, weaver. Thornton Height. Mr. James Hainswerth, weaver, Ball-street. Mr. James Illingworth, weaver, Clayton. Mr. John Peel, weaver, Bailie Stile. Mr. Isaac Watson, weaver, Workhouse Fold.

Mr. Joseph Smith, weaver, Green Lane. Mr. George Gray, joiner, New road, sub-Treasurer.

Mr. John Hindle, weaver, Ball-street, sub-Secratary.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTATION TO FACILITATE THE PRESENTATION OF THE MEMORIAL TO THE QUEEN.

TO THE FRIENDS OF FROST, WILLIAMS, AND Leeds, tobacco-manufacturers; as far as regards Juseph

Chartists, however, were on the alert, and had a bill out early on Monday morning calling on the working classes to muster in their strength at two o'clock, and we were not disappointed. John Mitchell, Esq., was proposed and seconded by two of the members of the Anti-Corn Law Association, as chairman, when Mr. Morrison, a working man, was proposed in opposition, and on the sense of the meeting being taken, the votes in his favour were almost unanimous. There was much confusion for some time, and on order being restored, Mr. Mitchell commenced a very able speech in defence of the Corn Law agitation, which would have been conclusive to all who had not considered both sides of the question; he finished by proposing "the Rev. Mr. Harper as a fit and proper person to represent the town of Leith in the conference." He was seconded by Mr. Crawford Barker. Mr. Tankard, chair manufacturer, proposed an aniendment, "That this meeting is of opinion that the appointment of a delegate to represent the inhabitants of Leith in the approaching conference is totally uncalled for; resolved therefore that unjust and cruel as the Corn Laws are it sees not the shadow of a hope that these bad laws can be repealed so as to ensure the people the full benefit of such, until the People's Charter shall be first made the law of the land." In a long and able speech Mr. Tankard shewed the injustice of the landholders denying that land to the necessities of the starving millions which they use only as covers for foxes and other vermin. Mr. T. was ably seconded by Mr. Kerr, schoolmaster, and the amendment and motion being regularly put, the first was carried by a tremendous majority, amidst a cheering and clapping, &c., that beggars description. The church holds 1.500, it was crammed above and below, and not more than fifty voted for the original motion : the National Petition was then unanimously adopted, and after three hearty cheers for O'Connor and the Charter, the meeting quietly dispersed.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Feb. 4.

BANKRUPTS.

Edward Mallan, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, dentist. Feb. 16, at one, March 18, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Whittington, Dean-street, Finsbury-square; official assignce, Mr. Lackington, Coleman-street-buildings. Richard Irwin and John Gould Irwin. Manchester.

drapers, Feb. 19, March 18, at two, at the Commissigners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs, Slater. and Heelis, Manchester; and Messra. Milne, Parry, and Morris, Temple.

David Davies, sen., and David Davies, jun., Glanclywedog. Montgomeryshire, flannel-manufacturers, Feb. 23, March 18, at eleven, at the Oak Inn, Welshpool. Solicitors, Messrs. Drew and Woosman, Newtown; and Mr. Weeks, Lincoln's Inn.

John Hayward, Milverton, Warwickshire, miller, Feb. 14, March 18, at twelve, at the Lansdown Hotel, Leamington Priors. So icitor, Messrs. Rushworth. Staple lun; and Mr. Forder, Leamington.

"William Heap, John Roberts, and William Roberts, Padiham, Lancashire, cotton-spinners, Feb. 22, at two, March 18, at twelve, at the Court House, Burnley. Solicitors, Messrs. Cragg and Joycs, Harpur-street, Red Lion-square; and Messrs. Alcock and Dixon, Burnley

Jonathan Nash and Robert Lucas Nash, Bristol, brewers, March 1, at one, 18, at two, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol. Solicitors, Messrs. Goldrey and Fellowes, Chippenham. Wiltshire; and Messis. Hillier, Lewis, and Hillier, Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn.

Thomas Cheshire, Smethwick, Stafferdshire, miller, Feb. 11, March 18, at twelve, at the Waterloo Rooms, Birmingham. SolicHors, Messrs Tooke and Son, Bedfordshire: and Messrs. Unett and Sons. Birmingham.

James Buckett, Great Bourton, Oxfordshire, sheetdealer, Feb 21, March 18, at eleven, at the White Lion Inn, Banbury. Solicitors, Messrs. Cox and Wiliams, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Messrs. Walford and Beesley, Banbury.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. W. Huffmann, M. Nourse, and J. T. Woodbury, Manchester, men's mercers. J. Burgin and J. Broadhead, Sheffie d, manufacturers of tine scissors. W. Jackson, S. S. Jackson, J. Jackson, and J. Jackson, Jackson. J. Muspratt, R. Duglish, jun., J. Speakman, and W. Bromilow, Parr, Lancashire, coal proprietors, FRIENDS OF FREEDOM,-Feargus O'Connor, Esq. as far as regards J. Speakman and W. Bromilow. C. dealers. J. F. Parkin and J. Parkin, Sheffield, engra-

JONES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

having been appeinted by the General Committee of Matchitt and H. Matchitt, Salford, Lancashire, cotton-Birmingham, for the restoration of the above-named patriets, to present a number of memorials to her vers. P. Kitching, S. Kitching, and G. J. Hodernesse, Majesty, in person, and we having been deputed by Manchester, straining-cloth-manufacturers. J. Elgin. the said Committee to forward the same to Mr. O'Con- and J Heseltine, York, druggists. J. H. Fuller and C. nor, and to give him such information, in our capacity P. Allen, Mauchester, fustian-manufacturers. of committee men, as he might require, we deem it our duty to place before the Committee and the country We went from Birmingham on Saturday evening On arriving at London, on Sunday morning, we proceeded to the house of Mr. O'Connor. at Hammersmith. and on gaining admittance we told Mr. O Connor the chapel.

purpose of our visit, when, after a long conversation it was ultimately agreed that Mr. O'Connor should merchants, Basinghall-street. present the original memorials to her Majesty at the carliest opportunity, Mr. O'Connor saying he would get a court dress made for the occasion, to present the united prayer of the industricus classes at the fost of Crutched-friars. Mr. O'Connor having stated, both in his letter to the committee at Birmingham and in his conference with ham. us, that the memorials should be left for him at Mr. Cleave's, 1, Shoe-lane, we accordingly left them with Mr. Cleave. who expressed his willingeess to assist street, Montagu-square, Middlesex. in their presentation by all means in his power. Feargus O'Connor then advised us to present the new memorials to the Home Secretary ourselves. We, therefore, on Monday, the 24th ult., waited at the office of the tiome Secretary, whom we found we could not see upon any account, the person whom we saw stating that all memorials went through his hands to the Under Secretary, and thence to Sir James Graham, and from We omitted no opportunity-we left no stone un-

turned, however, to gain admittance to the Home Secre- Cheshire. tary. We went away; and coming again, saw the same person, when we represented to him that we were diesex.

deputed to present certain congratulatory addresses to the Queen, through the Honie Secretary, and that we shire.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Feb. 8. BANKRUPTS.

Luke Whitby, builder, Green Dragon-yard, White-Morris Schlessinger and Michael Samuel Schlessinger, John Woodcock, builder, Stratford, Essex. William Vaile, laceman, Oxford-street. George Thomson and James Forbes, corn-factors,

Joseph Miller, John Campion, George Craddock, patent sail-cloth manufacturers, Stockton-on-Tees, Dur-

John Bowers, grocer, Chipstead, Kent. Charles Augustus Cantor, merchant, Upper Montagu-Richard Blackmore and John Craven, corn-millers, Wakefield, Yorkshire.

John Rivis Willoughby, stone mason, York. John Protheroe, jun., iron merchant, Bristol. Joseph Greenwell and Stephen Greenwell, millers, Sharforth-mill. Durham.

William Robins, ironmonger, Stone, Staffordshire. Richard Waters, iron-plate-manufacturer, Newport, Monmouthshire.

John Higgins and James Mannock, Dukinfield,

Georgiana Gifford, schoolmistress, Fulham, Mid-

Thomas Appleyard, stone merchant, Halifax, Yerkwere requested by our constituents to present them only Edward Halliley, cloth manufacturer, Leeds.

MR. R. J. RICHARDSON.

The mid-day post of Thursday week, brought us the following letter, (cut from the Dundee Chronicle. of January 20th.) accompanied by 2 note from Mr. Stott, most earnestly requesting its insertion. Being received at that late period of the week, it was impossible then to attend to it. Last week it was displaced by other matter. We now give it :-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

RESPECTED SIR,-Nothing has a greater tendency to retard the progress of democracy than quarrels amongst those whom the people look upon as their have been exceedingly rife, and carried on with a vituperate spirit unbecoming men in the common pursuit of a great and glorious object.

You, Sir, are well aware that since the unjust imprisonment of our Chartist brethren this feeling has been exhibited in too many instances ; and it is easy for us to discern the cause. When men are cast into dungeons for imaginary crimes, they are bewildered by the villanies practised upon them; and being berefs of advice or consolation, coupled with poignant feelings, engendered by solitary reflection in their durgeons, on the state of their compara- unison or in rectification. tively neglected wives and families, business and connections, is it to be wondered at if they act incensistently with the principles they are suffering for ? I make these remarks because it has been held up as a crime for men to pleasi guilty where guilt has no existence; and men who have advised such pleadingshave been denonneed as traitors. But it should not be forgotten that in many cases there was as necessity of these charges being answered and re- quickly produce the political prostration of the State up for the extra demand? Then, how, even in this little justice to be found as there was guilt, and that pleading has, to our country's shame be it spoken, long since become mere matter of form.

In your paper of November 20, 1841, was a letter. signed "A Radical of the Old School," in which letter imputations were cast upon the character of R. J. Richardson, in a series of questions, to which were appended a note by yourseif, written in a very uncharitable style. The queries were as follows :-

ago]-ED.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

"]. Is it true that Mr. Richardson went to Liverpool to give evidence against his brother Chariist. Christopher Dean !

otey those who injure us. tendance ?

"3. Is it true that he told the Manchester friends, in excuse for the postponement of his lectures, then mirk. that nature endowed all beings with in- and of man entitle them. give evidence agains: Dean ?

"4. Is it true that the constable who apprehended at variance with his interests or happiness. Dean told him that Richardson had been paid a sovereign for pointing out the house where he (Dean) was to be found ?'

malice prepense. Mr. Richardson was applied to by agoinst his brother, and are only extinguished in his religious liberty. his friends to reply to the above charges, but he re- blood. Man has, therefore, from the commencement fused to do so, saying he should treat them with con- distinguished bimself for acts of cruelty to his race, and tempt: stating also that it was an ungrateful attempt has borne, and very justly, the character of an aggresto destroy his name with the public, to serve parti- sive annual. cular purposes which he did not chuse to name, but When the great First Cruse brought man into exwhich to the world were evident. His friends, not istence, he foresaw that such would be the consequence, satisfied with his silence, seeing that the above cou- and wisely imposed injunctions upon him that he duct towards him was likely to deprive the public of should obey his commands, and testified his displeasure his future services to the cause of democracy, and at the conduct of Cain for murdering his brother, for feeling anxious that he should not be forced into re- the Scriptures say-"His blood cried to Heaven for tirement, at once resolved to meet the charges, and ! vengeance," and that the "Lord set a mark upon him."

they ought to have known of "the investigation," and | were famishing with want and misery. been parties to it too, for they preferred the charges, under their own hands, in the Northern Star, of the 14th of August last. We fancy these parties should list, is it justice, or is it consistent with Christian 14th of August last. We fancy these parties should list it justice, or is it consistent with Christian what anthority they preferred the "charges," and "lords" and "law makers." No, but the Apostles of suppose that the Corn Laws are repealed, and, further, what evidence they had to offer in support of them. the State Church are both, and whilst they enjoy their suppose that you take a favey, by way of "increasing." It does not appear from Mr. Stott's letter that this dignity at the expense of the poor, they assist in your foreign trade," to "barter" your twenty millions

has been done. The "investigators" seem rather | making laws to grind and coerce them. more disposed to fix the preferment of the "charges" npon the "Radical of the Old School," and to fight with him, than with these persons, who live at Mr. Stort's are the nation of this monstrous incum-Stott's own door. What the gentlemen above named brance, it would be worth struggling for. You have received, but will not the Englishman be injured in will say to Mr. Stott we know not; but, unless seen, that justice is denied you, and that you are the exact ratio? Will not the Englishman have ceased to producing and most useful portion of society, more they have been periles to this "investigation," we victims of a more fraction, is indissuppose they will have something to say, either in enslave you; they know that the moment you obtain consume? political power, you will get rid of them, and there-One word more. Mr. Stott says, that the note fore they oppose you with all their might; they have

we appended to the letter of the "Radical" was ever made it their study to keep you beneath their feet, to the whole of our consumption of wheat; suppose were no more so than Mr. Stott We saw the power, and that the exercise of that power would ready to enter into the manufactuling of cloth to make butted, could they be rebutted; and we said so. Church ; they know this, and it is to prevent such case, do you in the least increase the quantity of labour, Mr. Stott saw the same, and not only said as we results that they thus labour against you-but their or benefit the labourer? did, but generously attempted the task which Mr. efforts are vain, the people will no longer beimposed on. I know that M'Culloch has told us that our purchas-Richardson should have performed for himself long Their tyrants have ruled them long enough ing our articles of the foreigner makes no manner of

liberty, and crushed you beneath the iron hoof of species without diminishing the quantity." The man despotism, until your spirit cannot bear it longer with must have been grossly ignorant, or have possessed many-divided. submission. The treacherous and contemptible Whigs most estonishing powers of face, before he could bring FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,-In my letter of the 5th have sacrificed you to their ambition, and laughed at himself to make such a statement as this ! But, how. inst., you will remember that I proposed a question for your credulity, until the Chartists, your friends, have ever, taking it as a truth; allowing that it would not were applied for, instead of against themselves, the your consideration, namely, "are we just fied in points swept them with indignation from the theatre of their "diminish the quantity although it changed the present system of "unequal exchanges," which now of law and 'religion in opposing our present rulers ?" | villanies. The Church-aye, that overgrown nurse of species;" stili, wise M'Culloch does not pretend that it lays them prostrate, "a common pasture-ground,"

"2. Is it true that he waited there five or six such a course, and we will now, if you phase, consider at your expense, and fattened on the miseries of the the capacity of either the foreigner or the Englishman crumble down in ruins. days for that purpose, and received £6. 65., for his the latter, but perhaps not less formidable part of the people. But the people are awakening to a sense of to purchase, how could is increase our manufactures ? expences from the prosecuting attorney for his at- question, and examine whether religion binds us to their political degradation, and are determined never to Then, Sir, how will the repeal of the English Corn cense to assert their power and dignity until they obtain Laws have increased the power of the foreigner to pur- this subject will receive due consideration; and Before we proceed, it may not be improper to re- that liberty and happiness to which the laws of nature | chase our manufactured articles ? What would be have thanking ALL for the liberal support we have reto give in exchange then, which he has not now. ceived, advertised for delivery, that he had to go to Dublin. stinctive powers for the powers of self-defence, and Irishmen ! you are a great portion of the people; you Come, tell us, what more he would have to exchange ? and that he represented hiwself as being off for that thus, man, amonest the rest, possesses the principles of have been plundered of your birthright, and the damin. The repeal of our Corn Laws could not have increased city, at the time he was waiting in Liverpool to self-preservation. He is, therefore, so far as nature is ing influence of class legislation has prostrated your his means of exchange. He would still have only his concerne i, justified in opposing all measures which are country and yourselves to the brink of ruin. Arise ! corn, and why should we go to Poland to purchase it if

no longer crouch beneath the footstool of your tyrants, we could get it as cheap at home ? And, as the repeat The principles of self-preservation is, however not out in your moral strength unite with your friends, the would equalise prices, we undoubtedly could purchase as equal in all; for whilst many persons possess scarcely Chartists, in raising yourselves to your proper position ("cheap"at home. Then why purchase of the foreigner? spirit sufficient to carry them through the ordinary in society. Remember, all power originated from the And if our purchasing of the foreigner enables him b) TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. and so far from that honest and open course being based Having put these queries, or, as the writter in the difficulties of life, and who tremble at the shadow of people, and that as there can be no Government. with- consume our manufactures. does not our not purchaslatter part of his letter calls them, "charges," he opposition, by far the greater number possess it in the out a people, so should they also be the source of all ing of the English farmer disable him from purchasing asks whether they are true or false, and concludes by extreme; it is this superfluity of principle which creates power. Snake off your fetters; he free as your fathers, in exact ratio? Besides, should we not have the home an anathema upon the man who could be guilty of the bad passions of the heart; and thus man becomes and cease not to agitate until you obtain that political farmers thrown idle by our ceasing to purchase of such conduct; -a course utterly at variance with an agg, essive animal. We find the superfluity of this rower which will enable you to legislate for yourselves them, competing with us as manufacturers? Ah ! justice, and to ordinary readers conveys the idea of principle evincing itself in the conduct of the first. Get rid of your State Church, and present system of bir, things are not quite so smooth as you seem to bravest of Britain's sons. During twelve months a "foregone conclusion," or as the lawyers say, bora of the human race-bis had passions are excited "Christian churity," and establish in reality civil and dream ? In considering the question in this light I have pur-

I have the honour to be, Fellow Countrymen, Your most obedient servant. W. H. CLIFTON.

)	HAMER	STANSFELD,	ESQ.			

Mill Bridge, February 2, 1842. "Taxes are fixed monetary payments and do not

ter, well known, and who gave their names. Mr. also visited by the locusts? Have you not suffered at labourers, who, of course, are consuming manufactured cause remains untouched. If the working classes Stott says "the whole matter has been impartially their hands, the most unheard of persecutions for your articles in proportion to their ability. Now, then, would improve their condition-if they would alter investigated ;" but he does not inform us whether religious opinions, and been compelled to contribute suppose the Corn Laws repealed, and, to make the case the system that makes one man so undeservedly Messrs. Joseph Linney, James Wood, Paul Fair- your support to your persecutors. Yes ! you have seen complete, suppose that we purchase the whole of our rich, and another so unmeritedly poor-they clough, Samuel Chamberlain, Henry Nuttall, James a State Church rearing its head in districts where the wheat of the Polander, instead of the Englishman, how must no longer waste their means in desultory and un-Wheeler, James Harrison, James Leech, Thomas parson, his clerk, and one or two families comprised would that increase the consumption of cloth to you equal conflicts with effects, but decisively grapple with Davies, George Mitchell, and Robert Gray were the congregation, and you have also, although you never as a manufacturer? It is true you would have in- and destroy the cause from which they arise. The vast parties to this investigation or not; or whether they entered it, had to pay your tithe for its support. And creased your foreign trade, but would not the home amount of wealth they create, compared with the small even knew of its being entered upon; and we opine that that, too, when perhaps your children and your wives trade have diminished in exact proportion? Then, how amount they enjoy, should stimulate them to this -a knowledge that the smallest alleviation to their undo you increase your trade?

merited poverty and distress is denied them, except in have been informed of the intention of Mr. Stott charity, that such an unholy alliance should exist the corn consumed in England; and let us suppose to the wife or children of decayed workmen whose leaders; and it is truly grievious to every lover of late these quarrels in the intention of hir. Stort charty, that such and the State? The Church and the State? The Church and the State? The Church and the State? leaders ; and is is they ought to have been waited on, and asked on was not a political church-nor were the Apostles English farmer for the amount wanted-and let us survice, they must wander-poor and penniless mendicants, or, like criminals, be confined in pauper bastiles, where the mother is parted from her children-the children from each other-the chords which should bind of yards of cloth with the Pole, how will you have their infantine hearts in brotherly love snapped asunder increased your ma ufactures? True, you will have -where all are disregarded and ill treated, because the incressed your "foreign trade;" true, you will have parties which inflict these cruelties have had the power benefitted the Pole to the amount of the cloth he has to make them poor.

To change a system productive of so much evil to the pensable. All are affected by its existence ; it generates But, even allowing that it will increase our foreign vice, hatred, and uncharitableness, through all its ramtrade; and even that it would increase it in proportion ifications. Its subversion and the establishment of a petter and more rational system must therefore be written in an "uncharitable style." If it it were and for that purpose the saints of a State Church have this monstrosity; how would it increase the general undertaken by ALL. Their efforts and means must be "uncharitable" to call upon Mr. Richardson to kept the people in ignorance; for they well know that trade or employment of the country? Would there concentrated—an unbroken confederacy must be ormeet charges so strongly put, and so openly made, were they educated, they would become politically wise, we were "uncharitable." But, at all events, we and that having knowledge they would soon obtain sponsible individuals the power of grinding masses of labour between masses of capital."

Should the practicability of these propositions be by any doubted, we offer as evidence in their favour the power of our present unions contrasted with that of our individual and isolated strength-the power of ten men -the naughty Tory has trampled on your difference in the long run ; " that it only changes the united is greater than that of twenty divided ; hence the power of the monied few-combined-over the toiling-

We repeat, that if the united efforts of the workingclasses, and "the funds of their innumerable societies." Yon have therein seen my opinions on the justness of bigotry and hypocrisy-has too long revelled in luxuries would increase the quantity. And without it increase would be undermined in all directions, and speedily

Again seriously hoping that, at the termination of our present strike, with a view to prevent a recurrence,

We remain gratefully yours, THE MASONS' SOCIETY, THOMAS SHORTT, Sec. 6, Agnes-street, Waterloo-road, February 2, 1842.

BROTHER CHARTISTS,-We ask, are you still slumbering, or what are you thinking about ? It is now three months since we appealed to you, to assist in supporting those Whig-made widows of the before that, when we had four times the number in prison than are now, we could send to each widow posely kept out of sight, "the fired monetary pay. (made so by Whiggery) three times as often, as we menta" I have argued as if the public engagements at present can, to those whose husbands are still of both Polander and Englishman we e cqual. You detained in prison by the Tory Administration. know they are not ! And you also know the injustice Some to whom we have personally applied, say, that the monstrous inequality existing between them "They thought that the birth of a Prince of Wales would inflict upon the British farmer, under your had given liberty to all political prisoners." Empty "Free Trade plan." But I will return to this subject thoughts! No, no, friends; the balance sheet will shew you otherwise; you will there see the names of those who have been relieved and are still in

JAMES PENNY. durance vilc, and several others whom it has not been in our power to relieve. We now call upon you in the name of all that is good, if you love your country, or have the least THE STONE MASONS ON STRIKE, spark of sympathy in your breast, and a single drop FROM THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, AND of liberty's blood flowing in your veins, to exert NELSON'S MONUMENT, LONDON, AND THE WOOLyourselves in the cause of suffering humaniy. Imagine yourselves in prison, and your wives and families starving for want ; what must be the sensation you would feel ? Are they not suffering in your "Through the existing system of "unequal exchanges" cause as well as their own? Arouse, then, from the working classes are plundered on all sides. your slumbers; awake, exert yourselves, and raise a They form, like their parent earth, a common pas- subscription in every association room. Then you ture-ground, by the impoverishment of which all will not only be doing that which is your duty, but you will ease the minds of those brave men who are crawling and creeeping things feed and fatten." suffering in a good cause, and also command the sincere thanks of

TO THE WORKING MEN OF SCOTLAND.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,-I have addressed to you three letters on the rejection of the National Petition. and I have observed with pleasure the report of the proceedings in Aberdeen, Lanark, and other places. I have also read, with some degree of surprise, that Mr. John Dancan, of Dundee, has taken up the gauntlet, in favour of the objectors to the merits and necessity of the National Petition, and as Mr. Duncan states, that the English readers of the Slar, together with myself, are ignorant of the objections ; it becomes necessary for me to examine this true and authentic account of the real ground of difference on the question at issue.

I need not trouble the readers with any remarks as to the estimation in which I hold Mr. Danean, as you the working men are fully aware of the high opinion I have entertained of his services in the cause.

I shall, therefore, confine myself to Mr Dancan's letter, aud as a countryman and a Chartist, I shall answer it without dragging in my colleagues of the Executive Council.

Mr. Duncan bids us mark that the great principle of the Charter refers solely to the constitution of the legislature; that in the truth of these principles lies our strength; and, therefore, that we should not inix with them any other opinions. Mr. Duncan should also have remarked that the British Constitution is a series of acts. of Parliament, whose spirit is hostile to freedom, whose working is injurious to labour, and whose effects are witnessed in the political degradation, social misery, and general wretchedness of the working millions, and, therefore, to destroy partial and oppressive hiws, wo point out grievances, trace them to their source, aed demand a power to amend, abolish, or reframe the Constitution or Acts of Parliament composing it.

The union with Ireland and the English New Poor Law are acts of a legislature irresponsible and having like the English Executive Council ! a carle blanche from our class to over-tax and under-feed the whole

The Charter is intended to confer power upon all, but it is not the mere possession, but the use and exercise of the majority of the suffrage, which is to bring relief and spread happiness over the land, therefore I widely differ with Mr. Duncan, when he designates admitted and terrible grievances as mere opinions, which opinions are not to be attained by a section of the Scottish leaders, even if the Chartists, however numerous, were to adopt and proclaim them I am bound to abide by the vote of the majority, and I will attend to its decision, even if the majority be termed " a large section of our body."

The grievances produced by class legislation gave rise to the agitation for the Charter, the abolition of those grievances is the chief end of the Charter, and the possession of power to effect that end, is the sole desire of the working classes.

It is idle to tell me that I ought not or I must no allude to the Poor Law and the Union with Ireland, because certain persons do not like it. I will, if possible, continually widen our position, and by enumerating our grievances, multiply our claims for redress, upon expediency the very opposite is best calculated to give force to that charge.

Thus, it is not politic to mention the Pour Law, because we will lose the Malthusians, the Cameh of St. Ann's, Glasgow; because we will be described by the varsons on the Repeal of the Irish Union; because we will be strengthened by the Irish people.

Away with such policy-mongering crotchets and if we have a grievance, let us be bold enough to name it, honest enough to point continually at it, and consistent enough always to say that a wrong is a wrong and ought to be abolished.

The man who feels himself aggricyed or insulted by the relation of a public grievance will never use his private vote or influence, to remove it, and if the denunciation of the New Poor Law has excited the bostility of the Malthusian Chartists, I feel satisfied that if they had power, their philosophical tyranny would be more atrocious and inhumon than the barbarous and feudal system of Government. I may likewise remark that my efforts are directed to no theories; but to the effecting of practical good for the working men. The Poor Law is a practical evil, the remedy is the suffrage ; and that I would not thank you for, unless I believed that the working classes would use it for their especial advantage. To conclude the question of the merits of the Petition as a whole, I believe the Constitution to consist of a series of unjust acts of Parliament-that they give rise to the existing grievances-that the Charter would strike at the root of all evils-and that, if we did not continuously repeat our complaints, and point out our just claims, we would either be too servile to deserve power, too degraded to use it, or too ignorant or selfish to do justice, when we had the power. The Petition does not state all. Therefore in my opinion, the only reasonable objection to it is that i has not enumerated more grievances. I care not fo the groans of faction, or the wincing of the galled jade of oppression. On the justice of our principle, the honest relation of wrongs, and the firm advocacy of our rights, consist the glory of the Charter, and the duty of every Chartist. The man who will not submit to the vote of the majority cannot be a Chartist; and he who would set up ... 10 8 0 private tueories against the public good can lay no claim to principle or patriotism. Mr. Duncan says, that anti repealers of the Corn Laws, Maithusians, and churchmen may all be Chartists. No doubt they may be mongrels, and c.Il them-0 selves Chartists; but no honest man can call them From Soyland Mills, do., do. 0 9 0 friends to the labourers; and if the meaning of the From Edinburgh N. C. A. do. 1 0 0 term Chartist is so very vague and accommodating, it is time we understood it better, and learned to dis 0 tinguish a lamb from a wolf. Mr. Duncan accuses the framers of the Petition of setting up an unwarrantable standarn of Chartism ; in other words, that we make our position so wide, our boundaries so definable, and our objects so prominent that we either frighten away the wolves from the fold, or muzzle them when they mix with the fluck. The next singular part of Mr. Duncan's conduct is made apparent in the fact, that in one little paragraph he denies the framers of the petition the right, of adopting a position that cannot be mistaken, and instantly commits the error of erecting a standard of his own. He says, "As Chartists we hold a certain fixed opinion upon the constitution of the legislature ; but no one particular opinion whatever upon any of the lines that ought to be possessed by it." For such standard of Chartism, convenient as it may be in the eyes of those who seeks expediency under principle, I cannot subscribe, because I not only object to the powers of the legislature, but likewise to the laws they have framed, and far from entertaining no 4 4, opinion whatever on one or two, I have the stronges opinion as to the absolute necessity of curtailing the powers of the one and widening the equity of the other. ... 45 3. 8 Which standard is the most warrantable and the Total money paid by do. 33 15 0 most in accordance with the principles of the Charter? Mr. Duocan wiifully mistakes the mojority for a fac-... 11 8 8 tion-grievances for opinions-and broad principle for base expediency-and, therefore, his whole position 2 0 0 being founded in error, his arguments, as a matter of ... 1 0 0 course, fall to the ground. ... 1 0 0 I am told, workingmen of Scotla d, there by your ... 1 0 0 directions the leaders acted in the Scottish Conven-... 1 0 1) tion. If so, I ask again, if, previous to your decision, ... 1 0 0 you heard both sides of the question? Your recent bad-to repair the evil is wisdom." I cannot believe that working men in any country, can decide in fivour of oppression being continued, in ... 1 0 0 another, unless they are dupes or slaves. I will not believe that the Scottish people have been unjust enough to give their voice in favour of the New Poor

gift them to the bottom. The whole affair having It would be folly to attempt within the small compass been investigated. I have been instructed to answer of a letter to state all the facts which bear upon this your correspondent's allegatians with candour and point . r that tend to prove that H-aven from the comtruth

him through his approaching trial.

and to merchants.

to this day troly grateful.

speasing, so patriotic as to give sovereigns for such or supported by the life-blood of innocence. services; and that the arrest of Mr. Dean took place | Of what benefit to religion or to society is the con-Liverpool.

to consteract the permicions tendency of the letter of the poor. the "Radical of the Oid School," who, we feel We an prefers charges of such a serious nature against an

eminent individual. Mr. Richardsson has been a grievous sufferer in the cause of Charrism-sufferings which none can know so well as his particular friends-sufferings almost unparalleled amongst Chartists. Imprisonment R. J. Richardson is more worthy of the supif we cannot be generous.

I remain, yours in the cause of freedem,

mencement disapproved of violence and oppression; much as they can and dare."-Hamer Stansfeld. To the first query we answer, it is not true ; and suffice to say, that religion was founded by the "Rethe facts relative to the charge are these. When deemer" for the purpose of restraining the violence of Dean was at Kirkdale he wrote to Richardson for men's passions and to unite them in bonds of fraternal his advice, and requested him to see Mr. Hereford, charity. How far this object has been attained, I leave if the prosecuting attorney, about his case; this Mr. to the sanctified hypocrite of a State Caurch to deter-Richardson did, and received such information from mine, but how far the present system of Courch Estibhim that induced Mr. Richardson to write to Liver- lishment in these countries accords with the intention

pool, where Mr. Dean was awaiting his trial, and of the Divine Founder of religion, remains to be shown. afterwards, at the request of the attorney, went to We shall now take a rapid glance of the leading features Liverpool, and communicated with Mr. Dean such of the two systems, and I sincerely hope the contrast information and instruction as was necessary to carry will lead you to perceive that you are justified in point The second query has been partly answered in the professing Christianity, no matter what their sect, agree

above paragraph. As to his having received £6 63. that charity is the basis of true religion ; and this is for five or six days' services, we have made every further proved by the life and death of the Redeemer. inquiry, but have not been able to trace any such who offered himself as a sacrifice for the benefit of man. money to Mr. Richardson's hands. The probabili- Here, then, we may ask, what is the charity evinced by ties are that he has not received such sum, as we the apostles of our State Church, or what "Mother find Mr. Richardson, on his return from Dublin to Caurch" herself can show to prove that her principles Liverpool, borrowing money from a friend at Liver- are based upon Christian charity? Answer me, thou pool, to enable him to stay in Liverpool after Dean bloated hypocritical old woman. Have you one solitary Mr. Richardson applied to give bail for him, which hopeless condition of the suffering poor? Shew me, if Mr. Stuart could testify. Indeed, had Mr. Richard- you can, that your principles are based upon Christian son been there as a witness, it is well known that | charity, whilst you live in open hostility with the class he could not have obtained one guinea a day-a whom the Redeemer recommended to your especial sum only allowed to professional men, the faculty, care, and with whom he resided upon earth. Had your Divine Master & palace, servants, horses, coaches, and

To the third query. We have ascertained that all the paraphanalia of elegance and luxury to wait upon chester because he had to give evidence against sleep beneath a gilded canopy, with coverings of purple Dean, but in order that he could serve Dean in his and gold, that He, in whose footsteps you profess to difficulties, and at the same time, whilst in Liver- tread, " had not a place to lay his head." Tell me, pool, he went to Dublin on his lawful business, charitable Old Lady! what you think of the Son of During his stay at Liverpool he called upon Dean, God satisfying his hunger by " plucking ears of corn on and remained with him fer some days, tendering his | the sabbath," and of the starving and famishing millions assistance in every way, for which Dean was, and is of his creatures who surround your palace whilst your tables are greaning beneath a load of luxuries procured

who apprehenced Mr. Dean, told him that Mr. me, Old Lady, was the Church of Christ a political Richardson had been paid a sovereign for showing church or did your Divine Master employ bayonets and where Mr. Dean lived. This charge is answered by halters, or did he use fire and sword to enforce his " Mr. Dean himself, who positively denies the asser- doctrine, or compel those who differ with him to cona lie; intimating that policemen were not, generally example, that religion should be established by force mind.

in consequence of a Bench warrant, issued at the nection of the Church with the State? or does it make considered it to be his dury to serve, hearing that for prayers which are offered contrary to their notions Mr. Dean was in town. He stated also, that when i of worship? Is it just that nine-tenths of the people Mr. Dean was arrested, Mr. Butterworth and Mr. of Great Britain should be compelled to support a pam-Richardson came and offered bail for him, but being pered hierarchy, whilst millions of the people are themselves under bail, and the assizes taking place starving and dying for want of the common necessaries terworth and Richardson, to let Mr. Dean go to sterling be annually given to those locusts, whilst thousands of the families of the poor have to live upon $11\frac{1}{2}d$.

envious "hear-says" and "says-sos" of malignant nighty bypacrite, vergeance will assuredly come, for tongues. In conclusion, we beg to request you to He who will not let a sparrow fall to the ground will insert this letter in justice to Mr. Richardson, and ere long stretch out his hand and avenge the wrongs of farmer to go without ?

We are told that the people of these countries bound to say, ought to have given his name when he possess liberty of conscience 1 but can it be so when not recognise, and raise churches which they never enter?

own ministers; and I cannot see why the saints of a Laws were repealed, prices would at once be equalised, slaves. ment and pecuniary embarassments, brought on State Church cannot live as the ministers of other and therefore you could get no more of the Polander through his zeal and activity in the cause of demo-cracy, have reduced him from affluence to poverty, a more zealous advocate of Christianity does, instead of But, you are here ready to exclaim in triumph, am I upwards of fifty masons (?) have been doing for the and we feel justified in declaring, that at this mo- riding in a gilded coach at the expence of the not bettered, then? do you not yourself acknowledge great length of time which has transpired since our people. Nor can I see why, if they are truly the that I should get eighteen loads of wheat for my nine members left; and, thanks to the MEN of Devonshire

Penny. "All classes will prey upon all other classes just as

T

SIR,-It is a favourite maxim with the politicians of your school that, if the Corn Laws were repealed- To the Public and the Trades of Great Britain and Ireland. we had a complete "free trade in corn," it would increase our commerce in an unlimited degree, and give us, according to your own statement. " prosperity for ages." Let us devote a few moments to the patient consideration of this question, and endeavour to come to just conclusions as to the bearings of the measure upon our commerce.

over with the full of prices of produce."-James

BRETHREN,-Changes have taken place in our position Before I proceed, it may, perhaps, he necessary shortly | since we last addressed you, calculated to cheer us on in of religion in opposing your present rulers. All parties to inquire in what commerce consists. What, then, is the "good fight" in which we are now engaged. The commerce? What are its elements? It is simply the vitality of the "league" recently instituted in Cornwall bartering" of the surplus produce of an individual, to "starve our members into enbmission," has already or a collection of individuals, for the surplus produce of departed. With one exception a virtue has been made rocks, Secretary, 70, Gun-street, Manchester. another individual, or collection of individuals. Mys- of necessity, Grissell and Poto's orders abandoned, and tify the thing as we may, "to this complexion it will near thirty of our members have resumed their usual come at last." And, when no third party steps in to employment

again.

WICH DOCKYARD.

disturb the balance of "reciprocity," it is one of the At Woolwich, a complete mutiny has taken place. Grissell and Peto finding that even at the pittance unto most simple operations in the world. Now then, Sir, let us take things as they are at pre- which they had reduced those who have attempted to had pleaded guilty, to procure bail for Dean. Mr. feeling of sympathy in your adamantine bosom for the Stuart, bookseller, of Liverpool, was one to whom sorrows, the miseries, the wretchedness, and almost thon, I will take the description of our state given by men of your own party. Lord John Russell said, " Our | get rid of them, on Saturday last had all their jobs merchants and manufacturers were in the gulf of valued, with a view to the general introduction of piece bankruptey, and that our labourers had eaten their beds " work. A rebellion was the immediate consequence ; And Mr. Holdforth stated, in last week's Times, that " routs, riots, and tumultuous meetings, disturbing the Sept. 11.-From Sowerby, per Juo. Crolly, he had personally visited a part of Leeds, and he found | perce of their taskmaster," followed in quick succession. many of the families not having a morsel of anything | and, so far as our knowledge now extends, resulted in eatable in the house. Amongst the whole number, one | above fifty of them making their exit, loudly denounc-Mr Richardson did not give up his lectures in Man- him? or dest thon never reflect, that although you family alone bad a loaf of bread, one twenty pot-- ing the treachery and "inhumanity" of Grissell and toes, and another five. One family had EXISIED for Peto towards them; and amidist the executions of a two or three days solely on frosted, OR ROTTEN POTA- duped populace, with whom it appears they had some- Sept. 14-From the Tower Hamlets N.C.A.

TOES, found on the wharf, near a ressel from which what extensively contracted debts. poluloes were unloading' !! I will quote no further. At the Houses of Parliament they have been several This state of things is too horrible to be borre, and nights seen engaged taking down work which the must-yea, MUST-be changed either by one means or architect had condemned. Little or no progress is perceivable in the building; and we besitate not to predict, another.

Well, then, here we are in the state above described : that proceedings, similar to those which have transpired The fourth query insinuates, that the constable from their blood and garnished by their tears? Answer and, in order to carry out the theories of your class of at Woolwich, will immediately follow at these works, politicians, let us suppose, in genuine quack phrase, preliminary to the entire dishanding of the incongruous that the "universal medicine," the repeal of the Corn mass of rubbish they have taken so much pains to Sept. 20-From Wellington, Newcastle-Laws, which is to cure us of all the ills that flesh is collect. Laws, which is to cure us of all the ills that flesh is collect.

heir to, is applied to-morrow. Let us suppose this; On the evening of Tuesday the 25th ult a "feed" in tion ; and further, we went to the Chief Commis- tritate to his support? Did he raise the widow's son, how is that measure to cause you, or any one else, to commemoration of the "Royal farce," which came off Bioner of Folice-the highest and best authority in or, like you, stain her threshold with the blood of her manufacture one single yard of cloth more than they do at Windsor that day, was given to those employed at Oct. 20-From Brighton N. C. A., per Manchester-under whose direction Mr. Dean was orphan children? Oh, no! he shed no blood save his at present? Don't be in too much haste in answering; the Houses of Parliament: Grissell attended, and haar present: Don't be in too mate unequivocally affirmed t to be own; nor has he shown you, either by precept or take time to deliberate befo e you make up your rangued them at considerable length, during which he stated, that " Often had he and his partner congratu-

Again, Sir, I ask, how is it to cause one single yard lated themselves on the efficient, steady, and industrious Dcs. 20-From Mr. Buckley, of Doncaster, of cloth more to be nianufactured than is at present ? set of masons they had in their employ; that they You will reply, after taking time to think, that if we were a jewel to any employers; that he regretted their time Mr. Richardson was indicted, and which he men more holy or exemplary by being compelled to pay could take the corn of the Polander, he would take our withdrawal from his employment, and sympathised manufactures, give our labourers " cheap bread," and much for them, knowing that they must have endured cause us to have "prosperity for ages"! Let us try many privations; he gave them credit for the deterthat-let us take you into the market where we mined manner in which they had opposed him : they have been so often before, and see how your scheme ; had not left a stone unturned likely to affect his interest wil tend to increase the quantity of our manufactures. or facilitate in their favour the termination of the strike. in a few days, he recommended them, Messrs. But- of life? What! shall a sum little short of ten millions | Suppose then, Sir, you take your nine yards of cloth into He was, however, sure that it had all been the work of Lest's market to "barter" for nine loads of wheat; and a few disaffected and designing mon, whom, he thought, by way of increasing our commerce you batter it with would soon get into other employment, and then the We have imparially investigated the whole mat- per head per week, and whilst famine and misers are the Polander instead of the Englishman. Now, Sir, you rest would return and work comfortably with them." ter, and it is our firm belief that the whole of the ravaging the land, and the voice of the oppressed and the have " bartered" with the Polander; you have increased In justa position with Grissell's statement relative to sharges are false, and have had their origin in poor are crying to heaven for vergeance? Tremble, you (ur foreign commerce; but how have you increased the the turnout being the work of a few, we place the congross amount of our manufactures? If the Polander duct of the whole for the very long period of twenty has got your nine yards of cloth has not the English | weeks ; the great number that turned out, and the few that have turned traitors, notwithstanding its tak-

But, you will say, if the Corn Laws had been re- ing place and continuing through that season of the p. aled the Polander world have given me eighteen loads | year in which they were least likely to be supported. of wheat for my nine yards of cloth; and then we The Times newspaper of Wednesday last, in a feeler they are compelled to support a clergy whom they do should have heard no more of "families living solely as to our intentions, declared the period was "very on frosted or rotten potatoes." Yes, it does appear, at remote" at which G. and P. would dismiss Allen. We the present, as if you could get a greater number of can assure the Times, G. and P., and Allen, too, that If we are to have liberty of conscience, let us have it loads of wheat of the Polander for your nine yards of the time is indeed "remote" when we shall be found as we onght to have it-let every Church support its cloth than you can of the Englisman; but, if the Corn | working "comfortably" with his imbecile sycophantic At the Monument it would need more perception

than modern philesophy can supply, to discover what

port of every real lover of liberty than of public disciples of their sanctified Master, they should not, yards of cloth, instead of the nine loads which I now and Cornwall, they are not likely presently to do any

opprobrium and censure. His usefulness cannot be like him, be content to follow his example. get? And would this be no advantige to those who more. Questioned, and his services to the cause cannot be He had no coach to ride in; and yet he are living on "rotten potatoes?" Do not chuckle too At Dartmoor and Plymouth the turnouts are going overrated. Why, then, should we sacrifice his travelled to the mountain, and not only soon, Sir. I do not intend to accuse you of the gross on bravely. The bribe of drink has been attempted by atility and his services ? Let us be just, at all events, preached, but fed the multitude who followed him. ignorance, the monstrous felly of those who say that the Granite Company's minions, with an intention of Do the bishops of our "State Church" do so? Are wages would not fall in consequence of the fall, or making them drunk, and then inducing them to agree

they to be found in the "highways" and "byways" equalisation of prices. You know better. You know to resume their work. It has been indiguantly reinviting the people to the marriage feast; or do we that the farmer could not continue to pay the same rents, jected, and will be as often as it may be offered.

THE NATIONAL VICTIM FUND COMMITTEE. N.B. All communications to be forwarded to Mr. A. Heywood, Oldham-street, or Mr. Peter Shor-

BALANCE SHEET OF THE NATIONAL VICTIM FUND COMMITTEE FROM THE 28TH OF AUGUST, 1841, TO THE 2ND OF FEBRUARY, 1842.

£ 8. d. Aug. 28-Cash in Mr. Heywood's hands as treasurer as treasurer From Carlisle, per Jos. West ... 0 2 6 From Newton Heath, per E. Travis 0 4 to Mr. Campbell ... 0 12 Ditto, the readers of the Nor-

... 0 10 thern Star, do. ... per Charles Johns 1 From Handley and Shelton N. C. A., per Henry Sharp 0 10 After a lecture by Mr. Leach, per Mr. Ralton East Manchester Joint Stock Company, per Mr. James 0 5 upon-Type, per Arthur ... 1 Newcastle-upon-Tyne From N. C. A., per Isaac Bruce 0 3 Wm. Flowers 1 0 ... From Mr. Ruffy Ridley, of London, per Heywood ... 0 10 per Mr. Campbell Jan. 22-From the Northern Star, per 27 Mr. Ardill ...

Total money received by committee ... Balance in hand Feb. 2, 1842. ... 1841. Aug. 28-Mr. Potts, of Bath

Mrs. Peddie, of Edinbro' Mrs. Foden, of Sheffield Mrs. Marshall, ditto ... Mrs. Holberry, ditto ... Mrs. Penthorp, ditto ... Sept. 12-Mr. Carrier, of Trowbridge ... 1 0 0 decisions have proved, that " to commit a faire step is Mrs. Jones, of Monmouthshire 1 0 27-Mr. O'Brien, on his liberation Sept. from Lancaster ... 1 0 -Mrs. O'Brien, ditto Aug. Sept. 27-Mrs. Ashton, of Barnsley ... 1 0 ... 1 0 Mrs. Crabtrer, ditto ... Mrs. Walker, of Bradford ... 1 0 Mrs. Brooks, ditto Mrs. Roberts, of Birmingham... ... 1 0 - 0 ... 1 0 -Mrs. Foden, of Sheffield Jany. 25-Mrs. Marshall, ditto 1 - 0 Mrs. Holberry, ditto ... Mrs. Walker, of Bradford 0 ... 1 0 1 Mrs. Peddie of Edinbro' Mrs. Brooks, ditto ... I O Mrs. Dawson, of Oldham Mrs. Brooks, of Leigh ... Mrs. Emanuel Evans, of Bre-0

... 1 conshire Mrs. Merideth, ditto ... Mrs. Price, ditto

Law for England, because their parsons for their peculiar benefit have t ught them that to serve Ged is to submit to be robbed, and then to practice obelience to the robbers. Mr. Duncan should read the rules and regulations 0 of the National Charter Association, and he will then 0 underst.na the principles upon which the Executive 0 are acting. I can inform him of this much ; that no ... 1 0 0, member of the Executive represents a constituency of ... 1 0 0 live or filty, and that they are not elected by delegates ... 1 0 0 whose qualifications have been repudiated by the best of all judges-the people.

0 I should be sorry to suppose that Mr. Duncan has Mr. James Goodwin, ditto ... 1 0 0 been duped. I am certain he is mist ken. and I doubt ... 1 0 0 not in time the end will be more apparent, or the pe-

End them blessing the loaves and fishes, and distribut- nor the same prices to his collar maker and his black- an evidence of the incapability of those they have got riod is not fir distant when leading men will throw the BENJAMIN STOTT, mask from their faces and be exp. sed in their intrigue ; Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, of Mon-Mauchester. in, them amongst their famishing flocks ? O, no! It smith, nor the same wages to his labourer, with corn in their places, and which are farmer's men, navigators, then it will be discovered that many good menhave been would be quite unfashionable to do so-the Redcemer at the nominal value of ten shillings per load, that he &c., two of these have "cut," after working a fort-Copy of Mr. Dean's letter to Mr. Richardson :was a little-minded being when compared to his modern could when he get twenty shillings per load. The thing night, one earning ninepence, and the other, who was Kirkdale, 25th March, 1841. disciples of a State Church-they find it more comfort- is too gross to be entertained for a moment by any one considered their best man nine shillings. The work, it ... 1 0 0 Fellow countrymen, in the petition your grievances Mrs. Crabtree, ditto Sir,-I am advised by parties here to employ able, more genteel, to lounge in "a chapel of ease," and but a "Political Economist"! And you know also that must be understood, is by the piece-they are not paid Counsel on my trial. I have not the means to do Mrs. Roberts, of Birmingham... 1 0 0 are prominently explained. Are we to be revited and dose away the time of service in a crimson cushioned corn, being the great standard of actual value, all other for what they spoil. denounced because we have been firm enough to point Expences of the Committee in Cn this subject, whether you think it necessary to pew, to the edification of their wealthy and fashionable things ultimately find their relative proportion in Meeting with but little success, G, and P. have dis-Stamps, Rent, &c. ... 0 15 0 the finger of scorn to the diabolical laws which have take further steps in my case. Write by return of neighbours. And as to loaves and fishes, they are all price; and that consequently wool would find its continued advertising for Granite Masons, &c., about post, and let me have all information possible; and to be found in my lord's pantry. They are almost out relative value. That is, a load of wheat would be Aberdeen. - so long afflicted and scourged you? If it is to be so, £33 15 0 then I shall stand, for one, in the position I have of fashion with the multitude; for it is now three worth as many pounds of wool or yards of cloth, The entire number now on the funds are about three chosen, viz. for the rights of labour. Let others con-Audited and found correct by also, if you have seen the prosecuting as attorney, hundred years since the state church begun to angle for after the repeal of the Corn Laws, as it is at the hundred, and as circumstances are now daily tending tend for the rights of the middle class, the parsons, or and what he thinks of the matter. JAMES WHEELER, herself, and so expert has she been that she has scarcely present. In short, you know, that if the load to our advantage, if the sons and daughters—aye, and left a sprat for the poor. Only let a score or two of of wheat which is now worth twenty shillings, daughters of honest labour-aiding the patriotic of their the capitalists. I renounce all expediency, and whilst ANDREW MELVILLE. Yours, respectfully, I have power, truth, however feebly, shall be ex-SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN, CHRISTOPHER DEAN. the miserable victims of hunger and oppression present were to come to be worth only ten shillings as a regular sex now struggling with adversity, rather than suffer pressed. On this we have one or two words to say. The themselves at the door of a Right Reverend Father in thing, the yard of cloth which is now worth twenty the partners of their life to submit to insult and con-Writer chooses to make it appear that the "charges" God's palace, and you will have an opportunity of wit-shillings would come to be worth only ten shillings to the battle, the powers of the JAMES MILLINGTON. Sign the National Petition, consulting first your JAMES RUSHTON, own judgment, instead of the advice of men; appeal WM. MADDOCKS. Against Mr. Richardson we'e or ginally preferred by nessing the unbounded Christian charity he possesses likewise. Do not think that I have forgot "the fixed enemy shall be subdued and annihilated—the great to your own reason, sympathy, and national honour, PETER SHORROCKS, Secretary. the "Radical of the old School," whereas he must for his suff-ring fellow creatures; his heart will be monetary payments". But I had a fancy to argue the moral fight in which we are engaged terminate in spotand you will have a response alike worthy of your have known that they were preferred by a number filled not with compassion, but pride. And it is not thing with you just as if there had been no such thing less victory-and, we hope, prove the harbinger of that character, and honourable to your country. unity, that mutual and reciprocal good feeling among Above all things send delegates to the Convention of Chartists in Manchester, who placed their names improbable that, instead of sending his servants with in existence. A GLOUCESTER PAPER states that, " a couple from Ashleworth were united in wedlock on Wednesday at the bottom of them; and that, after they had food to nourish their fainting bodies, he will hand them Now then, Sir, with your cloth reduced in its nominal the working classes, essential to the attaining-and about to meet in London, and lest there should be any been uncontradicted for a long period, the "Radical" over to the tender mercies of the "police," and have then if they were true or false; avering that if they were true, Mr. Richardson was politi-cally canned. We mention this, to prevent the portion to the price of wheat and then you will find they were true or false to prevent the pont is consecrated door step. O, no! The loaves that the Polander can give you no more than the error committed, demand an exchange of communications last, in St. Mary's Church, Gloucester ; and immemany uney were true, Mr. Richardson was politi-cally canned. We mention this, to prevent the possibility of its being thought possible that we should have given currency to charges so black on anony-mens authority : for this is the inference to be between England and Scotland. I shal, whatever may be the result, if elected for the Convention, do my duty to the working classes; and I shall make a point of going down to the House of Commons with a band of countrymen who will show, at mous authority : for this is the inference to be they are starving they are told in a spirit of Christian the high relative value of the Englishman's wheat, as palpable and complete. The neighbourhood of London least, that "auld Scotia" shall not be disgraced in the drawn frem Mr. Stoit's letter, as he has put it. It charity to "go to the Union." Yes, poor souls! they compared with the foreigner's; and your mouth has, for the last ten days, furnished ocular demonstra-Clifdon, in Galway, no less than twenty-two fisher- procession. is with persons who gave their names that Mr. are driven from the door of one shark into the jaws of watered at the ideal of getting eighteen loads of low tion that the working classes are "the common pasture-Ireland will have her representatives, England her trades, Wales will not be behind; and I shall strive to men were lost in their boats, leaving their wives and Richardson, or his knight, Mr. Stott, has to do; and another. And which ever way they turn there is some nominal valued wheat, for your nine yards of high ground on which all crawling and creeping things feed children destitute. monster ready to prey upon them. Yes! this state nominal valued cloth; forgetting that the same causes and futten." Honest poverty has been mocked by pammake cur position not the last or least in a movement Who this Mr. S of tis, or who are his friends, that church is, of all other churches which we are blessed which had made the farmer's wheat of a high nominal thus volunteer a cefcace for Mr. Richardson, when with, the only one which scorns to follow the example value, had also caused your cloth to be of high nominal the monitor of the which will this time be the greatest and I believe the most memorable. farce foolery, while the many that " through the exist- | correct, as stated in a Galway Contemporary, that he deems one useless or nun-cessary himself, we of the meek and humble Saviour. She alone must have value, too. know not. At all events, we think Mr. Richardson bonours and dignities. She alone requires millions of Now, then, Sir, let us go back to the place from needed to be of multiple the many that "through the exist-needed to be of multiple the many that "through the exist-ing system of usequal exchanges' have provided the honours and dignities. She alone requires millions of the meek and humble Saviour. She alone must have honours and dignities. She alone requires millions of the place from ing system of usequal exchanges' have provided the honours and dignities. She alone requires millions of the place from ing system of usequal exchanges' have been starwing been starwing have been starwing been starwing have b Let us, then, act with unanimity, and forgetting parhas cause to be thankful to them; for they certainly the people's money to prop up her Christian charity, have been starving—literally perishing from nesday se'nnight. Unhappily sixteen persons per-have, in this matter, shown a much greater regard although the people themselves have not bread to eat. for his fair fame than he has evinced himself. No, the working classes have been, and are, the been starving which has pro-the manufactured? Let us suppose, then, that the corn and an are, the been starving incomplity of months and a starving which has pro-the manufactured? Let us suppose, then, that the corn and are, the been starving incomplity of months are the been and are, the been starving incomplity of months are the been and are, the been starving incomplity of months are the been and are, the been starving incomplity of months are the been starving incomplity of months are the been and are, the been starving incomplity of months are the been and are the been starving incomplity of months are the been and are the been and are the been starving incomplity of months are the been and are the the term and the term are the been and are the term and the term are the been and are the term are the term and the term are term are term and the term are tial difference, seek only the public good. I remain. The public, however, have, at last, some sort of an victims of the avaricious graspings of the mest hypo-subscale inequality of median methods inequality of meaning inequality Fellow Countrymen, Faithfully yours, in the cause, M M'DOUALL.

SECOND EDITION.

THE RAGE OF THE MILLIONAIRES.

8

THE course pursued by slippery PEEL, with reference to the sliding scale, and the "Total Repeal," has exasperated the Millionare Masters and their tools into frantic madness; or, at all events, they want folks to believe so. Every means will be used to "kick up a ferment." The men who could so lately throw up their caps, and shout, and petition and labour with all their little might. for little Lord JOHN'S eight-shillings-fired-duty-free-trade-incorn scheme, will faffect indignation the most intense at PEEL's supposing them capable of listening to any thing, or agreeing to anything, or permitting snything to be passed, but " Total Repeal," In all probability we shall have some famous exhibitions of "strong language," "nervous appeals," "excellent recommendations," and "unmeasured donunciations," if the people will but humour the tricks that were played off during the humbug Whether Bristol and Nottingham have been again a suitable speech. selected as the theatres of the Whig "torch-men's" ficient evidence in the first number of the Chronicle which has issued from the press since the develop- use of the usual arguments adduced against the Corn ment of PEEL's scheme.

The dirty wretch who performs the work of the millionaires, commences his article by saying :-

"We almost dreud to try the patience of the nation, last night by Sir Robert Peel."

persons to exert themselves to MODERATE the resentment of those whom their sufferings may have made weapons into the hands of their oppressors."

law ?" Who dreams of such a thing ? None ential" friends of yours, Mr. Chronicle, who are so significantly called upon " to exert themselves to MODERATE (?) the resentment of those whose sufferings may have made them DESPER-ATE !" No one else, certainly, thinks of " passing the boundaries of the law !" We assure you look for one in which they have some interest a not stances, would confer benefit only upon the Mil- | contributed nothing to the taxes, all of which fell on lionaire Millocrats, and PERFECT RUIN upon the Labourers, both agricultural and manufacturing. No, no. Mr. Chronicle. It will be of no use for cheers.) He knew that the agricultural population your "influential persons to exert themselves" to had been for the last fifty years in a state of starvathis end. " The public" will but laugh at you ! It is unnecessary that we should caution the people against the "tricks of the traders." It is of work for the last nine weeks; we are starving"-and nnnecessary that we should bid them remember there were hundreds of such cases. Talk of the Christhat while the "influential persons" who "exerted themselves to MODERATE(!) the resentment of the DESPERATE" at Bristol and Nottingham, have bread but a very little cheaper, they would only escaped scot-free from harm and secured their have the amount of food they could not produce themown political ends, the poor dupes whom they incited to "DESPERATION" were hanged !!! the system which enabled the Peels and the Marshalls and transported. It is unnecessary that we should to accumulate millions while others are left to starve. ask them to look on with coolness, and watch the antics of the wretches who so lately crammed into their gaels and infernal Hell-holes five hundred ther man dying of starvation. (A voice, "Could you?") working men, for asking for a political measure that would have berefitted the people! It is unnecessary that we should bid them to take care of the meeting is decidedly hostile to all monopoly, that if there be any "passing of the boundaries whether in commerce or legislation, whether in corn of the law," it shall be the Millionaries themselves who so transgress ; and that they do not Laws are wicked, and passed by an usurping Parliament; permit a single working man to be pushed forward as well as the sugar and timber prohibitions, together by the "influentials," into a position of danger or | with every other monopoly, and ought to be totally harm. It is quite unnecessary that we should do future enactment of that or any similar permicious any of these things. The people have set their scheme, this meeting is further of opinion, that, in hearts upon their own work; they have resisted all the attempts of the "League" to seduce them and they are not now going to permit themselves of that great, clear, and comprehensive document-the to be made the tools of the "influential" who are of the DESPERATE." No, no ! The people will leave the millionaire millocrats and the aristocracy to fight out by themselves the battle they have entered upon ; while they prosecute their own ends, see to the signing of their own

to adopt the principle of a sliding scale. (Hear.) earn, gave notice that on Thursday, the 24th one and all, to meet him in fair discussion at Exeter instant, he should move for a return of the total au ount of moncy received from the Chinese for the was tremendously cheered during the whole of his exransom of Canton.

the sense of the House as to the propriety of the tion of the following resolution :-" That, in the imposition of any duty whatever on the importation of corn.

BOLTON-POOR LAWS.

Dr. Bowring rose to move for copies of commuications addressed from Bolton to the Home-Office, during the late Recess, on the subject of Mr. Mott's Report. The Doctor was addressing the House when our Report was sent off.

[LEFT SPEAKING.]

LAMBETH MEN AT THEIR POST AGAIN.

A public meeting, to petition Parliament for a repeal one. of the Corn Laws, and to elect delegates to the Corn hingry crew so far as to listen to them. The Law Conference, was held on Tuesday night last, at SQUARE .-... Mr. Ridley lectured here on Sunday even-"Reform" agitation will be again attempted the business by stating the objects of the meeting in locality is in favour of Messrs. M'Douall, Parker, and

Mr. WYLES came forward to move the first resolution, to the effect "That the present depressed state atrocities, we cannot say, not being in their se- of trade, and the misery which existed in the country, crets ; but that these things would not be at all were to be attributed to the existing Corn Laws, and scrup ed at to serve Whig purposes, we have suf. that the meeting should pledge itself to advocate the repeal thereof." Mr. W. HAWES seco: ded the resolution, and made

Laws, at the conclusion of which

Mr. HINE rose to propose an amendment. He looked upon that discussion as a large cake. The Chairman began to nibble at the side of it, and was followed by the others, who had pretty nearly nibbled all round by a communication of the scheme gravely proposed the cake. (Laughter.) He (Mr. Hind) would show them, if they would but listen to him for five minutes. that he would eat right through it. (Cheers, and And he concludes his diatribe by pretending [to | laughter.) He liked and prized a large loaf as well as entreat the public to continue the praiseworthy any man, for he was a tectotaller, and he liked plenty conduct which has met so poor a requital. " The of tea (A voice-" With rum in it.") (Loud laughter.) The Chairman had told them that they would scheme," says he, "we know, is calculated to in- have certain resolutions. He had told them that they cense them : but we trust they will bear with their | might get, by the repeal of these Food Laws, meat wrongs. We entreat more especially all influential at 24d. per pound; but did he not know there were thousands of labouring men, both asricultural and manufacturing, who were unable to procure meat at all, and who never would, under the present system? desperate. Let them remind the people that in [Loud cheers.) What was the price of meat to the passing the boundaries of the law, they only put poor weaver of Carlisle, or the cloth weaver of Leeds, who had about 23d. per day for the support of his children and himself?-(hear.) How was that man

Now, why all this entreaty? Who is talking, to get two or three pounds of meat, even though it Mr. Chronicle, of " passing the boundaries of the | were but 23d. a pound, while he could not even get bread, and while the present system lasted he never would-(cheers.) The Chairman had further but the Anti-Corn Law League.; these "influ- said, that notwithstanding all the demonstrations made to Parliament, of the starvation prevailing; notwithstanding all this privation, they would not r-p-al those laws. He (Mr. Hind) would ask whether the present Parliament was more likely to repeal them than the former one? He then alluded to the bribery used at the late election, and stated that there were at that time sixty cases before Parliament of petitions against elections. This country was in the that " the public," when they think of " passing the same Losition as France before the Revolution, by the boundaries of the law" for a political measure, will system of class legislation-(loud cheers.) Look to Louis the Fourtcenth's time, and his glorious wars, together with that of his successor Louis the Fifteenth. for "Total Repeal," which, under present circum- At that time the nobility were high in the land, and

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Corn Laws, he should move a resolution, the precise Wheeler, and Whaley, and carried with one dissen. shire, &c., the workmen receive for weaving 60 yards, words of which he could not give now, but the sub- tient. Mr. H. Leigh then delivered an able, spirited, 1s. 8d.; and some of our fellow-workmen have been tance of which would be that in any contemplated and eloquent lecture on the fallacies of the free trade reduced in their wages, within the last fifteen months. alteration of the Corn Laws, it would be inadvisable system, completely demolishing the cobweb sophistry to the amount of 15s. per week, and yet our masters forthcoming Convention, on Shrove Tuesday, and in which the anti-Corn Law leaders have entangled say we are 'well paid.' And having been entrapped such was the anxiety to procure tickets, that there An HON. MEMBER, whose name we could not themselves and their adherents, and challenged them, here, by lying agents, from the cotton districts of Lan. | were 400 disposed of, and on Tuesday another 100 Hall, or any other place of public resort. Mr. Leigh brutes ; the manager knowing there is no other factory (

cellent address. At its conclusion, Mr. Parker moved, Mr. VILLIERS gave notice that he should take and Mr. Osborne seconded, in able speeches. the adophere, will be given you in hand-bills. To conclude, we now beg to solicit your assistance, hoping thereby that opinion of this meeting, the only practical and benewe may be enabled to resist such infamous tyranny and ficial method of repealing the Corn Laws is by causing oppression, and trust that we shall not make this apthe People's Charter to become the law of the land." peal to your sympathies in vain. Authorised persons, Mr. Griffiths and another gentleman made some remarks appointed by the ' Relief Committee,' will attend upon in opposition, which were ably replied to by Messre benevolent persons of all classes, to give every neces-

sary information, and to solicit their pecuniary aid. Wheeler, Parker, M'Frederick, and Leigh. The resolution was then unanimously carried. Votes of thanks Signed, by order, S. Healey, hon. sec. Committee were given to the landlords of the house for their | Room, Groves, February 1st, 1842." uniform kindness in granting to the working classes the Much excitement was produced by the appearance

use of their spacious rooms, and likewise to the Chairman and lecturer. The meeting then adjourned until the next anti-Corn Law meeting, if, after this shameful flight, they should have the effrontery to call

TAILORS, RED LION, KING-STREET, GOLDEN card:the British School Room, George Street, Lambeth. J. ing. Subject-" The British Constitution" The lec-" Oppression Exposed !! The inhabitants of Huil are respectfully informed, that a public meeting will Room. Richardson, Esq., was called to the chair, and opened ture was highly applauded. The ballot in this

be held in the Freemason's Lodge, Mytongate, on Fussell. Monday evening next, February 7th, 1842, to com-GREAT CHARTIST MEETING IN THE BOROUGH OF rect exposure will be given of the horrid and almost GREENWICH .---- Placards were issued convening a unparalleled treatment practised by the manager upon meeting to be held in the rooms of the Lord Duncan.

the cotton weavers, &c., at the Hull Flax and cotton Broadway, Deptford, and stating that the borough mills. Subscriptions will be thankfully received at Members had been invited and were expected to attend. the door, to support the cotton weavers on strike." on Tuesday evening, February 8th. At a quarter past

seven, Mr. Douglas was unanimously ca led to the chair. The spacious hall, capable of holding more than The spacious room was densely crowded and a great 1000 persons, was crowded to excess. Mr. Samuel number waiting that could not gain admission. An ad-Healy was called to the chair. The Chairman read the placard calling the meeting, and also a long journment was moved and carried, to a large outhouse, statement of facts of the most appalling character, boarded, ceiled, and lighted with gas, capable at least of holding one thousand persons. This immediately in reference to oppressions of the poor weavers and became so densely crowded that the windows were spinners in this don of horrors. Mr. James Hastingobliged to be thrown open to admit air, many standton then addressed the meeting at some length, ing on the outside. The Chairman read the nume- after which the following resolution was moved by rously signed requisition and placard convening the Mr. Lundy, and seconded by Mr. Matthews :- " That meeting. (Cries of " Are the members for the borough | this meeting having heard with deep regret, the present ?") Chairman-They are not present, neither appalling statements that have been made re-pecting have they sent a reply to the letters requesting their the horrid oppressions practised upon the workmen attendance. (Shouts of "They may look out when they | employed at the Hull Flax and Cotton Mills, by the want our votes.") He then called on Mr. Joseph manager thereof, do sympathise with the men, and Oldham, spoke at some length, after which the Morgan to move the first resolution, "That this meeting views with regret and alarm the present ununparalleled oppression." It was supported by Mr. paralleled distressed state of the country, and Hornsby and others, and carried unanimously. it is our opinion a remedy can only be found

Mr. LUNDY then moved, and Mr. HORNSBY seby the millions inquiring into the present defecconded another resolution, to the effect that a retive state of the representation." The resolution was port be inserted in the Star, to caution the Lanseconded by Mr. Paris and supported by Mr. Maynard. cashire people against being allured to the cotton Mr. Stanley moved the second resolution as follows ;--mills of Hull. The Chairman made an appeal to That this meeting is of opinion that the source of all the meeting, on behalf of the turnouts, after which the evils which affect the community is to be traced to class legislation, and that no efficient remedy will cirried unanimously :ever be applied until the principles of the People's "That the thanks of this meeting are due to Mr.

Charter shall become the law of the land. This meet. ing therefore adopt the National Petition praying that te principles shall become law." He would content himse f with so doing, and leave it to more able men to support. Mr. Davies seconded the resolution. Mr. Stallwood was now called on amid cheers to support the resolution. He spoke at some length, and at the conclusion of his speech, Dr. Drury rose in the midst of | made for the weavers at the door.

the meeting. (Loudicries of " platform.") He was at length allowed to proceed where he was. He said the measures the speaker had advocated could only be obwell-off population of Hull, to be borne down in this | depart. thined at the point of the bayonet. (Loud shouts of " nonsense, humbug" &c.) The meeting could not see the danger, the risk, and confusion of carrying it; he would repeat it could only be carried by brute force. (Interruption.) Mr. Stallwood rose and obtained

TODMOBDEN.-TEA PARTY AND BALL --The Council of the National Charter Association, got up a tes party and ball for the benefit of the sashire and Cheshire, we have been used worse than were printed. Owing to the great number of tickets disposed of, the large rooms of the Mechanics' Infor us to flee to in this district. Numerous acts of dia- stitute and York Tavern, were engaged. The bolical tyranny, which we have not room to mention evening's entertainments commenced in both rooms by a country dance. There were some excellent pieces recited, and comic and sentimental songs sung in admirable style. Todmorden has sent upwards of £5 to the Executive, and they, the Council wish to state that the people are ever willing to subscribe to a good cause.

> BRADFORD.-At the usual weekly meeting at the North Tavern, several petition sheets, filled with signatures, were delivered in. Mr. Jonas Bellfield dell vered in one shilling for the Executive, and fourpence for the Convention fund. A committee of five persons

of these placards; and an attempt at a contradic. were appointed to watch the proceedings of the suntion to their statements was made in the Hull porters of the new Poor Law, and canvass for persons to Rockingham. Anxious to afford every opportunity be elected guardians who are oppose i to that unchrisfor inquiry and investigation, the men made artian law. A resolution was agreed to, calling on all rangements for a public meeting on the Monday the council to bring in their cash books each time the evening, which was convened by the following pla- district accounts are audited. district accounts are audited.

> MANNINGHAM .- On Sunday afternoon, Mr. George Flinn delivered an interesting lecture in the Chartis

BOWLING BACK-LANE .- The Chartists of this place met in their Association Room, on Sunday evening. mence at half-past seven o'clock, when a full and cor- Mr. Smyth delivered a very able and talented lecture. MANCHESTER-ROAD .- Mr. Brook lectured here on Sunday evening.

THE TEA PARTY and ball at the house of Mr. James Sharpe, for the benefit of Messrs. Peddie, Brook, Walker, and Naylor, took place on Shrove Tuesday, when the company sat down to an excellent tea, which gave great satisfaction.

GREAT HORTON .- Mr. Charles Connor delivered very able and talented lecture to the Chartists of this village on Monday night last, in the Association Room. Salt-pye.

STANNINGLEY .- Mr. Thomas Ibbotson lectured at this place on Sunday last, to a most respectable and MOUTH, and it is requested that every Colliery will crowded audience

HOLLINWOOD .- TEETOTALISM .- The teetotaliers held their weekly meeting on Monday evening, in the Methodist School room, Ralph Green, Mr. W. Faulkner in the chair. Mr. Ralph Ryiance, of pledges itself to support them in their strike against Chairman introduced to the meeting Mr. Augustus Frederick Taylor, of Royton, who in an able and effective manner laid bare the manifold evils consequent upon the drinking system, and concluded by calling on his hearers to join the temperance society and thereby assist to remove the curse of drunken. ness from the land. At the conclusion, eighteen persons signed the total abstinence pledge.

LONDON.-ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.-Between THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK the following resolution was moved, seconded, and six and seven o'clock, on Thursday morning, a middle aged man, who gave the name of John Railton, and who had evidently seen better days, made a most determined attempt at suicide by Samuel Healey, for having so promptly rendered throwing numself under a waggon, heavily laden, in \pounds s. d. \pounds s. d. b throwing himself under a waggon, heavily laden, in | £ s. d. driver stopped his horses in time to save the life of the wretched man, who stated that he was driven to great impression was made on the meeting by the the act from being in a state of actual starvation, appalling statement of facts. A collection was not having tasted food for the previous eighteen hours. The poor fellow had 2s. 6d. subscribed for We do hope that these suffering men will not be him by a few humane persons who saw the attempt; permitted by the virtuous, and, generally speaking, having promised not to repeat it he was allowed to

struggle with an insidious and powerful foe: we DETERMINED SUICIDE IN GRAVESEND REACH.-At would also extend this appeal to their brethren of an early hour on Thursday moruing, a seaman, that improvement noticed in the one preceding, the factory districts in Cheshire, Lancashire, and named Jones, belonging to a vessel lying in Graves-Yorkshire. Bad as the condition of the factory end Reach, committed a determined act of suicide other articles as usual.

C. GRIMSHAW AND CO.,

10, GOREE, PIAZZAS, LIVERPOOL.

DESPATCH fine first-class AMERICAN Ships every Week,

(Line of Packet Ship)

SIDDONS, Capt. E. B. Cobb, 1025 tons Register, 1600 tons Burden. 13th February. MARY KINGSLAND, Capt. Meare, 800 tons Re-

gister, 1250 tons Burden, 16th February.

(Line of Packet Ship)

ROSCOE, Capt. Hattlestone, 625 tons Register, 1000 tons Burden, 25th February,

The Accommodations on board for Steerage and cond Cabin Passengers, are very inferior ; and Families or Parties can have separate Rooms to themselves at an extra rate of Passage. Liverpool, Feb. 8th, 1842.

CHARTIST WRITING INK.

COOK offers to the Chartist Public, a superior • Article in Writing Ink at 3s, per Dozen of 6d. Bottles, out of which he will allow to the Executive 6d. pcr Dozen; also, a beautiful Article, well adapted for Shoemakers, at 2s. 6d. per Gallon. Persons finding their own Bottles on which he will allow3d. per Gallon.

All Orders shall be duly announced in the Star. and Delivered Free to any part of London. Address (Post-paid) to W. Cook, Dyer and Ink Maker, 51, Boston-Street, Hackney-Road, London.

TO THE COLLIERS OF THE COUNTIES **1** OF NORTHUMERLAND AND DURHAM. A Delegato Meeting will be held at Mr. Thomas Hutchinson's, Freemason's Tavern, MONKWEARsend their Delegates.

By Order of the Delegate Meeting, held on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5th. J. B. THOMPSON, Secretary.

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKEY, FEBRUARY 8TH .- The arrivals of all kinds of Grain to this day's market are larger than last week. There has been a very limited demand for Wheat, and only the best qualities supported last week's prices. Barley has been very dull, and the inferior qualities rather lower. Oats full as well sold. Beans little alteration.

ENDING FEB. 8, 1842.

Wheat. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Peas. Qrs. Qrs. 272 Qrs. 1456 Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. 1120 -2046· 0 .. LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS .- If there is any alteration at all to be noticed in the demand for our staple manufactures, it is for the worse, our merchants being unwilling to purchase untill the measures of government are fully known, particularly with regard to the Corn Laws. To effect sales at all. needy manufacturers must submit to lower prices.

HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, TUESDAY, FEB.

NATIONAL,

and prepare for the due assembling of their own Convention, to erge upon the " Parliament" the claims of

4.000.000 OF PEOPLE!!

And to do this, they will need no "influential persons" to "exert themselves to moderate (?) the resentment of the DESPERATE !" They know will use that power only for the accomplishment of their own work, not the work of faction ; and if the "Leaguers" desire to get out of their "desperate" struggle with their brother maranders of the arisexclusive class pretensions, and "league" with the proposed." people for right-the right of the whole people-the right of the People's Charter. The people will be the nose of every mother's son of them that dares to ask for popular support against PEEL, and for " Total Repeal." Make them swallow the whole hog entire-bristles, snout, and all !! No mutilation ! no qualification ! The whole Charter, and no less !

HOUSE OF LORDS, THUBSDAY.

The Lords met at five o'clock.

Committee.

The Appropriation Act Amendment Bill was also read a second time. aband time and th

the people. The aristocracy of this country were going on in the same way, and soon they would place England in the same position as France was then-

tion-(hear.) He had been in Hampshire last autumn, and he was then in a village, and he was met; with such complaints as these-" My husband has been out continued their existence; let them only desire their freedom, and they would discover the truth of Lafayette's tian religion, let them have justice? (Hear, hear, hear.) maxim, "that for a nation to be free 'twas sufficient The anti-Corn Law people were under a mistake. If that she will dit." (Loud cheers.) The resolution was the Corn Laws were repealed to-morrow they would selves-(hear, hear.) They could not employ all the world for that. What they wanted was a reform of (Loud cheers.) He would not give a farthing for a system that did not prevent a man dying with six millions of money, and at the same time prevent ano-Yes, I could, (said Mr. Hine) have I not told you how, you blockhead ?- (cheers, uproar, and laughter.) The amendment he had to propose was, " That the feeling timber, sugar, or in the religious and civil institutions. This meeting is therefore of opinion, that the Corn and unconditionally repealed; and, to prevent any order to prevent this, and save the people from class legislation, radical reform in Parliament is imperiously demanded. That all present evils and future ones can from the allegiance they owe to their own order ; be prevented by no other machinery than the adoption

Peoples's Charter." Mr. BROWN seconded, the resolution in a lucid to kindly bidden to " MODERATE (!) the resentment manner, showing the fallacles adduced in favour of the present scheme.

Mr. G. HUGGETT proposed another amendment. which he ultimately withdrew in favour of the " whole hog" one.

Mr. SEWELL supported the amendment in favour of the whole Charter, in an able speech, which the Chairman scknowledged to be carried by a large majority. The Rev. Mr. HUDSON same forward to propose a esolution to the following effect :--- " That this meeting do petition Parliament for the immediate repeal of the Corn Laws."

The Rev. Mr. SQUIRES seconded the motion. Mr. RAINSLEY moved as an amendment, "That this meeting adopt the National Petition instead of the one

proposed.' Mr. Ross seconded the amendment, which was supported by Mr. PEAT, and carried by a large majority. The following gentlemen were then proposed as dele their own work ; they know their own power ; they gates to the Corn Law Conference :- John Fell Christie, Esq.; John M'Leod, Esq; Tames Richardson, Esq.; and Joseph Hume, Esq.

The CHAIRMAN was about to propose them to the meeting, when Mr. TAYLOR moved an amendment. "That Mr.

Benjamin Huggett, Mr. Rainsley, Mr. Ross, and Mr. tocracy, without defeat, they must lay aside their Hine be sent as deligates instead of those first

> Mr. JAGO seconded the amendment, which was carried by a large majority.

The CHAIBMAN then handed the delegates their on the alert, and stick the Charter right bang under credentials, stating that the Corn Law League had passed a resolution stating "That no person should be admitted as delegates who were elected at public meetings where Chartist resolutions were passed."

A vote of thanks was then passed to the Chairman, and the meeting separated highly delighted to perceive that the days of humbug are passed.

The deputation attended next morning at the Crown and Anchor, and waited three hours while the committee were deciding whether they should be admitted, and were immedately informed, "That the constitution of the meeting that elected them would not admit of their being received." The deputation were abruptly The Marquis of NORMANBY moved the second read ing of his Buildings' Regulation Bill, which was agreed to, and the Bill was ordered to go into forced back on their first presenting themselves, by a

> LONDON.-CHARTIST TRIUMPH AND SHAMEFUL CONDUCT OF THE ANTI-CORN LAW PARTY.

an hearing for the Doctor; after iterating and reiterating in a worse condition. Do not, then, suffer the the Thames, in the presence of three of the crew. what he had previously stated, he sat down amidst a insatiate monster, 'capital,' to make even that shout of derisive laughter. Mr. Stallwood, amid loud worse still. We are glad to learn that at the meetcheering, replied to and refuted the objections mooted ing on Monday night, almost every speaker, instanced by Dr. Drury, showing that the Reform Bill and Catho- the present as another of the many evidences why the present as another a resort to the people should be unanimous in their demand for brute force; and as from the people sprung alike the the Charter as the only efficient measure of prosoldier, policeman, and the money which paid and tection.

Chartist Entelligence.

assistance to our fellow townsmen in giving pub-

Mr. HEALEY replied briefly to the resolution. A

licity to their base usage, through the press.'

then put and carried unanimously, amidst deafening BIRMINGHAM.-FROST'S COMMITTEE.-This acclamations of applause. Mr. Dodd then read and moved the adoption of the National Petition, seconded committee mot at the usual hour on Tuesday even- Law delegates which has yet been held, took place ing. the 8th inst. A memorial from Newark-upon- at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, Mr. by Mr. Knight. The petition was then put and carried Trent, and one from Keighley, in the West-riding Taylor presiding. Mr. O'Connell, Colonel Thompy acclamation, Dr. Drury being the only dissentient. ir. Firth moved the following address on behalf of Yorkshire, was received by the Secretary, and son, and several others addressed the meeting at Frost, Williams, and Jones, and all political prisoners : laid before the committee. The memorials will be great length, and the plan proposed by Sir Robert "May it please your Majesty, we, your Majesty's presented at the earliest opportunity. After the Peel, on the previous evening, was universally cesubjects, inhabitants of the borough of Greenwich, in business of the committee had been transacted, it nounced as altogether unsatisfactory, and not at all public meeting assembled, beg leave to approach your | was decided that the future meetings of the commit-Majesty, entreating your Majesty to mark the auspicious tee should be held in the new room, that the Council and a resolution to that effect was unanimously event of the christening of the Royal Prince, by grant- of the association have engaged in Aston-street, adopted. ing a free pardon to Frost, Williams, and Jones, and all nearly opposite Bishop Ryder's Church. It is depolitical prisoners, which will be hailed with joy and sirable that all memorials should be forwarded as thankfulness by millions of your much oppressed soon as possible, so that they may be presented al-people." Mr. Keen cordially seconded the address. Vill J. B. Smith, of Loamington, oblige the committee by saying whether he has forwarded Mr. Illingworth, from Leeds, supported the address. the memorial he wrote of ? Mr. Dillon, another Irishman like Dr. Drury, said they were not in a condition to pass the resolution

LECTURERS' COMMITTEE hold their meeting at the propounded; a commission of lunacy ought to be issued against its propounders. Mr. Palmer, a tradesman of o'clock. the Borough, rose and said, I promised the gentleman

LECIURE AT STEELHOUSE LANE. -- Mr. Josei h if I heard a single reason in favour of his amendment Richards, of Staffordshire, has been lecturing here. would second it. I have listened in vain; he has and seems to have given great satisfaction. Our advanced none. (Loud cheers.) He has told you this correspondent does not state the date of his lectures. was not a meeting of the inhabitants of the Borough ; A very useful abridgment of the National Petition, this was a very large room, but certainly not large drawn up by Mrs. Toll, is being circulated by the enou.h. Had it been the month of June instead of the friends here, printed on a small slip. month of February, and we could have met under the

MARPLE.-The Council of this place met on canopy of heaven, he had no doubt we should have Sunday evening last, at Mr. Joseph Ratcliffe's, at had 20,000 persons present. (Great apprause.) He Compstall Bridge. Several new members were en- up by the supporters of the People's Charter. I have 7.- Since this day se'nnight we have had a fair supwas foud of instruction-an enthusiast in favour of education. He had made inquiries of the learned and rolled. A person was appointed to collect the con-instructed, and could not discover a single error in the tributions of the members, and the Council adjourned to obviate any misconception, as to the motives of the British Grain, &c., are of small amount. The People's Charter. (Loud cheers.) Feeling as he did to next Sunday. On Monday evening, Mr. Doyle writer in advancing the following few short remarks on imports from abroad are also moderate, and are of the full force of their beauty, justice, and truth, if he lectured to a large audience. At the conclusion. lost the whole of his customers tomorrow he would several new members were enrolled. retain his opinions, and continue a Chartist. (Loud

IPSWICH.-A very gratifying and spirited soirce applause) The address was then put and carried was got up here on Wednesday evening. unanimously. A vote of thanks was then given to the ECCLES .- Mr. Griffin, of Manchester, lectured

chairman, a great number of signatures added to the here on Monday evening, on the state of the nation, and the best means of removing our grievances.

> DARLASTON .- Mr. Mason delivered an eloquent lecture in this place, on Monday evening last. The lecture was well attended, and gave general satisfaction. Several persons enrolled their names in the association at the conclusion,

MILNROW.-The Chartists of this place held a public tea-party on Tuesday last, in the Association Room, when 120 sat down. After tea an adjournment took place to the large room over the Fleece Inn, which is capable of accommodating 400 persons. A middle class Chartist was called on to preside. Mr. Leach, of Rochdale, addressed the meeting, and pointed out the justice of Chartist principles, and their capability, if established as law, of giving the working classes power to redress their grievances. Mr. James Taylor next addressed the meeting with great ability, and made a powerful inpression. Dancing was kept up until a late

SHEFFIELD,-The Rev. W. V. Jackson, of Manchester, preached three sermons on Sunday, in the Chartist Political Instituto, Corn Exchange, at which place he also addressed the people on Monday evening.

fifteen members were enrolled.

Laws .- This long-anticipated meeting was convened mises are so far correct, the question at issue port either from Ireland or coastwise, of which by a requisition, numerously signed, and was held | will stand thus :-on Wednesday evening last. The announcement was given by large flaming bills, and the affair having that to preserve the trade of the country the Corn Laws but a firm feeling was exhibited by holders in the been long in contemplation, had been the means of should be repealed. Granted : but this cannot be done | prices demanded for every article in the trade.

tists and the Corn Law repealers. The Chartist of the Corn Law question is of immense benefit and The arrivals of Beasts fresh up to our market this

people in these districts is, their brethren of Hull are by throwing himself from the head of the ship into Every assistance was made to save him, but without success.

CRUEL ROBBERY .- On Wednesday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, the house of Mrs. Vickers, a poor widow, residing at No. 36, Newstreet, Vauxhall, was entered during her temporary absence at her next door neighbour's, and stripped of every article she possessed. What makes the case worse, is that one of her sons is strongly suspected of having committed the heartless robbery.

THE GREAT CORN LAW CONFERENCE.-On Thursday morning, the largest meeting of the Anti-Corn calculated to relieve the distresses of the country,

ANOTHER EXTRAORDINARY DISPATCH .- Mr. Young has again laid the country under obligations to him. On Thursday morning we received from Mrs. Mann an extraordinary number of the previous evening's Sun, with the whole development of the ministerial scheme of Corn Law reform. Considering that Sir Robert Peel ceased speaking at eight o'clock on Ship, Steelhouse lane, every Tuesday night, at eight | Wednesday evening, and that we had it on our desk before ten on Thursday morning, we calculate that this would have puzzled our grandfathers pretty considerably.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-Will you allow me to trespass on your columns by making a few observations in your next to-day was rather large, but the demand being good, Saturday's Star? And first, allow me to remark, that last week's prices were maintained. There is a I am a strenuous advocate for Universal Suffrage, Vote moderate demand for Flour at our quotations. by Ballot, and, in short, the whole of the claims set LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, FEBRUARY a subject in which I am aware the Chartists in general course entered under bond. The only change in do not coincide. I allude to the subject of the Corn duties this week is an advance of 1s 6d per quarter Laws.

of your numerous readers, and of the party to which of Baltic Red brought an advance of 1d to 2d you belong in general, to be not only a great national per bushel. The business since has been of limited evil, but a palpable and barefaced fraud committed by the privileged few at the expense of the oppressed change has occurred in prices. United States free and deeply injured many.

Taking it for granted that the position I have assumed will not be controverted by the vast mass of three cargoes of good mealing Oats have found the industrious population of Great Britain, I shall buyars at 2s 11d to 3s., but ordinary runs have bee here take leave to question the propriety and neglected, though offered at 2s 5d to 2s 6d per 45lbs. good sense of the Chartist opposition to the movements of the Anti-Corn Law League, and the Corn-Law Re- Beans or Peas, there has been little passing without pealers in general. My grounds for so doing are as change of value. In bond a parcel of Ancona follows :- It appears perfectly clear and satisfactory, to myself, at least, that, taking into consideration the and a few hundred barrels of United States sweet position and resources of rulers-I mean the landed Flour at 27s 6d per barrel. Aristocracy-it is utterly and totally impossible to repeal these obnoxious laws, with the franchise consti The supply of Cattle at market to day has not been tuted as it is at present; the game to be played being in | quite so large as last week, with a little advance in the hands of the very legislators who have a vital in- price. Best Beef 63d; best Wether Mutton 63d terest in their being suffered to exist in their present (to) down to 6d per lb. Number of Cattle at market:them) convenient shape. Assuming, then, this to be Beasts 938, Sheep 3052.

and existence of every branch and ramification of the offered no encouragement to the parties usually commercial system, and threatening its annihilation, I supplying the district with superfine and choice would ask whether it is not natural that the trading in- qualities of Flour, stocks have been gradually terest should feel a desire for the removal of that pres- diminishing, and which was made apparent during sure which is crippling its resources and destroying its the week by a steady demand for the article by being? a position which many, I may say most of the bakers, the sales effected having been at very full manufacturers and tradespeople, attribute to the bane. prices : middling descriptions were likewise in more Wednesday, when an Association was formed, and ful operation of the Corn Laws. I shall anticipate request, but without any alteration in value. A fair your answer by assuming it to be in the affirmative. inquiry has also been experienced for Oatmeal at OLDHAM.-PUBLIC MERTING ON THE CORN It then follows, as a matter of course, that if my pre- late rates. Oatmeal forms the chief article of im-

creating extraordinary excitement betwixt the Char- | without an extension of the suffrage; ergo, the agitation |

STATE OF TRADE .- We regret to have to report.

without any immediate prospect of amendment, the same flatness in demand, both for goods and yarns. which has so long prevailed in our market. Perhaps the feeling was rendered somewhat more depressed by the unfavourable news from India. We believe the commercial accounts from Calcutta were anticipated to be pretty good ; but private letters have not yet come to hand.-Manchester Guardian of Wednesday.

BRADFORD MARKETS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10 .-Woo! .- The transactions in this article, during the week, have been of a limited character, and late prices barely maintained. Yarn.-The spinners are acting more than usually carefully, and producing nothing for stock, which is operating much against the operatives, of whom large numbers are dependent on parochial relief. Stocks are not accumulating, nor are prices lower. Piece.-There is nothing remarkable in this day's market; about an average number of merchants are present, and the amount of business done is similar to that of several weeks past. Stock are not heavy for the season; and in prices no alteration.

YORK CORN MARKET, FEB. 5 .- We are well supplied with all articles to-day. Wheat, in good condition, is ready sale, at last prices; inferior qualities difficult to dispose of. Oats are fully as dear. Malting Barley in good demand, but unaltered in price; Grinding bad to quit, except at lower rates. NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, FEB. 5 .- We had only a moderate supply of Wheat at market this morning. which brought fully the terms of last week. There has been more doing in old Wheat than of late at full prices. Rye is offered on lower terms without inducing business. The supplies of Barley are only moderate, nevertheless the sale is dull. In Malt, Beans, and Peas, no change. The supply of Oats

on Peas. At Tuesday's market there was rather a These laws, I believe, are allowed by the great body | better sale for free Wheat, and the finer descriptions Flour has met a moderate demand at 35s 6d to 36s; Canadian at 34s 6d to 35s 6d per barrel. Two or Oatmeal 27s 6d to 28s per 240lbs. In Barley, Wheat in store has changed hands at 7s per 70lbs.,

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, FEB. 7 .--

correct, and taking into consideration the great depres-sion in trade, pressing with a giant's grasp at the life The trade here for the past few months having article the arrivals amount to 11.748 loads. At our It is essential, in the views of the commercial world, market this morning there was not much passing,

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, FEB. 7 .-"Tyranny, oppression, and reduction, at the Hull Committee had, from the commencement, understood advantage to the claimants of the Charter, by serving as morning being very numerous, the weather unfa-clax and Cotton Mills!!-An appeal of the turn-out from the opposite party that full, fair, free, and a means-and a capital one too-to enlighten those yourable to the stock, and the stock as the st

PUBLIC MEETING, IN FREEMASON'S HALL. ON BEHALF OF THE OPPRESSED COT-TON SPINNERS. Considerable excitement has been prevalent in Hull, for some few days back, in consequence of the

turn out of the weavers, and, ultimately, we understand, of all the hands employed at the Hull Flax and Cotton Mills. About three years ago, one of the Hells of modern

HULL.

petition, and the meeting dispersed.

civilization, a Cotton Mill was erected in the Groves, a joint-stock concern, upon a somewhat extensive scale, the property of a company of speculators, most of them entirely ignorant of the business, and conducted in all its practical operations, by a Manager,

whose business, of course, was to see that whatever became of the "workies," the "Capital" of the hour. Company should return a fair per centage, besides

paying his and his assistants' salaries, the amount of which we do not know, though we have been told that they are enormous. Factory workers were induced, by representations

of good wages and plenty of work, to immigrate from NEWSOME.-Mr. H. Candy lectured here on the factory districts of Cheshire and Lancashire. only to find out that they had made an exchange

greatly for the worse. The poor creatures struggled with their fate for a long time in silence ; but the patience even of Englishmen does not always last, and they, at length, made a show of resistance in the shape of a "turn-

During the past week placards were issued, of which the following is a copy :--

journed.	equal discussion would be allowed, and that each now opposed to their views by showing that their only	limited, we have to report a very heavy demand for
aware of the chartist thumph at the anti-Corn Law of Hull Friends, and Brother Operatives, it is with	party would be allowed to invite what amount of chance of redress is to join their ranks-the folly of	Beef and in order to effect sales a decline on last
HOUSE OF COMMONSTHURSDAY.	talent they thought necessary to support the views thinking to obtain their rights without it being too	week's quotations of from 2d. to 4d. per 8lb. was
Trincessucce. On what evening, mr. Leaner, M.P., some of the over-bearing acts of oppression which has	of the respective parties on the subject; also that apparent to admit of either question or cavil; and	submitted to by the salesmen while a clearance was
The Speaker took the Chair at four o'crock. previously to his leaving the chair, announced that been imposed upon us for a considerable length of time	proper time would be given to every speaker, and ergo, that on these grounds-selfish ones if you like to	not effected without the greatest difficulty From
A vast number of petitions were presented against another meeting would be held at the same place, at the above factories, and the present attempt of the	the contest so justly regulated as to have man call them so-if on no other, all parties ought to join	1 OCCHANG OF DOVED OR MO INTELLO, TO HAVE A AND
the Corp Laws, and some unimportant orders of the on Tuesday, the 8th, when ample time would be manager to oppress us still further; which is the cause	for man. It was, therefore, thought by the in the repeal cry, if only to convince the pretended	average number of Sheep offering, the trade with
day were disposed of. Allowed for discussion. Mr. Sidney Smith also an- of our present turn-out. For a long time our wages	Chartist Committee that the great guns of the League liberals, who are actuated only in their exertions by	which was dull, but no variation was noticed in last
Colonel SIBTHORP wished to ask the First Lord nounced the meeting for Tuesday evening. The Char- have been lowering by degrees; and they are now such	would be present. They on their part invited sordid notions of self-aggrandisement, that they are	week's currencies. The primest old downs realised
of the Preasury a very important question relative tists of the Western district, unwilling to lose this miserable pittances that they will scarcely keep us	Messrs. West, Bell, Clarke, and Griffin to support building on a sandy foundation; and, ergo, that "the	The month (Pho West And The Law Solt and the Sufering)
to the resolutions which were proposed to the House opportunity of showing to their fellow-working men from starving; being on average, for a two-loom weaver,	the Charter. The time announced for commence- propriety and good sense of the Chartist opposition to	Calves might have been purchased on easier terms.
last night. It was whether it was the intention of; the superiority of the spitation for the Charter over the (a class of workpeople from sixteen to hity years of	ment of business was seven o clock; but long pelore the movements of the anti-orni than meague, and the	Pigs moved off freely, at full prices.
her Maissiv's Government to make any alterations Bolated free trade system, mustered in considerable age, not more than six shiftings per week; and for	that hour large numbers were wending their way to Corn Law repealers in general," is by no means appa	
with reverd to the manner in which the duties are force. Although it was a wet evening, yet by eight which, we have to labour hard from twelve to fourteen	the Town Hall, the place of meeting, and when the rent, and wants confirmation-	BEDALE FORTNIGHT FAIR, FEB. 8.—We had at this morning's market a good supply of Beef, and
now taken : whether they were to be taken when o'clock an immense crowd was collected round the hours per day. The master thinking these good wages	doors were thrown open there was a general rush to "Quod erat demonstrandum."	quality prime; in lean Cattle the show was thin; of
the corn comes into the country, or when it is taken doors of the Institution, where they were informed too much, now makes another attempt to lower them	a side door and monopolised the platform and front. My letter has extended to a greater length than	
out of bord. that no meeting upon the Corn Laws was to take place, still more; the circumstances of which, are as follows:		demand. Beef was well sold up at good prices.
Sir ROBERT PREL said there was no alteration but that a lecture on chemistry was to be delivered to Early last week, there were put upon the looms, what		Beef, 6r. 9d. to 7s. 6d. per stone : Mutton, 6d per lb.
contemplated by her Majesty's Government. the members of the Institution. Believing this to be a are called "self-acting temples," which are to us of no	Ma John Bainlow was failed based. It may the oblige	
Col. SIBTHORP then gave notice that he should deception, and the crowd continually increasing, Mr. benefit whatever, but for which, the manager told us coll the Committee appointed to Leigh was deputed to ascertain the reason of this shame- that our 'good wages' would be reduced, by taking	made known to the committee and meeting that the Your obedient servant.	RICHMOND, FEB. 5We had a good supply of
call the attention of the Committee appointed to Leigh was deputed to ascertain the reason of this shame- that our 'good wages' would be reduced, by taking	made a nown to the committee and meeting that the	Grain in our market to-day. Wheat sold from 68.
investigate this matter to that very important in consequence of their defeat on the previous evening, Having put up with reductions like this, time after		to 9s. 3d,; Oats, 2s. to 3s. 4d.; Barley 4s. 9d. to
	By this provided the the the speaking. Heywood, 2nd February, 1842.	6s.; Beans 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per bushel.
	to bring their own englishing work and a bring were enabled	
	meeting; while the Chartists' arrangements were CPECIAL MEETING OF THE SHARE	LEEDS :- Printed for the Proprietor FEARGUS
	all thrown into disorder : they having arranged for D HOLDERS of the NORTH OF ENGLAND	
in Ireland, is was allowed in England. He wished committee. Mr. Leigh addressed the meeting, and tation to wait upon the manager, to try if they could be in the injustice which he	two townsmen to move and second an amendment if JOINT STOCK PROVISION COMPANY.	Middleser to toorway workers his Drink
to know whether it was the intention of Government moved its sojournment to the Uraven Head, Drury reason with him, and show him the injustice which he	necessary; but depending for discussion on the The Committee appointed by the Shareholders to	
to introduce into the Corn Laws that clause which Lane, which was unanimously agreed to, and that wanted to indict upon us; accordingly the deputation	strangers present by invitation. To meet the wind up the affairs of the Company having refused	ing Offices, Nez. 12 and 13, Market-street, Brig-
prohibited the importation of flour into Ireland, or tavern was speedily crowded to excess. every avenue waited upon him, whom he called a set of madmen,	exigency speakers had now to be called from the 117 Requisitionists to call a Special Meeting to	gate; and Published by the said JOSHUA HOBSON,
whether the same law would apply both to England Deing literally blocked up. Air. Kuny Kidley was who did not know when they had good masters; that	meeting, unprepared of course with documents or consider the propriety of dividing the Money they	
and Ireland. This subject was one of great interest then called to the chair. Mr. Parker moved the their wages were reduced on account of the accursed	any means of argument than their general know- now hold belonging to the Shareholders, the Requi	ling house No. 7 Drattet to the Diamter BD
to the Irish, but if the Right Hon. Baronet was not following resolution :" That this meeting hereby ex- Corn Laws !! That they had 'good wages' still; that	ledge of the subject. Notwithstanding all, howeverr, sitionists hereby call a Special Meeting of the Share	
prepared to answer the question at present, he press their unqualified disapprobation of the conduct he would not be talked to by them; and that they (Lord John Russell) would not press for an imme- of Sidney Smith and the Committee of the anti-Corn were to be off about their business, as he had nothing	the Chartist amendment moved by Mr. Crowder, holders for the above purpose, to be holden in the	
diste reply. Law Association, in announcing a meeting to be held more to say. In this condition are we placed	and seconded by Mr. Smethurst, was carried Joiners' Hall, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 15th, at	No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and
Sir R. PEEL said he had reserved that point for at the Literary Institution, Princes-street, to discuss by the grinding influence of Mammon. We would	by a considerable majority: though of course Half net Syrap a Considerable the storage of Share	13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting the
another question: he would endeavour to answer the the merits of the Corn Laws, and when the audience also state, that in all other cotton districts where	the League man in the chair declared it lost holders is nevice of ouch. In attendance of Share-	whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office
inquiry on Monday next.	The speeches of the Anti-Corn Law orators were of A Meeting of the Requisitionists will be held on	one Premiere
of meeting closed against them, thereby proving to ceive better wages than we did without them; in fact,	a character to deprecate as much as possible Monday Evening February 14th at Fight of Clock	
AMENDMENT ON THE MINISTERIAL PLAN. demonstration that they were airaid to meet the public our wages main we did without them; in fact,	the perseverance of the Chartists. Much dissatis- at Mr. Sibbett's, Sun Inn, Side, Newcastle-on-	All Communications must be addressed, (Post-paid) to
Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave notice that on Monday in open discussion." Mr. Wilson ably seconded this stance, we receive for weaving 73 yards, 1a 5d., and	faction was expressed at the partial and unfair Tyne.	J. HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Leeds.
pert, before the House went into Committee on the resolution, which was supported by Mesure. Ford, for the very same kind of work in Lancashire, Che-	decision of the Chairman. By Order of the Requisitionists.	Saturday, February 12, 1842.
		Cananal, Contract 74, 1020