

### TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

MY BELOVED FRIENDS,-What the Birmingham ruffians failed to accomplish, was nearly effected by violent blow on the head; and Bailey's face is wholly on Tresday last. You are aware, that for a length paratively slightly wounded. of time. I had been engaged to deliver three lectures at Manchester. I had an object in view by these lectures: that of expounding my notions as to the and upon the principles of general legislation.

Corn Laws, Universal Suffrage, and the Ballot. blood. This inflammatory document was loug in denunciaof which the following is a copy :-

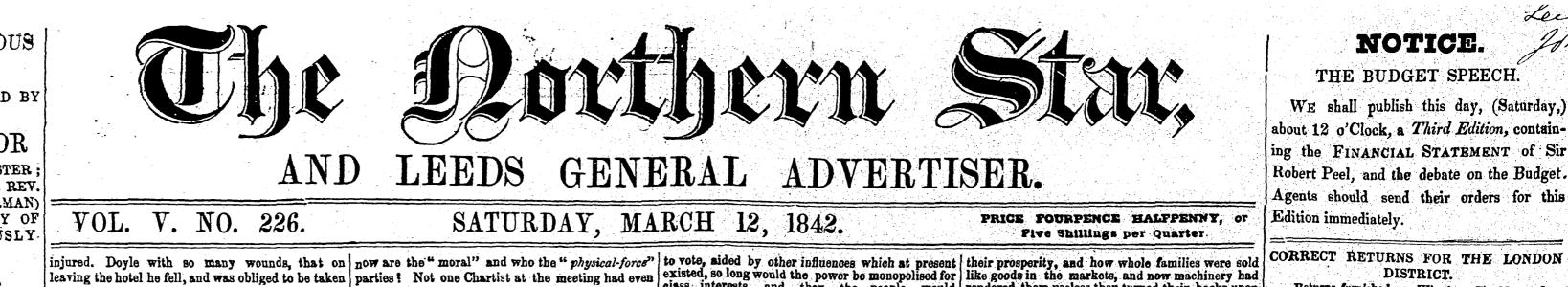
SIR -- Circumstances prevent me from seeing or hearing you while in Manchester; but, believe me, I do not fistter when I say my spirit and best wishes are with you.

0! Sir, beware of the Danites, Bindgeonites. Cobdenites, and the bloody Whig League, who will, if they can, perform the last act of the Birmingham stiempted tragedy, and rid us of our Feargus. That he who hath preserved me for sixty-six years, may by arresting you. protect you, and crown your labours with success, is the constant prayer of your

Humble Servant, PATBICK W. BUCHANAN.

P.S. The bearer is my son; Please to excuse the imperfections of the other side as they are owing-

To want of light and time to think, Better paper, pen, and ink.



a hired band of the same faction at Manchester; disfigured. But this is only a list of the com-About eleven o'clock, Dr. Hulli, who had been on the platform, arrived, and informed us that he had been engaged for more than two hours in dressing necessity of establishing a system of small farms, and the wounds of the Chartists, two of whom. he also my notions upon the Repeal of the Union. said, were likely to lose their intellect and become idiots for life, while many others were dangerously On Monday, I addressed one of the largest, injured. One man fainted while he was dressing most orderly, and enthusiastic meetings ever held his head. Besides those whom I have seen in Manchester. My subject was THE LAND. My and those dressed by Dr. Hulli. there are second object was to enable our Chartist friends, others here much more dangerously wounded. by my services, to pay off a heavy arrear of debt Poor old Swires, a veteran of sixty-seven, is nearly incurred in keeping up the Chartist agitation. The killed. Murray, an Irishman, and also a veteran

the Manchester Times, and paid for by in the streets with huge bludgeons in their hands. the League, was extensively circulated among Young Mr. Lerercshe, reporter for the Manthe Irish, setting forth various fabrications as to chester and Salford Advertiser, was knocked

> About eleven o'clock, Sir Charles Shaw, accomsation occurred :--

Sir CHAS. SHAW-Mr. O'Connor. I have called in consequence of what has happened, to apprize you, that if any riot or injury to person or property hold you responsible, and I am determined when such occurrence does take place, to remove the cause

Mr. O'CONNOR-Sir, you have given your determination; now hear mine. Should any violence be done to me, or to my party, or to the property of my friends during my stay in this district, I shall hold you responsible for every such act of violence. the placard :-If you are an inspector of police, I am a barrister; and as you are neither the law or the constitution, will deliver three lectures, in the Hall of Science, by fair calculation, that instead of not being capa-take care how you act. Last night, when no dis-campfield, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, control of maintaing 27,000,000, it would provide suffi-take care how you act. Last night, when no dismeeting; when you might have anticipated, from a gross violation of the peace, and you never intersimilarly instigated for this night's proceedings. Sir CHARLES SHAW-Mr. O'Connor, I have nothing to do with the magistrates, and I could not, consistently with my duty, weaken the necessary force at other points for the purpose of sending men to the meeting. A man has been lodged in the lock-up your attendance to swear against him to-morrow morning. Mr. O'CONNOR-I cannot swear to any man. and will not appear.

home in a coach : he is horribly crushed, beaten, a rodin his hand ; and were brutally set upon as I and trampled and jumped upon. Campbell got a have stated. UNITE AND E FIRM. Ever your faithful friend. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Manchester, Wednesday.

P.S. I have just seen Leach, and he informs me that £5 were offered to any man who would throw

F. O'C.

THURSDAY APTERNOON.-The Manchester Mail has the attacks by the Northern Star and myself down by those ruffians, and had his head just brought us an account of the Wednesday eventhe streets by the Normern Star and myself down by those fundals, and had his head in the sol, he would be the sol w

and so the "League's" bludgeon-men, when they tion of Feargus O'Connor. I also received a letter, panied by Captain Sleigh, waited upon me, and in saw the working men ready to receive them, were as God and nature designed-(cheers)-and have at the trious portion of the community could get none of it. the presence of James Leach, the following conver- quiet as mice. The night before they had it all their own way, few working men being present, it having been agreed that they should attend the first and third lecture, and leave the second to the Irish O'Conshould occur during your stay in the district, I shall O'Connor's arguments are far less powerful than the " League's" blood-money.

> FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., AT MAN-CHESTER.

" Men of Manchester,-Feargus O'Connor, Esq.

ciass interests, and they, the people, would rendered them useless they turned their backs upon be placed in the condition they then were. them, which had, in the first place, taken the Mr. O'Connor then showed how the ten pound vote labourers from the land, and in the second place with its qualifications was nearly the same as £20 had been the means of preventing more corn from for a house before the vote was secured ; and that being grown than what was, and threw the land for a nouse before the vote was secured; and that the land gave the votes, and the votes gave poli-tical power. He then went into the system of wholesale letting the land instead of retail, and thus being applied for the sustenance of the people. They would not; they would rather they distance of the people. The distress of the country was admitted on all would shew their own folly, and how grossly they me off the platform into the body of the Hall, and, hands; and the man who could produce a remedy, had been deceived, and their, the master's, ingratitude. moreover, that many of the Irishmen of the Repeal with the least possible disorder and with the least. The conduct of the masters in that respect put him moreover, that many of the Irishmen of the Repeal party are thoroughly disgusted with the brutal affair; and it will shortly be proved that each man who attended was paid one shilling for his services, and a penny for his admission. The League has paid for the reprint of Watkin's inflammatory pub-lication, and also for the bills now generally posted, calling on the Irishmen to complete their triumph calling on the Irishmen to complete their triumph the fact of he himself being a barrister-at-law, and manufacturers would ere long turn and say, that if by my services, to pay on a newy arrear of deep incurred in keeping up the Chartist agitation. The Rev. Mr. Scholefield was unanimonaly appointed Chairman for the course of lectures; and you will best judge of our numbers on Monday night, when I inform you that at one penny admission, the sum of £15 10s. 1d. was received at the League has hired a large body of bladgeonmen to attend the Repeal" lecture. A publication, bearing the name of Edward Watkins, extracted from

supposition of a man placed upon land a distance O'Connor then alleged that it was the same circumfrom Manchester, and a man in the manufacturing stance in both countries which caused the po-town; and argued, (having given his statistics as to verty, namely, the labourer being deprived of his what the man upon the land could produce,) that as soon as the manufacturing operative was thrown  $\mathcal{L}^2$  in line for the improvement of the soil, he would could be squeezed into it. Ruffians are ever cowards, the year, and his family, seven in number, eat plenty how it would produce more wheat, cattle, butter of good bread, garden' vegetables, and thus lived as cheese, frnit, &c., and contended that the indusend of the year £40 to spend in the market-be- The question with them was how they could get it ? sides the quantity of wool and flax which he would It was not by putting a large loaf and a small one be enabled to obtain-(hear, hear.) He then upon the top of the pole which would satisfy them, showed up, in a clear and logical manner, the artificial system, which forced man to fill the pawn a small one-(hear, hear). Cheap and dear were nellite Repealers, with whom it appears that Mr. warehouses with goods, while he was himself going relative terms, and it would make the poor man's naked. Mr. O'Connor here challenged refutation heart burn to see the large loaf, if he had not, at the respecting his calculations. Parties who scarcely same time, the means of purchasing it-(hear, hear). knew whether they dug potatoes out of the ground Mr. O'C then shewed that a reduction in taxation, raw, or that they grow ready buttered, may at- unless the people were properly represented would tempt to contradict his statement in their news- be of no benefit to the many, and instanced the tax papers, but never to confute them by fair argument. taken off leather, and many other things, had not Indeed, instead of confutation, it was botheration- made shoes, &c., any cheaper to the working man. (cheers.) In the artificial system of life, there was He likewise named several places where corn could

During the last week, this town has been pla- manhood, middle age, and infancy, rising, eating, and be grown cheaper ; but under the present system, carded, announcing that the above gentleman would sleeping all at once. Mr. O'C, argued then upon the these who stood betwixt the corn and the working deliver three lectures. The following is a copy of efficacy of the Charter in putting an end not only man would monopolise all the benefits to themselves. to this state of things, but to prevent crime, and drun-kenness, and elevate character. He then shewed, would be able to give him a correct answer. Had

CORRECT RETURNS FOR THE LONDON DISTRICT. Returns furnished per Wheeler. Fer Maynard. Mr. M'Douall.....706 ... f0 Mr. Ridley ......403 ... 9 Mr. Stallwood.....251 ... 32 Mr. Parker....... 218 ... 13 Mr. Knight ..... 91 ... Mr. Benbow ..... 68 ... Mr. Roberts...... 60 ... Mr. Barmby ..... 58 ... Mr. Balls ..... 56 ... 19 Mr. Fox ..... 6 ... 2 Mr. Rainsley ..... 2 Mr. Robson ..... 1 ... ...

The London men will perceive that I have this week inserted the last returns from London, and the returns this week are for the three same individuals that were returned last week, viz, M'Douall, Ridley, and Stallwood.

Mr. Martin..... 1 ....

Mr. Morling has resigned, consequently Mr. Bartlett, of Southampton, will be the candidate elected in conjunction with Mr. Woodward, of Brighton, for Hants, Sussex, and the Isle of

Last week the number of votes from Wigan. Bolton, Chowbent, and Redfern-street, Manchester, ought to have appeared. I mislaid them, and did not perceive the error until the Star appeared.

> LANCASHIRE RETURNS. •

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n et e Storen	Chowbent Bolton	44	10 54	20 43	33 15	

DERBY. LEICESTER, AND NOTTINGRAM. RETURNS.

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Nottingh Leicester Derby	am	650 348 48	471 112 47	345 158 79	283 468 124
	Total,	1046	630	582	875

Sowerby.-On Sunday last, Mr. P. M. Brophy. Dubiin LEICESTER .- Our "Shaksperean Association" this day (Tuesday) numbers 934. The "complete" soffragers are trying every scheme to draw off the people; but all their efforts only serve to bring out the "workies" in greater numbers, to the open Cooper preached to a crowded audience, in the Shaksperean Room, last Sunday night; and on with inconceivable interest to an address of two hours' duration from Mr. Duffy, the late tenant of the Northallerton "Hell-hole." The audience were alternately melted into grief, and kindled into exasperation, at the patriot's recital of his sufferings peneath Whig rule ; and, anon, urged to uproarious laughter by the flashes of the speaker's wit, couched, as it is, in the richest vein of the brogue GLORIOUS NEWS .-- CHARTISM IN THE ACCENDANT. -On Friday week, a gentleman of the name of Winks, a member of the Town Council, Chairman of the Select Vestry, (and who, in the days of Reform agitation, took a very prominent part, but, like too many of the middle classes, has since been pretty silent in the enjoyment of office, frequently opposing Chartist principles, and denouncing both publicly and privately the leaders who have figured conspicuously in defence of the people's rights) aunounced by handbill his intention to deliver an address in the Town Hall, "On the necessity of a union of the middle and working classes, to secure a full and fair representation of all classes in the Commons' House of Parliament." The Chartists of All Saints' Open, with Markham at their head, attended to watch the proposals of this middle-class conciliator, and adopt such steps as, on the spur of the moment, should seem most essential to the interests of Chartism. The Hall, which is computed to hold two thousand people, was crowded to overflowing. Mr. Winks appeared at the time, and was received coolly, without a cheer from Whigs or Chartists. He laboured through a long lecture, in which he professed an agreement with all points of the People's Charter, save one-Annual Parliaments ; to this he objected, and preferred Triepnial. The meeting, however, would admit of no exceptions. After excellent speeches from Messers. Markham and Bowman, they adopted unanimously, and with loud cheers, a resolution for the whole Charter, "bristles, snout, tail, and all," as the only remedy for our national ills. Mr. Winks, eying Markham and Bowman, said, "I expect these gentlemen are preparing to give three cheers for the Charter : but let me first have three for the right of all residents to a vote." ("No ; the Charter.") No sooner said than done. "Now, let me have three," said Mr. Winks. ("No; Feargus O'Connor,") which was responded to as before. The meeting broke up at a quarter before eleven o'clock, and all parties appeared highly gratified with the result. LONDON .- The O'Brien press committee met last Monday evening at the Dispatch Coffee House. Bride-lane, Fleet-street, Mr. Johnston in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and con-firmed. Mr. Latuche gave in his credentials to sit on the committee from the Chartist tailors of the Red Lion King-street, Golden-square. Messrs. Wm. Hogg and Johnson were appointed to wait on Mr. Morton, the late secretary of this committee. to obtain an explanation from him of circumstances of a distressing character as regards the interest of this coommittee. It was moved by Mr. Smith, and seconded by Mr. Watkins, that the whole of the subscription books shall be called in by the 28th instant, agreed to. The secretary read a statement of the receipts and expenditure. The committee trust that the members of the National Charter Association will become subscribers to the forthcoming raffle, at the Craven's Head. WALWORTS .- At the Ship and Blue Coat Boy. a strong resolution of thanks and confidence in Feargus O'Connor was voted at the usual weekly meeting. No. 55, OLD BAILEY .- Mr. Mead lectured here on Sunday evening. AT A MEETING of the Chartist Silk weavers on Sunday evening last, the following resolves were past :- 1st. " That a general meeting of the Chartist weavers be held on Sunday next, March, 13th, to elect a delegate to the County Council." 2nd. \* That Mr. O'Connor receive our warmest thanks, and that we express our digonal at the cowardly treatment he received at Birmingham, and we hereby express our confidence in him for his unflinching advocacy in the people's cause." 3rd. That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Preston, for the lecture he delivered this evening on the land." A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman. Several new members enrolled themselves. The meeting is held at the Buck's Head. James'sstreet, Church-street, Bethnal Green, near Shore-

During the day I learned that officers had been selected for the purpose of marshalling a large body of Irishmen, who, under the command of Warren. Darby, Finigan, and Duffy, were to receive wages and money for admission.

At seven o'clock, Hargraves, who had contracted for the Hall of Science, came to my hotel in great excitement, and informed me that a body of about 300 men, with bludgeons, pokers, hatchets, and other weapons, had forced their way into the Hall, and that many of their leaders had taken possession of the platform. He asked me if he should send for the police ! I answered "Decidedly not." Shortly afterwards the Rsv. Mr. Scholefield arrived at the hotel, and having learned what was going on, he asked me if he should send for the police ? My answer was, "No; I never will attend a public meeting under the protection of a police force, neither will I ever be instrumental in procuring their attendance."

Well, precisely at eight o'clock, Scholefield, Lesch, Campbell, Hargreaves, Bailey, and myself started in a coach for the Hall of Science. When we entered, the cheering from all parts was deafening. When the cheering ceased, a partial howl was set up on the platform just behind me, and which was responded to by a band in the centre of the Hall, and immediately under the platform. Duffy then proceeded to move that a person named Doyle, (not the Chartist,) should take the chair. This was seconded amid loud cries of " Scholefield. Scholefield." Duffy then proceeded to take a show of hands for Doyle, when about six hundred hands of three hundred persons, each holding up both, were displayed for Doyle, and for Scholefield the whole of the remainder of the meeting held up both hands, giving Scholefield a majority of at least ten to one in the estimation of many disinterested persons. When the show was taken for Doyle, a person behind me said, "You see, we have a majority." "Wait a bit," said I ; " if you have, Doyle shall have the chair : it matters not to me who the Chairman is."

When the show was so manifestly decided in favour of Scholefield, Duffy turned round and said, "Gentlemen, Mr. Doyle will now proceed to take the chair," Mr. Scholefield at this time occupying it. Upon the instant, Scholefield, chair and all, was lifted from the platform, by a set of ruffians, who collared him, and tore his clothes to tatters.

The signal was then given by a fugleman on the platform, when instruments of all sorts were brandished in the air. I and others seized Scholefield and the chair, telling the Chartists to defend their chairman. In less than half a minute, the mahogany tables, chairs, gas pipes, and every available article was in pieces, some of the chairs and fragments of tables being thrown down by the ruffians on the platform to the ruffians in the body. These missiles were immediately flung at the platform, some of the assues having jumped off and several more being knocked off in the general scuffle. I saw one rascal aiming a blow at Scholefield's head with the leg of a table. Scholefield avoided the blow and it came with tremendous force upon the head of some young man. I am informed that he is seriously injured. I knocked him down. At this time, Leach, Campbell, and another Campbell, a fine fellow, seized fast hold while another party was endeavouring to drag him SWAY.

The missiles now began to fly in all directions at off my hat, and cheered the Chartists on. While I Whe in the act of cheering, four or five of the Char-

Sir CHARLES SHAW-If I send a message by a policeman, requiring your attendance, will you come !

Mr. O'CONNOR-No. because I have no evidence to give.

a summons.

Mr. O'CONNOR-Then, of course, I shall obey the summons.

man to apprehend you, that you will make no resistance.

pear to have wholly mistaken your power.

Here the conversation ended. One of the parties who was foremost in the fight was apprehended on Tuesday evening, and handed over to the police the chair, which was carried by acclamation. He was brought up for examination this morning, and but knew nothing whatever about the man. Well, leader of the Plague, had applied for a warrant subject would, he had no doubt, to them equally with a blow of a fist to the cowardly practice of throwing to the best of his ability, and as men of judgment. dence, by stating that he did not see me great pleasure introduce the worthy lecturerstrike Duffy, nor did he think that I (cheers). struck that man in the mouth with my left hand, and could have done so unnoticed by witness. It Mr. O'CONNOR then rose, amid general cheering,

lecture on Monday evening will be on the land and the current rumours, that a disturbance would take will be on the Repeal of the Legislative Union place, you had no force near at hand. On between England and Ireland. And that on Wedter, Walker, and others to create a disturbance, and Government. Admission to the body of the Hall pence. The proceeds, after paying necessary exfered; and you knew that the offenders of that day penses, will go towards the payment of the were to be marshalled for the same purpose, and outstanding debts of the National Charter Association. Doors open at six o'clock. Chair to be taken at eight.

" Signed by order of the Committee.

" JOHN MURBAY, Secretary."

Mr. O'Connor having promised, when he first entered Manchester after his liberation, to deliver to-night for having struck you, and I shall require a course of lectures at the first opportunity, great anxiety was manifested as to when that would be. The notice having appeared upon the walls last week has led to very great excitement, both in Manchester and surrounding district. The Committee, in arranging for the doors to be

opened at six o'clock, took a very creditable, because wise and judicious step, inasmuch as it prevented the rush which would have been the consequence had they been closed till a later hour. Two hours before the time of meeting, groups (in

order to secure a place, anticipating that the capacious room would be crowded) were seen wending Sir CHARLES SHAW-Well, I thought that more their way to the place of meeting. When we courteous than summoning you; but I must send you | entered about seven o'clock, the room, which is capable of holding upwards of three thousand, was three parts filled, and was filling at the time very rapidly. in order the better to pass the time, the Salford Chartist brass band, who had volunteered their Sir CHARLES SHAW-Mr. O'Connor, I hope if I services to the good of the cause, played a few should FIND IT NECESSARY to send a police- lively tunes. The hall was briliantly lighted up with gas. A large number of middle class men were in the gallery, and a good sprinkling of females. The platform was crammed with respectables to excess, Mr. O'CONNOB-Sir Charles Shaw, I UNDERSTAND and the body of the hall was completely wedged YOU NOW: this is but PRELIMINARY to ANOTHER with Mr. O'Connor's real genuine "blistered hands,' stop ! however I know my duty too well, and have fustian jackets, and unshorn chins. So anxious too much respect for the laws to violate them by dis-lecturer, that as gentlemen entered the platform obeying authority; if you send a policeman for me, I they, expecting it was the great chief, comshall go quietly with him : but take care what menced cheering and continued until they discovered you are about, for, most assuredly, after what has their mistake. By eight o'clock there was one dense transpired at this interview, I shall feel myself bound to apply to the Secretary of State for the Home Department as to your jurisdiction. You are Home Department as to your jurisdiction. You ap- ance was truly electrifying, and beggared all attempts at description. There was one feeling of enthusiam through the whole meeting.

Mr. JOHN MURRY moved, seconded by Mr. G. HARGRAVES, that the Rev. Mr. Schofield do take

Mr. SCHOFIELD, on coming forward, was greeted townsmen again. He and they had come together the market and to bankruptcy; and to such a pitch cloth, but would they jump back again? Whilst the for the same purpose, viz. to hear their worthy was the system brought, that there was no cer- Whigs were in office, the people were called desto my surprise. I learned that Duffy, the ring- friend give them a lecture upon the land. As the tainty in the investment of money. A widow, through the inducements which had been held out against me for striking him, and knocking him off himself be a new subject, they would feel as much through the harge per centage she would re-the platform into the body of the Hall; and, after a interested in it as he was-(hear, hear). He then ceive, had invested £10,000 in a railway or some are so enraged that they cannot earry on their agivery long and patient hearing before Mr. Mande, the very hest Magistrate I ever saw, the case was disvery best Magistrate I ever saw, the case was dis-answer any questions which might be put to the who told her they were very sorry to inform her, missed, the Chairman stating that he much preferred satisfaction of every individual. He would preside that owing to the speculation being a failure, both interest and stock was swallowed up-(cheers.) stones in a crowd. I should, in justice to the Chairman, state, however, that one of Duffy's in satisfactory to their esteemed lecturer—(cheers). Chairman, state, however, that one of Duffy's and satisfactory to their esteemed lecturer—(cheers). witnesses plamply contradicted Daffy's evi- Having made these few remarks, he would with O'Connor) had not been made a Bishop for an-Noel, in order to shew the benefits of machinery,

is now over; and I most solemnly declare that I clapping, stamping, and other marks of applause. which lasted a considerable time. On silence being did not touch Duffy any more than the man in the restored, he said that, as had been observed by their of Scholefield, keeping him in front of the meeting, moon. The whole of the furniture of the splendid Chairman, he was going that night to propound to Hall was smashed to atoms; some of the forms were them a subject which was somewhat new. He did not cut up with HATCHETS brought for the purpose, think there could be a more appropriate time to ad-vance his opinions upon this subject than the preand my only surprise is, that some hundreds were sent-(hear, hear.) He did not come there as a ing man eat a quarter of corn per annum, and those on the platform, when I went in front, took have issued placards that I will this (Wednesday) heart was not attached. He came there to advocate from the operatives would purchase, following up this a from the operatives would purchase, following up this a from the operatives would purchase, following up this a from the operatives would purchase, following up this a from the operatives would purchase, following up this a from the operatives would purchase following up this a from the operatives would purchase following up this a from the operatives would purchase following up this a from the operatives would purchase following up this a from the operatives would purchase following up this a from the operatives would purchase following up this a from the operatives would purchase following up this a from the operatives would purchase following up this a from the operatives would purchase following up this a from the operatives would purchase following up this a from the operatives would purchase following up this a from the operatives would purchase following up this a from the operatives would purchase following up this a from the operatives would purchase following up this a from the operative form the o night deliver my lecture upon the Repeal of the principles to which he had been long wedded-the by comparing how much the working man had for union. And not satisfied with last night's work of beneficial-as a thorough knowledge of them was destruction, the town is posted with large posters requisite for the future stability and progress of the cause which he and his friends had espoused-(cheers.) His lecture that evening would be divested of personalities, abuse, slander, and declamacome here for." As they were in the act of pulling SEMBLE TO-NIGHT AT THE HALL OF SCIENCE IN YOUR tion; and, as such, he believed it would command me back, I received a blow of a large stone on the THOUSANDS, TO MEET THE ENEMIES OF DANIEL their attention. They were called upon, after ten left shin, that knocked me down on a bench. I got O'CONNELL, WE HAVE GAINED A VICIOBY-ATTEND years' administration of the Whigs, which was to up, and now stones, from a pound to three pound TO NIGHT AND WE WILL COMPLETE OUR VICTORY." Now, there are forces immediately at the disposal a medicine for a disease of the body politic which And sorry should he be, for the purpose of popularity, to propound to them a principle, which was were fairly represented, his scheme could not be of any avail. For ten years the system had been in a state of political chaes. It was known that the remedy

turbance was apprehended, your police were at the the 7th, 8th, and 9th of March next, 1842. The cient for 80,000,000 to live in comfort, peace, and argument, 2s. 6d., and in a short time after, perhaps place. happiness : and contended that the universal cry only the next day, they have applied again, and should be, restore, restore, restore-(cheers.) The there had been in the meantime a storm, and withrailway travelling had been the same to the horses, out the least interference of Parliament, it has risen as machinery had to them. In proportion as rail- to 3: a stone. (Females-"That's true.") One.

Whitsun-Tuesday, you allowed Messrs. Cobden, Pot- nesday evening, the 9th, on Class Legislation and way travelling advanced, the horses were reduced in night's storm would raise the flour; but it would value and deprived of their corn. They were take three months' sunshine to bring it down again : and determined support of the whole Charter. Mr. reduced in their feeds until they were sold to the the bakers' thermometer was regulated by the sun knacker for horse flesh for the dogs-(hear, hear.) -(cheers.) Mr. O'Connor then related an anecdote He then shewed the savings of the man who lived concerning himself and his butcher, the substance of Monday evening a densely crowded assembly listened upon his estates, doing the work by hand instead of which is the following :- He wanted a shoulder of horse power, giving facts and figures for every posi- mutton. The butcher brought him the whole quarter tion he took ; shewing that what it would take in to look at. He (Mr. O'C.) told him to cut off the food to keep thirty horses would maintain three shoulder: the quarter itself was only 2s. 6d.; but hundred man, in addition to what he shewed could when the shoulder was cut off, he asked him the be saved by his plan of manuring the land and price, and the butcher told him it was 2s, 101deducing likewise from his foregoing arguments and (laughter.) Mr. O'Connor asked him the reason. premises, that it would stop the influx of foreign | and the reply was, " that cutting off the shoulder corn. give high wages, cheap bread, and plenty of had spoiled the ribs"-(laughter.) Now, it of green Erin. His visit will be long remembered. employment. He looked with little confidence and would be of no service for him to go great suspicion upon those who were for mak- through the country if the people were well ing them comfortable all at once. If they clothed, well fed, and well sheltered. He

were pained at the heart, as he was, to see the gaunt wanted to so arrange matters as to let every misery, wretchedness, and distress, stalking through | man be a consumer as well as a producer, instead the land, and to witness the pale countenances, and of the present system, which caused them to live the emaciated constitutions, as the result of long from hand to mouth. The masters took every opporconfinement, noxious atmosphere, starvation, hunger. | tunity to make inroads upon the rights of labour, and despair, they would assist in the alteration of the system. After touching upon several other topics, the talented lecturer said, that it was his conviction, that if the Almighty was to send down a shower of gold in Stephenson's Square, the autho- reply, "Do you think that we are going to succumb rities would form a line of military round it, backed to the licentiousness of a domineering, ignorant, by a line of rural police, to prevent the people from | impertinent multitude ?" The lecturer gave this in receiving any benefit from it, so that in due time a satirical tone, which nearly convulsed the audience they might reap the benefit of it themselves, with laughter. He nextmentioned a case of reduction (Loud and continued cheering.) He then gave of Morley and Boden, at Derby, and gave a true some excellent and well arranged calculations on description as to how it would operate against the the land question, and when he had explained this shopkeepers by taking to the tune of £300 per week part of his subject in such a manner as to come from their tills. He mentioned this at the meeting home to the capacity of all present, he declared whilst he was there, and the shopkeers wished him that if the Whigs had performed their promises and to repeat it again. He did so; and then they could had done their duty to the people, and introduced see it, and began to scratch their heads-(laughthe principles of the People's Charter, they would ter.) These gentlemen, too, were Corn Law Repealers-(hear, hear.) It was more politic, have destroyed Toryism, and for ever-(hear, hear, and loud cheering). Mr. O'C. then showed the more prudent, more wise, more statesmanlike, more fallacy of the steam lords who assert that there were philosphical to look to the land of their own more mouths than food to feed them, and illustrated country than to look to the land of Poland. If very plainly that they had themselves made food dear | they were to have a repeal of the Corn Laws, withto the operatives and filled their own pockets. If a out accompanying measures, it would bring about cotton master having 1,000 hands under his employ- bloody revolutions, and nothing could prevent it ment reduced his hands 4s. per week, he took from but the Six Points of the Charter-(loud cheers.) them more than would supply them with bread for a | They wanted cheap food and cheap labour, in order week, and put £400 into his own pocket every year to meet the foreigner; but, in order to do that sucof his life. The lecturer went on to shew how it cessfully, they would have to adopt a system of operated to the injury of the shopkeepers, by taking cheaper freightage, and other things, before they money out of circulation, preventing the people from | could undersell the foreigner, if the present taxapurchasing necessaries, and, consequently, prevented tion was retained. Besides, the inventions and imit from coming into their tills-(hear, hear.)-and provements, and bringing in new machinery, would argued that it would ultimately fall upon the smoke- be a barrier against the working man receiving ocracy themselves, by reducing them to beggary. He any benefit, was there to be an extension of trade having been convicted, was bound over to keep the with several rounds of applause. He said he was next showed how the large manufacturers had com- by a repeal of the Corn Laws-(cheers.) The peace. I was called on as evidence against him, happy on the present occasion to meet his fellow peted against the small ones, and driven them out of cotton masters had jumped out of fustian into broad

tructives, who called out for a change ; but no sooner are they on the other side of the Treasury Beuch, and 123 of a majority against them, than they One of the ministers of the gospel had engaged to do the work of the fell destroyer. He would bring 100,000 starving operatives from Manchester to groan at the Tory Members, and shout for a Repeal of the Corn Laws. Mr. O'Connor said he would chance that. He would take the command of them. and see that they did not starve; and, if they brought them up Repealers, he would bring them swering it. (Losd cheering.) Every man, said back Chartists. He then went into a variety of subjects-spoke for two hours-during which time he proved himself a good general, a sound politician, could produce £209 worth of goods by it and steam. a statesman, a clever reasoner, a patriot, and a What, or how much, was the working man's share? Christian. He was listened to by the audience with Mr. O'Connor then compared the relative position of the landlords, who had many of them their estates marked attention, only interrupted with cheers ; and, when he concluded, the cheering was really mortgaged, with the cotton lords, who had boasted

of being able to purchase the estates of the land. deafening. Three cheers were given for the Charter. O'Connor, Frost, Williams, and Jones, and the Northern Star.

A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman, from the operatives would purchase, following up this and the meeting dispersed, highly delighted.

tists-young Campbell being the only one I knewrashed to the front, and seizing me by the collar and body, attempted to drag me back, saying, "Feargus, they'll murder you, that's what they have

to the following effect :--"IBISHMEN REPEALERS OF THE UNION, AS-

weight, pieces of iron and missles of all discriptions began to fly round me. Whittaker and two of the moral-force Corn Law Repealers of Manches- would become chronic, if it was not destroyed by or three others seized me by the collar, and while ter, and to their use has a portion of the £10,000 some skilful hand. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) dragging me back, I received a blow of a stone on made at the Bazaar, been appropriated ; and these the breast and one in the neck. I then turned forsooth are the parties with whom the Chartists not practicable. It would be for him that even-Tound to those who held me, and said, "for God's are asked to unite. Chartists, this is the second ing to make a breach upon prejudice, and thus make sake let me loose, I must jump down." Just attack made upon me and other Leaders, as an converts to their principle. There was no good to as I turned round I received a blow of earnest of the good intention of those who cry be obtained from a medicine, however efficacious so as I turned round I received a blow of earnest of the good intention of encoded by delegates from every long as the bottle was kept corkes. There was no use in through, and as I fronted the meeting again, I you that the trades of Manchester hold a meeting power to apply it—(cheers). There was no use in propounding any thing so long as equal, fair, and the people of the provention of the people of the provention of the people of the blood gushing out copiously. Higginbottom, all will come out for the Charter, but only on condi-Whitaker, and two or three lifted me up and tion that it is not to be mixed up with any other of political chases. It was known that the remedy dragged me off the platform. Higginbottom and question. Is this, then, the time FOR SURRENDER ! of the Whigs and Tories was quackery, as a nostrum Whittaker took me into a public house, where I No, my friends, onward and we conques, BACK- for the present evils of society. The land gave their lives and properties were mader the command Washed the blood off and then we proceeded to my hotel. Shortly after. Mr. Scholefield arrived with his face.

Shortly after, Mr. Scholefield arrived with his face The Second Edition will contain a report of this that it would for ever destroy and prevent a boroughdisfiguered in a most shocking manner. He received night's proceedings, with any further circumstances rangering Parliament; yet, after ten years influence police to hold them in subjection or walk the streets, had a splendid Chartist tea party, got up at a few a dreadful blow from a stone in the mouth leaving a dreadful blow from a stone in the mouth leaving a large cut and loosening his teeth, and a shocking wound,—two indeed—one on the nose, and the other one just in the corner of the eye. Wany others subsequently arrived, all mere or less

received, contending by such rules the Queen either eats or drinks all the oats and barley which are imported into this country, adducing figures according to "Cocker" to bear him out-(cheers.) The lecturer then went through the various hands into which the loaf had to fall before the working man could have his bite; such as £10,000,900 to the Church; £29,000,000 to pay the interest of the National Debt; £23,000,000 to support the Government and the sack-(cheers.) He wished them to take the clog off, and level the waters which they could only do by giving to every man a vote. Did they want 2,000,000 of gnarters of wheas? Why, then, take £4,000,000 from the church. Did they want 4,000,000 ef guarters, take £3,000,000 from the Convention.—All persons having petition church, and if more, take £19,000,000; which would open to them them the sanctuary of 5,000,000 of

lords. He then handled some statements of Dr.

Bowring. This gentleman had stated that a work-

men might have their parks, race courses, and plesone, they, the people, were under local authorities

belongs. carry their designs into execution. There was the

NOTTINGHAM.-At the weekly meeting in the Democratic Chapel, several new members were enrolled. Thanks to, and confidence in Feargus O'Connor were enthusiastically voted.

ON SUNDAY AFTERNOOM Mr. Dean Taylor preached on Nottingham Forest to a numerous and respectable audience, and again in the evening, at the Chartist Chapel, Arnold, to a most crowded meeting. COBN LAW REPEALERS CANVASSING FOR SIGNA-Standing Army; profit class £140,000,000; besides TURSS-A week or two ago, Wm. Nelson and Wm. disch. the idlers, paugers, and pensioners, who had to be Sills, employed as canvassers for signatures, went to kept out of the poor man's earnings; and taken from Birmingham and Nottingham, and stated to the Chartists there, that they had been authorised by the Chartists of Nottingham, to call and request their

sheets on hand for the great national in Nottinghamshire. will be active and get them filled, and requarters of wheat, for them.-(laughter.) Did they want more, sweep off the Debt, the Army money, &c. &c.-(laughter and applause.) Then the noble-ham,) and all monies for the Convention must be made payable to Mr. J. Sweet, Goose-gate, Not- the meeting dissolved. tingham, as early as possible, by a Post-Office

> MYTHOLMBOYD.-Any lecturer wishing to visit this place must have previous correspondence with James White, Mytholmroyd, and bring his credentials from the sub-Secretary of the association to which he

BURTON-UPON-TRENT .- On Monday evening we

ELECTION OF DELEGATES FOR THE COUNTIES OF MIDDLESEX, KENT, SURREY, AND ESSEX.-At a public meeting, held in the Hall of Science, City. Road, on Tuesday evening, Mr. Cameron in the chair. Dr. M'Douall, Mr. Ruffy Ridley, and Mr. Edmund Stallwood, were elected delegates for these four Counties; after which Mr. Parker moved the following resolution :- That this meeting pladge themselves to support to the utmost of their power. both pecuniary and otherwise, the delegates they had then elected." Mr. Simpson seconded the Russell, care of Mr. J. Sweet, Goose gate, Notting-ham,) and all monies for the Convention must be A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and

DEPIFORD .- We are advancing as well as can be expected, considering the opposition from interested parties. The following resolution was passed unanimously at our last meeting :-" That a vote of thanks be given to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., for his stern and valiant conduct on the part of the people at Birmingham, and for showing to the League that money will not buy, or threats intimidate, him ; and also a vote of thanks to those brave working men who stood so firm by our Champion ; likewise to those gentlemen who assisted him in his perilous situation.

Mr. BENBOW lectured at the Horns, Crucifix Lane, on Monday evening. Six new members were enrolled.

### Chartist Intelligence.

2

ARNOLD .- On Sunday evening inst. Mr. Dean Taylor preached in a chapel which will ho'd four hundred pesple, and was crowded to suffication. His digcourse gave universal satisfaction. At the close of Mr. Taylor's discourse, the son of Mr. Isaac and Emma Thorp was duly christened Feargus Thorp.

DUCKINFIELD .- Mr. George Johnson lectured on Sunday Evening, in the Chartist Room, Hall-green .-Mr. George Roberts having resigned his office as subappointed

GREAT MARLOW, BUCKS .- The great Nationalis obtaining numerous signatures here. The good denizens of Marlow are most anxions to receive a visit from Mr. Feargus O Connor in a few weeks, when the weather will permit of a meeting under the canopy of heaven.

READING .- The Chartists of this town were visited last week by Mr. Mead, from Birmingham. On Tuesday evening, Mr. Mcad was announced to lecture on class legislation. The chair was taken by Dr.

Perry, who opened the meeting by reading the placard. He considered it the duty of every Christian minister to do all that lay in his power for the benefit of the people, to follow the example of that great Reformer, Jesus Christ, who was himself a working man, being a carpenter, and labouring with his hands. 'He trusted the time was approaching when the ministers would follow his example, and that the Church of Liberty would reign triumphant throughout the land-(great applause.) Mr. Mead then rose, and was loudly cheered. He said the subject they were met to consider was one of the greatest importance; and he trusted to prove to their satisfaction that all the evils we now suffer arose from our system of class legislation. Mr. Mead then entered into the evils of a state church, which he showed was one of the effects, as well as one of the causes of this evil, as they form the characters of our | evening. present legislators. He then adverted to the Game

and Trespass Acts, asserting that in the year 1836, he and military services, and related many instances of was appointed to watch over the conduct of the sothe time he was a lieutenant in the navy. One in particular, of a M . Taylor, son of the Mayor of Yarmouth, had taken a vessel, and he was put as pr ze master on board of her. He had torn his trousers in the action, and took a bit of nankeen off a bale to mend them. For this he was sentenced to receive 999 lashes, which were immediately inflicted, and the man died in a few minutes after he was slung into his hanimock. :Great sensation.) The lecture occupied nearly two hours in its delivery, and was much applauded at its conclusion. Mr. James Ironmonger moved the following resolution : -"That, in the opinion of this meeting, a I the evils which we now suffer are the effect of class legislation, seconded in an able manner by Mr. Major, and carried unanimously. Mr. G. Wheeler moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was seconded by Mr. Pilgrim. Mr. Mead brirfly addressed them, and the meeting concluded by singing one of Mr. Sankey's songs, and giving three cheers for the Charter, &c.

WEDNESDAY EVENING .- Dr. Perry again occupied the chair. Mr. Mead lectured on the rights of labour, the council adjourned. when, in a lucid manner, he explained the right of the labourer to the first fruits of the soil, and exposed in an able manner the emigration swindle, shewing clearly that the most valuable right, was that of representation, and was that which gave a value to all other rights. He related numerous anecdotes of the working classes staining to great eminence in literature and art, and concluded by clearly shewing the fallacy of a repeal of the Corn Laws benefitting the labourer under existing circumstances. Mr. James proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Truss :---" That we are fully aware of the evil effects of the laws restricting the importation of food, and the other unjust laws passed by Parliaments that have usurped the rights of legislating for the nation ; but it is further reselved that this meeting is of opinion it is useless to expect their repeal from a Parliament founded on a property qualification, and based on less than Universal Suffrage, protected by the Ballot, Annual Parliaments, Boual Districts, and Payment of Members." The meeting then sung one of Mr. Mead's songs, gave three cheers for the Charter, and three for Frost, Williams, and Jones.

LONDON.-The stone masons of Drury-lane locality proceed forthwith to consult the other trades upon the reformed. A futile and unsuccessful attempt at opposubject; and as the County Council have expressed sition was get up by one Merrison. their approbation of the step, as also several of the trades, no doubt exists that a council will speedily be

formed, and that it will be of great utility in advancing A notice was sent to us last week, but not received till our glorious cause no one can deny. Several cards of membership were taken up, and a vote of thanks hav-Secretary for Duckinfield, Mr. James Locket has been ing been given to the chairman, the meeting adjourned.

NEW LOCALITY OF TEETOTALLERS .---- Messrs. Goodfellow, Leigh, Watts, Ford, and Shepherd, of the lecture on the benefits arising from a Repeal of the London Council, attended at the Crown Coffee House, Beak-street, Regent-street, on Sunday last, when it was use of the school-room attached to his Chapell, which resolved "That a locality should be formed at that subject of the National Petition. The Scottish Petition was tastefully decorated with laurels, evergreens, &c. house to co-operate and unite with the National was moved and seconded. Some of the meeting were Charter Association. Upwards of twenty members of opinion that the Scottish Petition would not be joined.

> SHOEMAKERS -This body met, as usual, on Sunday evening, at the Red Lion, Portland-street, Polandstreet. Mr. Wheeler lectured upon the principles of the Charter.

TAILORS .- Mr. Wheeler addressed a meeting at the amendment was declared carried. Red Lion, King-street, Golden-square, on Sunday evening, on the various forms of Government, and the supe iority of the Charter. Messrs. Latouche and Shepherd also delivered their sentiments, and the chairman closed the business in an able speech.

TAILORS. THREE CROWNS. BERWICK-STREET .--Mr. Leigh delivered an able oration, at this place, on the purpose of effecting a union of the middle and Sanday evening.

SHOEMAKERS, CLOCK HOUSE, CASTLE-STREET, LEICESTER-SQUARE .- Ruffy Ridley lectured here on saw forty-two in Ipswich goal committed under these Sunday evening. Subject-" Class Legislation;" the acts, the eldest of whom was not fifteen years of age. deformities of which he exposed in his usual forcible The lecturer then referred to the abuses in our naval manner. At the conclusion of the lecture a committee tyranny and hardship, which he had seen during called liberal press. A resolution was passed that this locality should co-operate with the other localities of shoemakers, for the purpose of arousing the whole who was master's mate on board the same ship; they trade, and the various councils were appointed to confer on the subject.

> LONDON DISTRICT COUNCIL .-- Mr. Drake in the the Charter, the only difference, in his estimation, chair. After the transaction of considerable business, being that it wanted the name ; but the Chartists, ever and receiving several written communications, the awake to this species of cujolery, told him several balance sheet of the council was read, and Messra times that "it would not do, Mr. Kennedy; that is not Seal and Shepherd appointed to audit it, previous to its our Charter; we will not be satisfied with less than being published in the Star. Messrs. Fussell, Knight, the six points." The resolution was seconded by the Wilkins, Langwith, and Draw, were appointed a com- Rev. Mr. Cairns, one of the delegates to the late Corn mittee to consider the plan of the Executive respecting Law Conference in London; when lo! to the astonisha new method of organization for the metropolitan ment of all present, the Rev. Patrick Brewster came districts. Fourteen individuals, one selected from each | forward, and told Mr. K-nnedy that he had created a trade, were appointed a committee, with power to add man of straw, and had concluded his hour and a half's to their numbers, for the purpose of more effectually contradictions by giving his ghost of suffrage a kick, resolution was unanimously carried, requesting the Roars of laughter followed this expression, with cries various localities to appoint a committee for the pur- of "Yes, yes." Brewster pleaded his own cause nobly, pose of obtaining, by shares or otherwise, a central | reading a very severe and sarcastic lesson to his brethren Chartist hall. After the transaction of other business

Expenditure of London Delegate Council from its commencement, August 8, 1841, to February 27, 1842, inclusive.

Debt due by previous Council Expences of delegation to York ... 4 10 9 him. A Mr. Osborne seconded the amendment. The

... 0 17 32

Expences of Crown and Anchor meeting ... 17 15 0 Do. White Conduit meeting ... 6 5 0 ... 1 5 0 Postage, Stationery, &c. ••• ••• ... 3 9 0 Rent of Council Room ••• ••• ... 1 17 6 Salary of Secretary ... • • • 35 19 107 Expenditure of Festival at John-street, ... 11 19 6 January 6th ... ... £47 19 41 Total Expenditure .... ... 50 8 Total Receipts ... ... ... Total Expenditure ... ... 47 19 43 ... Balance in favour of Council .... £2 8 71 Debt owing to Council (included in the receipts) for sale of Festival Tickets ... £2 18 0 T. M. WHEELER, sub-Secretary. EDWARD SEARLE } Auditors. JOHN SHEPHERD Receipts of the London Delegate Council from its 1842. inclusive. By Subscritption at Crown and Anchor ... 6 17 1 White Conduit... 2 3 0 do. ... ... ... 0 19 11 Receipts, Old Bailey Lecture Rcom ... ... 0 7 2 St. Pancras ... 2 1 Tower Hamlets ... 4 7 9 Globe Fields ... ... 1 5 3 ~ Finsbury ... ... 1 3 103 City of London ... ... 2 11 6 Kensington and Chelsea ... 2 0 0 City of Westminster ... 0 13 4 Stonemasons ... ... 0 10 0 Whitechapel ... <del>0</del> 2 3 Whitechapel .... Walworth and Camberwell ... 2 8 ... 1 0 Tailors, Three Doves ... ... 0 17 ... 0 5 ... 06 ... 0 10

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

DUNFERMLINE .- Mr. O'Brien, by invitation, held their usual weekly meeting on Saturday evening visited Danfermline on Tuesday, the 1st of March, and last. The minutes of the previous meeting having been delivered a lecture in the evening, by setting before us confirmed, a letter was read from Mr. John Campbell, General Secretary, highly approving of the establishment of a Trades Council, and the masons intend to the community from having these laws changed and the medium of the press, been laid before the Public is surely sufficient proof for Hygeianism.

> PERTH.-Mr. O'Brien has been lecturing to the female Chartists of Perth, to their great satisfaction. our papers for the Scotch posts were printed.

membership were taken up, and a vote of thanks hav-ing been given to the chairman, the meeting adjeurned. CITY OF LONDON LADIES' SHOBMAKERS.—This body meet on Sunday evening at the Star Coffee Rooms, Golden Lane. They have been compelled by the room becoming too small for them, to appoint a committee of three members to look out for another. AYR.—The Chartists of Ayr have been well suppued with lectures of late. Mr. Thompson, minister of the body meet on Sunday evening at the Star Coffee Rooms, Golden Lane. They have been compelled by the room becoming too small for them, to appoint a committee of three members to look out for another. AYR.—The Chartists of Ayr have been well suppued minister of the chartist congregation, Greenock, lectured on the pre-sent aspect of affairs, and gave great satisfaction. He delivered three eloquent discourses on Sunday to large of three members to look out for another. AYR.—The Chartists of Ayr have been well suppued Mr. Stead, Bradford ; Mr. Dewhirst, Huddersheid ; Mr. Brown, Dewsbury ; Mr. Kidd, Poutofraot ; Mr. Mountain, Sherburn ; Mr. Richardson, Selby ; Mr. Walker, Otley ; Mr. Collah, East Witton ; Mr. Langdale, Knaresbro' and Harrogate ; Mr. Har-tison, Ripon ; Mr. Bowman, Richard ; Mr. Gras-late husband of the Widow Welch, in the year 1787, he delivered to the view for AYR .- The Chartists of Ayr have been well supplied cistion followed on Monday evening, by delivering a by, Bawtry; Mr. Tasker, Skipton; Mr. Sinclair, for a valuable consideration, and with a view for lecture on the benefits arising from a Repeal of the Wetherby; Mr. Rushworth, Mythelmroyd.

Corn Laws under class legislation. The attendance was numerous. After the address, the meeting took up the numerously signed, and that to preserve union, it would be better to adopt the petition emanating from

the Council of the English Executive. An amendment, in accordance with the above opinion, was duly proposed and seconded, when, after considerable dis-

cussion, the Chairman divided the house, and the

PAISLEY .- GREAT AND GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF THE PEOPLE AND REAL CHARTISM OVER MIDDLE CLASS, STURGE, AND HUMBUG CHARTISM .- Here, unwilling to put myself forward, yet I conceive it a on Thursday evening, March 3rd, s public meeting of the inhabitants was held in the Rev. Mr. Baird's Church, St. James's Street, the Lord Provost in the chair, for working classes upon the Joseph Sturge suffrage plan of WESTMINSTER.——Ruffy Ridley lectured at the reform, when a great many of the middle-class men, Charter Coffee House, Stretton Ground, on Sunday and clergy of the town, backed by Provost Henderson, of Whig-Radical notoriety, appeared upon the platform, before ag orious display of working men, with a little sprinkling of the middle class, the place being crammed suffication. Of course the Provost was called to the chair, and the Chartists, in courtesy, offered no opposition, reserving their upright and manly decision to a more important occasion. The business of the meeting was opened by the Rev. Mr. Kennedy proposing the first resolution, to the effect that prudent, active. and vigorous measures be taken to secure to the people a full, fair, and free representation in the Commons' House of Parliament. The speaker laboured long and hard to convince the meeting that this was the soul of

agitating the trades of London and its vicinity. A when he tumbled over, and was no more heard of. throat, &co. the clergy, and the middle-class men in particular, and concluded his able speech by moving, as an amend.

ment "the Charter, the whole Charter, and nothing but the Charter," as our friend Mr. O'Connor has said, snout, bristles, and al." The working men were rather taken by surprise, as they had an amendment the same in substance as Brewster's ; but seeing that he was in the right track they gave way, and supported

Chairman put them to the vote, when a forest of blistered hands were held up for the amendment, and I am within the truth when I state that only forty were held up for the original motion. The Chairman declared the amendment carried by a large majority, when three cheers were given for the Charter, three for the exiled patriots, Frost, Williams, and Jones, and last, but not least, three for the giant patriot, Feargus O'Connor. The working men of Paisley have nobly dong their duty on the present occasion ; after suffering the extreme of destitution for the last nine mouths, Chartists. their devotion to the Charter of their liberty, amid all their serious calculations and dreary forebodings, really to say the least of it, redounds to their honour, and deserves the thanks of the imperial Chartists throughout the empire. Farewell, then, and for ever, middleclass and clerical humbug in Paisley! The people are resolved to stand or fall by the Charter !-- Corresfamilies of their incarcerated brethren. pondent. To no one is health so important as to the Work-HEBDEN BRIDGE .-- Hr. Brophy, late secretary ing Man, when deprived of it his means of subsist-ance are suspended and his sufferings aggravated by to the Irish Universal Suffrage Association, lectured here to a crowded audience, on Thursday week. At reflections on his poverty, and the helplessness of the conclusion several new members were enrolled. his family. CHORLTON-UPON-MEDLOCK - On Sunday These Pills are not put forth as a cure for all commencement. August 8, 1841, to February 27, an animated discussion took place upon the best means diseases, but their use will avert much of the illness usually affecting the Working Classes. The Proof supporting the victims to the cause of Chartism. The question stil stands open, the meeting being adjourned prietor has witnessed with pleasure their extraorditill half-past two o'clock of the afternoon of next Sunnary efficacy in numerous instances of loss of appetite, head acho, keart burn, palpitations of the heart, bilious and nervous diseases, pains in the stomach, and other symptoms indicating an imperday. On the evening of the same day Mr. Tillman delivered a lecture on politics as connected with the duties of private life. Mr. Tillman will hold a meeting of the females of Manchester, on Wednesday, the 23rd of fect action of the Digestive Organs. March, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of submitting To those of sedentary habits whose trades confine to their consideration a plan of general education. them in an unwholesome atmosphere, and perhaps BRISTOL .- On Sunday evening a lecture was delifor hours together in a continued posture, thereby vered by Mr. Forsbury, at No. 10, Nelson-street, after inducing habitual costiveness, indigestion, and nervous debility, they are strongly recommended which, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. and have been found of essential service, as they Simeon, seconded by Mr. Copp, " That in the opinion of this meeting, the conduct of our firm, resolute, and enable the system to throw off those morbid accumuindefatigable patriot, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., in lations which occasion disease, at the same time strengthening and giving tone to the stomach, and placing our Charter before every meeting of the antiinvigorating the whole system, by these means Corn Law League, sometimes to the imminent danger of his life, is deserving of the esteem and gratitude of establishing health on a firm foundation. every lover of his country; and that so long as he con-Until Agents are appointed generally, those per tinues in his present course we will, with all our energy, sons who wish to try them can receive a box, with be ever ready to show our gratitude and love to him, ample directions, post-free, by sending Fourteen Postage Stamps, in a pre-paid Letter, to Mr. J. by rallying round our Charter, determined not to surrender one inch of ground, and further that we will support with all our means, the people's paper, the HOBSON, Stor Office, Leeds. Northern Slar." Carried unanimously. The Association hold their meetings on Monday night, at 56, Castle-Applications for Agency will be attended to, and the terms sent by return of Post, by writing either 31 1 8 ... 19 7 0 street, and Tuesday nights, at the Friendship, Brown's to Mr. Hobson, or to the Proprietor, Mr. T. Row, Bedminster. Other localities are about to open and upon the whole Bristol wears a healthy appearance Pre-paid.

MORISON'S PILLS.

TPWARDS of Three Hundred Thousand Cases THE PROPRIETORS OF KEARSLEY'S purchasers of these Pills against an imitation, by a person of the name of SMITHERS, and calling herself Sold by W. Stubbs, General Agent for Yorkshire, the Grand-daughter of the late Widow WELCH, but Queen's Terrace, Roundhay Road, Leeds; and Mr. who has no right to the preparing of them, the Walker, Briggate, and Mr. Heaton, Briggate; Mr. Original Recipe having been sold to the late G. Badger, Sheffield; Mr. Nichols, Wakefield; Mr. KEARSLEY, of Fleet street, whose widow found it Harrison, Barnsley; Miss Wilson, Rotherham; Mr. Clayton, Doncaster; Mr. Hartley, Halifax; Mr. Stead, Bradford; Mr. Dewhirst, Huddersfield;

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Third-That she, CATHEBINE KEARSLEY, is also in possession of the Receipt signed by the said Widow Welch, a 'mowledging the having received the money of the said Mr. GEORGE KEARSLEY, for the purchase of the absolute property of the said

### C. KEARSLEY.

of November, 1798, before me,

ANDERSON. Mayor.

These Pills, so long and justly celebrated for their peculiar Virtues, are strongly recommended to the notice of every Lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of most Gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable Medicine, in effectnally removing Obstructions, 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 Debility of the System; they create an Appatite, correct Indigestion, remove Giddiness and Nervous through all the usual stages of colds, next cough, orders, Pains in the Stomach, Shortness of Breath, Headache, and are ominently useful in Windy Disand Palpitations of the Heart; being perfectly in nocent, may be used with safety in all Seasons and 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 the Government Stamp.

# TO THE READERS OF THE NORTHERN

THE Readers of this Newspaper will have seen L advertised every week for a long period an structure of the English language than can be found account of the benefits arising from taking PARR'S in some very elaborate works."-Literary Gazette. LIFE PILLS. These accounts, from their undoubted truth, and the recommendations of parties who have tried the Medicine. have produced a very large sale, consequent on such recommendations. For the sake of unlawful gain, unprincipled parties have attempted various imitations, dangerous and disreputable; and, in order to prevent disappointment, and guard against these impostors, it is seriously and particularly requested that you will, on Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom. Price 1s. 13d purchasing the Medicine, carefully examine the Government Stamp, and be sure it has the words "Parr's Life Pills," in white letters, on a red. ground engraved thereon, without which it is an

Tho' rich in fame and unincumbered wealth, Tho' under sunny sky or frigid polar star,

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disgusting drudgery, which, under the present System, prevents nine out of ten from ever acquiring a knowledge of Grammar at all.

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Life is not life, unlesss 'tis blessed with health. Life without health is nought--then hail to the

OLD PARE

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traordinary Medicine :--

HOLLAND'S BALSAM OF SPRUCE, fo COUGHS and COLDS. The Twenty-Fourth Testimony in favour of this ex- Recipe. "Liverpool, Feb. 20, 1841.

"Dear Sir,-It is with feelings of the most lively gratitude that I convey to you a knowledge of the cure that I have obtained by the use of your Holland's Balsam of Spruce. I feel it incumbent upon me to make you acquainted with my case; though duty due to society that my testimony should be added to those which I perceive you have inclosed with your medicine. My case was one of that numerous class which unfortunately are of too frequent occurrence in this variable climate, namely, cold taken from over exertion in the pursuit of my business : not heeded at the commencement, it proceeded then difficulty of breathing, attended with most distressing exertions in coughing, with sensation of blood rushing upwards to the head until the temples felt as if they would burst. I tried all the usual

me relief. A little continuance in its use gradually brought refreshing sleep, and now I am happily

convinced, will be benefited by its use.

remedies; when, almost without hope, I saw your advertisement, and was induced to give it a trial, and, I rejoice to state. that the first night afforded

restored to health. Allow me, Sir, to tender you my best thanks for the means you have taken to

"JAMES WILSON." "To Mr. C. Holland." This case will be immediately followed by others, to the number of nearly 100 already received ; its

astonishing power in subduing coughs and colds exceeds all belief, whilst its healing, balsamic, and soothing qualities instantly relieve soreness and tightness of the chest, sense of suffocation, sore

Sold by W. Hallett, 83, High Holborn, nearly opposite the George and Blue Boar Inn ; and by all per bottle.

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> > CHARTIST PILLS.

place your discovery before the public, who, I am

"Yours, most obediently,

# STAR.

TRUESDAT .- The lecture was on the evils of a State Church, and in a lecture of two hours' duration the lecturer shewed up "the old lady," in all her naked deformity. At its conclusion, the National Petition was read and adopted. A vote of thanks to Dr. Perry and the descons of the chopel was carried by acclamation. The attendance on all the lectures was numerous, more especially on the last evening, and great good has been effected, more particularly among the middle classes, who, infinenced by the example of Dr. Perry, Mr. James, and others, are rapidly joining the Charter standard.

COATBRIDGE-A public meeting of the inhabi- By tants ef-Coatbridge and vicinity, was held in the Tem- Private Subscription ... perance Hail, on Thursday, March 3rd, at seven p.m.; Mr. John Wighton in the chair. The National Petition was adopted unanimously. The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Jamieson, from Airdree, who conveyed some beautiful remarks on the present state of labour, and that eating cancer-the aristocracy, who like the locusts, eat up every green thing. Mr. Brodie also addressed the meeting at considerable length, as also did Mr. Paterson, from Airdree, who gave general satisfaction: the heur being late, the meeting gave a vote of thanks to the Chairman, with three cheers for Feargus O'Connor and the Charter, and quietly departed to their Shoemakers, Golden-lane ... homes

OUT-DOOR MEETING .- On Thursday, March 3rd, a Tailors, Red Lion ... large out-door matting of the East D strict of the Tailors, Three Crowns .... Miners' Chartist Association, was held at the Canal Tailors, Bricklayers' Arms ... Bank, about a half-mile east of Coatbridge, the hour of | Hackney Bank, about a half-mile east of Coatbridge, the hour of Hackney .... ... ... ... ... 0 4 6 meeting being eleven o'clock a.m.; and although the Albion, Shoreditch .... ... 0 2 6 day was wet, there were about 700 miners on the spot Limehouse ... ... ... 0 3 0 by half-past tweive ; Mr. Alexander Dobbie was chosen chairman, who opened the meeting with a speech beam-

ing with intelligence, calling on all to come forward and Receipts of Ball at John-street ... join the Chartist ranks, and also recommending all who were at the meeting, who had not signed the National Petition, to go to a house about fifty yards off, where there were sheets for signatures lying on a table there. The wetness of the day deprived us of having the sheets at the meeting. The report of an ont-door meeting on Clyde Banks being read, which contained a plan of reducing the stock of coal in the market; but did not meet the approbation of this meeting. Mr. John M'Lay moved "that as the plan proposed by the Western district for reducing the stock of material in the market, would tend to enrage our employers at us, and the effect would be a great number discharged, and there were too many poor tradesman idle and starving already, and as the plan proposed by the Western district would only keep about 27,060 carts out of the market weekly, he moved that they hold a public outdoor meeting of the trade every Thursday, and that every workman be idle on that day, which will be the means of keeping nearly 4 700 carts of coal unworked every week, and not be molested by our employers. It was seconded and carried unanimously. Robert Smith moved, "that we meet on Thursday first, in Glasgow Green, and request a deputation from the trades to attend;" also carried, when the meeting broke up with three cheers for the Charter.

CARLISLE-TRIUMPH OF CHARTISM, AND CON-CESSIONS OF THE ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE .--Never since the first visit of Mr. O'Connor to Carlisle, when the Chartist Association was first established, did Chartism occupy so proud and elevated a position, as it does at the present moment. For a long period we were treated with scorn and contumery, our leaders reviled and misrepresented-and the whole body charged with crimes and intentions of the most diabolical character. The police establishment was increased -watchmen were put on to protect property from the torch of the Chartist incendiary-the yeomanry cavalry were called out to ensure the peace and safety of the might be burned in his own house at miunight-mock borough magistrates, making it something approaching to high treason for the villanous Chartists to collect a few pence to defend their persecuted and prosecuted friends. We were reviled and hated by the middle classes, who took every opportunity of throwing discredit and contempt on our cause; they chuckled, demon-like, at the cold-blooded treatment and nnmerited sufferings of the people's best friends. In short, we were despised and degraded-impudently insulted as spoliators and robbers. But we drooped not under this load of insult and persecution; but with mein erect, and look severe, we pursued the even tenor of our way, conscious of the honesty and justice of the cause in which we were embarked ; nor have we ever allowed an opportunity to escape, when there was a chance of proclaiming the justness of our demandsuntil we have made our enemies to quake with fear at the dazzling effulgence of truth and justice; aye. even the undannted champion of the League-the powerful and immaculate George Thompson, has felt the potency of our reasoning, though clad in simple and humble guise, compared with his matchless eloquence and powerful declamation, and has become an advocate for the Charter. Those who, some short time ago, despised and persecuted us, are now fast joining our ranks: hundreds are admitting the justness of our claims, and express themselves willing to join us in our righteous warfare. But even under those cheering circumstances the people must be aware that no delusion is again practised upon them by the middle classes. Let them remember the treatment they met with at the hands of this same middle class after they had assisted them to carry the Reform Bill. Since the return of the four anti-Corn Low deputies from London several meetings of that body have been held, at which they have expressed a strong desire to get up a public meeting, but some of them are afraid of opposition from the Ckartists; others are willing and anxious to go for the whole Charter, seeing that there is no hope for improvement but in the adoption of those principles of which we have been long the humble but zealous advocates.

Total Receipts...  $\pounds 50 8 0$ LAMBETH .-- GREAT MEETING AND DEFEAT OF as regards the people's cause. THE ANTI-COBN LAW LEAGUE -Tuesday evening a public meeting was held in the great room at the Horns Tavern, Kensington, " To consider the best means to be adopted to obtain a repeal of the Corn Laws, &c." There were nearly 1000 persons present, and at s. ven o'clock, a Mr. Cush, a Corn Law Repealer, was called to the chair, who addressed the meeting at great length, as did also a Mr. Haynes, a lecturer from the anti-Corn Law Association and several others, and a resolution was moved to the effect, " That the Corn Laws were obnoxious and ought to be at once repealed." The Chartists mustered strong on the occasion, and Messrs. Brown, Huggett, Blackmore, Goldsmith, and others spoke at some length, and an amendment was subsejuently proposed, to the effect " That the wrongs of the people would never be redressed until the Charter had become the law of the land." The resolution and amendment were subsequently put from the chair, and the latter was dec ared to be carried by a large majority, much to the annoyance of the anti-Corn Law parties. Three hearty cheers were given for the Charter, and the meeting separated. [This was accidentally emitted from our last.--ED.]

according to announcement. Mr. Thorne, having been called to the chair, read the placard calling the meeting, and hoped they would give every speaker a fair plained the reason the meeting on the previous week power with which the Committee had been invested. The minutes of the last meeting were then read and confirmed. Mr. Berry moved that they receive the report of the Committee, which being seconded, Mr. report, which was denounced by the meeting as a comvlete tissue of lies. Mr. Palmer moved, and Mr. the parties who called the meeting which Mr. O'Connor addressed. Mr. Berry, in a long ramweavers as a trade had nothing to do with that meeting body of the weavers were Chartists, and determined to maintain their political opinions; the Committee had maligned them because they were not consulted and could not reap a pecuniary benefit from it. Out of up- the necessity of uniting as one man for the acquirement. wards of three hundred at the meeting, there were not, at the highest computation, more than fifty who were not weavers. He moved that a vote of censure be passed Mr. Cockburn was well received. All present signed on the Committee, which was seconded by Mr. Finnett. then insisted upon being heard in their defence, and occupied the meeting until the time to close the house had arrived. Mr. Wilkins, on remonstrating with them on this conduct, was pushed by them off the table, and great confusion was caused, during which the meeting was adjourned until the ensuing Saturday. The meeting was an excessively crowded one, and nearly the whele expressed their disapproval of the conduct of the committee, and their belief that nothing but the Charter would benefit their condition.

BISHOP AUCKLAND .- Mr. Charles Connor delivered a lecture here on Sunday, to upwards of one thousand persons.

NEWCASTLE .- Mr. Charles Connor delivered a second lecture in the Chartists' Hall, Goat Inn, on Tuesday evening last, upon First Principles in relation to Government and Society. Several names were enrolled after the meeting.

ON MONDAY, the 5th, Messrs. Harney, Johnstone, and Sinclair, according to appointment, attended the meeting of the pitmen, on Shaddon's Hill, Black Fell. At ten o'clock, the hour of meeting, in addition to the good and true from Jarra, Hepburn, and various other places, who surrounded the flag which waved in the breeze, on the top of Shaddon's Hill, surmounted by the cap of liberty. The pitmen of the Sherriff's Hill district, turned the shoulder of the hill, preceded by the so severely attacked that I thought it would be Sherriff's Hill band, dressed in a neat uniform, playing the celebrated air,

"Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled ;"

and were most enthusiastically cheered on their apextent. I immediately procured a box of Blair's BROAD SILE WEAVERS -An adjourned meeting proach. After the business for which they had met Pills from Mr. W. Phillips, your agent in this town, value. of the hand-loom broad silk weavers, to hear the report was disposed of, Mr. J. Southern, of Sherriff's Hill, was and after taking two doses I was free from pain, of the Relief Committee, and to censure and call upon them to resign for the calumnies they had caused to be inserted in the public papers regarding the meeting of and its effects, and concluded by introducing Mr. Sin-and they invariably give me relief after one or two " May 20, 1841." weavers addressed by Feargus O'Connor, took place clair, who followed in the same strain, and in elucidation doses. Several of my acquaintances use them, and shewed that of all the men who attended there that experience the same benefit. I trust you will insert none had that effect that the good men and true of this among your list of cases, as I am anxious to ing. The affliction has been so severe that she Sherriff Hill had, in the organised-like manner in bear witness to the efficacy of this excellent medicine. could not fulfil her domestic obligations. She took and impartial hearing. Mr. Claisse, the Secretary, ex- which they did their duty, and he could attribute their I am, Sir, your's respectfully, RICHARD STONE. conduct to no other cause than that they had a National had not been held at the Knave of Clubs. Mr. Fox, Charter Association at Sherriff Hi I, and were prepared Sugar Loaf, London Road, Luton. town-the Mayor taking rifage in the Catle. lest he in explanation of his conduct the meeting as one man to do their duty, whenever their own in explanation of his conduct, which was met by groans and hisses. Mr. Britton hoped that if the Com-mittee had acted wrong, they would overlook it. Con-siderable discussion here took place respecting the proclamations were issued by the alarmed and stupid groans and hisser. Mr. Britton hoped that if the Com- then read the National Executive's address, explanatory siderable discussion here took place respecting the urged the necessity of forming Associations in their celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or pre- found herself completely oured, and was never respective villages, concluded by proposing the adoption sent times. They not only give relief in a few hours, afflicted in the slightest manner during the severe of the National Petition, which was seconded by a where the patient has been driven nearly to madness weather that followed, and is now better in health gentleman whose name we could not learn, and having by the excruciating tortures of this disease, but than she has over been in her lite. restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short been put from the chair, was agreed to unanimously. Wilson moved, and Mr. Cross seconded that the re- A vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman, space of time. They are equally speedy and certain port in the Morning Herald be read. This was carried the meeting separated, many requesting to be allowed in rheumatism, either chronic or acute, lumbago, by an immense majority. The Chairman then read the to canvass for signatures to the Petition in their several sciatica, pains in the head or face, and indeed for localities, which was willingly granted, and sheets every rheumatic or gouty affection ; in fact, such has been the rapidity, perfect ease, and complete furnished for that purpose. The three delegates from Nottingham." Pearce seconded, that a shew of hands be taken as to Newcastle procured nine hundred signatures that day. safety of this medicine, that it has astonished all who whether the Broad Silk Weavers's Union were not the Messrs. Cockburn and Sloane, the delegates to have taken it, and there is not a city, town. or vilfittest body to call a meeting of the trade, they being the meeting at Avenue-head attended, but due publilage in the kingdom, but contains many grateful city had not been given. It is true, it appeared in the evidences of its benign influence. Gateshead Observer, but all the pitmen in that district Sold by T. Pront, 229, Strand, London, Price bling speech, attempted to insinuate that the read the Northern Star, and as it was not announced in 2s. 9d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Towns-end, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, genuine. that paper, they knew nothing of the affuir, consequently -(laughter and cries of shame). Mr. Wilson said the the meeting was very poorly attended. A good many objections urged were frivolous and vexatious; the great came from Cowpen, but as no speakers on the pitmen's business were there, Mr. Cockburn was requested to Little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York; Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Fogaddress the people assembled on the principles of the Charter, which he did in grand style, urging upon them gitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richof the Charter, as the only means of making anything like a stand against tyranny, whether local or national. mond ; Cameron, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darlington : Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton the National Petition, and the men of Blyth extracted Rhodes, Snaith ; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster ; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford ; Brice, Priestley, Mesars. Acklom and Hornsby, two of the Committee, a pledge from Mr. C. that he should come and address them on the principles of universal freedom at Blyth, Pontefract ; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith. on Saturday, 26th instant. Wakefield ; Berry, Denton ; Suter, Leyland, Hart- Huddersfield ; Blackburn, Bradford ; Sweeting, ley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Knaresbro; Rayner, Sowerby Bridge; Booth THE CHARTISTS of Newcastle held their weekly meeting on Monday evening, Mr. Cross in the chair .---Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Horrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom. Aek for Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and Lambert, Boroughbridge ; Dalby, Wetherby ; Waite, The Secretary having read the minutes of last meeting, the rest of the evening was spent in receiving the reports of the two public meetings on Saturday as above. The Ask for Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and Committee appointed to collect the petition sheets recine Venders. ported that they received sheets containing upwards of observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 60,000 names. All country places having petition 229, Strand, London," impressed upon the Govern-NEWARE .- The cause of Chartism progresses here. sheets are respectfully requested to hand them in to Mr. ment Stamp affixed to each box of the Genuine pages, with Engravings, may be had gratis of all

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED.

What mighty treasures are by thee revealed, AR. J. HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Leeds More than Peruvia's mines can ever yield ! W having accepted the Wholesale and Retai Not rich Golconda's glittering diamond rare Agency of those Pills, is authorised to give Two-pence out of each is. 12d Box, to be divided between Can purchase health,-then hail to thee the Executive and the Families of the Imprisoned

Twas thy high purpose to make known to man, The many Medicines lately offered to the public The power to lengthen out on earth, his little span would have prevented the proprietor from advertising Of life,-which erst was woe and care, these Pills (although convinced of their efficacy), did he not feel it his duty to give his suffering fellow But now is bright with joy, thro' thee Chartists an opportunity (by their affliction) to forward the cause of Democracy, and assist the

Thousands late racked with agonising pain, Now feel new vigour thrill thro' every vein ! Disease no longer shall their pleasures mar : They bless the day they heard of thee OLD PARR !

Hail glorious boon ! hail gift benign ! Go forth from pole to pole, to every clime, Let every land, both near and far, Possess the blessing left by thee OLD PARE !

\* The author of this humble rhyme dictates is with a respectful feeling of gratitude to the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills, which have been, under the blessing of God, a means of restoring him to a

new life after a long period of aggravated suffering. London, April 20. J. R. B.

The proprietors of Parr's Life Pills beg to state that they attach neither merit or importance to the above lines, but present them to the public as the effusion of a joyous spirit liberated from the thraldom of a prolonged and aggravated state of mental and bodily suffering. They are published at the request of the writer.

FROM MR. MOTTERSHEAD, CHEMIST, 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 Pills have produced upon me, and also upon my wife and daughter. Myself and wife have both been strangers DRIFFIELD, Druggist, Spilsby. All Letters to be to good health for nearly twenty years, until we accidentally heard tell of your pills, which we have taken for several weeks, and their effects upon us have been almost miraculous, both now feeling young, strong, and in health; my daughter, also, has found them equally beneficial.

> "You may refer any one to me who at all doubts the truth 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."

"William Wild, No. 1, South Street, Manchester hereby publicly states, that after being out of health for a many years, although he had used every means recommended to him without success, chanced to a period to their dreadful sufferings. hear of Parr's Pills, which have done him more good in a few weeks, than all the physic he has taken for years. He earnestly recommends them to the sick and afflicted, having proved their infinite (Signed) "WILLIAM WILD."

EXTRAORDINARY CASE. Mrs. Joseph Simpson has been severely afflicted, for the last 30 years, with a violent cough and difficulty of breathcold when only 15 years old, and the cough never left her till she took Parr's Life Pills. She had

tried almost every kind of medicine, and had taken laudanum in large quantities, but nothing afforded

MEDICAL ADVICE.

TO THE AFFLICTED WITH SCURVY, VENEBEAL, OR SYPHILITIC DISEASES, BHEUMATISM, AND NERVOUS OR SEXUAL DEBILITY.

MR. M. WILKINSON,

SURGEON, &c. 13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds.

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

Opposite East Brook Chapel, Bradford,

HAVING devoted his studies for many years ex-clusively to the various diseases of the generative and nervous system, in the removal of those distressing debilities arising from a secret indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, and to the successful 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 is 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 leads to a want of caution which aggravates the nature of the complaint. But where immediate application is made, the corroding poison is checked in its infancy, smothered ere it takes root, and destroyed before its venom can effect a perceptible appearance in the system .- Where the disease has been allowed to exist and remain, the more cause have we to fear the undermining influence of this poison, and a mere removal of its external appearance 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 rheumitism; 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 all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or ignorance.

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

PURIFYING DROPS,

price 4s. 6d., can be had of any of the following agents, with printed directions so plain, that they may cure themselves without eve ledge of a bed-fellow. 1. J.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS CASE FROM LUTON, BEDFORDSHIRE, COMMUNICATED BY MR. PHILLIPS, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, TO MR T. PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON.

Luton, Bedfordshire, Oct. 19, 1841.

IR,-I feel desirous of expressing to you the great D benefit which I have received from the use of Blair's Gout and Rheum tic Pills. I have for several years been afflicted with Rheumatism and Gout, the attacks of which were excessively severe. During one of these painful visitations a kind friend

presented me with a box of Blair's Pills, from the use of which I found immediate relief, and very soon entirely recovered. At a subsequent period I was unwise to delay placing myself under medical care. I did so ; but not finding the relief which I expected. I again became my own physician. At this time my legs and thighs were swelled to a very great

Four new members were enrolled at the ist meeting. James Sinclair, No. 3, Pipewell-gate, Gateshead.

Medicine.

This cure does indeed appear miraculous, but for the satisfaction of the most incredulous, she has kindly consented to answer any inquiries, either by personal application, or by letter addressed "Mrs. Joseph Simpson, Church-hill Close, Old Lenton, near

### CAUTION-BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

In order to protect the Public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered "Parr's Life Pills," to be engraved on the Government Stamp attached to each box, without which none are

Price 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.

Sold by most respectable Medicine Vendors in Town and Country ; to be had wholesale of Edwards, 67, St. Paul's, London.

Wholesale Agents-Mr. Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard, London; J. HOBSON, Star Office, Mar-Ret-street. Leeds; and may be had also of Spivey,

GRATIS .- The Life and Times of Old Parr, 32 Agents.

They are particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexation to him the remainder of his existence, by afflicting his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the evil eruptions of the malignant tendency, and a variety of other complaints, that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

AGENTS.

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

Huddersfield-Mr. Dewhirst, 39, New-street. London-No. 4, Cheapside, Barnsley-Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market Pl.

York-Mr. Hargrove's Library, 6, Coney-street. Bradford-John Crossley, Stationer, 3, Ivegate. Ripon-Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market place. Knaresboro' and High Harrogate-Mr. Langdale Bookseller.

Manchester-Mr. Watkinson, Druggist, 6, Marketolace.

Beverley-Mr. Johnson, Bookseller. Boston-Mr. Noble, Bookseller. Louth-Mr. Hurton, Bookseller. Liverpool-At the Chrenicle Office, 25, Lord-street. Sheffield-At the Iris Office.

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

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

### NORTHERN STAR. THE

### Sourd.

### بوجربر ووولا ترو وحدد و د د ز ز ر ز د خده حسد ه - SONG FOR THE MILLIONS.

How long will the millions sweet and toil, To pamper the lordlings' bastard brats : How long will they till the fruitful soil, To be starved by the base aristocrats ? How long will they bear the galling yoke, Ere their boads shall burst their chains be broke, And vengeance come down like a thunder stroke?

The spirit of freedom yearns and bleeds, And liberty lies in patriots' graves; Whilst the monster tyrant's ear unheeds The suffering wail of weeping slaves; But shall mankind for ever bear The stings of woe, and grief, and care, And live and die in dark despair?

Forbid it heaven, and all the powers That rule the universal world ; "Twere better that this globe of ours, 'Mid lightning's flashes, swift were hurl'd. And with it all the human race, Into the gulf of endless space, Further than mortal ken can trace.

Bondsmen and slaves in every clime, Your voices raise in freedom's cause : Despots, be wise; be wise in time, Remember it is Nature's laws That make men equal; and dare ye. In hellish conclave met, agree To alter Nature's wise decree ?

Vain is your wish, your strong desire Can never ! never ! be obtained ; Ye cannot quench fair freedom's fire. Though ye of blood a deluge rain'd. Seek in the rolls of lasting fame : There shall ye find each honour'd name, Where memory feeds the sacred flame.

Oh ! may that fiame burn fierce and bright, Within the breasts of all mankind: May knowledge pour a flood of light From out the intellectual mind ; A light that shall illume the earth, Whose genial rays shall soon give birth To glorious liberty, that boon of worth. BENJAMIN STOTT.

Local and General Intelligence.

REIGHLEY .- EASTER DUES .- The Rector of this place, no way intimidated by the almost universal execution which his conduct since he came to Keighley has caused, seems determined to persevere in enforcing his demands for the payment of Faster dues at all hazards. It will be recollected that about four months ago the houses of Messrs. Rhodes and Weatherhead were entered and their goods seized for Easter dnes. Mr. John Butterfield. another Chartist, has been the next victim destined to feel the Rector's chastening rod. On Tuesday in last week, two fellows of the names of Dean and Sugden, the latter better known by the cognomen of "Sweet Tit," entered his house with a magistrate's order, and seemed inclined for a time to seize a

very good mahogany clock, but after much persuasion (and probably recollecting the case of Mr. Rhodes, which was broken to pieces by an indignant crowd upon being offered for sale) they consented to distrain a large oak tree, valued, we

tary. The Duke da Terceira is president of the we wave placed? It was very convenient for Mr. Har-council, but the leading power in the cabinet will ney to omit this. be wielded by Costa Cabral. The new minister of jusby the chief clerk in that office. The policy of the happiness which their industry and skill merits. new administration will not differ materially from that which was displaced by the Oporto revolt. Its policy with regard to England and all foreign coun-tries will be identical. The first act of the new government is somewhat remarkable. It is a demand of the administrator-general of Oporto to specify the sums which he received from the custom-house, and other sources of revenue, to aid the late revoltby whose order he received them, and how they were expended. The object is to legalise these illegal

transactions by an act of indemnity. The order to this effect is signed by the same Costa Cabral who who seized the money as head of the junta. M. Cappacini had been presented at court. The king has declared against accepting the command in chief of the army. Thus one of the leading agents of the movement in favour of the charter is entirely dcfeated. Senor d'Aguilar returned on Sunday from Madrid, to resume his functions as Spanish ambassador at the Portuguese court. No hostile movement on the part of Spain was apprehended.

THE SHEFFIELD POLITICAL INSTITUTE, AND MR. GEO. JULIAN HARNEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-In approaching the subject to which I am across the Atlantic ocean, or like that of many of his mies of "our order." compeers will soon do; so, all fill the mind with the greatness of the object contemplated. His wit, humour, alteration having taken place in our position in London that George Julian Harney is another Julius Casar, nay greater than Cæsar himself, who conquered the whole world." True !! ! Who can doubt it ? The ancient Julius Cæsar only conquered the world by physical force. He veni, visi, vinci. He came, and saw, and conquered;' but our modern Julius. without coming or seeing, subdues and conquers. Alas! alas !!

for any one who stands in his way. These preliminary observations, the kind render will

### " To err is human :"

thern Star, that an opportunity might have been given during the long period of twenty four weeks. crowd upon being untern star, that an oppertunity might have been given being on the party whom he has falsely accused from per-believe, at £5. Of course, Mr. Butterfield will lose his tree for the paltry sum of 101d, claimed for Easter Dues. One can scarcely tell whether to laugh or cry on witnessing such instances of in-justice as the one we have just related. When we instance as the one we have just related. When we

PORTUGAL-After on interregnum of seventeen desired of him and his friends was, that the motion of days a new ministry has been appointed. The the entire Charter, should be, as at Nottingham and " crisis" has terminated in the complete triumph of other places, an original motion, and thus with credit of Sener Costa Cabral. who is the new Home Secre- rescue me and themselves from the dilemma in which

But enough of this party fighting: if any of us have any tice is Antonio d'Agevedo Mello e Carvalho, brother time or talent, let it be employed against our enemies to the second member of the Oporto junta. This and not in destroying our own strength by dissensions. body, therefore, may be considered as having achieved Hating dissensions and divisions, especially in our a double triumph. Baron de Tojal is the new own ranks, and desiring above all things, that the opminister of finance. The portfolio of foreign affairs pressed people should not vainly pursue i phantom. is held merely ad interim by the Duke da Terceira. a Will-o'-the-Wisp, but obtain, in the issue of their Senor Rodrigo da F. Magalhaes has been applied to struggle, the substance, real political power, to rescue to resume this office, but positively declined. The and guard themselves from oppression and wretchedmarine department is also filled merely ad interim ness, and secure to themselves that prosperity and

> I remain. Your humble and obedient Servant, RICHARD OTLEY

Leeds, March 7th, 1842.

We insert the above, because we think it right that every party attacked should have the opportunity to explain. And we cordially respond to the sentiment of the writer, that whatever of time or talent may appertain to any Chartist should be employed otherwise than in destroying our own strength by dissensions. We hope to hear no more of these personal bickerings.-ED. N.S.]

THE STONE MASONS ON STRIKE,

FROM THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, AND WICH DOCKYARD,

To the Public and the Trades of Great Britain and now offer you the sliding scale to remedy the distress Ireland.

mighty ?"

BRETHBEN,-Since we last addressed you another they themselves can reap the greater share ?- ("never, fortnight has been added to the previously long period never"). You must resolve to unite hand in hand for of our struggle of " right against might"-an effort of this grand object of obtaining your Charter-you must desirons of inviting the attention of your readers, I do the oppressed to annihilate the cruelly exercised power prove that the same blood flows in your veins which so with great trepidation and reverence. The urbanity, of the oppressor and during which your patriotic exertions and generous aid has enabled us to sustain our longer be content with singing " Britons never will be individual, a fame that has spread throughout the ranks unbroken; still presenting a steady and unflinch. slaves," but you must make it true to the letter, so will three kingdoms, and in all likelihood is now wafting ing front to the combined attacks of the common ene- you confer happiness on yourselves and prosperity on I gave them Chartisin to their heart's content. I the whole kingdom. I shall now propose the following We cannot speak to any very manifest material resolution :---

and profound humility stand unrivalled. Only think and Woolwich since we last addressed you, further Commons is not compatible with the spirit of the British the red jug was, "Oh, marm, the divil of a cat has of one of his companions, as if preconcerted, as many than the proceedings of the "unholy alliance" of Constitution, which supposes three equal estates, viz :, broke it, bad luck to her." Well, a few days passed, of one of the companions, as in precedence of the monory analysis of the "unnory analysis of the constitution, which supposes three types of the local of the loc can comprehend them, appear extremely pusillanimous power of the People coequal, whereas, it is evident to and the divil of a cat has broken that, too." So the and vacillating-circumstances which we can only understand as manifestations of a lingering posi- turned by the influence of the Upper House. Limited black tea-pot was broken, and again Molly swore "it

Notwithstanding the fine open weather we have been being the cause and the means of bribery and corruption, demned to be killed, the poor brute; but, faith, this favoured with, comparatively speaking, little, very by which two thirds of the seats in the Commons' House was not enough. The cream-ju; was broken, and Molly favoured with, comparatively speaking, little, very by which two thirds of the seats in the commons house, was not chough. The oreaning was oreach, and house, and the divil of ment, and a considerable number of those who took the exclusion of the popular voice; it is, therefore, the the cat had come down the chimney, and book the Beicher. our members' places, from inability or otherwise, have opinion of this meeting, that these and all other evils crame-jug"-(laughter.) They want to get rid of Fearleft both the works and the locality, and which many arising out of them, are only to be remedied by the gus. Now, I am the red cat. If they give me to a readily perceive, are demanded in approaching so of those who gave them shelter and credit whilst they adoption of the People's Charter."

much reason to know. We are sorry, however, here rived from the adoption of the People's Charter, and have another bull in the china shop, for no power under street. to state, that another individual, after having battled the manner in which they had been deprived of their heaven can ever drive the Charter from your mindsfar, however, be it from me to attribute any prepense with us so many weeks, has turned traitor, commencmalice to our Sheffield Cæsar; yet one would have ing work at the Houses on Monday morning, thus the Corn Laws, and showed clearly that the capitalist, ciples. You have the 658 Members making long thought after so many heresay tales have been refuted making three, out of the two hundred and thirty who by the aid of machinery, would monopolise every benefit speeches in the House of Commons, which scarce a turned out from that building, that have betrayed us, during the long period of twenty four weeks. At the monument no period of twenty four weeks. At the monument no period of twenty four weeks.

WESTMINSTER.

A public meeting was held at the Large Room, Charter Coffee House. Stretton Ground, Westminster, on Friday evening. The room was crowded to excess, as was likewise the stairs and the upper floor, and upwards of 200 persons were accommodated in the large yard, and that of the adjoining house, and hundreds were obliged to go away utterly unable to procure admission. Mr. Buck having been elected to the chair, briefly addressed the meeting, and stated his bellef that the agitation for the Charter would soon supersede every other measure of reform, and would effect a speedy change in the Constitution, which would permanently benefit of all classes of society. Mr. RUFFY RIDLEY-Fellow-workmen, the time

has now come when the working classes of this country will think and judge for themselves, when they will no longer be led by men high in power for their own selfish purposes; too long have we assisted in agitations which have had for their end not the good of the working men ; they have put this forth, but you have discovered it to be a fallacy. There have been agitations carried on, with your assistance, for the benefit of a base oligarchy. Never were the operatives of this kingdom plunged in such extreme want and degration is, will you any longer submit to this state of things ? Will you not act upon the advice which the quack Doctor, Peel, gave you some few years ago-to take your affairs into your own hands? You have tried the Tories and the Whigs, and the only difference is has, in the last ten years, proved himself to be equally NELSON'S MONUMENT, LONDON, AND THE WOOL- as big a thief. They have both done all that has 1 in in their power to oppress you, who are the foundation

of all the real property of the country. The Tories of the country. What effect will this have upon Why should we not institute a system of action with those poor wretches who are now starving in our regard to each other, based on those immutable highways and our by-ways, when, if they had the will principles of justice and equality which alone are they could produce a remedy which would give almost capable of making man as happy as he is an instantaneous benefit to you; but can you expect these men ever to de aught for your advantage, unless

it was a print-work-they did nt call it a mill. Like the constable who went to apprehend an Irishman, and faith, it was not ; it was Tom Miran"-(loud laughter.) up with the usual Chartist honours. saw a leech stick so to a wound as I will stick to these remember the story of an Irish maiden lady, who had a red cat. She was never married, and therefore was

observation, that the majority of the Commons are re- devil of a cat was given to a neighbour. Presently, the constituencies, open voting, and property qualifications was the culd divil come back again." So puss was conneighbour, I shall come back ; if they kill me, I shall were endeavouring to perpetuate cruel inhumanity have Mr. Ridley then entered into the benefits to be de- come down the chimney; and if I do not, they will

House : Cobden, he said, never had a mill in his life ;

£200,000 a year, while his poor labourers are many of calmly and justly discussed than the interests of the them enduring the pangs of starvation in cells of that British working class. You have been told we have no cold-blooded system of tyranny, a Poor Law Bastile? union; that the Irish people are not with us. Do not I do not come here to make a speech, I ar going to believe it: Paddy is a shrewd fellow; and once put talk to you to show you to yourselves in the mirror of him on the right scent and nothing will shake him off. nature. I tell you that the Reform Bill was a struggle, You are more dependent, living from hand to mouth ; with which you had no connection, it was a battle between the lords of machinery and the landed aris-tocracy, to see to which of their battledors you (the between the lords of machinery and the landed aris-tocracy, to see to which of their battledors you (the between the battledors you (the months. If they had not stopped him he would soon shuttlecock) should be handed over. The millocrat have abolished tithes. I was take to the bar of my told the aristocrat that he had got too much out of you, country for the part I took in that agitation. Is it to and he must let him have a squeeze. You have seen be endured that the Irish people should pay a parson these men derive benefits from that measure, but I ask six days in the week to denounce them on the seventh? you where is your share? Look at these men who Bat how will they abolish this, save by giving the vete now ask you to assist them in the repeal of the Corn to the Catholic man instead of the Protestant land. Laws, did they not make their money by the present Corn Laws, which they now seek to destroy? did not the majority once inhabit the cellars? were they not glad when they reached the cottage? but now they the satisfaction of his audience that there was no have got into the mansion they overlook, they pretend necessity for emigration or importation of foreign corn never to know aught of the cottage; they now denounce if our land was properly cultivated. Give us the the landed aristecracy, yet when they have accuma- Charter, and England would support a population of lated £100,000, what is the first thing they do with it? fifty millions with greater ease than she now supported why, invest it in land. There is Brown, of Leeds, has twenty-six millions. He could scarcely tell them the just given £100,000 for an estate; Marshall has just pride and pleasure with which he contomplated them. given £50,000 with his sister, to Lord Monteagle, and In the provinces, where he was personally more known, dation. Nover were the aristocratic classes wallowing so on through the piece. We have at present three he designated them his children, and he could assure ocracies; the sodocracy, the smokeocracy, and the them that he had many grey-baired children too, some mobocracy. I have been a sporting man though never old enough to be his grandfathers ; but never a father a gambler, and I would bet the mobocracy against the loved his children desrer than he loved the working other two, one up and the other down; or if they classes; he had stopped with them, after their meetings both unite I would bet the mobocracy against them, | were over, fill two or three o'clock in the morning, and this:-- the Tory is a well-known thief, while the Whightism until there was a majority of 123 against them. They lips; yet he had often been compelled to leave the went to bed anti-Chartists on Wednesday night, and company of the rich and powerful from disgust at the rose Chartists on Thursday morning, like the man at unmanly conversation. And yet these were the men the time of the Catholic Emancipation Bill, who went who were entrusted with power, to the exclusion of the to bed a sound Protestant, and rose in the morning a moral and the industrious. Mr. O Connor concluded by thorough Catholic; but they say they were always of promising the hundreds on the outside to attend an ont-Chartist principles. No thanks to them, they can't deny door meeting on the first convenient occasion, and sat them, but they don't like the name. Is not Chartism down loudly cheered. as good a name as Whiggery? Do they like Russell's Purge ? They put me in mind of Brotherton, in the

3

The resolution was then unanimously carried. Mr. BROWN moved and Mr. WHALEY seconded the adoption of the National Petition, which was carried without a dissentient.

Mr. O'CONNOR moved and Mr. RIDLEY seconded a asked him if his name was not Thomas Miran ? "No, vote of thanks to the Chairman, and the meeting broke

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, March 4.

BANKRUPTS.

Gardiner Boggs, William Taylor, and William Shand, Great Winchester-street, merchants, to surrender March 15. April 15, at eleven o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court : solicitors Messrs. Simpson and Cobb, Austinfriars; official assignes, Mr. Pennell, Basingball-street.

Samuel Fox Stephens, Old Broad-street, bill-broker, March 11, at half-past eleven o'clock, April 15, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court : solicitor, Mr. Cox, Pinner's-hall, Old Broad-street ; official assignee, Mr.

William Nathan Hunt, Watling-street, stationer, March 14, at two o'clock, April 15, at eleven, at the Binkrupts' Court : solicitor, Mr. Wooller, Bucklersbury; official assignee, Mr. Graham, Basinghall-

Richard Walrond Forge, Billingsgate, Lower Thamesstreet, fish salesman, March 11, at one o'clock, April 15, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court : Solicitor, Mr. Cox, Size-lane; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street.

James Nixon, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, upholsterer, March 19, at twelve o'clock, April 15. at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court : solicitor, Mr. Tate, Basinghall-street ; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jowry.

see a man so obstinately stupid as to fly in the very face of public opinion. as the present Rector is now I read the following defence :doing, we are tempted to langh at, while we pity his folly. But when we reflect on the degradation , and injustice which Englishmen are forced daily prove his dirty calumny." and hourly to submit to, we are anything but in a laughing humour. Let ns, however, hope that the is spoken of, and by a dirty fellow, Mr. Harney himself; time is not far distant when the system which fosters and perpetuates such enormities shall come as I am concerned. to an end, and be succeeded by a better and purer state of society-when no State Church shall have the power to trample upon and oppress a free people-and when no State Parson shall be allowed trees of honest and upright men.-Correspondent.

memory of H. Hunt, Esq., is to take place on Good Friday. The Youths of the National Charter Association, at Manchester, have got up a fisg for the above important occasion; on the obverse is painted the Chartist Coat of Arns, on the reverse is the full length portrait of Henry Hunt. They intend also to that day and join the youths of Mazchester in doing tyrants who sought the degradation and slavery of the working classes; we therefore beg of the youths munications from them respecting the order they intend to come in. Let each district send immedistely to arrange with onr council; they must address all correspondence to John Scholefield, care nor and the Northern Star always abusing the Whigs, street, near St. Andrews Church, Manchester.

Wigney and Co. has not opened this morning. The been perverted by Mr. Jones and his two illustrious occurred, we beg leave to say a few words. greatest consternation prevails, as great confidence had been reposed in it. Mr. J. N. Wigney is one of the members for the borough .- The announcement of the failure was made to the public through a placard placed at the door of the bank, in the following that through the medium of the much-to-be-dreaded terms :- Messrs. Wigney and Co. deeply regret to (according to him) Northern Slar, he could annihilate tinne to suffer extreme privations. be under the painful necessity of suspending their payments. Brighton Bank, March 4th, 1842."-The news, of course, spread like wildfire, and a stranger to the fact might have found ample evidence in the bah! bah! If I cannot differ from Mr. O'Connor and paradoxical and impracticable. street that some dreadful calamity had befallen the Mr. Julian Harney, on matters of policy, without being town. A crowd of persons surrounded the door of the banking-house during the whole day, every person being anxious for ocular demonstration of the unexpected announcement, and his place being immediately supplied by others, as, having satisfied his eurosity, he passed away. The tradesmen and gentry of the town were to be seen congregated about the principal business streets in anxious groups; and many a rueful countenance indicated that its possessor was a sufferer by the failure. Of course little is yet known of the cause of the failure, or of the prospects of the creditors ; but we have reason to believe that the immediate cause was the failure of a large speculation at Glasgow, in which the firm had extensively engaged, and, we regret to add, that there appears too much reason to anticipate that the dividend will be very small. The members of the firm are Mr. Isaac Newton Wigney, M P. for bank, which has now carried on extensive business also a magisurate of the county, and has for some £200,000 to fall back upon. A resolution was then law, and thus preserve the peace of this country. passed unanimously, expressive of the unlimited present crisis. FONDNESS OF CLERICAL MAGISTRATES FOR FLOG-Facts and Figures.

"I shall be very brief with Mr. Otley-I defy him to

If it be, however, a dirty calumny, it is because it and it is dirty, because it is utterly false, at least as far

Mr. Harney, what was its purport? Was it not also left the employment. what I have said before Mr. Harney, and in the presence We have just received intimation that at Penryn, in

O'Connor's pro-Tory policy. For if he is an honest doned. patriot, and I give him my full confidence, until he At Plymouth and Dartmoor the number of turnouts in the country districts to come forward and join the as it is now." I then stated that this correspondency privations they may have to endure :--of doctrines, led people, (the enemies of the Charter,) to assert that Mr O'Connor and the Tories are working together, and for the same ends. And that Mr. O'Conof Gabriel Hargraves, No. 27, Brown-street, Travis- and uttering very little against the greatest enemies to the

companions, and seized upon by Mr. Harney, for the purpose of crushing those who will not be his political serfs. All this is in accordance with what he threat- without a parallel in the history of strikes, and that in ened, in my hearing, when he first came to Sheffield, any individual or party who dared to offer the slightest serf to either one or the other.

Harney? I answered, "I say nothing, because I know the shape of profits and interests, robs, absolut-ly robs. What I have said of the pro-Tory policy to Mr. Jenes, them with the golden weapons of their own manu-I have said to Mr. Leach, to Mr. Campbell, Mr. facture. O'Brien, Mr. Jackson, and should say to Mr. O'Connor, if I had the opportunity.

There are, however, some other grave charges, to which Brighton, and Mr. Clement Wigney, sons of Mr. some attention must be paid. One is, that I and Mr. William Wigney, deceased; who, by his own indus- Gill oppose the doctrine of the sovereignty of the try, sided by some fortunate spiculations, raised people. "Suppose," says Mr. Harney, " that we had himself from a travelling blanket dealer to be a man a House of Commons (I wish we had) elected by Uniof considerable wealth, which enabled him, in con- versal Suffrage, who in their legislative capacity were junction with two other gentlemen, to establish the guilty of some erroneous or tyrannical act, according to Messrs. Otley and Gill, the people are bound to submit, for about forty years. Mr. Isaac Newton Wigney is because they have elected that House of Commons. I think different. My creed is, that the people can never Tears acted as chairman of the Brighton bench. be divested, or divest themselves, of their natural and His failure will, as a matter of course, lead to the rightful sovereignty; and when their representatives election of a new member for Brighton. The Union fail to do right, it is the prerogative of the people to bank, the only bank in Brighton, with the excep- overrule their decision." This sage doctrine, addressed tion of a recently established branch of the London to the passions and prejudices, and employed to flatter and County bank, has not been affected by the failure. his admirers, Mr. Harney illustrated by annulling the So completely has this bank the confidence of the decision of the Council, and by supposing the Council public, that it has been even less resorted to to day and the Association to stand in the same relation as the their minds. than usual, many persons who hold their checks people and their Parliament. Let the people, however, refraining from presenting them, in order to avoid on all occasions, learn this useful lesson, that those who the inconvenience that a run might occasion. A flatter them either have or are about to deceive them. meeting, for the purpose of expressing the confidence. This is an old but true saying. Now let us try this of the inhabitants of Brighton in the two remaining absurd doctrine, as haid down above, by the test of banks—the Union bank and the old established firm its practical working in any country. Let us sup-banks—the Union bank and the old established firm its practical working in any country. Let us sup-carried on by Messrs. Hall, West, and Co., was held pose that a Parliament, elected by the people, at the Town-hall immediately after the failure be- levy an exorbitant tax upon their food; a more came known. The first resolution was moved by tyrennical law than this could not exist. The the Rev. Mr. Scoit, to the effect that prompt steps peop e may, according to the doctrine of Mr. should be taken on the part of the inhabitants, under Harney, annul this, or any other law, themselves. ment by Messrs. Wigney, to express their confidence manufacturing districts do this by the exercise of their to assure it that they were quite prepared to meet possessed this sovereign power. Such would be, and the demands, having notice of the expected failure has been in the Roman empire, the effect of Mr. for some days before. The Rev. Mr. Scott, on the Harney's doctrine. The truth is, that when the people part of Messrs. Hall and Co., made a statement to elect a Parliament by Universal Suffrage, they delegate the like effect. Mr. Leonard, the general manager their sovereignty to that bocy, for the time being. And he had no prior intimation of the unpleasant circum- ple must wait antil its dissolution by the effluxion of the safety of the Joint Stock Bank Company, and again into their hands, when they will take care to stated that, if required, they had a reserved fund of elect none but such men as will repeal any pernicious If the above is a specimen of Mr. Harney's legislative a constitution for them. A few other statements of facts shall end this reply GING .- A return has been presented to the House of Mr. Harney says, "That I did not consult our own Commons, dated February 9, 1842, stating the num- members." In answer, I say, as many were consulted ber of persons of the age of twiniy and upwards as possible, for on the night this business was being which we have been aided, and with a hope that we sentenced to be flogged by the summary conviction transacted, I went down to the Institute, but the room of one magistrate, from the 1st of January, 1840, to was occupied by a meeting of the spring knife trade, brief space of time we may longer need it, the 1st of January, 1841. The returns are-from and we could not meet. Again, he says, "I did not We subscribe ourselves, gratefully yours, Norwich, 1; Swaffham, 1; and Warwick, 5; seven wait upon the friends of the Fig Tree-lane room." Has in all, six of whom were committed by clergymen !- he forgot that I was there one night, after the decision of the Council, until near eleven o'clock, when all I March 2nd. 1842.

the stamp of his foot, or the shake of his venerable picted during the present year, owing to the difficulty head, all inferior mortals must tremble. I do so when of procuring Haytor (Dirtmenth) granite." This is a logical contrast with the contr and contrast with the exulting promulgations of this not first and foremost nailed to the mast-(tremen- will give you all except the abolition of the Property same press only a short time since, namely, "That the dous cheers). contractors for these works have so far surmounted the Mr. LEIGH rose to second the resolution. They had

obstacles the disaffected rebel masons had thrown in their way, that by midsummer all evidences of its having been retarded would have disappeared." At Woolwich the change is very slight ; the "knobsticks," in greater or less numbers, continue to leave. | questions in the great moral political struggle which is-

When Mr. Jones and his two weak-headed friends, The late managing foreman, incapable longer to submit weak-headed, because they would praise a man in the himself the tool of Grissell and Peto, or procure from people justified in assembling to disuss these subjects? morning and cast dirt at him in the evening, came to those they had placed under his superintendence either people-and when no blate I alson shall be allowed in superintendence either is the conversation took place, allowed to by the quantity of effecting the great change which is a conversation took place, allowed to by the quantity of effecting the great change which is a conversation took place, allowed to by the quantity of effecting the great change which is a conversation took place is a co

"That I never did, nor never will approve of Mr. employment; G. and P.'s orders being wholly aban-

proves himself the contrary, his pursuing this course," are considerably reduced by their obtaining other emsaid I, " gives ample room for many to say, that there ployment. Little other change has transpired here, is a correspondency of design between the Tories excepting that, for the want of efficient hands, stone form in procession, and we carnestly request that the and himself; for example, when he recommends the has been shipped for London in the same rude form in youths in the country districts will come forward on people to get on to the land, and he supposes and cal- which nature had shaped it. Mr. Johnson has also enculstes what rent they will have to pay, and the people | gaged a number of agricultural and other labourers, honour to the memory of the man who stood boldly on the land, and the land in the possession of the unto whom he is paying twelve shillings per week, present aristocratical tyrants, would they not be merely, determined, as he asserts, to make them " something in bated, single handed, against a lying press, a corrupt as formerly, serfs? Now, this (say the enemies of the the stone way,"--- and some thing no doubt it would be. and imbecile government, and the whole host of Chartists) agrees with the doctrines of the Tories, who The entire number nor thing no doubt it would be. The entire number now on turnout is about two hold forth that if the ploughshare was to pass over hundred and thirty, all of whom are as stedfast and church, but the congregation which assemble in the Way of that the we have derived no benefit from them. Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, and other large determined as ever not to relinquish a single inch of the the working classes; we therefore beg of the youths towns, England would be as great and prosperous position they have taken, whatever further sacrifice or

### " Impelled by tyrant's goading deeds, To wage a patriot war for freedom's rights."

It having been whispered in some quarters, or at change being speedily effected ; we are taunted by our least, so we have been informed, that in some of our liberties of all men, the Tories, confirmed their suspicions. former addresses we have treated on matters foreign going to a meeting at the Charter Coffee House, or to this pendent of you. They remind me of the story of the I have only to observe, what was sufficiently evident, to the subject of our strike, and which have given place and the other place; you will hear what the that I did not speak my own opinions, but what are effence, we have this week been induced to place a orators have got to say, the gaping staring thousands those of others, the enemies or the opponents of the question at the head of our report, and upon which, STOPPAGE OF WIGNEY AND Co's BANK AT BRIGH- Chartists; and as long as any portion of society believe while we repudiate all desire to enter into a controversy, Tox. - Brighton, Friday, half-past ten o'clock. - I this, they never can be induced to come over to assist our simple object being to remove any erroneous imhave just time to inform you that the bank of Messre. or support us. Such was the conversation which has pressions, and conciliate any offence that might have

All must be aware, that we have been and continue engaged in a severe and arduous struggle-a struggle passing through this ordeal of tribulation in defence of Castlereagh passed his six gagging acts, fettering the the common rights of man, we have suffered and con- right of public meetings, but if the present strong

Poverty is said to be the parent of invention, and so opposition to him. For my own part, as an humble is the force of circamstances the lever which compels only to whisper it in their dreams in the present efferindividual, I only answer, to such threats and attempts, men to adopt opinions and practices previously held too vescing state of society, it would be like a spark fall-

Our present position has forced upon us a consideragibbeted in effigy in its pages, and Mr. Harney the tion of the circumstances which have so placed us- pects than ever before us; the press that hitherto occupied gibbet-post, why I shall prefer that to being a mental which have inflicted upon us such an amount of privation for daring to raise our voices, and take our stand Mr. Jones during this conversation, which was against cruelties the most consummate and contumelies private, -- and as 1 think, to make it public without first unbearable, and the only conclusion we can come to is, talent, that there has been some thousands of persons confronting the party, to asceriain the truth of what has that " inequality of labour and unequal exchanges probeen reported, is a breach of all the rules of society, duces inequality of wealth, which, through the medium ducted themselves better than they expected they could. and I only spoke to caution, or as a cause of regret- of class legislation, has produced inequality of power. is Mr. Jones, I say, asked me what I thought of Mr. the cause of our present poverty ; a system which, in

"A dire effect by one of nature's laws,

Unchangeably connected with its cause.'

which has hitherto made strikes more necessary than profitable, and which will more or less harrass and generations have in vain sighed for; we owe this to our will enable us to beat the whole world. I admit it, but Tyne. coerce us, while we continue to waste our resources in | increased knowledge; they could only see the promised at the same time it has enabled them to beat the labourer desultory conflicts with its effects. Gur object, then, land, as in a glass darkly; but we have now arrived at home-(hear, hear). If you never saw a machine, it is to prevent any more of the productive classes from near to this millenium. Public indignation will quickly equally effects you as those it has displaced. If the wasting their means in such contests with effects-to sweep away the present House of Commons; and we shopkeepers have lost their consumers; if they cant blend together their energies, their talent, and their shall be enabled to elect those who will indeed be the sell, they dont want you to make for them. Lock at means, in one confederated phalanx. As we have representatives of the people. Each will then sit under Nelson's Monument and the Houses of Parliament; if before stated, the nobility, the capitalist, and, in fact, his own vine and his own fig-tree, enjoying the fair there was enough to do in the provinces, could Grissell. the entire of the monied classes act and execute in a fruit of his labour. Mr. Leigh then dissected, in his and Peto get these rapscallions to supply the places of Armstrong, Staple-Inn, London; Lord and Ackerley, body, for the advancement of their own interest-the usual talented manner, the Corn Law question, showing whole amount of their disagreement being which that we had arrived at such a high and prominent party should pocket the largest share of our produce. position, that we could come down upon the League, Nothing less than a complete union of all the working and say, if you want assistance, you must join us, for classes can destroy their mischievous doings, and it is in foul weather and fair weather, through persecution this necessity we have been endeavouring to awaken in and prosecution, we have done without assistance. 3000 men liberal wages to do nothing, than allow them Craven street, Strand.

Qualification clause, and the Payment of Mem-

bers. I call this no suffrage at all; it is like giving a child a clasp-knife, which you are met on this, as on many other occasions, for the pursure it cannot open. Suppose all the people pose of following the advice of Peel, and taking their pose of following the advice of Peel, and taking their of Westminster were collected outside this wig-affairs into their own hands. One of the most important dow to elect Members to Parliament; and suppose Ruffy Ridley or Leigh to be candidates, and four others, now being carried throughout the land, is, are the is it necessary that they should so assemble? and is conduct having entitled them to your confidence or property, so you must, per force, take one out of the other we have in view? We will examine these points, in order to wrench from the hands of our enemies, every the man of your choice, say Ruffy, if you did not pay four, or not vote at all; and even if you could return when it suits their party purposes. They then assert would not pay his servant, but sent him to the larder, to the banker, &c., to pay himself, until he soon got the that it is an inalienable right of the people to assemble and demand of the Legislature, a speedy redress of their upper hand of his master. This is the way with the present system. You do not pay them; but they pay grievances. The greatest luminaries of our country, a themselver. Look around at your London shops, with Locke, a Bacon, and others; the ancient phitheir windows costing £15 or £16 each, and you losophers of Greece and Rome have all asserted would see that they have empty shops and warehouses, this fundamental principle, that taxation without reprealthough they contrive to make a splendid show in their sentation is a tyranny and not a government. This is windows, and yet they have been so blind as to support said to be the base of the British constitution, and if those whose interest is the most diametrically opposed this is its base let us see how the superstructure is raised to their own. Their interest and that of the manufacand of what materials it is composed ; the people being turer is of an opposite and conflicting character. We the corner stone, the Government should rest on public all admit the benefits of improvements in machinery, opinion. It is not the building which constitutes the We see that the millocracy have increased in wealth, building. Public opinion is nothing if it is not the free because all the labour has been done by co d machinery. will expression of the whole people ; build on this, and We do not wish to put a stop to machinery-we you will raise a glorious structure which all may inhabit. desire to turn it to man's benefit, and not to his A Government will then be formed emanating from the destruction. We know that if each man's share went free voices of a mighty and an intelligent people. We will now consider if there is a probability of this into each man's pocket we should soon be enabled to say to them, you may keep your ill-gotten plunder-we have the vote, and will speedily render ourselves indeenemies that we meet to no purpose ; they say you are American Captain, who having taken a vessel, offered to divide with his mate a cask of brimstone, telling him he meant to give him equal justice; so breaking will do the same. You will do this again and again, the brimstone into two very unequal shares, asking him and yet remain exactly in the same state ; but this is to take his choice, but he should have the one he held, not the case; the thinking faculties have been set to which of course was the largest. Thus it is : they give work, and if there is anything true in the old saying us the blarney, but secure all the substantial comforts that a little leven will leven the whole lump, so will the to themselves. These men say to us, now we will give public opinion generated at this, and other other putyou the Charter; but they mean their Charter, not our lic meetings rise into such a tremendous roar that our Charter. What would be the result of our Charter? tyrants shall shake in their own shoes. The infamous Why, in the morning, we would repeal the informal Poor Law Bill; at noon we would charter a ship to bring back Frest, Williams, Jones, and others; and at night, Government, as it is called, were only to attempt to we would remove every restriction upon trade with the breathe an inclination to re-enact them ; if they were whole world, and would take care that the benefits flowed into the proper channel. The poor pitiful devils who are talking of cheap bread dont pull the right cord ing on a powder magazine, they would all be blown up -like Paganini, they play only on one string. There together-(loud cheers.) We have now brighter proshad ought to be a commission of lunacy issued against them; they talk of admitting about £4,000 000 worth every vacant column with anathemas against us has now of foreign corn, but say not a word of the £10,000,000 begun to discover that we have some little influence, abstracted by the church. Let them take £4,000,000 that Feargus O'Connor has some small modicum of off that, or if that is not enough, let them take all the £10,000,000, and we should then have a truly good and present at his meetings, and that they have really conindependent clergy. During these few months a large house in Derby had reduced the wages of their bobbin The press is now endeavouring to see which way the net weavers at the rate of £40 in the year ; they employ wind blows ; they are convinced that some tremendous change is at hand, and they have set their watchmen on | eighty men ; here is a saving of £3,200 a year, enough nothing, or very little." What I have said of Mr. the producing classes of the fruits of their hard emacia-Harney in his absence, I have said in his presence. ting toil, and then taunts, derides, and scourges current will eventually set. This is a sign of the times, a sign that the Chartist schoolmaster has been be enabled to heat the slaves in their own market ; we abroad, that meetings like the present have been useful, could bring the raw material from America, manufac- lington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, Bedfordthat they have instructed the people to steer clear of ture it, pay cost of insurance, freight, and risk, and seil row. those shoals and quicksands on which they have it cheaper than they could manufacture the goods at hitherto been wrecked ; our principles are those which home. Is not this givi g as much British labour away It is the cause then which we seek to destroy-a cause are destined to regenerate millions yet unborn ; they as is equal to the charge of the freight, insurance, and will confer on millions those blessings which past risk. Aye, but say the manufacturers, our machinery

John Wright, Birmingham, cabinet-maker, March 18, at two o'clock, April 15, at twelve, at the Waterloo-rooms, Birmingham : solicitor, Mr. Whitel ouse. Chancery-lane.

John Critcheley, Liverpool, bricklayer, March 17. April 15, at two o'clock, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool: solicitors, Messre. Sharpe, Field, and Jackson, Bedford-row; and Mr. Banner, Liverpool.

Charles Henry Webb, Forebridge, Staffordshire, corndealer, March 16, at one o'clock, April 15, at twelve, at the Swan Inn. Stafford : solicitors, Messre. Clowes and Wediake, King's Bench Walk, Temple; and Messrs. Hiern and Ward, Stafford.

John Matson Rigden, Wingham, Kent, maltster, March 32, April 15, at twelve o'clock, at the Guildhall, Canterbury : solicitors, Messrs. Egan, Waterman, and Wright, Essex-street, Strand; and Messrs. Curteis and Kingsford, Canterbury.

Edward Davis, Bath, architect, March 15, April 15, at twelve o'clock, at the White Hart Inn, Bath : solicitors, Mr. Frowd, Essex-street, Strand; and Messers. Crutwell and Sons, Bath

James Birch Partridge, Birmingham, dealer in Birmingham ware, March 14, at twelve o'clock, April 15, at eleven, at the Waterloo-rooms, Birmingham ; solicitors, Mr. Chaplin, Gray's-inn-square ; and Mr. Harrison, Birmingham.

Thomas Baldwin, Worcester, inn-keeper, March 11. April 15, at eleven o'clock, at the Packhorse Inn, Worcester : solicitors, Mr. Lett, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn; and Mr. Finch, Worcester.

Henry Harrison, Manchester, and Old Broad-street. London, commission-agent, March 16, April 15, st ten o'clock, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester : solicitors, Mr. Scott, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Morris, Manchester.

William Slater, Whitegate, Cheshire, banker, March 16. April 15, at two o'clock, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool: solicitors, Mr. Cole, Adelphi-terrace, Strand ; and Mr. Saxon, Northwich.

Daniel Antrobus, Great Budworth, Cheshire, saltmerchant, March 16, April 15, at one o'clock, at the Clarendou-rooms, Liverpool : solicitors, Mr. Cole, Adelphi-terrace, Strand: and Mr. Saxon, Northwich.

### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

M. Knowles and Co., Higher Booths, Lancashire, calico-printers. T. Blackburne and Co., Liverpool, ale and porter dealers. T. Thompson and J. Fanset. Liverpool, painters. J. Tipton and W. Jetson, Manchester, pattern-card-makers. C. Jones, J. Gray, and R. J. Keen, Liverpool, opticians; as far as regards C. Jones. J. Marsland and Co., Manchester, cotton merchants. Taylor and Greenwood, Sheffield, joiners. Scatcherd, Hirst. and Co., Huddersfield, fancy cloth-manufacturers; so far as regards J. Hirst, A. Sykes, and J. Hirst.

### From the Gazette of Tuesday, March 8.

### BANKBUPTS.

El'za Hayes, picture-dealer, Pickett-street, Strand, to surrender March 22, at half-past eleven, and April 19, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Alsager, Birchin-lane, official assignee; Temple and Bonner, Furnival's Inn.

George Robertson, John Garlow, and John Alexander, ship-chandlers, Liverpool, March 19, and April 19. at one, at the Carendon Rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors. Duncan and Radcliffe, Liverpool; Ad-

James Alexander, dealer and chapman, Newcastleupon-Tyne, April 4, at eleven, and April 19, at the Bankrupt Commission-room, Royal Arcade, Newcastle upon-Tyne. Solicitor, Harle, Newcastle-upon-

Ann Leach, John Leach, and James Leach, builders, Brick-lane, Spitatfields; March 18, at one, and April 19, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Lackington, official assignee, Coleman-street-buildings; solicitors, Dickson and Overbury, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry. Richard Loxham, printer, Wigan, March 24, and April 19, at the Swan Inn, Bolton-le-Moors. Solicitors, Wigan.

those honest men now on strike. The same principle applies to every trade. I lay it down as a principle of Samuel Lewis Lazarus, coach proprietor, Jermynpolitical economy, that if 10,000 men could do all the street, St. James's, March 17, at eleven, and April 19. work in a ratio of five miles, and 3000 men were forced at balf-past one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Sollcitors, into that market, that it would be better to pay those Whitmore, Basinghall-street, official assignee, Gilbert,

We have attained, with your opposition, our pre- to come into the market and constitute a reserve for the Thomas Stephenson, coach-maker, Manchester, March sent proud pre-eminence ; and if you need us, you must | masters to fall back upon. This caused the legislature 24, at ten, and April 19, at two, at the Comm come to us, for we will not come to you-we will not to put down the Trades' Unions at the time of the Dor- rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Willoughby and yield a shadow of a point of the glorious fabric of the chester labourers. They wish for competition, that they Jaquet, Clifford's Inn, London; Cooper and Wray, people's liberties-(cheering.) Mr. Leigh then adminis- may glut the market, and bring you to their terms. At Manchester. very humble authority-in favour of the principles we tered a severe castigation to the Marshalls, Cobdens, the tailors' meeting on Monday night, which was the William Walker and James Gray, cloth manufacand other leaders of the League, during which Mr. most important ever held in London, although the press turers, Leeds, March 22, at twelve, and April 19, at O'Connor entered the room, and was received with scarcely noticed it;-if it had been a Corn Law meeting ten, at the Commissioners rooms, Leeds. Solicitors, great applause from all quarters of the building. Mr. they would have had six columns of it. If we beat Wilson, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square, Lonthem, we perhaps get a few lines, but if they b at us, don; Payne, Eddison, and Ford, Leeds. Thomas Gales, William John Guest, John Forster which, thank God, is seldom, they have two columns society to tread for ever in the beaten path. But can rose and said-It is now nearly seven years since I first of it. Well, at the tailors' meeting, the Chairman Naisby, and Matthew Kirtley, ship-builders, March should be taken on the part of the inhabitants, under inter, and biatulew Kurtley, said-It is now nearly soven years since I first of it. Well, at the tailors' meeting, the Unauton Naisby, and Diatulew Kurtley, said-It is now nearly soven years since I first of it. Well, at the tailors' meeting, the Unauton Naisby, and Diatulew Kurtley, said-It is now nearly soven years since I first of it. Well, at the tailors' meeting, the Unauton Naisby, and Diatulew Kurtley, said-It is now nearly soven years since I first of it. Well, at the tailors' meeting, the Unauton Naisby, and Diatulew Kurtley, said-It is now nearly soven years since I first of it. Well, at the tailors' meeting, the Unauton Naisby, and Diatulew Kurtley, said-It is now nearly soven years since I first of it. Well, at the tailors' meeting, the Unauton Naisby, and Diatulew Kurtley, said-It is now nearly soven years since I first of it. Well, at the tailors' meeting, the Unauton Naisby, and Diatulew Kurtley, said-It is now nearly soven years since I first of it. Well, at the tailors' meeting, the Unauton Naisby, and April 19, at eleven, at the Bridge anything be plainer, than that the present condition of addressed a Radical Association in Westminster. Then said that the Trades' Unions had not answered the 16, at twelve, and April 19, at eleven, at the Bridge the world is peculiar-unprecedented-that new powers a small cockloft would have held us all, and now we purpose for which they were intended, and why Hotel, Bishop Wearmouth. Solicitors, Bell, Brodrick, ment by Messrs. Wigney, to express their confidence in the two remaining banks. The resolution was seconded by Mr. S. Hannington. Mr. E. W. Hall, one of the firm of the Union bank, thanked the meet-ing for this kind expression of confidence, and begged ing for this kind expression of confidence, and begged ing for this kind expression of confidence, and begged ing for this kind expression of confidence, and begged ing for this kind expression of confidence, and begged ing for this kind expression of confidence, and begged ing for this kind expression of confidence, and begged ing for this kind expression of confidence, and begged ing for this kind expression of confidence, and begged ing for this kind expression of confidence, and begged ing for this kind expression of confidence, and begged ing for this kind expression of confidence, and begged ing for this kind expression of confidence, and begged ing for this kind expression of confidence, and begged ing for this kind expression of confidence, and begged ing for this kind expression of confidence, and begged ing for this kind expression of confidence, and begged ing for this kind expression of confidence, and the source into the details of the source fair share. Name ing for this kind expression of confidence, and the source fair share. Name ing for this kind expression of confidence, and the source fair share. Name ing for this kind expression of confidence, and the source fair share. Name ing for this kind expression of confidence, and the source fair share. Such would be, and that abuses once thought essential to society, and which alone have bowels of compassion for the poor; they we had it they could only have their fair share. Never rooms, Swan Inn, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire. Soliciseemed entwined with all its fibres, have been removed? yearn over your miseries, and are anxious to give you was London so up to the mark. I have told them in tors, Clarke and Medcalf, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London ; Do the mass of men stind where they did a few cheap food ; but you know, my friends, that you can the country that they may go to sleep, and that London Grundy, Bury, Lancashire. William Holmes, silk gauze manufacturer, Fridaystreet. Cheapside, London, March 18, at one, and April 19, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Green. Aldermanbury, official assignee; selicitors, Reed and

"To cease to lick the foot that treads us down, Or heap the load of pride that buries us."

have been advocating :---

"The objection under consideration is very much a repetition of the old doctrine, that what has been must Leigh then wound his subject to a close. FEARGUS O CONNOR, amidst great cheering, then be; that the future is always to repeat the past, and

centuries ago? And do not new circumstances, if they not have more of a cat than the cat and her skin ; you will carry the Charter. Never were the shopkeepers so

make us fearful, at the same time keep us from despair? cannot have the big cake, if they first eat it bad off; they will soon be forced from necessity to join the like effect. Mr. Leonard, the general manager their sovereignty to the big cake, if they first eat it bad off; they will soon be forced from necessity to join necessity to join of the London and County bank, said that, although if they pass an oppressive or mischievons law, the peothe past. The present has new elements which must others acquired by this system of machinery. Do not we are too ignorant. If we are too ignorant to assist he had no prior intimation of the unpleasant circum. pio mass which must observe the pass the present has new elements which must others acquired by this system of machinery. Do not we are too ignorant to assist them; we Shaw, Friday-street, Cheapside. Stance about to occur, he could assure them of the could assure them of the rate will take care to ignorant to assist them; we have no right then, on the mistake me. No one admires the man who is the maker ourselves, we are too ignorant to assist them; we Shaw, Friday-street, Cheapside. ground of the immutableness of human affairs, to quench of his own fortune more than I do. He is infinitely should lead them astray; surely they would not unite Edward Mullinger, ironmonger, Southampton, March as far as we have power, the hope of social progress." better than the fool who is bern with a silver spoon with madmen. We want the Charter for them and our- 26, at three, and April 19, at four, at the Star Hotel, He says again, "That system of labour which saps the in his mouth; but look at Arkwright, taken from his selves,-like the old woman and the hot plaister. She Southampton. Solicitors, Edward Amis Chaplain, health, and shortens life, and famishes intellect, needs lathering box when he could scarcely put a wig in his had an oppression of the heart, and the doctor gave her

passed unanimously, expressive of and must receive great modification," and this can only window until he first borrowed the money, and a sheep skin plaister, and calling a few weeks after, he Birmingham. connecte of the meeting in the below mention of asked whether it had done her good. "Oh yes, Sir, William Charnock, plumber, Albion terrace, Wands-banks, and its determination to support them at the this Riding will send this Solon to make laws and frame be effected by cordial union and co-operation, and now he is worth, they say, thirtsen millions of asked whether it had done her good. "Oh yes, Sir, William Charnock, plumber, Albion terrace, Wandswhich we hope at no distant period will be in full practice amongst the working classes of this and every But, suppose this to be an exaggeration, it has done me good, and Tim good too." "How," says other part of the working classes of this and every Groom, Abchurch-lane, other part of the working classes of this and every group and say that he employed the doctor, "has it done Tim good." "Why, the other part of the working classes of this and every group and say that he employed the doctor, "has it done Tim good." "Why the other part of the working classes of this and every group and say that he employed the doctor, "has it done Tim good." say it is only 20,000,000, and soy clist in complete and then made a fine seat to Tim's official assignee; solicitor, Bebb, Argyll-street, Regentother part of the world. With sincere gratitude for the generous manner in

£1,000,000 for himself be a large share ? would not this breeches-(great laughter.)-We want the Charter to street. be a sufficiency for his outlay of capital ? this would cure the oppressions of our hearts, and then when it George Annesley Thompson and Benjamin James shall merit a continuance of your confidence during the brief space of time we may longer need it, wealth, and would allow to Arkwight, who had only with Chartism. The present House of Commons no Commission-room, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Solicitors, been a speculator in their labour, 250,600 a year for more represents the feelings of this country, than it Meggison, Pringle, and Manisty, King's-road. Heaford-THOMAS SHORT, Secretary. ever. Would not this be a more equitable distribution does those of Russis. A question affecting the interests row, London; Brokett and Phillipson, Newcastle-THE MASONS' SOCIETY. than that Arkwright should at present have his of Russia, or the great wall in China, would be more upon-Tyne.

Gray's-inn-square, Middlesex; Stabbs and Rollings.

### PUBLIC MEETING AT BATH. IN REFER-ENCE TO THE CONFERENCE.

Risewhere we have given an account of what transpired at the Conference held on Monday afternoon last, at Bath, by some Chartists, and a majority of those who cannot be 'called such, in regard to the declaration of Mr. Starge, in favour of complete suffrage, but not the Charter.

In the evening, such was the anxiety felt in this matter by the Chartists generally, and others, that the room of the National Charter Association was crowded to suffocation by persons expecting to hear something about the result of the Conference, and the course pursued on that occasion by the Chartist leaders.

Mr. BOLWELL was called to the chair, and opened the business of the meeting in a short speech. He stated some of the particulars of what took place at the Conference, and said no man could be opposed to, or refuse signing, the declaration of Mr. Sturge, though he (Mr. B.) would not advise any person to give up one principle of the Charter.

Mr. BARTLETT was called upon to address the meeting. He said he never had felt mord warmly than he did that night on the subject which they had met to discuss. There was no man more devoted, or more sincerely attached to the People's Charter than he was : and he had proved that devotion and sincerity by having suffered for advocating the principles which that document sets forth-(hear, hear). He had said that times were at hand, which would try men's souls ; that the time had come for the Chartists calmly and deliberately to consider what is the proper course they now should pursue. He wanted to see a reconciliation take place between the middle class and the Chartists; he wanted to see a powerful movement made in favour of principlesrience of the past-the state of English parties for many years, and the conduct of the middle classes warned us against turning from the straightforward path of right and justice-(cheers). The destiny of ages, the welfare of our species depended upon the issue of the present struggles ; revolutions were going on in the world; they have successfully been made in Spain and Portugal; and in Yucatan the glorious principles of democratic Government had been established-(cheers.) Why Because the people there stood honestly by their principles ; they fought the battle of justice, they cronched to no party, they were not misled by class interests; they stood firmly to their principles -(immense cheering.) And if the leaders of the Chartists act in this way; if they be honest to their principles, and endeavour by calm and rational discussion to make converts to them, a no less important revolution will speedily take place in this country-(cheers.) We had arrived at an important crisis, a crisis that he had foretold. a crisis he had endeavoured to bring about-(hear. hear)-a crisis. the nature of which must impress the Chartists with a conviction of standing firm as a rock. They had no doubt read the speeches made lately by Mr. Ferrand, speeches which contained much truth in regard to the motives which actuated the Corn Law Repealers; but these speeches it must be understood, did not advance any argument did not prove that the country was in no distress. nor that class legislation was no evil-(hear, hear.) These were evils; and the declaration of Mr. Storge did not set forth by what means these evils tion. and recognised Universal Suffrage to be a world ! right, at least the instructions did, which those who carry the memorial round the city to get it signed were requested to read to those who signed it. Why not give such instructions in the memorial? Why so vaguely word the memorial as to need instructions to explain what that memorial means ? It is a cov-We won't have it.") if we agreed to the principle of Complete Suffrage. that principle into effect. Now, there were certain points in the Charter-one was a right, the others were matters of expediency, founded upon the manency, and consistency to the principle of Universal Suffrage-(hear, hear, hear.) The details were in fact as important as the principle, the one was indispensably necessary to the other. (Hear, Chartist ranks ; and he now cautioned the working classes against being misled-he advised them to join the middle classes! and his reply way, no, unless it be upon honourable terms. It would be wrong in us to sink down to the standard of those classes, because they entertain certain prejudices towards ns. and certain absurd opinions in reference to our Charter. Would it not be better to endeavour, by argument, by discussion, to bring up, or wait until circumstances had forced them to come up to our standard !- (" hear, hear," and cheers.) He was not opposed to any class of people-he considered all men to be his brothers; but, permit him to say, that it was their duty-a duty they owed themselves and their country-to be upon the watch, to trust none but themselves, and to unite with none but such as are willing to make common cause with us in the struggle for the Charter-(cheers.) Let no party have the power of altering the details of the Charthe delegates represent you-(hear, hear)let them go according to your instructions, and not damn the principles, by laying down their own details. Mr. B. spoke for some time on this subject : he went on to point out what is meant by constitutional justice ; and next observed, that the issue of the pending revolution depended entirely upon the steps the people took at this crisis. He advised them to be jealous and watchful of the middle classes: and take care that they (the Chartists) be not defeated in their object. (Cheers.) He-wanted to see both classes united, but wanted also the union to be one of principle, and for nothing else. Let us keep that in view, and justice must ultimately prevail. (Cheers.) Mr. B.'s speech was listened to with marked and solemn attention, pression.

amid much cheering.

Mr. Alderman Crisp thought certain parties were Law Repeal than any thing else-(cheers.) The working classes should be on their guard-but they should sign Sturge's memorial.

This speech does not place Mr. Crisp's colleagues in the place of what appeared to be a piece of wellin a very plausible light, it makes their whole conduct appear strange, passing strange. The CHAIRMAN after making a few remarks dis-

to be humbugged, they know their duty, and they will perform it, whatever their leaders may do.

THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1842.

THE "PASTE" DAUBERS AND THE "DEVIL'S DUST" MANUFACTURERS.

LAST week we inserted as full a report as we could procure of Mr. BUSFIELD FERBAND's second speech expository of the tricks and frauds resorted to and committed by the "great" manufacturers, both in the cotton and woollen districts. We did so, because we wish the readers of the Northern Star to be in possession of the revealments made by the member for Knaresbro' as to the practices which some defined objects. And he would say the expe- are ruining the character of the nation in the estimation of the foreigner to whom we offer our trashy goods for sale. We have heard a great deal said about "foreign competition," and about the necessity of so " cheapening production" as to enable us to maintain our "foreign trade;" we have heard a great deal more in the way of complaint, that, spite of all our efforts so to "cheapen production." our "foreign trade" is leaving us : that we are being beaten out of the continental markets : that we are being followed into distant neutral markets; and that even, in some cases, we have been successfully competed with in our own home markets. We have heard a great deal said on this head: and the world is now made acquainted with one of the causes why "our present productions," " cheap" though they be, are rejected by those who have once tried them. Is it likely that either the foreigner or the home dealer will take from us our " pasted calicos" or our" devil's dust" woollens, if they can either make better for themselves or purchase from others good and substantial productions ! Is it likely that they will consume our calicos, made up against the justice of Corn Law Repeal : they with "stiffening" and "paste;" or our woollens made up with "mun-go" and flour, after they have once put the one into the wash-tub, or had the other in a shower of rain ! Are these the sort of producwere to be got fid of. It denounced class legisla- tions that are to ensure to us the markets of the

That our readers may be able to know the full extent and nature of the revealments made by Mr. FERRAND, as to these and similar practices on the done all along. We were asked whether we would amuse-much to instruct; and much of which to be VILLIERS, and Messrs. the cotton lords, the ness of Cospen's manufacturing a charge of crushty; appreciate your artful dodge ! ter-(cheers.) If a conference be appointed, let whole world, as to the means of deception and means ! frand practised by the English trader for the "taking-in" of the stranger and imposing upon the his country to burn with shame ! the Conference was not designed to injure and defeat combers and weavers.) when they take their work in hands this Northern Star may fall, to beware of transaction ! ther Sturge had not put forth his memorial with a to the warehouse; that overlookers are appointed this practice; and if any person, either hawker or view of injuring the National Petition ! That Con- for that especial purpose; that these overlookers anything else, offers for sale such stuff as that we

The motion was put and carried unanimously expose their woven fabrics to a stretching process, cheating and rascality ; and it is against this waste tained in wheaten flour. But, as the Ossett clothier offering a handle to "Extension" men in the shape of and while so stretched fill the interstices with "stiffen- of the best product of the soil, wheaten flour, that we naively said, with a knowing wink, "the wearer a resolution for a repeal of the Corn Laws, to be ing," or flour paste, and dry the whole by passing enter our protest. It is a complete and unmitigated must tak care that the staff dus not wicken adopted along with a resolution for the Charter at all going too fast; all they had been saying about the middle classes coming over to the Chartists was mere moonshine. He did think that there were many at the calicos so operated on, a deceptive finish, a stiff, thus annually thrown away I and the parties who The old man said truly. The wearer must take this

the conference who were more in favour of Corn thick, and heavy feel, all of which vanish the moment pursue these practices are continually hawling out care. The animal size applied to the dirty woollen the fabric comes into the wash-tub ; and that nothing for "cheap bread for the labouring poor"! Ah ! stuff used as before detailed, will quicken ; will but a light, thin, open, flabby inferior calico is left | they want four paste CHEAPER than it now is ! ! The charge respecting the use of "DEVIL'S creep down the back of the coat !!! made cloth. It was also alleged that the manufacturers of woollens are in the habit of using filth by the manufacturers who use it. as detailed by general ! We avor that the Cotton Pasting is to be solved the meeting. The Chartists of Bath are not of the worst description to mix up with the wools Mr. FERRAND, fall far short of actual truth ! The found in all parts of the cotton district ; and this out of which they manufacture their cloths : that woollen rags of every description are sought up from all quarters, torn to pieces by a machine appropriately termed a "Devil," and reduced to stuff something like wool in appearance ; that this " Devil's dust." as it is called, is extensively used in the making of of Yorkshire, in the making of which this horrible the way in them. Indeed, their principles ineblankets and other woollens; that it is mixed with filth is not used ! And this is no secret. It is vitably lead to such practices. They eschew prothe new wool used in manufacturing cloths ; that this disgraceful and infamous practice deteriorates the cloth so produced : that it involves the national enter into conversation with them on these heads: doings. They are for free trade. They lare also character, making us appear to those we impose it and you will learn from them that the practice much in love with cheap productions. To produce upon as a nation of cheats and rascals : and that it is almost universal ! Fancy goods. too. cheaper than others, is, with them, the first virtue. is to these practices mainly, and not to the opera- as they are called ; especially those made The race in cheapness soon finds a level when tion of the Corn Laws, or to "foreign competition," that we are to ascribe the loss of our " foreign

> trade." Such were the charges made against the "great" manufacturers, and against the "Plague" portion now-a-days, into the composition of which this filthy our manufacture is changed. This system of cheatof them especially. How have these charges been met ! By the denial on the part of some hundred the fine qualities. And even in the manufacture of What article of commerce or trade is there now the "large" cotton manufacturers in the some of these, things are used up which in the in England, at all capable of adulteration, that is of "large" towns in the cotton district, that "THEY days when cloth was made to WEAR and not to sell. not adulterated ? What article of manufacture practice the truck system; but that they pay their was never used at all !

wages in money !" 1And this is trumpetted forth | And what is this "DEVIL'S DUST" ! Filth as a complete answer to the "slanders," as they of the most abominable description. Rags of all are called, of the Hon. Member for Knaresborough !| sorts, and after being used for all purposes, are sub-The denial of one of these charges, (that relating to mitted to the action of the "Devil." which tears "truck.") is held by the organs of the "great" them up completely, and produces a sort of stuff. manufacturers as a denial of ALL! Not's word something like light or open flocks. This is mixed do these same virtuous cotton-lords say about the with the woel in various proportions : and the mix-"paste"! Not a word about the "batements"! Not ing of the two is technically called "a blend." Go word about the "devil's dust" ! And not a single into Dewsbury, and ask any clothier " what is the syllable about the cottages and the ten per cent! proportion of wool for a five-pack blend?" and he And yet they have successfully rebutted the "slan. will instantly give for answer an anecdete respectderous" charges made against them by the foul- ing a manufacturer, who took the wool in his mouthed Mr. FERRAND !! At least, so say the pocket when he went to make a blend of that guan-Whig papers, from the Chronicle downwards. The tity; but who forgot to put in the wool, and carried people of England, however, will think other- it home again, remarking that the wool would do for another time, and that he would only have wise !

It will be seen that Mr. VILLIERS, when bringing to use a little more flour to enable his " blend" to do the denial of the cotton lords respecting the truck | without it. This, no doubt, is an exargeration : but | system before "the House," endeavoured to fix the statement so unblushingly and instantly made upon Mr. FERRAND the charging of this particular in reply to the query above given, proves that the charge, the "truck" system, upon ALL the manufac- practice is universally known ; and that the proturers who are members of the Anti-Corn Law League portion of "devil's dust" is far greater than the wool in many of the articles manufactured from it. This is also attempted by the Whig press; and the Chronicle quotes, most dishonestly, a portion from And it is true that flour has to be used in this Mr. FEBRAND's speech in support of this position. manufacture. When cloths are made, in which a The fact is, that the portion quoted was spoken great portion of this stuff is used, flour is flung protection ! Here is the Act entire :after ALL the charges had been made ! and of into the fulling stocks to enable the piece to hang part of our "great" manufacturers, we have given course included them ALL. What is true of one together, and to mill ! Unless this flour was so bird designed to delude the unwary-(cheers, and all that has been said in "the House" relative to man may not be true of another man. A manu- used, the filthy stuff, devoid of staple and thoroughly

breed maggots; and, as the Ossett man said, will

DUST," and the detail of the practices resorted to Now, we aver that these practices are almost "doings" on this head are absolutely incredible ! " DEVIL'S" MUCK manufacture in all parts of the There is scarcely a single Blanket. or a low- Yorkshire clothing district. We aver that the prac priced Carpet, or a "Padding." or a low "Peter- tices are common to men of all parties ; while we sham," or a low "Pilot cloth," or a "Kersey," are also free to say, that the Anti-Corn Repealmanufactured throughout the whole West Riding ing portion of the manufacturers have led epenly boasted of. Go amongst the manufacturers: tection. They will neither let their workman nor mix with them at their inns on the market days; their customer be protected from them and their for trowsers-wear, are not free from this infamous the wages can be no more reduced, and profits "raw material." In the manufacture of the lower cannot be made. Other means must now be resorted qualities of them, it is extensively used. Indeed. to. Inferior raw material must be used. And there is hardly a piece of woollen cloth manufactured thus the system goes on, until the entire character of "poucement," does not, more or less, enter. excepting ing spreads over all other crafts and occupations. have we, that is not inferior to what it used to be.

before the "no protection" principles were so much in vogue ? Our forefathers did not so conduct themselves.

They were far more jealous and anxious for the honour of England, than we, their degenerate offspring. Practices such as we have detailed in this article would, on their attempted introduction, have called forth the interference of the legislature. The parties pursuing them would have been subjected to heavy pains and penalties. The purchasers of manufactured produce would have been protected against the cheats.

We tell the people that the "League" That we are not speaking at random on this men seek to "use" them for the effecting of head, we here give from the Statute Book a whole their own purposes, and that in those purposes Act of Parliament, interfering, [aye INTERFERING!] they do not at all contemplate the people's with the manufacturers of woollens, in the year benefit. We tell them that all public meetings are 1389; and prohibiting certain mal-practices. holden in their name; that the opinions expressed of which some of them were then guilty. at. and the proceedings adopted by those meetings, are Let the free-trader ponder over it well. Let carried to Parliament or wherever they may be him look at the reasons assigned by the wanted, as their opinions and proceedings ; and we Act itself for the interference. Let him com. repeat therefore, that it is their duty to attend all pare the practices there prohibited with those which public meetings, and to see that no resolution or he every day pursues !! Let him do this, and then memorial be there passed but such as accord with let him say which is better for the PEOPLE. their indgment and convictions. We tell them that in his FREE trade and "devil's dust." or the system of in our opinion THE CHARTER IS THE ONLY THING TO WHICH THEY OUGHT NOW TO

Copy of Act Parliament. 1389. Richard II. Chapter XI.

" Item .- Forasmuch as divers plain cloths, that b wrought in the counties of Somerset, Dorset, Bristol repentance, hereafter. and Gloucester, be tacked and folded together, and We now refer to Mr. O'CONNOR's letter, and to set to sale, of the which cloths a great part be broken, broused, and not agreeing in the colour, the proceedings of the friends and associates of this deceit, loss, and damage of the people ; insomuch many times in danger to be slain, and sometimes imprisoned, and put to fine and ransome, by the same strangers, and their said cloths burnt or forfeit, because of the great deceit and falshood that is found opened, to the great slander of the Realm of England. "2nd. It is ordained and assented, that no plain cloth, tacked nor folded, shall be set to sale within feel neither pity nor sympathy for whatever they degrees of quality, according to the process by which the said counties, but that they be opened, upon may suffer afterwards. pain to forfeit them, so that the buyers may see them, and know them, as it is used in the county

LOOK OR LISTEN. They will, of course, treat that opinion as they please; but we warn them that, if they do not thus act, they will have abundant reason for repentance, and abundant leisure for

public meetings. With all possible respect for the Executive, we must dissent entirely from this policy, and repeat our conviction, that the only safe method for the people is that which we have before advised, and which we here repeat in our own words, as quoted by an enemy :--

> " Once more we exhort you to be vigilant. Suffer not a meeting to be held without you : and suffer not a single resolution, petition, or memorial to pass at any meeting where you are, for any object BUT THE CHARTER.

"Let the people then beware ! Let them go right on with their own agitation for the Charter, peacefully but determinedly, as they have hitherto done. Let them take care that no other agitation shall be carried on in their name. Let the charter-the whole charter-and nothing but the charter, until that be obtained, be their reiterated cry at all public meetings and in all petitions." \* \* \* "Let them adopt this plan in every thing. Let them quietly, but surely-peacefully, but unmistakeably-chuck overboard everything but the Charter."

an "Extension" man in the last week's Manchester Times, quotes this portion of our advice and calls it. an insufferable insult to the intelligence of the people." He raves strangely about "outrage upon popular independence, perpetrated under the mask of liberty !" and asks " what right of opinion or of action the O'CONNORITES possess which does not also belong to the people at large ?" The Jesuitical knave! Who contended for any such right ? We have surely a right to give the prople our opinion and advice; and we make no effort to deprive Mr. EDWARD WATKIN of the same right.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

### The above is but an outline.

Mr. R. K. PHILP made a long speech in the usual strain, and proposed the following resolution :--

"That this meeting hails, with satisfaction, the declaration of Mr. Sturge; but, at the same time, it will not cease agitating for the whole of the People's Charter.'

Sturge's declaration set forth nothing definite : it did ; it recognised an important principle.

but that Mr. Sturge was indefinite as to the details necessary to give that right effect.

they had made us, as being a great advance to the effected by independence of action. (Hear, hear, hear.)

Mr. ROBERTS supported the resolution in a speech argument in favour of the position he and his party had taken up. He here applauded Mr. Bartlett's speech made at the Conference, which he said was powerful impression upon all present. He (Mr. R.) said, we ought to be jealous-to be watchful of the middle classes : but he was not to be led by Feargus O'Concor nor the Star; he was not to be tyrannised would be led away by the Star. (The sarcastic manner in which this was uttered was evidently not approved of by the meeting.) He thought that the in Birmingham could erence shout to meet be made to do anything, if the people were true to themselves. ference would want support.

them, both by Mr. FEBRAND himself, and those of facturer who "BATES" according to the system ex- rotten as it is, would fall to pieces in the "stocks," a conference would meet in Birmingham for the the organs of the "great" manufacturers who have posed by Mr. FERRAND (and it is a system, we well and wash away with the water !

purpose of agreeing to details necessary to carry tried to rebut his statements. Our present sheet know), may not adopt and practice the "truck" Rotten and dirty worn out rags, however, contains a report of a rather curious " debate" or system. Another who "trucks," may not exact are not the only things used for this pur- neither be according in breadth, nor in no manner " talk" about Mr. FERRAND's charges ; a "talk" ten per cent. in rent for his cottages. Another who pose. Strange and incredible as it may ap. to the part of the same cloths shewed outwards, but opinion of their being necessary to give effect, per- led-off by COBDEN, the Stevenson's square bludgeon- uses the "stiffening" process in his calico pear, it is a fact that in the manufacture of be falsely wrought with divers wools, to the great man. This "talk" we have given, as well as making, may not, and most likely does not, use the blankets, cow-hair is most extensively used ! It is that the merchants that buy the same cloths, and the reply by Mr. FERRAND, on Monday evening, to "devil's dust," because he does not make woollens, used in the making of all the lower and middling carry them out of the realm to sell to strangers, be Mr. COBDEN, and to the averments of the document And yet it would be just as honest and as near the qualities.' It is "blended" with the "Devil's dust" hear, and loud cheers.) He had said that the read to " the House" from " the Plague" manufac- truth to affirm, that every one of these practices and the wool. Let any one make inquiries at Dewsmiddle classes would be driven by necessity into the turers by Mr. VILLIERS. To the report of these were charged upon every single manufacturer, whe- bury and Heckmondwike, the West Riding blanket proceedings, we beg to call the especial attention of ther in the cotton or woollen district, as it is to say manufacturing district, and he will find that what in the same cloths when they be untacked and pursue the same honest course now as they have our readers. In that report, they will find much to that the truck system was so charged !! Ah ! Mr. we have stated is the fact.

"Fud" or the waste from the ordinary processes ashamed. They cannot but be amused at the adroit- people of England will see through and of making woollens, is also used. This is of different

and indignantly rebutting that, while he left the real We have said that the "BATEMENT" system it is made. The best sort of it is collected by dealers charge untouched ! They cannot fail to be further described by Mr FERRAND is a system. We repeat who go round to the different manufactories, and of Essex. amused at the barefaced attempt of the Manchester it. We know it to be so. Thousands of pounds of who, after some slight dressings up, offer it again " Plague" Manufacturers to rid themselves of the the hard-carned money of the labouring people have for sale under the name of "Shoddy." In Leeds we whole of Mr. FEBBAND's charges, "PASTE" and all, been robbed, filched from them by its means ! The have a building called the "Shoddy Hall," where Justices of the Peace, and that this ordinance begin by simply denying that they practice the truck system! "cottage" system is truly described too. We know nothing else is offered for sale. It is open on Market to hold place at the Feast of St. John the Baptist These adroit attempts cannot but amuse, while they of many instances where it is in full operation. Let days, just the same as the Piece Halls; and "4th. Provided always, that after the merchants also instruct as to the tactics of the "Plague" men, the " great" manufacturers get a Committee of In- the dealings in the article have become so impor- have bought the same cloths to carry, and do carry and the meannesses they will descend to to serve them- quiry appointed, if they dare ! and some strange tant, that the business done there is weekly set forth them, out of the realm, they may tack them and selves, or gain a point. But while these things thus | evidence will be adduced as to their practices on | in the newspapers, under the head "Shoddy Hall," fold them at their pleasure, for the more easy carriage amuse and instruct, the revelations maie to the this head. Let them get the Committee by all just the same as they give accounts of the business of them." done in the two old established market-places, the two

All that has been charged upon the cotton-lords Leeds Cloth Halls ! respecting the PASTE is true, and a great deal more. unwary, must make the ears of every English- There is scarcely a piece of calico manufacture of woollens has been deemed of the free-traders! That was the way they did it ! man who values his own character and that of now-a-days without "stiffening" being used upon no value whatever, except latterly for manure. it. It is a roguish fraudulent practice. It is cheat- Hundreds of thousands of cart-loads of it have of Inquiry as to their practices now-a-days ? Dare

The charge against BLUDGEON COBDEN was, that he ing in its worst form. By its means the cotton-lords been suffered to wash down our rivers, not being they challenge the Parliament to do by them, as the was constantly in the habit of representing himself are able to impose upon their customers what ap- deemed of sufficient value to incur the expence of Annual UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE Parliament did by and the "great" manufacturers whose mouth-piece pears to be a well-made and really good article of removing to place it upon the land. Some little their brethren in the year 1389 ? he was, as being RUINED by the operations of manufactured produce, which in the wear turns out time ago it was found that the great quantity of Of one thing we are certain, that unless the practhe Corn Laws ; that they were losing money con- to be the veriest trash. A remarkable instance of oil which it imbibes by lying under the machines, and tices that now obtain amongst our manufacturers stantly " by carrying on their concerns ;" that they this practice, and the way in which parties may be from being used to wipe away the superfluous oil are speedily put a stop to, either by an Act of Parwere on the verge of bankruptcy-all but in the deceived, and are deceived by it, came to our knowledge occasionally, rendered it very serviceable as a and it appeared to have produced a powerful im- Gazette; and that, while he was making these repre- this very day (Wednesday). Calicos are finished by manure for some purposes. It is much used for to give up manufacturing; and if the practices are sentations; while he was describing himself as the Paste and Callender process, so as to imitate the growing of hops in Kent and the other hop- to continue, the sooner the better !! being RUINED in his trade, and as sacrificing his Irish Linens. It will take a judge of fabrics to distin- growing counties. We presume it is mainly obtained "capital" daily by employing "his hands"; the guish the one from the other; or rather, he must from Wiltshire for those places. Of late years it "Old Acts" of our ignorant ancestors, respecting PROcharge against him was, that, while he was doing be a good judge who is able to say that the pre- has been extensively used in the West-Riding as TECTION TO LABOUR. We must contrast their doings this, he found his business of calico printer so pro- pared calico is not linen when it is placed in his manure, both for grass land and for cultivation. in the "DARK AGES" with our doings in these fitable, and his love of money-making so great, that hands alone. It is thoroughly deceptive in appear- when mixed with soil and other materials. And it Mr. CLARKE, in seconding the motion, followed in he run his works at Chorley both day and night ! ance. It is made up into rolls in the manner and of is a fact, strange as it may sound, that after it has two systems is the best, free-trade or protection. the strain of the preceding speaker. He said that and that, spite of the operations of the Corn the lengths of Irish cloths. In the instance we been so used; after it has laid upon the land for a These short old pithy Acts of Parliament, are very he could not agree with Mr. Bartlett that Mr. Laws, immense fortunes had been made speak of, a piece of this description was offered for whole season; after it has been used to grow a crop by other manufacturers, who were noto- sale by a "hawker" to a person in Leeds, a ware- of potatoes, or turnips; after it has grown a crop of will be worth reprinting. From them we shall see Mr. BARTLETT exclaimed that he had stated that riously known to have had nothing when they houseman in a woollen establishment. It was hops; it is a fact that AFTER it has served these whether our ancestors or WE in our day and generathe "instructions" recognised an important right; began business; that the Messrs. MARSHALL, of represented to be " Irish Lin.," and the sum of purposes, IT HAS BEEN GATHERED FROM THE LAND Leeds, had accumulated more than two millions of 2s. 2d. per yard was asked for it ; and after some AGAIN, TAKEN EVEN FROM KENT TO DEWSBURY, Mr. CLARKE continued-O! he did not understand money; and that the Manchester League-men haggling, ls. per yard was bidden for it, and taken ! SUBMITTED TO THE ACTION OF THE "DEVIL"\_ THE HUMBUG TRAP.-THE BATH CON

that : yet he did think we should not be jealous of actually boasted that they were able to buy up the The purchaser took his cloth home to his wife, con- AND MADE INTO WOOLLEN CLOTHS !!! the middle classes ; we should receive the overtures aristocracy of England. This was the charge made gratulating her on the bargain he had made. Every field in the neighbourhood of Dewsbury has Charter. He was not for persons forcing their by Mr. FERRAND against COBDEN. How did Cob- Enough for a shirt was cut off. As is usual with all been raked over and over again ! When this part

opinions upon others ; but he agreed with Mr. Bart- DEN meet it ? By trumping up a charge of cruelty good sempstresses, it must first be subjected to the of the dirty business was first started, parties have never more severely tasked than they now are by the lett when he said that all revolutions had been against his workmen, and rebutting that! Not a wash-tub process; for "it will sew much better been known to go by night into their neighbours' despairing corps of Mammon in their effort to again word does he say about his former representations when the stiffening is taken out." To the wash-tub fields, and rake up all the waste laying on the sur- yoke the people to their car. Hence we conceive it of RUIN ! Not a word does he say about the it went : and, sure enough ! the "sliffening" did face, and to carry it away ! These facts we are in a to be a duty imperative on us to see that our cautions of great length, but he advanced not a tittle of an "large" fortunes ! Not a word does he venture in come out ! Nothing remained of the " Irish Lin.," condition to prove. We shall be glad if the be not less constant and earnest in their iteration explanation of the fact, that those who so loudly when it left the wash-tub, but a piece of calico "Plague" manufacturers dare to call for a Com- than the efforts of the enemy. The people will bawl for a Repeal of the Corn Laws to enable them that would be dear at sixpence a-yard !! For this mittee of Inquiry !! O ! yes, let us by all means of course use their own judgment in the matexcellent, and delivered in a manner that produced a to stave off RUIN, also publicly boasted that they fact we can vouch. Lying before us at this moment have the Inquiry !!

were able to buy up the aristocracy of England! Not on our table are samples of this very cloth, both We know a person. not long ago an inhabitant of opinion and advice they are entitled to and shall a word does he drop about the " TWO MILLIONS" of before washing and after. We know the man who Dewsbury, who went up into the neighbourhood of have. We tell them, then, as we have again and money said to belong to the Messrs. MARSHALL ! bought it; and we know there is not a man in Sowerby Bridge, and induced the occupiers of the again told them, that if they abate one jot over by a dictator, and he was afraid that too many Not a word on these matters ; but a charge is Leeds, gentle or simple, whose word would be land there to rake up all the woollen waste of this of their demand for the whole Charter, they replied to which was never made-only by himself !! sooner believed either by his employer (who is in description from their fields. They did so, for the are sold, and their virtuous struggles through The charges made against the manufacturers as a an extensive way of business,) or by others who know price he offered for it was a sufficient inducement. all the years of agitation past are thrown body, and against the "Plague" portion of them in him. The man who sold the cloth we do not know, He got as much as loaded three boats. He took the away. We tell them again, that they are particular, were, that they are in the habit of or we would soon try to have him laid by the heels dirt down the canal to Dewsbury, sold it there to not less surely lost, if they suffer their agitation Mr. HOPKINS, a sterling Chartist, asked whether "BATING" the wages of their workmen, (especially as a cheating vagabond ! We advise all into whose the "Devil"-men, and pocketed above £50 by the to be mixed up in any manner with the Corn Law

" 3rd. And that the workers, weavers, and fullers shall put their seals to every cloth that they may

There ! that was the way our ignorant and deluded forefathers went to work in the DARK By far the greater proportion of the waste made AGES, to protect the people from the cheating of Dare the "great" manufacturers call for a Committee

liament or something else, we shall very soon have

We shall have a turn or two amongst some other "enlightened" times ! We must know which of the

# FERENCE.-THE POLICY OF THE EX. ECUTIVE.

ALL the powers of ingenuity and plausibility were ter ; we presume not to dictate ; but our honest

same " League" scribbler-we refer to the speech of Mr. BUSFIELD FERBAND. in the House of Commons and to every fact and circumstance of recent times to show the people, if they need yet showing, how tenderly their interests and weal are cared for by the " League" men.

To conclude: we shall do our duty. We shall reiterate our warning weekly while the struggle lasts. If the people be sold, they shall sell themselves with their eyes open; and we, at all events, shall

### THE SUFFRAGE.

Our neighbour the Mercury has published two long diatribes on the Suffrage, in which he denies the right of every man to have it. When his series is concluded, we purpose having a turn with him. and promise a full exposure of his pitiable ignorance.

### To Beaders and Correspondents.

COMMUNICATIONS NOT NOTICED IN OUR LAST .- Bromsgrove-We did receive a Worcestershire Chronicle. John Shepherd-We are always sorry to see professed Chartists attack each other personally : we cannot, therefore, insert his letter. A Chartist, of Glasgow, writes us a letter which we can by no means understand, about a new Paper to be started in Glasgow, by the Corn Law repealers. He seems to fear that the Chartists may be deceived by it : we don't fear them. If it be a Chartist Paper they will know all about it; if not, the "Scots' lads" will not easily be hood-winked. Plymouth Chartists-We have not room for their letter to the Executive ; nor is its publication at all necessary : their sending it to the Secretary is enough. A Chelsea Chartist-We have no room. Charteratus-We must decline his letters, at least for the present : we have not space for long letters. A Mansfield Correspondent suggests that, to keep the new-born Chartists of the anti-Corn Law school within something like reasonable bounds at public meetings, and to defeat their purpose of "getting up a row" and saddling the Chartists with it, it might be well, wherever and whenever a League meeting is going to be held, that a deputation from the Chartist Committee, if in a borough town, wait upon the Mayor ; if not in a borough. upon the nearest senior county magistrate, and state that in case an infringement upon the law is apprehended, the Chartists, one and all, are ready to be sworn as special constables, for the purpose of preserving the peace at the meeting. George Ashwell-We have no room. Matthew Fletcher—His long rigmarole, occupying eleven slips, written on both sides, would ill repay the trouble of reading, or the space occupied by it. It merely confirms the report it is intended to deny. W. Knowles-We have no room. Wm. Cooper, Weldon, Northamptonshire, writes thus: -" Last Tuesday, I was canvassing this place for signatures to the great National Petition. when a young man, named Allen, pretended to be about giving his signature, took the sheet from me, with about sevenly names enrolled, and placed it in a fire, and thus consumed my labour. and the property of the National Charter Association. The Chartists of this locality request your opinion of the matter." Our opinion is that the rascal may be prosecuted for the robbery, and sent to the treadmill. Spectator should have oven his name and address. We do not insert such stories without good authority. Christopher Dean-We think his reply to Mr. Stott's letter should have come sooner. We do not purpose, unless an urgent necessity be shown for it, to occupy any more space about Mr. R. J. Richardson. We think the people have had enough of him. J. L., Markinch-His sixpence has been returned to his address. through the post.

Mr. ROBERTS said Mr. Sturge, he had no doubt, would pay the delegates to the Conference.

Mr. BARTLETT said he thought that was an imand not Mr. Starge-(hear, hear.) Mr. ROBERTS explained-he had made a mistake.

The CHAIRMAN was requested by Mr. Bartlett to Mr. Barileit suggested that the words ' with much

The suggestion having been attended to, the motion in the amended form was put and carried

Mr. PHILLIPS made some few observations.

made at the Conference. It was seconded in a neat speech by Mr. Twite. Mr. VINCENT rose to support it, notwithstanding his opposition to it at the Conference, and that too after he had called the motion a capital one. He went on in the same strain as did Mr. Roberts, and with much warmth ; in a rage of passion he con-tended for the right of thinking for himself ; he would act as he thought proper, no man should controul him ; he would not be controuled (so it appeared) even by public opinion. When he went to the Conference he would take care that the details of the Charter should not be set aside. (Mr. Vincent refused to act on the National Convention-how is this?) Mr. Vincent went on for some time, but

read the resolution again; when he had done so, themselves, pay wages in goods; that they pay along with national trading honour. their workmen in money, but that these same work-

Mr. BARTLETT now proposed the former motion he is related to the proprietor of the "works"), he FERRAND,

would be discharged from his employment. It

Not long ago a person whom we know was in one of not our opinion merely ; we are supported in it by the Market Inns at Bradford. Amozgst the company O'CONNOR and O'BRIEN, and by all. or nearly all have a per-centage upon the amount they thus rob have been describing, and represents it to be "Irish present, in the "Commercial Room," was an aged those whom the people have known as their oldest from the worker; and that the labouring poor Lin.," we advise them to give him into custody at man from Ossett, a village in the neighbourhood of best, and most experienced advocates and counsel have no alternative but to submit to these robberies, once, and appear against him with a charge of Dewsbury. He was a clothier : and had beside a lors.

proper step, the people should pay their own servants or starve. It was also alleged that the "truck obtaining money under false pretences. We are sure small bit of land. The conversation happening to We refer with great pain to the proceedings system" is greatly practised; that the manufac. such a charge, under such circumstances, would turn upon this infamous cheatery, the Ossett of the conference at Bath, between the Stunger turers do not do this openly; that they do not, of hold good, or justice has departed out of the land clothier detailed. in open company, many of Declaration men and some leading Chartists of that their practices. He bore testimony to the city. We respect VINCENT for his zeal, his talent

The samples of cloth we have spoken of as being truth of the flour being necessary to "make and his suffering in the cause, as highly as we pleasure' should be introduced into the motion instead of 'with satisfaction,' as ke was sure no Chartists could be satisfied with Sturge's declarakeeper" is stationed; and that the workman well who may feel curiosity enough to wish to see scription. He also told that he had himself sold regret the position he has taken in this business. knows that if he does not spend his wages with them. They are fully illustrative of the woollen waste to be "devilled", after he had used it to Still more do we regret to see joined with this same "shop-keeper" (whe in most instances practice of "PASTED" calicos, as described by Mr. grow a crop of potatoes on his land !! And, amongst him Mr. PHILP, a member of the Peoother things, he said, that they had a new plan now ple's Executive. Doubtless these gentlemen

Immense quantities of flour are used by the cotton for the very coarse " paddings." " Paddings," at give the new converts to Complete Suffrage credit for was also alleged that many of the mill-masters lords in this cheating and roguish process. Now best hand, are a very coarse description of manufac- a large amount of honesty and sincerity. We can have built cottages near to their mills or works ; mind : flour has always been used in the manufac- ture. They are used, amongst other things, for the not do so ; and we fear, if the people should be led that when a workman applies for work, if one of ture of cotton cloths, In fustian and calico weaving, inside stiffening for coat-collars. Now they are made into any general countenance of the steps taken by these dwellings is empty, a key is given to him, if the before the warp is ready it must be dressed. In almost entirely of " Devil's Dust ;" and instead of these gentlemen, that the error will not be found to manager decides to "set him on ;" that the work- dressing, flour paste is applied to the stretched warp the flour, or sometimes in addition to it, the parties be less fatal for having been an amiable one. Once man well knows that this means he must live in by means of brushes; and then a red-hot iron is making them use animal size, GLUE, to make them more we tell the people they must keep right on, the empty house, and pay the rent demanded, or quickly passed over it, or other speedy means of hang together and feel stiff !! They boil the gluten swerving neither to the right hand nor to the left, or have no work; and that that rent is so excessively drying resorted to. This process has always been out of horses and cows' feet, and apply the size so they will be "used," left, and laughed at.

exorbitant as to amount to ten per cent. upon the adopted and in use : and it is not to this that we obtained to the cloth. It is put on by means of a Elsewhere our readers will find a document outlay! It was also charged against these same object. This is necessary to enable the warps to be common watering can, and allowed to set. Of from the Executive; counselling the people. advanced nothing more than what had been before manufactures, that they are extensive users of flour woven. It is to the practice of using more paste, course, it "stiffens" the fabric much; for very properly, to keep the Charter. whole for disreputable and fraudulent purposes; that they after the fabrics are woven, that we apply the terms animal gluten is much stronger than the starch con- and entire, as the pole star of agitation, but still J. H. M.-"No," to both questions.

repealing cry of the "Extension" men. This is MORE OF THE SYSTEM -A Correspondent from Halifax writes us :-

An old widow woman, aged fifty-five years, of the name of Elizabeth Dyson, who has been in the habit of getting a livelihood by selling a little fruit in the season, was, somewhere about a month since, taken before the magistrates of this place on a charge of obstructing the public thoroughfare with her fruit baskets, and fined with costs, to the amount of 17s. The old woman told their reverences that it was not in her power to pay the money at the present, having nothing for a subsistence but the scanty pittance she could make by her fruit. Being in depressed circumstances, she was liberated; but the money was to be paid when she was able. During this elapse, she has frequently been asked for an instalment by the constables when they met with her, and has as frequently to'd them that she could not get money to supply her necessary wants. The old woman's circumstances becoming more and more embar-rassed, she was, at length, obliged to make application to the relieving officer for partial relief, which she did on Wednesday, February 23rd, but was denied it on the pretence that she had not made the application at a proper time. On Monday, February 27th, she had come to purchase a few necessaries; and to prevent her applying for relief at the proper time, the constables met her in the street, took her into custody, and dragged her off to the police-office, and thence, the same afternoon, to Wakefield House of Cerrection, without even telling her how long she was to remain

JAMES SYME has our thanks. We had a report of the meeting in type before we received his

mid.

MR. O'CONNOR has appointed Mr. G. M. Bartlett, 8. to give an alarm. She saw a person come out of the present. They might yet receive it, and that depo- The prisoner was apprehended between two and wards. Recollects seeing Joseph Dalkin as the pri- Friday afternoon. He refused to allow her to go up had Trinity-place, Walcot, Bath, reporter to the Star, for Bath, Bristol, Trowbridge, and Bradford. Mr. B. begs the sub Secretarizes of the above ings about to be held in their districts, that he ings about to be held in their districts about to the ings about to be held in their districts about to the mate about the mate about to the ings about to be held in the mate about to the mate about to the mate about the mate about to the mate about to t

may attend and report the proceedings at all looking out sgain, she saw him going round the such meetings.

IF PARTIES who send communications here wish them attended to they must write only on one side. We slbs. of butter, a quantity of bread, mutton, and of John Blacker. invariably lay aside. without reading, every letter other articles had been taken, and there were also found two halves of a heavy poker and a plough Wilkins for the defence. CHARLES BOWMAN, Droylsden, shall hear from us

address.

are much needed and wanted in this locality.

A CORRESPONDENT Writes us to say, that :--

on Sundays.

JOHN SHITH.-The report of a meeting on Tuesday, the 1st instant is a little too stale.

PRO BONO PUBLICO should have sent us his name and without knowing our authority. CORRESPONDENTS .- Will Mr. Thomas Hurst, whose

be so kind as to send his address to Mr. George White, 39, Bromsgrove-street, Birmingham.

THE "NORTHERN STAR."-Any reader of the office.

GEORGE WHITEY .- You cannot stop the expence of the smoke-jack out of your rent. If the landlord won't remedy the grievance leave the house. If you have no special agreement with him you must give six months' notice, so as to quit at the end of an exact year. A WOOLWICH CADET is in type, but displaced by

other matter.

THE FOLLOWING ALTERATION came too late to be precisely at ten, a.m., and wait the Wolverhampat noon, to receive Mr. O'Connor.

MR. GEORGE FLINN, of Nelson-street. Bradford.

corner of the house upon his hands and knees. On bail, was charged with having on the 5th of April

being no regular lecturers employed, and, conse- tor's accusation of them was an afterthought, con- a long time, and I thought you were dead. quently, seldom hear the voices of those who pro- sequent upon their apprehension by the constable. It The young man replied that the mare he claim peace, and carrieth the glad tidings of the was clear that the prosecutor knew the persons and then saw was not his mare; his was a grey one. Charter; they should not, therefore, be neglected, residences of both the prisoners, and the name of, at but the principles of our glorious Charter should least, one. If, then, he had recognized them as these saw," and asked if the young man had any friends be carried into every town, hamlet, and village, parties at the time of the attack, was it not clear there. The young man said he thought he had, and and every slave should be made to know the that he would have pointed them out by the descrip- shortly afterwards went up to a person whom he degraded condition in which he lives, and be taught to spurn from him the tyrants that oppress him, and break to pieces the manacles that have so long bound him, and give his every exertion to obtain that freedom which it is his inherent right to enjoy. THOMAS DUNNING .- Politics may be legally discussed and was not that, in its turn, conclusive that he had meantime, and the prosecutor seeing an advertise-

hension ! name appeared a few weeks back under this head, for some time, and returned into court with a verdist of him until February, 1838, when Mr. Brigg, the of guilty against both the prisoners.

carefully into the depositions before passing sentence, apprehended. Northern Star wishing for a file of the first two to see if any facts in the case would justify a mitigayears' Papers may hear of one, perfectly clean, tion of the punishment which the law imposed for and called William Smith, butcher, of Bradford, and in good condition, by writing to A. C., at this such offences.

### INCENDIARISM.

Andrew Maclean was indicted for setting fire to the parish church of Thirsk, on the 20th of July 18St.

The prosecution was conducted by Mr. BLAN-

for the prosecution, that on the 20th of July the German silver bread basket, half a dozen German inserted in its proper place :-" The Darlaston Parish Church of Thirsk was undergoing some silver grafe scissors, two dozen of German silver and Walsall Association to be at Horsely Fields | repairs, and several workmen were engaged in the snuffer trays, and other articles clock tower. About mid-day the prisoner was seen ton and Bilston Associations : the whole body then in the church, and after looking round the monu- pressive of penitence, written by the prisoners whilst more to the Railway, and arrive there at twelve ments for a short time went away. About eight in the Castle, were banded to his Lordship. o'clock, after the workmen had gone, the sexton | came to ring the curfew bell. He left the church by | mercy. Yorkshire, is desirous of receiving a few lines the south door, locking it after him. The north door immediately from Mr. Mackintosh, of Cupar was bolted in the inside. When he came to the Fife, and the Secretary of the Merthyr Tydvil church on the following morning, he found the south

that this fire had been placed under some stairs lead- other articles. Hardy pleaded guilty.

James Greensmith, 37, who had been ont on examining the premises, it was found that about | 1837, at Dencaster, stolen a grey mare, the property

Sir G. LEWIN was for the prosecution and Mr

coulter, forming a weapon of the most deadly kind. On the 4th of April, 1837, the prosecutor, who by letter if he will give the particulars of his The prisoners were taken into custody the next day, resides at Rawoliffe, near Leeds, sent his son to one at his own house, and the other in the magis. Doncaster fair to sell a good grey mare. He went CHARLES CAMPBELL, of Balbriggan, Balistiery, County trate's court, where he was attending the proceed- there and put up at an inn, and next morning he went Dublin, will be thankful to make good use of ings. Further evidence was given to show that into the fair to sell the mare at an early hour. as many Stars as can be sent to him. They Rhodes, in company with several other men, had Whilst he was there a man came up to him and said been seen lurking about the house of the prosecutor he thought it was a nice mare what did he ask for it WILL THE party who has lately sent the Gateshead the light before at a late hour. From the deposi- The young man said £20, but the man bid him £15 Observer to John M'Farlan, of Northampton, favour that individual with their address, per post? by name to the constable, when the first informa- and trot it on. He did so, and as he was going past THOSE LECTURERS who are desirous of doing good tion of the robbery was given. All, however, now another horse it kicked him, broke two of his ribs, by diffusing sound political knowledg amongst the deposed that the name of Rhodes, at least, was mon-people can find ample employment in the pursuit tioned, and in this they were corroborated by the himself he found a man, not the man he had before of their neble and patriotic calling by visiting the North of England, viz, Westmorland, Cum-berland, and North of Yorkshire, where they are desirous that lecturers should visit them, there in the depositions showed that the prosecu-the desirous that lecturers are should visit them, there in the depositions and were corroborated by the infinite in the function of your and in the pursuit seen-standing beside him with an old brown mare, scarcely worth anything, but having upon its back the prosecutor's saddle and bridle. The other prisoner in the depositions showed that the prosecu-tion of the mare of either in the prosecutor's saddle and bridle. The other and said the prosecutor's saddle and bridle. The other is the prosecutor's saddle and bridle. The prosecu not at the time of the attack recognised them as the ment in the newspaper, induced him to go to the parties now accused; but, with his imagination, house of a man named Barstow, who resides near biassed by prejudice and passion, had mingled up Bradford, and who is a carter and deals in horses. his recollection of the parties before the attack The presecutor found the mare upon his premises, address. We cannot give statements like his with that which he had acquired since their appre- and Barstow said he had bought it of the prisoner the day after the robbery at the Red House. Search His LORDSHIP having summed up, the Jury retired | was made for the prisoner. but nothing was heard constable of Bradford, discovered him in the Peni-His LORDSHIP expressed his intention of looking tentiary, London, and in September last, he was

Mr. WILKINS addressed the Jury for the prisoner who deposed that he saw the prisoner buy the mare at the Red House, at Doncaster, the day after the robbery, of a man called Burtchell, for £14. The Jury acquitted the prisoner.

### ROBBERT.

George Parsons, 18, and Charles Alexander Hooley, SHARD, the prisoner was defended by Sir GREGORY 18, very respectable looking young men, were charged LEWIN. with having, on the 1st of September last, at Shef-It appeared from the statement of the witnesses field, stolen from the warehouse of Jehn Harrison, a

The prisoners pleaded guilty, and two letters ex-The prosecutor recommended the prisoners to

The JUDGE said he should take the recommendation and the letters into consideration.

National Charter Association. National Charter Association. THE SHAREHOLDERS AT HULL are requested to call at Robert Lundy's, newsagent, 25, Mytongate, Hull, on Saturday next, the 17th instant, at six ever, he found that an iron pan had been brought from a silk dress, a gold locket, a copper kettle, a made a halt. He passed the street bottom as though from the belfry, that a fire had been made in it, and pair of men's boots, a pair of women's boots, and he had not noticed them, and waited a second or two old coat. We found six shirts marked "W. H." ing to a pew, which communicated with the roof. The materials used in making the fire had, appa-rently, been the sexton's wand, and some loose The prosecutor is a Wesleyan minister, residing pieces of wood which were lying in the church. One at Horton, near Bradford, and on the night of the of the steps was nearly burnt through, but the fire 7th of October, he retired to rest, being the last the first opportunity offered of returning thanks for the had fortunately gone out without doing any further person up, and leaving the premises secure. About the first opportunity entries for the link for the max solution of the following morning, the servant damage. A reward was offered for the discovery of three o'clock on the following morning, the servant the incendiary, but no information which could lead was awoke, and, on looking up, saw the prisoner to his detection was obtained until August 27th, Hardy with a light; she gave an alarm, and the made me less anxious for, or willing to assist in dewhen the prisoner called on the Incumbent, and in prisoner ran away. Mr. Wilson, hearing the alarm, the presence of the churchwardens stated that he got up, and found that the house was in great conopportunity of observing in reply to the kind invitations He said that he had gone in to see it about through the cellar window. Information was given of several kind friends, that I have not the means of mid-day on the 20th of July, and that the to the police, and the house of Haley was subseattending to them. This, I think they will readily ad-idea suddenly seized him to set it on fire ; that he quently searched, when a kettle was found, which was abe full. When the prisoner was searched, a which mit, when I inform than that I have spent ten out of went away, and returned about five o'clock, at which idea suddenly seized him to set it on fire ; that he quently searched, when a kettle was found, which was abe full. When the prisoner was searched, a who went away, and returned about five o'clock, at which identified as the property of prosecutor, and also stated he the property of prosecutor, and also identified by the churchwardens and sexten, was the last twelve years of my life in prison and banish-time the workmen were still employed in the two pieces of silk, which corrosponded with some ment, besides having had my home twice broken up, belfrey. That he took the opportunity of their that belonged to the prosecutor. Haley and Hardy and am now entirely dependent upon the assistance of absence from the body of the church to conceal him- were seen together near the prosecutor's house, about my friends, who are suffering much in consequence of self in a particular pew, drawing the curtain to pre-the unparalleled distress that exists in Barnsley. Self in a particular pew, drawing the curtain to pre-vent his being seen. He heard the sexton, accom-Ackroyd was that he called at the house of a person panied by another person, come in to ring the curfew- of the name of Ackroyd, a relation, and left a pair bel; and he then went on to detail a conversation which of boots, saying he would call for them again ; willingly sacrifice either life or liberty to obtain such ; took place between them. He said that when they these boots belonged to the prosecutor's wife, and went with Serjeant Hepworth to take Hughes into but situated as I am I must rest satisfied with hoping were gone he brought the panfrom the belfry, lit the they and the locket in question were found on the for better days. custody. They found him at his mother's house, and Hudson asked him if he had been with Mr. WILKINS addressed the Jury, who found Burdett that morning, and he said he had. which he had previously opened to facilitate his escape, and went home to his lodgings. On getting up the next morning he was surprised to find that which he had previously opened to facilitate his the prisoners were further charged with having, on the 5th of October, broken into the dwelling-Serjeant Hepworth also asked him what time he went to bed on the previous night, and he the church was not consumed. If it had been it was house of Harriet Jagger, and stolen therefrom articles of wearing apparel, &c. Mr. WASNEY and Mr. HARDY were for the prosecution, and Mr. WILKINS for the prisoner The prosecutrix lives at Shelf, near Halifax, and It appeared in the course of the trial, though not on the night of the 5th of October, about eleven gool, and the prisoner said what for the replied for by strictly legal evidence, that the prisoner had o'clock, she retired to rest, leaving all safe. About robbing Rothwell church. The prisoner then went searched on Lord Falkland's side of the beck, and I. three o'clock on the following morning she was dis-turbed by a noise in her house, and she saw a light opposite her bed-room door. She got up, and found that the house had been entered by the cellar win-that down stairs, and Epworth asked him if that was his originally been a shoemaker, had then been in the | three o'clock on the following morning she was disappointments in his endeavours to support his wife dow, and she missed a quantity of linen that had Epworth had put them in. Epworth said did he been washed the day before, besides some other wearing apparel, and some knives and forks. Within prisoner said "Oh, yes, I had forgot I had them." and family were supposed to have affected his been washed the day before, besides some other The Jury, after some deliberation, brought in a five or six days after some of the property missing was found at Haley's house. On the morning of the robbery Mrs. Jagger's poker was missed, and in said he had got it of a man to fit the lock. Epworth its stead another poker was found, which proved to afterwards tried it but it did not fit, but it fit the lock of a cupboard in Rothwell church. These keys belong to Ackroyd. Mrs. Jagger's poker was also were identified, and they had been taken from the charged with having, on the 3rd of September last, The latter prisoner was allowed to give his own in the township of Emley, robbed William Dyson of statement in difence, and he said that Hardy lodged The latter prisoner was allowed to give his own asked Laycock if he would account where he had spent the evening before ? and he said no. the 26th of September last, at Northowram, bur- 183, a pair of spectacles, and two memorandum with him previous to the robbery, and had brought Sir GREGORY LEWIN in defence merely submitted the poker to his house. that there was no evidence against Hughes, but did

TURSDAY, MARCH 8. HORSE STEALING.

William Harrison, 27, was charged with having thing in it. Cant say whether it was heavy or light.

The prisoner pleaded guilty.

### SACRILEGE AT ROTHWELL.

his door and gained admittance. Prisoner looked October last; at Rothwell, burglariously entered the out of his window and seeing who it was, Huntley parish church, and stolen therefrom two keys, two was admitted. There was a particular tooth in his

to Huntley's. James Gears, of Hutton Rudby, labourer. Knew Huntley, and remembers the time he disappeared. cution. Sir GREGORY LEWIN defended the prisoners. The facts of the case are as follows :-- On the evening of Wednesday, the 6th of October, the church Last saw him on the afternoon of the 20th July, was locked up safe, and about half-past five o'clock 1830; he was then is company with the prisoner on the following morning, it was discovered, by Luke and one Garbutt, going down a lane towards Mid-Barrett, gardener of Rothwell, as he was going to dieton. On the first Wednesday in August prihis work, to have been broken open. In the church soner showed him four or five £5 notes, and a quanwere found a crow bar and a hammer, which had tity of silver, which he took from his breeches apparently been used for breaking the church open, pocket. Prisoner told him that he got it from and which had been stolen the same night at Loft- Stockton Bank ; that he dealt in poultry, and could house, a short distance from Rothwell church. The always go to the Bank when he wanted money. He said "where is your son ?" He said "in the north, persons who had broken into the church had taken had previously known the prisoner to be ill off, and at Stockton or Middlesbro'." His son then came in,

some wine glasses, bottles, &c., and some of the had many a time lent him a meal. articles were found in the possession of two of the James Braithwaite, of Middles James Braithwaite, of Middlesbro', bricklayer, prisoners on the following day. Footmarks were discovered in a garden adjoining the church, and Huntley; knew the prisoner; saw William Huntley leading to and from the vestry door, with which the shoes of two of the prisoners were afterwards of July, 1830. On the Monday following, went to compared and found to correspond. The prisoners, Yarm Fair. Saw a pool of blood, about fifty or and two persons named Crew and Wrigglesworth, sixty yards from a bridge near to Foxton Bank. and a number of others, were in company to-About ten days after, I was passing along the yard gether at the Queen's Arms Tap, Kirkgate, Leeds, by prisoner's house about ten o'clock, when I was from about six to ten o'clock on the night of struck by a strong smell of burning. I went into the ith of October. They were talking about house- prisoner's house, and told him I felt a curious sort breaking, highway robberies, and church robberies, of fmell, like weollen, burning. He said he had been and Crew asked Edward Rayner, the waiter, what burning some old rags. The fire was a large one. there was to rob at churches, when he replied there I said it was about bed time, wasn't he going to bed. was the communion plate, wine, and different things. He said no, he couldn't sleep. All the company left the tap-room together about James Maw, of Middlesbro'

afternoon in his own house. He came in with some-

thing like a sack on his back, and went up stairs.

It was a strongish sized sack and there was some-

Robert Braithwaite, tailor, of Hutton Rudby, de-

James Maw, of Middlesbro', green grocer, lived at ten o'cleck. About eleven o'clock the same night a Hutton Rudby in 1830. Knew Huntley very well. person having the appearance of Hughes, and five Knew the prisoner, and knows George Garbutt other men, were seen together proceeding in a direcsaw them all three together on the evening of July, tion from Hunslet towards Lofthouse. They were 1830, about nine o'clock; they went from Rudby seen at the bottom of Bell Hill, and near a house towards Middleton. Prisoner had a gun. Huntley occupied by Mary Brooke. On that night the shop invited the witness to go with them. Witness deconnected with the Robin Hood Quarry, which is clined, as they were probably going a poaching, Wm. Robinson, examined by Mr. PULLEINE.-I live between Bell Hill and Lofthouse, and about a mile Huntley put his hand into his pocket, palled out in Kingsten-place Barnaley; I am a weaver. In the and a half from Rethwell Church, and which was occupied by Mr. Armytage, was broken into, and have been to Mr. Garbutt's and drawn part of my and some paint-brushes were stolen. These articles versations between himself, Beswick, the constable, weeks after wards; after it came, he had a green and were afterwards found in the possession of Burdett. and prisoner, after Huntley was missed, in which Bes-About a quarter-past two o'clock on the morning wisk asked prisoner what he had done with Huntley. of the 7th of October, as Thomas Thompson, one of The prisoner seemed much agitated and confused ; said the night police of Leeds, was on his duty at Wood- that he had set him as far as Easby Bridge, on the house Hill, he met Hughes and Burdett going Whitby road, to take shipping for America. Wittowards Leeds. Hughes asked Thompson what time it was, and he told him it was a quarter-past two. vertised to go to America from Whitby. Prisoner he went away, and maid he was going into the North; each other, Hughes being first, and Burton told to take the coach for Liverpool, and so to Liverpool. Hughes he was going the wrong road, and pointed to take the coach for Liverpool, and so to Liverpool. A bye-road leading to Hunslet. They then went road. Prisoner afterwards said that he had set him road. Prisoner afterwards said that he had set him had their meals there. The watches had both cases to woollen-corded trousers, an old waistcoat, and an till they came up to him. They went down the No. 1,2, 3, 4, 5, 6; they were new shirts. We asked living with my mother in Cordeux row. I saw the street to where he was, and Hughes appeared to him how he accounted for them. He said that have something in his pocket, and Burdett had Huntley had given them to him, and we then said something wrapped up in a pocket-hasdkerchief under his arm, and appeared to have something in his jacket pocket. The policeman seized Burdett, left them in part payment. There was a watch and Hughes went away. He asked Burdett what hanging up on the chimney-piece, and Stephen he had got, and he said nothing but a sup of ale. Catchasides took it down, and Cook examined it. Cowburn examined a bottle he had under his arm, It appeared to be silver; it had a light coloured which appeared to contain wine, and was full. He case, and on the backside were the initials "W. H." told the prisoner there was wine in it, and that he Prisoner was asked how he accounted for it, had been breaking into some gentleman's house, and and he accounted for it in the same manhe should take him into custody. Cowburn found ner as he did the other. We went up stairs he should take him into custody. Cowould found in tound another bottle in Burdett's pocket, and he took it out when he got to the police-office, and found it to be full. When the prisoner was searched, a wine be full. When the prisoner was searched, a wine glass, which was accidentally broken, but which was the sheep of a country butcher, and he accounted for identified by the churchwardens and sexten, was found upon him, as also five paint brushes and an had wrapped up the mutton in it. I saw a gun in account book. About twenty minutes to six o'clock | the chamber, and to my judgment it was a new one. on the evening of the 6th of October, John Hudson, The gun I saw in the night looked newish. Sophia

5

Prisoner came up to them, called them a lot of fools, and said if they would wait a fortnight, he would bring him forward.

John Duck examined by Sir G. LEWIN.-In 1830 I was overseer of Sexhow. I knew the prisoner at on the 4 h or 5th instant, at Hatfield Parva, in the Saw the prisoner again the day before the fair, at that time ; he lived at Hutton, but belonged to our on the 4 h or 5th instant, at Hatfield Farva, in the Saw the prisoner again the day between the bay a township. He came to me for relief in the fore part East Riding, stolen a bay horse, the property of which time he offered to lend witness £5. to buy a township. He came to me for relief in the fore part Thomas Taunton. a week for four weeks.

John Neuist, a farmer, at Seamer, and Matthew Robinson, labourer of Stokecley, deposed to the finding of the bones in the Stell which divides Stokesley from Seamer, and the lodging of them with Gernon the policeman.

Gernon, the police-officer, deposed to the receiving under jaw which projected his lip out. Saw a skull of the skull, and produced it in Court; subsequently

In consequence of the bones being discovered, I went to Barnsley, on my own authority; it was on the 23rd of June. I found the prisoner in his own house in the evening; told him I had come to take him for the murder of William Huntley, eleven years ago; he seemed much agitated; he had to assist himself with his hands in rising from his chair. His cost was on the chair by his side, and he was going round the house to look for it. I said "have you a watch ?" He said "no, I have not, I have not had one for two or three years; I gave it to my son." I and the prisoner said-there is my son. I said to prisoner "you told me your son was in the north." Prisoner said "Oh, my son and James Braithwaite, of Minutesoro, or Minutesoro, was in the north. I fleuhol said On, my beither resided at Hutton Rudby, in 1832. Knew William I have not been friendly for the last year or so, neither Huntley; knew the prisoner; saw William Huntley have I seen him." I asked the son where was the have I seen him." I asked the son where was the watch his father had given him some time before. He said he had sold it in Hull about half a year before, but he did not know to whom. I put the skull on the table, and told him to look at it, when he looked round and said, "I'm innocent." He also said, they might swear his life away if they thought proper, but he never had any clothes, or watch, or anything belonging to Huntley. The last time he had seen Huntley was on a Thursday. I did not detain him, but apprehended him again on the 10th of August, at Barnsley, and took him to Stokesley.

William John Strother, surgeon, of Stokesley, deposed that the bones were those of a male, and the skull indicated the form of a head, face, and skull, such as the witnesses had described of Huntley's. He should say from the appearance of the skull that the person had died from violence. The skull was

autumn of 1830 prisoner came to reside with me; he black plaided cloak and a top coat, two hats, a black one and a white one, two watches, one of them apparently old and the other new. They appeared to be silver watches. I never saw him with any money, but from his way of living he appeared to have money. He then said that he had set him on the Tontine road he was absent near a month. A woman came back with him and he said he had married her. They stopped some time, bat did not sleep in my house; they

Wm. White examined by Sir G. LEWIN .- I am a prisoner there. He went by the name of Robt. Towers, and came to live near my mother's. He once offered about four or five months. John Wrightson examined by Mr. BLISS -I am a farmer, living near Hutton Rudby. I knew Huntley twelve or fourteen years. I have seen the skull, and I believe it is similar to his skull, the face, and everything about it. William Jackson examined by Mr. PULLEINE -- I am a draper and hatter at Rudby. I occasionally supplied Huntley with hats. He had a rather particular shaped face, a very short face, a broad flat nose, and very much sunk between the upper part of his nose and the low part of his forehead. The low part of his forehead overhung very much and then fell back, and the back part of his head was very large. The on the evening of the oth of Cottoor, with the description of Cottoor, when last time I sold him a hat he required a very large When she made this remark the prisoner seemed to which projected out, but I can't exactly swear to the place. Wm. Reed examined by Mr. BLISS -I am a police officer at Stokesley. I was present one day at the prisoner's examination, and I saw 2 man named Thomas Groundy there. I brought Groundy to the Castle as an accessory in the murder. Cross-examined.-Groundy appeared in his right mind. Mr. John Noble examined by Mr. PULLEINE .--Thomas Groundy was brought into my custody on the 18th of August last; I saw him in bed the same day; he had destroyed himself. Cross examined .- An inquest was held, and a verdict of felo de se was returned. I spoke to Groundy twice; Mr. Garbutt recalled .- The deposition now produced was written by one of my clerks, in my presence, before the magistrates, and in the presence of saw prisoner after that in his own house, when the the prisoner. It was read over and signed by Groundy, who was duly sworn.

posed that he knew Huntley, and that the last time he saw him was on the last Friday in July, in 1830. Saw him go to the prisoner's yard, and he knocked at Joseph Laycock, 21, John Burdett, 22, and Robert Hughes, 19, were charged with having on the 6th books, six wine glasses, and twenty bottles of wine, under jaw which projected his hip out. Saw south this witness gave the following evidence:the property of the parishioners. Mr. Hall and Mr. Hill appeared for the prose-

o'clock in the evening. NOTICES OF CASH RECEIVED left over until next week.

### TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FRIENDS AND BROTHER CHARTISTS,-I embrace

I feel extremely desirous of assisting all in my power towards obtaining a better state of things, and would

This information, I trust, will be a sufficient spology to those kind friends who have written to me. Hoping that the days of tyranny and injustice are

drawing to a close, I remain, my dear friends, Your obliged friend, WM. ASHTON.

### Barnsley, 18th March, 1842.

Bor Missing .- Joseph Kenworthy left Leeds in November, and is supposed to have been taken away with some of the show people. He has a light complexion, and full eyes, and carries a deal of colour. Had on when he left a blue jacket, black waistcoat. and cotton trousers. He is thirteen years old, Whatever information can be given to his father, Hugh Kenworthy, No. 6, Bread-street, Leeds, will be thankfully received.

### YORKSHIRE LENT ASSIZES,

### CROWN COURT, SATURDAY, MARCH 5. Before Mr. Baron Rolfe.

### BURGLARY.

James Drake, (20) was charged with having on glariously stolen a top coat, two silk handkerchiefs, books. two cotton ditto, two pairs of boots, a desk, and Mr. WASNEY and Mr. PICKERING conducted the 18. 6d. in copper, the property of David Parkinson. The prisoner pleaded guilty, but begged the mercy prisoners. of the court as he had been led into it by two other master, from whose statement it appeared that this between six and seven o'clock in the evening, and felony. Sentence deferred.

Charles Rhodes and Thomas Leatham were indicted for a burglary in the house of Thos. Bramall and cutting and wounding the said Thomas Bramall, an offence which, notwithstanding the relaxation of our penal code, is still capital.

Sir Gregory Lewin and Mr. Stanhope conducted the prosecution. The prisoners were defended by Mr. Wilkins.

It appeared from the statement of the prosecutor, who is an old man, and keeps a public-house at Monkbretton, in the West Riding, that about three o'clock in the morning of the 27th of July last, he Was awakened by some noise about the lower part of his house. The wind, however, was very boisterous, and he was for some time in doubt whether this was not the cause of the noise which had alarmed him. The dog, however, began to bark, and was then heard to yelp as if he had received a blow. The prosecutor roused his wife, and went down stairs. He found the front door ajar and the door of the bar

it was found. He then got out at the North door, his intention to have given himself up. Hearing, however, no alarm, he left the town, but on seeing the advertisement of the reward, he came forward to surrender himself, lest any person should be Ackroyd.

induced to make a false claim to it. army, and finally had become a teacher of modern languages. He had been resident in Berwick-upon-Tweed, but had been very unfortunate, and his dismind.

verdict of guilty. Sentence was deferred.

Robert Crow, 25, and James Bates, 21, were found in Ackroyd's house.

case for the prosecution; Mr. WILKINS defended the

The prosecutor is a carpenter, residing at Clayton | entered the dwelling-house of Jeremiah Briggs, men who made him drunk and enticed him to go West, and on the day in question he was at Horbury, with them. He called the prosecutor, who was his near Wakefield. He left that place on horseback, articles. was not the first time he had been charged with when he had got near a branch road leading to High Hoyland, he saw two men on the left hand side. He was shortly afterwards struck on the head, in a most violent manner, with a piece of night of the 29th of September, all his doors and wood by a third person on the right side, and on windows were fastened. On the following morning, turning round he saw it was the prisoner Crow. between five and six o'clock, when the prosecutor got who again struck him on the head which caused the up, he found his doors were open, and that the cellar who again strack him on the head which caused the blood to flow. Crow then took the prosecutor's foot off the stirring and thread the mindow had been taken out. He also discovered that off the stirring and thread thread the mindow had been taken out. He also discovered that the lat of November last, at Dewsbury, stolen a Bartholomew Goldsborough, farmer, off the stirrup and threw him on the ground, and by the property mentioned in the indictment had been mare, the property of Thomas Wormald, was acthe assistance of the two other men, one of whom taken away. On the 8th of October, the prisoner quitted. was the prisoner Bates, his pockets were rifled, and the money mentioned in the indictment was stolen. Two or three witnesses deposed to seeing the pri- minutes, and would call for them again, but he did soners with another man in the neighbourhood of not do so. the place where the robbery was committed, and a short time previous to its taking place.

After Mr. WILKINS had addressed the Jury, and transported for fifteen years. the JUDGE had summed up, the Jury found the prisoners Guilty.

The JUDGE said, in passing sentence, that he entirely concurred in the propriety of that verdict. He had no doubt at all that the two, together with is found the front door ajar and the door of the bar as well as the cellar door open. He closed and locked the front door, and proceeding up stairs lit a candle. He went to one of the bed-rooms where his nices and the servant maid slept, and finding they were both there, he again went down stairs. He

The Jury found both the prisoners Guilty.

Ackroyd was further charged with having; on the 29th of September last, at Thornton, burglariously

Hughes Not Guilty. The two prisoners were sen-tenced to be transported for ten years.

Mr. WASNEY was for the prosecution ; the prisoner was undefended.

The prosecutor lives at Green Head, Thornton, near Bradford, and when he retired to rest on the

left a kit and a piggin at the house of Mary Ackroyd, saying he should leave them for a few

The Jury found the prisoner Guilty. The three prisoners were then sentenced to be ROBBERY

John Ashton, 24, was charged with having, on the 19th of October last, at Sheffield, robbed James

Paramore of five £5 notes, two other promissory notes, at Sowthowram, robbed Isaac Holdsworth of two at four o'clock on Monday morning. This was fifteen sovereigns, and about £4 in silver, and used sovereigns, a half sovereign, and 27s. in silver, Sunday. Huntley owed witness something, and he great personal violence towards him. and used personal violence towards him. Mr. WILKINS and Mr. OVEREND conducted the Mr. PICKERING appeared for the prosecution; to obtain it. He went to Whitby that day, and Sir G. LEWIN defended Rawnsley. There case for the prosecution. Mr. HEATON defended the The Jury found the prisoners Guilty. The prosecutor is a grinder, residing at Owlerton, about two miles from Sheffield, at which latter Scott said. " I can safely say that I place he had a number of houses, and on certain if I was going to die this minute." days he went there to receive the rents. On the They were sentenced to be imprisoned one year. The Grand Jury ignored the bill against William Hill, 48, charged with the murder of Jane Rebin-19th October, after he had collected his rents, in the evening he called at the Crown Inn. which was kept by Mr. John Lee, his son-in-law, in Gringle son, of Eskdaleside, near Whitby, on the 14th of Gate. When there the prosecutor had in his inside September last. ep, the waistcoat pocket, five £5 notes, fifteen sovereigns, a BURGLARY. isoner promissory note for £80, and another promissory James Lawson, 18, was charged with having, on ommit note for £3 11s. He had in his right hand tronsers the 19th of November last, at Harum, in the North Riding, burglariously entered the dwelling-house of pocket about £4 in silver. The prisoner was in the Crown Inn whilst the prosecutor was there, Ann Lawson, and stolen a piece of cotton print, a silk handkerchief, a pig's under jaw, half a pig's ndrew and he left the house about the same time. When face, a piece of butter, and other articles. lst of had got to a lonely place called Groves Row, where there was no gas light, he heard some footsteps behind To be imprisoned one year to hard labour. ed the there-pork, a cles. towards him, thinking to avail himself of his assist-ance if it was required. He, however, turned out to The Court adjourned at six o'clock. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9. This morning, the Court was crowded at an early hour to hear the trial of Robert Goldsbrough for murder. be one of the parties, as the instant the prosecutor To be soners got up to him, he knocked him down. The two MURDER AT CRATHORNE. Robert Goldsbrough, 47, was charged with having, in the year 1830, at Crathorne, murdered William Huntley, by shooting him with a gun. Sir GREGORY LEWIN, Mr. BLISS, and Mr. PULLEINE MURDER AT CRATHORNE. I said "I understand you bought a web between you of George Farnaby, which made you five each, so that I thought it unlikely for these to buy them and Huntley to sell them." I said "Here's Huntly re-said "d-nhim, murder him." They then used great violence towards him, squeezed his mouth, and made the blood to flow, and robbed him of all his money. firmed After they had done so, one of them said "d-n him, murder him out," and they "punched" him on the SIT GREGORY LEWIN, HIT. DLINS, and MIT. I OLLEINE and Fluntey to sent duem, I said "fiere s flunt-were for the prescution. Mr. WILKINS defended the prisoner. Mr. William Garbutt, solicitor, of Yarm, deposed that I recollect. Huntley had something more homas side and injured him severely. The prisoner was prisoner. If Jan. like the man who knocked the prosecutor down, the Mr. William Garbutt, solicitor, of Yarm, deposed Mr. William Garbutt, solution, of Yahn, deposed that i reconect. Hantley had something more than any man, that he had known William Huntley, to whom he remarkable about his appearance than any man, psid a legacy of £85, 16s. 4d. on the 22d of July, He had a very short face; his head looked less 1830. He had a large head and a projecting tooth than it really was; he had a remarkable tooth latter lost his hat, and took one from the ground. f Jos. which afterwards proved to belong to the prisoner. Frand The prosecutor went back to the Crown Inn, immeive to diately after the robbery, and when the hat was man produced, it was identified by Mr. Lee the moment One he saw it, there being a hole at the top of it. The died servant to Mr. Lee also knew it; she had noticed it ed by introduced in the produced it is the top of it. The be had examined and believes to be Wm. Huntley's be was identified by the the interval of the beau projecting tooth just above the eye tooth on the right hand of the lower jaw, so far as my memory serves me. I have seen a skull. John Kay, Maria Richardson, and Elizabeth tive to diately after the robbery, and when the hat was a man produced, it was identified by Mr. Lee the moment One he saw it, there being a hole at the top of it. The ed by particularly in the summer, and saw there was no scull. which, ining in it. The prisoner told her that he had got dence. ory as been dence. into a row at the fair, had lost his own hat, and had ory as been dence. into a row at the fair, had lost his own hat, and had been disappearing in 1830; saw him and the prisoner to-got another, and had torn the lining out of it lest it been disappearing in the fair of the prisoner bringing in a sack, which he took heard of Huntley being missing about a week after-

be very much agitated. I and others searched for Huntley, and then I saw a place near to Foxton-

bridge, where the earth seemed to be newly dug ; it was in a potatoe garth. It was perhaps fifty yards replied that it would happen be about ten o'clock. Laycock was apprehended by Serjeant Epworth the same day, between twelve and one o'clock, at his us "where have you been searching to-day?" from the place where it was said blood had been grandmother's house in Hunslet. He was in ben and partly undressed, and Epworth made him get up and dress himself. He told him he should take him to dress himself. He told he told he t prisoner proceeded along on the opposite side. I conversation took place I have already spoken to. He then went to a drawer and tried to fit the small On the Friday night, Huntley had a green coat on, key to a loose lock which laid inside the drawer ; he yellow neckcloth, and I believe darkish coloured waistcoat and trousers; I particulary noticed his coat and neckcloth. Huntley was rather pockmarked, with a broad face, and a dent between the eyes. He had a particular tooth, which stuck out vestry table on the night of the robbery. Epworth on the under part of the left jaw. I have seen the skull, and the projecting tooth; and, to the best of my judgment, it was in about the same place as Huntley's projecting tooth was; it projected in the same way. not offer any observations in defence of the other

The Jury found Laycock and Burdett Guilty, and 30th July, was up later than usual, and between mention it, I'll give you as much." I did not mention The Grand Jury ignored the bill against Abraham north-west. Got up and heard another shot fired ; was in the wood, between two hundred and three hun-Mitchell, 33, charged with having on the 24th Dec. opened the window on the north part of the house dred yards from the bridge, and it was in a lone place. last, at Quick, stabbed Benjamin Stead, with intent and looked out, and then went to the south side, but He never said anything more to me about it. I was to do him some grievous bodily harm, and against saw nothing ; to the best of his belief the shot was Ely Crapper, 22, charged with kaving on the 19th of August last, at Halifax, committed a rape on Ellen a quarter of a mile off.

William Garbutt, clerk to the magistrates at Stokesly, deposed to the taking down of the state-

Bartholomew Goldsborough, farmer, of Middleton-on-Leven, heard of Huntley's disappearance in 1830, on the 2nd August, saw the blood on the road as described by previous witnesses. Witness des- year tuying a small red heifer. The purchase was £7, cribed the situation and appearance of the blood and is again. I saw him pay for it. I saw him have very minutely. He had not then heard of Huntley's disappearance.

the dwelling house of Nathaniel Phillips. Thomas Richardson, tile-maker, of Stockton on- Mrs. Huntley was also there. Bewick came to enquire Sir G. LEWIN and Mr. PHILLIPS were for the pro-Tees, deposed to having sold the prisoner a gun on secution. Mr. WILKINS defended the prisoner. the Monday before Yarm fair, in 1830. The Jury found the prisoner Not Guilty. Joseph Dalkin, a tailor, recollects the disappear-HIGHWAY ROBBERY. John Scott, 29, and Thomas Rawnsley 20, were charged with having on the 14th of November last, shipping for America. He was to sail for America determined to hear the remaider of the trial next day, the jurors being provided with proper accommodation during the night. THURSDAY. MARCH 10. determined, therefore, to follow him, and if possible searched the town for Huntley all round. There great minuteness through the statements made by was but a small vessel there, and there was no ves-sel going to America at that time. George Bewick, examined by Sir G. Lewin-I am inferences favourable to the cause of his client. He a linen-manufacturer at Rudby. In 1830 I was constable of Hutton. I remember Huntley's disappearance. In consequence of that I went to Jane Patterson's; Huntley used to go there. I after-wards went to Hall's shop. Prisoner and several others were there, but I can't say whether James Maw was there. Huntley's wife went with me to Hall's. I said to prisoner, "There is a report that Huntley is missing, and I hear that you was the last person with him, and I, therefore, thought you were the likeliest person to ask." He said Huntley had some relations at Bilsdale, and he (the ley had some relations at Bilsdale, and ne (the prisoner) believed he had gone there. I said, "Why did you tell Joe Dalkin that he had gone to Whitby, and given him an unnecessary journey of sixty miles !" I don't exactly recollect what the prisoner said to that, but it was not an answer that existing and me (the sixty miles in the summing up occupied an hour, and then returned a verdict of Not Guilty. Shaw, were examined, but their evidence was not

This deposition was read by the Clerk of the Court and was to the following effect :---

"On the Wednesday night after Wm. Huntley was missing, Robert Goldsbrough came to me and asked me if I would help him with a bag to Stokesley, and I told him I would go, and we went. We went by Nevill's house, and we went down the wood behind the stone bridge. He took the bag and laid it down on the ground in the wood, and I laid hold of it. and I found like a man's head, and I asked him what it was? and

he stood about five minutes before he spoke, and he John Ridley Saunderson, is a farmer at Crathorne, then said it was a bad job ; it was Huntley, and as he ives about a quarter of a mile from the place where was going past him he shot him. I then felt frightened the blood was taid to be found. On the night of the and wanted to go home, and Goldsbrough said- ' If you eleven and twelve; heard a shot coming from the it, and wanted to make off, and I did so. The body frightened, and durst not mention it. Huntley had a long tooth, and used to twist his mouth."

After the deposition was taken, witness went to the place with Groundy, and Gernon, the police-officer, and they found the locality where the bones were found to agree with the statement of Groundy.

Robert Hall deposed-In 1830, I was a butcher at Hutton Rudby. I saw the prisoner at Yarm fair in that paper money, and gold and silver. I saw Bewick at my shop on the Thursday after Huntley was missed.

of Goldsbrough what had become of Huntley. This was the case for the prosecution; and it was determined to hear the remaider of the trial next day,

Mr. Baron Rolfe took his seat upon the Bench at nine o'clock.

Mr. WILKINS commenced his address to the Jury bore upon the peculiar circumstances of the present case, and furnished instances where, though under clear circumstantial evidence parties have been found guilty. The deceased persons had afterwards turned out to be still alive. He concluded by a feeling and eloquent appeal to the Jury, and sat down at halfpast twelve; his address having occupied three hours. The Jury then retired for a few minutes, and the Learned Baron summed up at great length, and with much minuteness, going entirely through the

BURGLARY AT SHEFFIELD. William Ludlum, 32, was charged with having, on the 15th November last, at Sheffield, broken into

prisoners.

Pickles, a girl under ton years of age.

ROBBERY.

desended there, no again went nown starts. no	transported for the term of fifteen years.
descended into the cellar, and had very nearly	The Court rose at half-past five o'clock.
reached the bottom of the steps, when he saw the	
two prisoners, both of whom he had known before.	Monday, March 7.
They had a candle, and immediately on seeing him	-
Rhodes made a blow at him with a poker he had in	SHEEP STEALING.
his hand, which took effect behind the ear on the right	Samuel Wragg, 28, was charged with havin
nue, knocked him down against the wall, and caused	the 13th of Oct. last, at Hunshelf, stolen a shee
plood to flow in great profusion from his month and	property of Joseph Parkin Hague. The pri
nose. Leatham then made a stroke at him with a	pleaded Guilty, but said he had been led to co
plough coulter which he had in his hand, and struck	the crime by another person.
him a severe blow upon the shoulder, narrowly	the crime by another person.
missing his head. Rhodes again struck at him with	BUEGLARY.
the poker, but missed his head and struck the wall	Thomas Thornhill, 21, Jas. Ward, 22, and An
with such violence as to take a chip off the stone	Ward, 26, were charged with having, on the 2
During this scuffle both the candles had gone out.	August last, at Sheffield, burglariously entere
The two prisoners then made off up the cellar stairs;	dwelling-house of George Hiller, and stole
but the prosecutor, though enfeebled by the blows	from ten hams, two sides of bacon, a crop of p
he had received, kept hold of them both, and called	quantity of Boulogne sansages, and other articl
out for assistance. The prisoners forced their way,	Mr. WARREN and Mr. OVEREND were for the
dragging him with them up the cellar steps, and	secution. Mr. WILKINS defended the prisoner
while so doing, Leatham endeavoured to stiffe his	The JURY found the prisoners Guilty. ]
cries by putting his hand over the prosecutor's	transported for fifteen years. When the pris
month. The latter, however, got the thumb of his	retired from the dock they very vehementl
assailant in his teeth ; and Leatham, being unable	proached Thornhill for having committed the
to extricate himself, called out to Rhodes, who finally	bery, and being in James Ward's house they aff
Succeeded as the prosecutor himself expressed it,	had caused them to be transported.
in "throttling him off." On being released, Leatham	
drew back a step or two, and gave the prosecutor a	SHEEP STRALING.
two-handed blow with a piece of iron, which cut	The Grand Jury ignored the bill against T
through his nightcap, severely lacerated his head,	Randon, 35, charged with having on the 9th of
and deluged him in blood. He fell, and was unable	last, at Emley, stolen a sheep, the property o
again to get on his feet. Rhodes then drew the	Annievani.
prosecutor's shirt over his head, saying to Leatham,	The Learned JUDGE in addressing the U
"Hang it, thou hast killed the old man; I did	Jury wished to mention a circumstance relation
not intend he should come to any harm." Mrs.	the murder alleged to have been committed by a
Bramall, alarmed by the noise, came down	named Goldsbrough, about eleven years ago.
stairs, and finding her husband on the floor,	of the principal witnesses appeared to nave
screamed out. She heard a voice mimicing her,	since the prisoner was sent to prison, he believe
and, turning towards the door, saw a man, whom	his own hand, and he had made a deposition, w
the believed to be the prisoner Rhodes. Her evi-	if properly taken, might be received in evid
dence was corroborated by her servant, who slept	Such evidence, however, was not so satisfacto
up stairs, and who put her head out of the window,	though the party making the deposition had

STABBING AT LEEDS.

Job Byrom, 35, charged with having, on the 24th of July last, at Bramley, near Leeds, feloniously stabbed Joseph Goodson with intent to do him grievous bodily harm, was acquitted.

STATEMENT of Monies received at the Northern Star Office, for "Mrs. Frost, the Whig-made Widow."

1842. 1. As per notice in Star 2 2 6Jan. 8. ... ... ... 1 13 6 15. 22. 29. 12. 19. ... ... 2 3 6 Feb. March 5. ... ... 0 0 6 £12 14 61 By cheque to L. Pitkethly, March 9, 1842 ... ... £12 14 6

## THE NORTHERN STAR.

### Emperial Parliament.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.-FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

Lord CLARENDON requested information from Lord Aberdeen respecting the preparations which were now making on the French frontier of Spain for a projected insurrection in that country. Both soldiers and civilians, who were known to have been concerned in the late revolt, and who made no secret of their present ·like stores were openly being accumulated on the frontier ; and yet the French Government, with most ample means at its disposal, had made no effort to prevent, or even to impede, those proceedings. The end proposed to be obtained by this intended insurrection was neither the restoration of the Queen Regent, who had voluntarily resigned her power, nor of Don Carlos, whose cause was admitted to be hopeless ; it was merely to bring back anarchy and disorder. Such an attempt was vigorously resisted by Espartero, under whose Government Spain had made rapid progress in civilisation and presperity, and he had no doubt it would entirely fail. It required, however, to be vigilantly watched, and he therefore wished to know if instructions had been sent to our ambassadors upon the subject, and if in case of an insurrection, ships would be despatched to the parts of Spain to afford protection to her Majesty's subjects ?

intimately known to the Spanish Government, which was prepared to resist it with every prospect of success, | eighteen months, ten men had been casually employed rise to order-(hear, hear.) I put it to you. Sir. if while from France, in answer to his communications, he at night finishing up some work. Now, by the charge when an Hon. Member distinctly and positively repureceived assurances that the preparations which were in of cruelty he believed it was intended to convey the diates the use of a certain expression any other Hon. and that every means had been, and should be, em- by day; but that was not the case. They were fresh ployed to intercept persons against whom there were hands; they were persons who had nothing else to do, grounds for suspicion. He must be cost at to receive and who would have been altogether idle if they had turers a participation in the truck systemthese assurances; but although the character of the not been so employed in the establishment with which Minister from whom they proceeded entitled them to he was connected-(Hear, hear.) The letter he received of "Order," " chair,") the utmost respect, there should be no want of vigilance, on the subject stated, "I only wish we could employ The CHANCELLOR OP THE EXCHEQUER (not notic-and no exertions should be wanting to aid the Regent in five hundred extra hands at night; for we could have ing the interruption)—and I am sure the House will be maintaining his position, if it should be endangered. He five thousand if we required them, and very glad those satisfied with that Hon. Gentleman's statements, and partisans of Don Carlos and the ex-Regent Christiana; night, for they never were so badly off as they are at recriminatory conversation. and he considered the plot to be less formidable than present"-(hear, hear.) As the difference between was represented. Still, however, British interests cotton spinning and cetton printing did not appear to should be adequately protected, and every assistance be well understood, he wished to observe that cotten afforded to an old ally in whose welfare this country felt so much concern.

Lord BROUGHAM called the attention of their Lordships to the very inndequate persions which had been assigned to the daughters of the late. Sir Robert Kennedy, who had been for many years at the head of the Commissariat Depatment

The Dake of WELLINGTON, after paying a high tribute to the merits of the deceased, promised his immediate attention to the case of the daughters, that their father's services.

lay before the House his motion respecting the late long be so- (a laugh), -he felt himself bound to show ing dissent, and an Hon Friend near him reminded but even a civilian would always be guided in such and that they came to the House of Commons to ask the holders of the principle offices, in the choice and who were exceedingly jealous of anything of that kind, land, but he did say, that he included every manufacand in the case of the author of the late frands, every the parties who paid money and who did not; and in (renewed cheera.) circum-tince of long-tried probity and high respecta- answer to the charge against himself. he begged to say or former precautions relaxed. These were :--

the sanction of the legislature, come into immediate plainly and without equivocation-(cheere.) But it operation until the settlement of the question of avera- in that system. On the contrary, an Hon. Gentleman ges. He always, in propusing an extended area for the on that (the Ministerial) side of the House had told averages, sought to have additional opportunities for him previously that the Hon. Member for Stockport taking them, and additional precautions against conspi- was not guilty of that charge, and that he paid all his racy to raise the averages. In the revision of the lists men with money-(bear.) He hoped that statement of towns he had acted on this principle; there were would convince the Hon. Member that he had misunnear 150 towns from which the averages were collected, object, had traversed France from every quarter : war- in that number there were a certain proportion of ma- Opposition benches.) Now with regard to the statenufscturing, agricultural, and commercial towns; and in his plan he had followed the same ratio in the new towns selected. But the whole would be open to the was ready to prove his statement by the evidences of revision of the House, according to the information it credible witnesses before a committee or at the bar of

should receive. Mr. COBDEN begged the attention of the house for a few moments to a matter relating personally to himself. He had never said they all paid their workpeople in He alluded to the observations made a few evenings ago by an Hon. Member of that House, who stated He had never used the word "all" at all-(laughter, oppesed to the feelings of the whole people; it would be that whilst he (Mr. Cobden) was calling for a repeal of and repeated cries of "Oh! oh!") He again asthe Corn Laws, he was working his mill night and day, serted what he had said, and he was prepared to prove and, moreover, that by this cruck means he had amagsed a large fortune. At the time that statement was made he declined tresspassing on the attention of the House, tradesmen, and workpeople, who, since he had made in order that by not doing so then he might be better his statements, had given him information on the most precise information upon the subject of the Hon. Member's charge, to which he would solicit the atten-Lord ABERDREN expressed his conviction that on no | tion of the House. He would first of all mention that | wish to render Spain really prosperous and independent. about six hundred persons, and he found, from the in. which being parties to this system-(cries of "Order." The plot which was at present in progress had done formation which had been supplied him, that during the " chair," and loud cheere.) I can remind the Honse of much to insure its own failure. Its ramifications were last eighteen years there had been employed during a circumstance-(Renewed cries of "Order.")

hands by night, would be like interdicting the proprie- the great bulk of the manufacturers-those of them, office packets, and tor of a magazine from employing printers by night namely, who had joined the anti-Corn Law Leaguetowards the end of the month and just previous to its (cries of "order," and cheers.) publication-(hear.) The Hon. Member who brought Mr. VILLIERS said, he would take the liberty to forward the charge also spoke of those manufacturers remind the House of a circumstance connected with the who belonged to the Anti-Corn Law League, as being debate at the close of which the Hon. Member had mails. in the habit of paying their workmen's wages by made his charge. The House would remember, that in truck system. Now, as that was a breach, or at least the course of his (Mr. Villiers's) reply, he had said that

charge, and as he (Mr. Cobden) was proud of belonging would not be allowed to rest there. The Hos. Member Lord MONTEXGLE then rose, pursuant to notice, to to the Anti-Corn Law League, and hoped he might for Knaresborough immediately made a motion signify-

duty would be taken under the superintendence of the truck sysem. He had never done any such thing. If portion of younger officers, and providing a comfortable excise, so as is cause little or no additional expence. It had been his intention to prefer any such charge retirement for old ones.

He proposed that the bill should, as soon as it received against him, he should have told him of the charge operation; and he should not therefore, postpone that was not his intention to charge him with participating now taken by the Admiralty in duly manning the ships. in no other way but in the current coin of the realm; London, who knew a good deal of the affairs of the the Commander-in-Chief a soldier.

derstood him-(loud cries of "Oh! oh!" from the ments of the Hon. Member for Wolverhampton, he begged leave again most positively to assert, and he

that House, that Members of the Anti Corn Law League did pay their people in goods-(cries of "All. all?") that manner-(cries of "Oh! oh !" and ironical cheers.)

every tittle of it by the evidence on oath of magistrates, clergymen, gentlemen of high standing, manufacturers, (loud chcers.)

Mr. VILLIERS-I beg most distinctly and uncauivosubject were men of all parties so firmily agreed as in the the concern with which he was connected employed manufacturing Members of the anti-Corn Law League by

night twenty men, and that during an interval of The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER-Sir. I progress upon the frontier were without her sanction, impression that those who worked at night worked at nigh expression to him. In the present case the Hon. step taken for purposes of pure benevolence. Member denies that he attributed to all the manufac-

Mr. VILLIERS-Oh ! I do not say that he did-(cries

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (not noticdeficiency.

Mr. VILLIERS again rose amid loud cries of " order." " order," but gave way to

Mr. LABOUCHERE, who said that he had certainly printing was something like paper printing-it had its not understood the Hon. Member for Knaresborough to in any factious opposition to the present Board of Ad- worse"-(hear, hear.) He challenged the Hon. Member printing was something like paper printing—it had its not understood the from another to analytecturers of miralty. seasons; and to prevent persons engaged in that branch charge the truck system upon all the manufacturers of Mr. WILLIAMS made some observations upon Post-

some provision might be made for them more worthy of an evasion, of the law, it became a matter of serious the charges brought against the British manufacturers

advantage in comparison with the military, while the doing these things-(cries of "oh, oh !" from the oppo-First Lord of the Admiralty should be a civilian, and cussions upon naval architecture.

the last topic.

the climate had nover been found to disagree, might this was a national League-(laughter)-that it had

make occasional ascents of that river with advantage to branches in every part of England, Ireland, Scotland, the objects originally contemplated.

increase the peace compliment of our ships.

Captain BERKELEY said, that on his return from to speak the truth, and those who rose for that purpose the Mediterranean, in August, 1840, he had apprized were not to be silenced by clamour. It was in the the Admiralty of the defective manning of our ships, name of the working classes of England that he adand that it was not till January, 1841, that the dressed that House-(ironical cheering), and he recom-Whig Administration sent out seamen to supply the mended them to follow the advice of the Hon. Member

for Oldham and leave him alone. The Hon. Member Captain PECHELL quoted the debates of the French for Oldham had told them that they had better let this a year in such an establishment over the English one did not believe that any alliance existed between the five thousand persons would be to get work to do by that you, Sir, will interfere to prevent this sort of Chamber to contradict Sir J. Graham, who had told matter drop. When the representative for Wolver- in the single article of swing flour. The Corn Laws, his constituents, at Dorchester, that the French Go- bampton had said that these charges should not rest by limiting the demand for goods at home and abroad, vernment, from its confidence in Sir R. Peel's Ministry, there, the Hon. Member for Oldham had said to him, was reducing its naval force. No such reduction "You had better let the matter rest, for I can underappeared to have been made. He would not concur take to prove all Mr. Ferraud has said-and ten times for Wolverhampton, then, to move for his select committee. Let them institute an inquiry into those charges-let them examine and see who was right. To-

Dr. BOWRING on the mode of keeping the public night he would undertake to state the charges which he had made against the dishonest part of the manufacaccounts.

steam conveyance now employed for the Government of his allegations, he would drive them to the course of

The seamen were then voted.

On the vote for the Board of Admiralty, Sir C. NAPIER objected to have the navy ruled by a Members opposite, if they would not listen to him, them the latter.

fraud in the issue of Exchequer-bills. Its object had the House how far the Hon. Member's statement was him that the charge was limited to those manufacturers matters by some navel man. The real reason why a for a repeal of the Corn Laws for the sake of the poor no reference to that of the measure which had been in-troduced in the other House. It was simply that the question should be decided whether the finnds had been aware that our wages are paid every Saturday, as is in any degree caused or facilitated by the act or neglect well known, at eight o'clock in the morning, so that League"- (hear, hear.) Those were the words he used, his Cabinet. The late First Lord had assumed a

"My dear Sir,-It is with the greatest pleasure I of any public-efficer responsible to Parliament. In the the workmen can lay out their money to the best ad. and he had a distinct recollection that the Hon. Member power which did not properly belong to him indimanagement of the effice of Controller-General there vantage, and wherever they please"-(cheers.) Nothing (Mr. Ferrand) touched his hat and said "Decidedly"- vidually, but to the whole Board. Similar encroach- sort that has long been wanted; but, Sir, though it has and said "Decidedly"- vidually, but to the whole Board. had not been for upwards of a century any change or could be more futile than for a person like him (Mr. (vociferous cheering from the Opposition.) He (Mr. Vil. ments had been made by former civilians in the same appears to have struck such a panic amongst them as should find it necessary, in defending himself from the any relaxation in the previously existing rules. It had Cobden) to disc aim the truck system if he really liers) did not, therefore, attribute to him that he had situation. He proposed a scheme of his own for a they (the Anti-Corn Law League) little expected, you charges brought against him by an Hon. Member opposed a scheme of his own for a they (the Anti-Corn Law League) little expected, you charges brought against him by an Hon. Member opposed a always been the custom to place much could ence in sanctioned or practised it, because the shopkeepers, brought the charge against all the manufacturers of Eng- Board which should regulate naval matters. Under did not positively more than half do it. 1 wish some site, to refer to the correspondence which took place the recent Administration the dock-yards and the one on the Conservative side of the House would move between the Noble Lord and Mr. Baker, superintendent sppointment of whom the numest caution was exercised; were also exceedingly acute in discovering who were turer who contributed to the anti-Corn Law League- stores had been suffered by the Board of Admiralty for a committee of inquiry. I feel confident it would of factories, ordered by the House of Commons to be

to fall into unwarrantable decay. Sir James Graham strike such an awe over them as they would not be printed, June 21, 1836, when the Noble Lord was

they know nothing of the flour paste ?- (loud laughter) | Was there any Member who would deny that the com--nothing of the shoddy trade, nothing of the old rags mon sort of manufactures were daubed over with flour Captain BERKELEY regretted the slowness of naval and the devil's dust ?- (roars of laughter). They 28- paste? He had a sample of the cloth in his Land, and promotion. He congratulated the country on the course | serted that they kept no truck-shops, and that they paid | he asked the Noble Lord the Member for the city of The naval service, however, must always sustain a dis- but he (Mr. Ferrand) had never charged them with world, if he ever in his life saw such plunder as that to which the working men were exposed by this sition benches). He had never charged them with keep- means. It was dreadful to contemplate; it was horing truck shops. What he has said was, that they rible to behold. Yes, the shirting which was sold to Lord INGESTRIE urged the necessity of keeping up a evaded the law by letting their relatives keep truck- the poor people of Lancashire was completely daubed constant stream of promotion, and entered into some dis- shops, and that, although they might pay their menin over with flour paste. (Great laughter from the Opthe current coin of the realm, yet they stopped a great position.) He asked Hen. Members who laughed Sir GEORGE CockBURN gave some explanations upon part of it on its way home. But suppose he admitted | whether an inquiry ought not to be made into what he all that the subsoribers to this requisition urged-sup- said, if it were true, and if it were untrue, whether such Lord STANLEY, in reference to a question which in pose he allowed that they were the seventy-two just an opportunity of contradicting it had ever been offered the course of the debate had been asked about the inten- men of the League-did the lion. Member mean to say to opponents? If what he asserted were true, did they tions of Government respecting a renewal of the expe- that these were the whole of the subscribers to that as- by their smiles and derisive cheers hope to put it down? dition to the Niger, declared that no white sailors seciation ?- (hear, hear). Why, he thought that they If the poor were robbed, as he said they were, was it would be employed in that service, but that perhaps a boasted of having extended their ramifications through not the duty of the Legislature to protect them ?vessel navigated by negroes, with whose constitution every part of the country? He thought they said that (cheers). They came and asked the protection of that House. Did he ask anything unfair ? Did he say anything in their behalf at which the House should shrink ? and Wales ? How happened it, then, that these men If he did, fairly and with heartfelt gratitude would he Mr. C. WOOD congratulated Mr. S. Herbert on the undertook by a quibble to deny and repudiate the sys- give place to any Hon. Member who would stand up ability and perspiculty with which he had opened the tem of their fellows throughout the nation? But he and defend their cause within those walls. He was estimates. He had himself no fault to find with them. turned the page of this declaration and he found a cir- doing what he could for the poor; and, therefore, let Indeed, they mainly coincided with those of last year. cular addressed by the agitators at Manchester to their not the members of that House sneer at him. He felt But he did not well understand why the Admiralty correspondents; it ran this :- "Manchester Anti-Corn that he was acting conscientiously; his own heart prepared to do so at a subs-quent period. With that subject in their own names, and who were prepared to were now abandoning the old principle, that in time of Law League .- You will oblige the council by guided him in what he did, and if he erred in the view he had written to the country for the fullest and prove the truth of every representation he had made- peace the complement of a ship need not be kept up to affixing your name to the declaration and re- slightest degree let the blame fall upon his own head. the point at which it is required to be maintained turning it at the earliest possible moment." Now, in the but let not the cause of the poor suffer. He asked the in time of war. He proceeded to discuss, at great declaration as read, there was not the name of one Noble Lord opposite if he was not convinced, from cally to say, that the Hon. Member did charge all the length, a variety of details, and was briefly followed single Yorkshire manufacturer; of the seventy-two what he (Mr. Ferrand) had shown, that it was the duty parties subscribing the declaration there was not one of the Legislature to step in and prevent the robbery Sir G. COCKBURN, who stated that the circumstan- who did live in Manchester or some other large town committed upon the poor through the frauds which he ces of the world in general, and the preparations of where they dared not carry on the truck system for (Mr. Ferrand) had exposed to the House ? He some foreign states, had made it indispensable to fear of the shopkeepers- (a cry of "Hear, hear," from would now read a letter, published on the first of the Opposition) It was in secret-it was in dark December last, in the Manchester Guardian, a news-Sir R. INGLIS recurred to the subject of the Niger corners that this infamy was perpetrated. It was paper considered the organ of the anti-Corn Law League, expedition. He deeply regretted the loss of the forty- where there were none to rise up and explain the which would throw some light on the fraudulent practwo men who had perished in it, but thought the nefarious system as he had done-(loud laughter and tices to which he had alluded, and their effects :interruptions would not put him down. He stood there Guardian.

"Sir,-A power-loom manufacturer working 1,000 looms is now paying more by £15 per week, or upwards of £750 per annum, for the flour used in his manufactory in the process of dressing, than he did for the same quantity in 1835. The present duty on corn gives the foreign manufacturer an advantage of several hundreds cause ruinous prices, heavy stocks, and general stagnation and depression, such as we are now suffering under. While these exist the manufacturer, in his efforts to save himself, endeavours to reduce the cost of production, and if he pays more for flour he must pay less for labour. Thus wages are reduced, and this is one way in which the workpeople suffer from the high price of grain. A complete spinning and weaving establishment consumes as much flour in the process of Mr. BARING gave some explanations respecting the turers, and if Hon. Members opposite denied the truth dressing as the workpeople employed in it est; and if flour was at the same price now as it was in 1835, the asking for a select committee of inquiry. The letter he manufacturer could as well afford to give his hands was about to read was from a poor man in a manufac- nearly half as many loaves as they consume, in addition turing town in Lancashire, and he did trust that Hon. to their present wages, as he can now afford to pay

> "I am, Sir, yours, "A MANUFACTURER." " Stockport, Nov. 30, 1841."

Would Hon. Members opposite now deny that flour paste was used in the making of calico ? When he said that 100,000 quarters of wheat were consumed in the manufacture of such articles, under a system most baneful to the public, he spoke within bounds. He

civilian. It was true that a Naval Lord might be apt would at least listen to a poor man. Members opposite to prefer the officers who had served under himself; boasted that they were the champions of the poor man

1st, "The abandonment of a second counterfoil

which had been deposited in the Bank of England." 23. " The neglect of comparing the Bills with their counterfoils at the Paymaster's-office, at the exchanging, paying off, or funding of the Bills.' 3d. "The distribution of the counterfoils without

the authority of a Treasury warrant." 4th. "The signing of Bills of the same issue by more

than one person, and the omission of a notification in the Gazette, where any other person other than the principal was authorised to sign."

5th. " The occasional signature of Bills without the presence of a clerk, or of the signing-book, elsewhere than in the office."

Upon each of these instances of deviation from the established practice the Noble Lord shortly spoke in exculpation, and after vindicating the motives by which he had been actuated, moved that a committee frand.

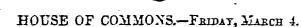
Lord BROUGHAM considered that the course which had been adopted by the Government would be more satisfactory than the appointment of a committee such as Lord Monteagle recommended. With respect to the points to which the former commission had directed attention, he expressed his assent to the explanation which had been afforded, except in the case of signing bills in other places than the proper office. Sir John Newport had indeed done so upon one or two occasions, but the bills so signed were deficient bills, while Lord Monteagle had signed Supply bills. He defended at considerable length the practice of the office under Sir John Newport's superintendence; and after going very fully through all the details of the subject. concluded by declaring that the vindication both of Lord Monteagle and his predecessor was in every partion ar complete.

The Duke of WELLINGTON approved of the course Lord Monteagle had taken in bringing a question which a character, and had been received in so striking a turists, were justly chargeable with the offences alleged had excited so much attention under discussion, although no blame had ever been laid to his charge by any authority. It was absolutely necessary that there should be an inquiry which would protect the present holders of the bills, and support the credit of the public secu. their consideration, for the purpose of seeing how far of the Corn Duty Bill: upon which rities; but he trusted that no obstacle would be thrown the Hon. Member for Knaresborough might have been Sir R. PEEL said, he was much pressed, from many in the way of the investigation which had been entered upon by the other House, by establishing another inreceive attentior.

his motion being withdrawn, their Lordships adjourned.

Monday, March 7.

The business consisted in an explanation from the Earl of Aberdeen, as to the circumstances connected with the conversation which he had held with the tively declare that I charge only the anti-Corn Law French Ambassader, on the subject of the occupation of Algiers: and a defence, by the Earl of Minto, of his administration of the naval affairs of the country, from shortly afterwards adjourned.



The SPEAKER took the chair at five minutes before four o'clock.

Lord MAHON brought in the Copyright Bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday, the 16th inst. On the motion of Sir C. NAPIER, a return was

which had led to the discovery of forgeries, and directly, been connected with a shop, or with any other rules of the House, to question his assertions-(hear, also. defended the conduct of Government during the exami- than his own establishment, and that every farthing of hear.) report, would have superseded the necessity of his and when the Hon. Member opposite made his charge few of the great manufacturing body.

known-(hear, hear). In conclusion, he would state, uefarious a system-(cheers.) made against those respectable gentlemen who were been that the inspectors of factories could themselves civilians. Whenever reductions should be required,

charges.

declarations referred to by the Hon. Member for Stock- any information as to the extent of the truck system in advantage to have a man at the head of the navy who his language. port had been confided. The House would remember those works-(hear.) His (Mr. Brotkerton's) principal was free from all professional partialities and prethe circumstances under which certain charges had been object had been, not to show the extent of the system. made by the Hon. Membor for Knaresborough against but to prove that it was not entertained by the prothe manufacturers. The Hon. Member, in opposing his prietors of silk and cotton mills-(hear.) With regard turers who had contributed to the Anti Corn Law haps he would not object to move for it in a separate 1 ut into the quarter-gallery. The stir made by the League. The nature of these charges having become | motion.

in his remarks to the House that they were of so serious no large class of men, either manufacturers or agriculmanner-(cheers)-as evidently to show that they were | sgainst the Anti-Corn Law League, or with intentionally generally credited by Hon. Gentlemen at the opposite sacrificing the public interests to their own. He added side of the House those manufacturors against whom that it was the intention, on his own side of the House, they were made had deemed it right to take them into to take a debate and a division upon the second reading justified in making them. He (Mr. Villiers) would, quarters, to make a statement of the intentions entertherefore, trouble the House, in the first instance, with | tained by Governmont respecting the finance and comquiry which would still be liable to objection. He an extract from the speech of the Hon. Member. He merce of the country; and he was anxious, from conpressed Lord Monteagle. therefore, to withdraw his said-" When detailing the other night the misery, the siderations of public convenience, to make that statemotion, promising that the clauses he might wish in- oppression, the plunder, and robbery committed on the ment on Friday next. But he felt it necessary first to serted in the Bill now before the other House should poer by the Anti-Corn Law League manufacturers, I obtain the votes which were to decide the amount of brought under the notice of the House the evils of the the naval and military force to be maintained by the To this course Lord MONTEAGLE assented, and truck system. I have since received some further infor- country in the ensuing year. He ultimately fixed Wedmation upon that subject. But before I read to the nesday next for the second reading of the Corn Daty House a statement which will make it stand aghast-

> which will freeze its blood with horror, I wish particunot charge the while of the manufacturers of England with being parties to this nefarious system. I posinufacture:s in my own neighbourhood-as honourable men as ever lived, and of whose society I am proud-

the animadversions of Sr Charles Napier in the House I have been told by them, time after time, that they of Commons, on Friday night. This was held to be cannot compete with the anti-Corn Law League manuirregularly brought under discussion; and the House facturers, because it was their practice to pay their men in money, and not in goods. It is a notorious fact, that

master manufacturers clear twenty-five per cent. by the the cottages in which they are compelled to reside. There, then, is the glorious system of frie trade, under which the and Corn Law League manufacturers stand up in the House of Commons and exclaim, 'Before us the landed interest shall fall." He had then taken the liberty of saying that the charge could not rest there, and those who made it, and those who by their vociferous cheering sanctioned it-(cheers)-were bound to ordered of the number of vessels arriving from America, see that such a charge was proved-(loud cheers.) The charge had, of course, fallen under the notice of the persons implicated, and they had drawn up the following statement, which he would read to the house :--"We, the undersigned manufacturers, being subscribers to the anti-Corn Law League, having heard, with surprise, the statements made in the House of Commons by Mr. Ferrand, the member for Knaresborough, do hereby repudiate them in the most distinct and unequivocal manner, and do declare them to be utterly destiworkpeople in goods instead of money, or who directly tute of trath. We distinctly state that we keep no truck-shops, and that we do not pay our workmen otherwise than in the current coin of the realm"---

The SPEAKER said, he must remind the Hon. Mem- had done great good in abolishing the Navy Board guilty of such practices. On Monday evening, the 21st Secretary for the Home Department. He did not blame bility of family and character appeared to have combined that he paid \$20,000 in wages during the last ten years; ber that, after the positive denial of the Anti-Corn Law League was held the Noble Lord for not understa ding the manufacture to Inll suspicion. The Neble Lord then related the facts that during that time he had never, directly or in- tleman, it was highly ir egular, and contrary to the little further, and abolished the Admiralty Board in the Temperance Hall, when --- was called to the of shoddy cloth, for at that time there was scarcely a

Wigan to say whether what he now stated was not to this motion (which he feared it could not, for he did system. He had been Secretary at War with a military, tion, and are relet by the workpeople from a shilling to House to recollect that these men, Taylor, Ibbotson, literally correct and true. What he said a week ago he not know how the returns could be procured) in that [Commander in-Chief, and the working of that arrange- half-a-crown a week, and very often not let at all, and and Co., were great anti-Corn Law men. This was now repeated, that he considered this a very undignified case either of the Hon. Members was prepared to take ment was one which he should be very sorry to see then, of course, they lose all the rent. The master stops the true character of the members of the League, who occupation for them to be engaged in, and he hoped he any further steps in connection with the sufferings of the poor, and who would not in future be expected to come forward to re- hear.) He was the more impelled to make this is quiry posed to transgress his province, the check would be home. Most of the spinning masters compel their were so anxious to repeat the Corn Liws for the benefit pudiate and rebut charges of this kind from the same because it was quite within his own knowledge that that the neval lords would tender their resignation. quarter-(cheers). If any Hon. Gentleman should con. the system did exist to a very great extent in the ires descend to take the slightest interest in his personal cha- districts with which he was connected-(hear, hear)racter, he referred him at once to his neighbours and his | and because he felt that it would be quite impossible to working people. hoping that he would ast upon the leave the question where it stood at present-(hear, pub ishing the pauphlet written by him at the time of running his mill from Monday until Saturday, and Corn law debate, but I hear you made some reference principle of " do unto others as you would wish others hear.) He did not know that anything the House could when he resigned his seat in the Admiralty. He con- because Saturday is a short day, on which we work to the use of shoddy; but that is not the worst part of to do unto you," and, before he relied upon testimony do wald entirely put an end to these sort of transac- tended that the First Lord ought to be a naval efficer.

character in his own neighbourhood, where he was best it would be by making public all the particulars of so by Sir C. Napier; and Captain BERKELY explained. that an Hon. Gentleman in that House had been in- Mr. BROTHERTON said, he had no doubt it would be of inquiry be appointed, that it might be ascertained trusted with declarations from a large body of individu- quite practicable to get all the returns which he had he conflue the office to naval men only. Never had the helpless, I say, because too many of us, owing to the Batley Carr, another village a mile distant from Batley, if any neglect on his part had offered facility to als in Lancashire against the charges which had been given notice that he should move for. His ides had achievements of the navy been more brilliant than under coupling of wheels, &c.)

members of the anti-Corn Law League, and requesting furnish all the necessary information. With regard to civilians would be much fitter to execute them than him to lay before the House a distinct denial of those the particulars wanted by the Hon. Member for Knares. naval men. The First Lord was always assisted by Mr. C. VILLIERS rose before the Hon. Member for The inspectors did not visit print and iron works, and

matter of notoristy, and he (Mr. Villiers) having stated | Lord JOHN RUSSELL expressed his persuasion that

from Mr. C. Wood, that he did not propose to renew the committee on the currency. The subject was one which, he said, could be fitly considered only by the Executive Government; but, pressed as he was with other business, he could give no assurance that Government would produce any measure relating to it in the course of the present session.

The House then adjourned.

Monday, March 7.

FACTURERS.

judices.

Bill. Sir A. L. HAY, at Lord John Russell's request, then

resolved itself into committee of supply. In this committee Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, as Secre tary of the Admiralty, moved the Navy Estimates. He goods they sell to their workmen, and ten per cent. by ber of ships should be diminished. He explained the but that was another lapsus lingua of the Hon. Mem- ended an investigation of the case by a magistrate." was not far distant when they should join hand and 43.000 seamen, including 10,000 marines.

Sir C. NAPIER assented to the opinion that a smaller number of ships well manned was more effective than at his works during night. He was was sure, the his possession, which he was prepared to prove before a the House, in order to defend himself from the charges a larger number manned incompletely. He adverted to the great age of our admirals, and the impractica-

Captain CARNEGIE contended for a naval First Lord. ples a large mill in --- street. He lives about a mile about it. The letter of the superintendant was as folnation of Exchequer Bills in withholding from the par-ties the forged Bills that they produced. The appoint-ties the forged Bills that they produced. The appoint-ties the forged Bills that they produced. The appoint-the sum he had mentioned had been paid in cash-the sum he had been paid in cash-the sum he had mentioned had been paid in cash-the sum he had been paid i ment of the commission, which had already made its bourhood of the establishment to which he belonged; Member, if he had intended to limit his reference to a He hoped, at all events, that if the First Lord must Mind, Sir, he was not worth a suit of clothes when he boys themselves They stated to me they commenced needs be a civilian. the subordinate patronage of the came to Bolton at the first, but a poor Irish lad, all rags working on Friday morning, the 27th of May last, at metion were it not for five points upon which they so broadly and without excepting him (Mr. Cobden), he Sir B. Hall would take the opportunity of referring Admiralty would be bestowed upon naval men. If and tatters. This man now, Sir, not only compels his six o'clock a.m., and that, with the exception of meal stated that the former practice had been departed from, was aware-because he had been informed by an Hor. to the motion concerning the truck system, of which the a civilian were necessary, he must admit that there spinners to have cottages, but also reelers (girls 16 years hours and one hour at midnight extra, they did not Gentleman who sat near him, and who was opposed in politics to him (Mr. Cobden); the Hor. Member for Salford had given notice, and with the time aware that the charge was unfounded — (cheers). Center and the Hor. Member for Knaresborough that intering the truck system, of which the politics to him (Mr. Cobden); the Hor. Member for Knaresborough that intering the truck system, of which the politics to him (Mr. Cobden); the Hor. Member for Knaresborough that stated that he should move an amendment. He have a quart of milk a dsy, whether they can drink it would sufficiently show the horrid cruelties inflicted on He (Mr. Cobden) called upon the Hon. Member for wished to know whether, provided the Heuse acceded exclude a naval man, there was no objection to the or not. Dear Sir, the houses are of the worst descrip- the poor by their pretended friends; and he begged the

Sir H. HARDINGE protested against the notion of Anti-Corn-Law League make girls. These gentlemen Another working man wrote to him as follows :-supersiding the Commander-In-Chief by a civilian. from any other quarter, inquire siter his (Mr. Cobden's) tions, but if there was any effective way of stopping it Mr. C. WOOD controverted some of the facts stated hands for five days and a half. I wish you would just upwards of the best of flour used as stiffening, to degive him a touch in the House of Commons on this ceive the wearer, and eventually ruin the trade. In Sir R. PEEL said he should be very sorry that there | point, I think it would stop him, and you would confer a | the parish of Batley there are some hundreds of pecks were any exclusion of nava men; but neither would blessing on hundreds of poor helpless factory people of the very best flour used in this way in the year.

" I am yours, &c., "\_\_\_\_, Lancashire. " To ---- Ferrand, Esq., London."

borough, he was not so sure that they could be obtained. | naval efficers : at this moment, for example, the in- This was a poor labouring man, who had not got the fluence of so eminent a coadjutor as Sir G. Cockburn education that many other people had, and he there-Knaresborough, because he was the person to whom the consequently could not be supposed to be able to give must make itself powerfully felt. It was a considerable fore trusted the House would excuse the plainness of

Mr. W. WILLIAMS .- Name, name.

Mr. FERRAND-I will give it to the Hon. Member, had ruined the trade of many districts, and not the Sir C. NAPIER returned to the charge, and read a if he pleases, as soon as I sit down, and if he leaves effects of the Corn Laws. He had given them testiletter written many years since by himself to Lord the House for that purpose I will follow him. But let mony to this out of the mouths of the working men, (Mr. Villiers's) motion, said that his arguments against to those mills, as he said before, he could get the infor. Melville. He ridiculed Lord Howick's proposal of me tell him the poor working men have suffered too and now he would read them the account which a it were founded upon certain charges which he brought mation he wanted, but he feared that the effect of the manufacturer residing at Witney, in Oxfordshire, gave of against the manufacturers, and those charges he quali- amendment of the Hon. Member opposite would be, to lian. A civilian was First Lord when the order was masters, and if a select committee should be granted those frauds. This person wrete to him :--- "Witney, fied by saying that he did not apply them to the manu- throw impediments in the way of the return. If the given to our Captains not to engage the American fri- by the House these poor wretches will never dare to February 26, 1842. Sir,-If you want further corrobofacturers of England generally, but to those manufac- information he required was absolutely necessary, per. gates, which order he himself, as soon as he received it, come forward and give evidence unless they receive the ration about the rage, &c, used by some of the nothern Duke of Clarence as Lord High Admiral did a world of (Mr. Ferrand) knew his statements on this subject to Lightfoot and Morris, the Government inspectors at good to the service. He moved a reduction of £4,500 be true, and he would tell the House that the working Depiford Dockyard, they could give you some very good in the vote, which was negatived without a division. On the motion that the SPEAKER should leave the chair for the purpose of their going into a committee of supply, Sir. R. PEEL stated, in answer to a question THE CHARGES AGAINST THE MANU-Mr. FERRAND said, that having on Friday night weekly from his wages. But, alas! poor man, 'devil's dust.' I will give you further information. been charged with having made assertions which were though he had not food for a day's sustenance for for, although a Whig and a manufacturer. I am an larly to re-assert, in the presence of the Honse, that I do not charge the while of the manufacturers of England order that the estimates might not be delayed. After a motion by Mr. O CONNELL for papers, which that he stood there as the advocate of the cause of the on the 19th of February instant, this wealthy milliocrat to do him as much justice as this manufacturer. If were ordered, and a short conversation respecting the working classes of the north of England-(loud deducted the 19s. 6d., which was the full amount of they were anxious to serve their country and the work-League manufacturers. I have been told by many ma- relations of France, Spain, and England, the House ironical laughter)-he should not allow politics to stand in deviating from the strict rules of the house, if he oc-cupied a short space of its time in adverting to the distress he applied to a magistrate, on Menday morning, to come forward and lend his aid in the prosecution of charges brought against him. Since Friday evening, the 21st instant, for a summons for his wages, 10s. 6d., this inquiry, and he was most ready to bear witness stated it to be the intention of Government that the he had had an opportunity of looking at what he had which he obtained (and I am glad to say, that the clerk to the noble, manly, and generous exertions of that existing number of seamen should be retained, but said, and he found that he had never used the word gave him credit for his fee); but, what do you think ? Hon. Member in the cause of the factory children. that, in order to avoid the disadvantage of sending "all" at all, and that he never charged the Hon. The tyrant shratk, for fear of the exposure, and com- Though, on this question, the Hon. Member and himships to sea with less than their complement, the num- Member for Stockport with "abominable cruelty," promised the affair with his injured slave, and thus self might be at daggers' drawn, still he hoped the day details of the estimates, and proposed a vote for ber, akin to that concerning his mills and print works. These were the anti-Corn Law League men 1-4cheers heart together in the attempt to rescue the poor factory The Hon. Member had said, that during the last from the Ministerial, and laughter from the Opposition children from the state of degradation to which they eighteen years only twenty men had been employed benches.) He had scores upon scores of such cases in were now reduced. He had trespassed on the time of Hon. Member would be glad of the opportunity of ex- Select Committee-aye, not only that, but he would brought against him on Friday last. He felt that he plaining a point to which Mr Leonard Horder had tell the House that the working classes of England were had only done his duty: he could prove every word he

chair. Now, Sir, this is a spinning-master, and occu- man living in the south of England who knew anything spinners to have cottages, but none except they of the of the poor man, and not for their own. (Cheers.) only nine hours, he stops at noon, and only pays the the business. In every piece made there is 31b. and used to have a very good trade in the manufacture of paddings and druggets, but they carried this shouldy and stiffening to such a length that trade is lost, all the village ruined, and but a few masters retired independent. In the stiffening of druggets and paddings there were were used from 51b. to 61b. per piece." Let Hor. Members listen for a few more moments, and he would show them how the trade of the country had declined. It was the frauds practised in the manufacture which

protection of the Government of the comatry. He manufacturers, and would not mind inquiring of Measrs. classes themselves asserted them to be true, and of proofs of it as used up in the jackets for our sailors, that he would convince the House before he sat down. and technically called 'shoddy.' It is composed of old He had given them an instance of the tyranny prac- coarse woollens, such as blankets torn up after they are tised in Lancashire; he would now give them another comparatively worn out. There is no staple left to the which occurred in Yorkshire, in his own neighbour- wool and however nicely got up to please the eye, hood, and again he said he was prepared to give up cloth made of such stuff, when it comes to be exposed his authority to any Hon. Member who required him to to the wind and rain, will rot in a very little time. do so :-- "A poor weaver, residing in the township of Ask them if the blue flushing, made here last season (in -, with a wife and family of small children, has consequence of the complaints made of the cloth been for some time employed by a wealthy worsted, used for the sailors' jackets and trousers,) did not yarn, and stuff manufacturer, who has practised the give every satisfaction, as it was made of long abominable system of having a retail shop on his pre- English woo?. It was in consequence of the mises, where his workpeople well understood that they many complaints on this score that the Navy are to expend their hard-earned pittance in the pur Board last year substituted the old Witney chase of shop goods. This poor man incurred a trifling pattern of cloth again, after having laid it aside for ten debt, of about 10s, 6d., at this said shop, which he years in consequence of the Yorkshire people always agreed to liquidate by allowing a deduction of 1s. underselling them through the use of 'shoddy' or to the great age of our admirals, and the impractica-bility of finding among them men strong enough for active commands. In such a state of things, the late naval promotion ought to have been more comprehen-

at the Port of Liverpool, laden with corn, during the years 1840 and 1841, and stating the number of days each ship occupied in the voyage.

Mr. FEBRAND gave notice, that when the Hon. Member for Salford (Mr. Brotherton) brought forward his motion for an "Address for a return of the names or firms of all occupiers of cotton, woollen, flax, and silk mills or factories, who pay the wages of their or indirectly, by their partners, servants, or relations. supply goods or provisions on the truck system : and also the names of the places where such mills are situated ;" it was his intention to move, after the words " silk mills or factories," that the following words be introduced, " print-works, ceal-works, and iron-works," and that there be added to the proposed motion. " and also the names or firms of all occupiers of print-works. coal-works, and iron-works, who compel their workmen to reside in cottages belonging to their employers."

averages were to be taken, it was considered they had his statement-(cheers.) not been properly selected. Some towns had been included in the scale where very little corn was sold, and other towns where large quantities were sold, had been altogether left out of the scale.

Sir R. PEEL: I will move for leave to bring up the report, and then I will answer the Noble Lord.

The Report on the Corn Law Importation Act having been brought up and read,

Sir R. PEEL said, the bill which had been proposed was in strict conformity with the resolutions which had state that he had received letters from inspectors, stat-

apply himself to the complaints of the Hon. Member younger officers should be brought forward, suggesting oh !") No notice had been given to him of the course intended to be pursued that evening-("Oh!" and cheers)-and the present conversation had come upon Sir G. COCKBURN

The arrangement he proposed with respect to the in- made. He had not made use of the words "abomi. diminution in bodily activity. He pointed out the

sive, and to have borne a nearer proportion to the brepension off a considerable number of old captains, to He proceeded to recommend also some additional advantages for the subordinate classes of the service. He finally amused the House with some criticisus upon the sterns of several ships lately constructed, particularly one named the Queen.

Captain ROUS entered at length into the merits and (loud cheers from the Opposition.) This declaration defects of modern ship-luilding. He complained of was signed by seventy-two manufacturers who were the insufficiency of the pay of naval officers, observing, members of the anti-Corn Law League-(cries of that the pay of a French captain is one-third more than "Name, name.") He had no objection to read the that of an English one; and that the pay of an Amenames. The Hon. Member read the names of the sub- rican captain actually doubles that of an English scribers to the declaration, and then said that he was officer of the same rank. He touched upon the late quite ready to give a copy of the document he had just case of Mr. Elton, of whose conduct he took a very read to the Hon. Member for Knaresborough, and he unfavourable view. He complained of the appoint-Lord J. RUSSELL said, he had received letters stating thought the House would agree with him that that ment of so aged an officer as Sir Edward Owen to comthat with respect to the scale of towns from which the Hon. Member was bound to give some explanation of mand the Mediterranean fleet, great as were the abilities and honours of that distinguished admiral, and M-. FERBAND said, that in the first place he would recommended that a system should be adopted by which

for Stockpert. He had not charged that Hon. Member promoting by purchase. It was not wise to keep strong with cruelty to his workmen-(loud cries of "Oh ! and healthy men upon the shelf, and draw out old and infirm ones into a description of service requiring

Sir G. COCKBURN stated the mitigating circumstances what he had said with regard to the Hon. Member, it Elton's sentence. He vinaicated the appointment of was this, that, whilst he came down, night after night, Sir E. Owen, whom he described to be in full pessession been agreed to, and the explanation which he gave in to that House complaining of the sufferings of the of his powers. It was not every young officer who moving for a committee on the subject; he wished to people, he was keeping his own workmen employed in could command a fleet, though many of them thought state that he had received letters from inspectors, stat-ing hardships on them, and asking for compensation. to the best of his recollection, the statement he had and reputation carried was a compensation for some statement.

assisted the men generally. He said, -- "The employ- spite of all the calumnies which might be heaped on scores of letters from those poor working men, as well vet in the army. He wished the Government \$2 ment of children is to prepare the smooth surface of his head by interested parties out of doors, the working as others from every grade and class of society, begging colouring matter on which the carved block is pressed, classes of Birmingham had assembled in public meeting, him not to be confounded and put down by any oppo-and to take up the colour that is to be transferred and had unanimously passed a vote of thanks to him sition in that House, and imploring him to make the make some commanders captains, and in all future and to take up the colour that is to be transferred and had come to their hard-hearted task. truth known. It was with that intention he had come the side of a sieve, upon which a fine woollen cloth is masters? (The Hon. Member here read the following into the House; on that ground he took his stand, and stretched. and on this the colour is spread. These pots notice of the meeting from a newspaper :- "At a meet- was determined never to be put down. In the name of stand by the side, and a child, who assists the man ing of the working classes, convened at the King's the working classes of England he challenged Hon. who prints. transfers the colour from the pot to the Head Inn, Dudley-street, Birmingham, a vote of thanks Members opposite, he implored them, to ask for a Select sieve, spreading it over the cloth with a flat brush to was unanimously passed to Mr. Ferrand, the patriotic make a smooth surface. This is called 'tearing,' and representative of Knaresborough, for his philanthropic Committee.

Mr. C. P. VILLIERS said he held in his hand the the child who performs the operation, whether male defence of the operatives of England ; his fearless names of thirty other manufacturers who wished to add them to the declaration he had read to the House on or female, is called a 'tearboy.' Every printer has a exposures of the fraudulent designs of the antitable and a 'tearboy.' When any printing is going on Corn Law League, and the oppression and Friday night, conveying their indignant denial of the the 'tearboy' must be there, and they perform their tyranny of Whig-Radical millocrats.") He would charges made by the Hon. Member for Knaresboroughwork standing. The temperature of the room should not tell the House that at that meeting the work- He should think any man might be astonished by hearbe less than seventy degrees, and the air should be ing men stood forward, and justified everything ing the Hon. Member calling on gentlemen on that side rather humid." Now, he would take leave to ask the he had said within those walls, and declared them-Hon. Member whether, during the eighteen years his selves ready to prove his statements by evidence. Let Member had made the charges himself, and it was his men had worked between six in the evening and eight | it no longer be said that the weight of the charges he duty to move for an instant inquiry into them. Not o'clock in the morning, these " tearboys" had not also had made lay on his own head. Again, he callenged a single Member on that side of the House would op been working in his factory? And he asked this, as Hon. Members opposite to move for a select commithe said before, that the Hon. Member might have an tee, and if they would not do it, he would. (Cheers, opportunity of explaining whether he was correct in and laughter.) He must now allude to what was said would be ready to vindicate themselves from the the representations he had made, or whether Mr. by the Noble Lord the Member for the city of London

Leonard Horner was correct in his report. The Hon. on a previous evening. That Noble Lord stated that Member for Wolverhampton had read in the House a he understood he (Mr. Ferrand) had only charged a at the commencement of his remarks. He said he bedeclaration, signed by seventy-two cotton-spinners, and limited number of manufacturers with the frauds which had forwarded to him (Mr. Ferrand) 2 copy of that he had brought under the notice of the House. When advanced by the Hon. Member for Knaresborough. 1 declaration, to which were annexed two extracts from the Noble Lord sat down, he (Mr. Ferrand) rose and a committee of the House were granted there would be him quite by surprise : but as far as he could recollect which had induced the remission of a part of Mr. his speech. The Hon. Member was about to read the told him he had brought the charge to a great exdeclaration. when

tent against the manufacturers, and that he was also The SPEAKER intimated that it was out of order ready to prove it. He had thought it his duty on to refer to anything that was said out of the House Saturday last, in deference to the high position which on the subject of what had taken place within its walls, that Noble Lord held, not only in that House, but also and therefore the Hon. Member must not read the in the estimation of the public out of doors, to send the Noble Lord a sample of the common sort of cloth

Mr. FERBAND (in continuation) .- These people said sold in Lancashire to the working classes. He had also spectors, he proposed to keep in office all efficient offi- nable cruelty," ner had he referred to any particular great services rendered by many officers far advanced in that they had all sent a sample to the Prime Minister, for he was detercers, placing them under the control of the board of cases of ill-treatment on the part of the Hon. Member years. He thought that a certain intermixture of proexcise, and in all the new towns to have the averages towards his workmen-(hear.) The Hon. Member had motion by purchase, as suggested by Captain Rous, he did ask, did they not hand the key to their work- and they should have ocular demonstration of what taken by the excise officers. He trusted the whole said he had charged him with being a party to the would have its advantages, in bringing forward a pro-

glad to second a motion for inquiry, and then they charges brought against them. Mr. J. FIELDEN was inaudible for several sentences lieved there was a great deal of truth in what had been such a development of the proceedings of a great many manufacturers as would call for the application of an effectual remedy of some kind or other. (Hear, hear.) It was asserted that the poor were suffering grievous oppression in a variety of ways. The quantity of the persons unemployed was increasing, and the oppression of the poor increased in the same proportion. He should be very willing to second a motion for a select.

(Continued in our seventh page.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

### (Concluded from our sixth page.)

found that the same oppressive proceedings were in many instances chargeable on the cultivators of the goil-(hear, hear.) He would read to the House a statement which sppeared two or three weeks ago in the public newspapers. The proceeding to which it referred took place in a county magistrates' office on Monday, Feb. 14, when there were present Messra H. S. Olivier, W. Hughes, and T. H. Grubbe. The Hon. member then read the following paragraph from the Willshire Independent :--- "Jeffry Dowse, a labouring man, was charged with damaging a maiden oak tree, the property of the trustees of the late Mr. Watson Taylor, at Urchfont. A policeman stated that he saw the defendant go from his house to a tree, into which he climbed and cut wood with a billhook. He then went to him and stopped him, and took sway the hook. This was before six o'clock in the morning. It was bright moonlight. Mr. New said that the damage was Is. Dowse, in his defence, said. I was driven to do this by distress, to get something to make a fire to wash clothes for my family. I've a wife and five child en; and no week this winter have eat, that's one comfort. A Magistrate-You have an honest face; it is a pity you should do such things. You look honest. (A more respectable-looking labouring man

we have seldom seen.) In answer to one of the magistrates, Dowse said that he had been digging for Mr. John Snook, and before that for Mr. Weeks. Fined 10s. including costs Dowse-I could not pay 10d., much less 10s. I must go to prison, I suppose. He was committed for fourteen days." If the House would set about devising a remedy for such a state of things they must look to the poverty which overspread the people both in the rural and manufacturing districts. Whilst this poverty existed they must expect to have such complaints urged upon them again and rgain : and, however discreditable to the House and the country the statements might be which had been made by the Hon. Member for Knaresborough, he was glad they had been brought forward, and he hoped the Hon. Member

hope that he would move for a Committee forthwith.

The production of the return was agreed to. The Speaker having left the chair, IF H. HARDING



The Budget is at length out. We give below at great length, the speech of Sir Robert Peel He is a bold man. He tells the country plainly that he will not reduce the public expenditure; he admits honestly that the poor are robbed already as much as they well can be; and he proposes to take, directly, from the pockets of the Moneyocracy the sum of £3,755,000 for meeting the deficit of the revenue, in the shape of an Income Tax. In this measure he says, that his colleagues unanimously concur. We shall see what effect this honestly !

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, MARCH 11th.

In answer to a question from Mr. J. S. Wortley, the fearful accounts from India were confirmed by Sir R. PEEL.

Some other business of less consequence transpired, after which the Right Hon. bart. brought forward his

BUDGET.

The Order of the Day for the House recolving itself into a Committee of Ways and Means having been read, and the Speaker having left the chair.

would insist on their being fully investigated. Mr. LANBTON, as the representative of a northern of the Hon. Member for Knaresborough, expressed a hope that he would move for a Committee for the the eduction to the benefit in that direction hope that he would move for a Committee for the chief, military establishments of the country. House as fullows: -Sir, -As the House has con-is not exactly a charge which hore that he would move for a Committee for the chief, military establishments of the country. House as fullows: -Sir, -As the House has con-is not exactly a charge; but there are engagements in many cases the duty will be merely a nominal our country. House as fullows: -Sir, -As the House has con-is not exactly a charge; but there are engagements in many cases the duty will be merely a nominal our country. House as fullows: -Sir, -As the House has con-is not exactly a charge; but there are engagements in many cases the duty will be merely a nominal our country. House as fullows: -Sir, -As the House has con-is not exactly a charge; but there are engagements in many cases the duty will be merely a nominal our country. House as fullows: -Sir, -As the House has con-is not exactly a charge; but there are engagements in many cases the duty will be merely a nominal our country. House as fullows: -Sir, -As the House has con-is not exactly a charge; but there are engagements in many cases the duty will be merely a nominal our country. House as fullows: -Sir, -As the House has con-is not exactly a charge; but there are engagements is not exactly a charge; but there are engagements is not exactly a charge; but there are engagements is not exactly a charge; but there are engagements is not exactly a charge; but there are engagements is not exactly a charge; but there are engagements is not exactly a charge; but there are engagements is not exactly a charge; but there are engagements is not exactly a charge; but there are engagements is not exactly a charge; but there a Sir ROBERT PEEL rose, and addressed the for the chief, military establishments of the country, £1,500,000. But that, I apprehend, will be inde- (cheers.) I believe that you omitted to adopt the considerable reduction, in no case to e cceed 12 per or refusing the advice we thus give. I, on the part hope that he would more for a Committee forthwith. Mr. FERRAND said he had brought forward these charges in reply to Hon. Gentlemen opposite. Hon Member for Wolverhampton told im a few nights ago that the matter should not be allowed to rest instantly have move for a Select Committee to enable instantly have move for a Select Committee to the instantly have move for a Select Committee to the instant to prove the charges he had made. He was pre-mered that instant to produce his anthorities to the and that instant to produce his anthorities to the the stant to produce his anthorities to the that instant to produce his anthorities to the that i pared that instant to produce his authorities to the nitude and extent of the duties that devolve upon istan, may as far as I can form a judgment, imposed, whether we shall revive a duty that has been under the first head we shall have included live responsibility of adopting or rejecting them. House, or before a Select Committee, whenever it me-no man can feel more conscious than I do, how upon her Majesty's Governmen; the necessity of call- abolished, and upon the faith of the abolished, and upon the faith of the abolished, and upon the faith of the abolished and provisions of all kinds; under the You will bear in mind that this is no ordinary period. House, or before a select committee, whenever it monor and that there are my intellectual powers to the ing upon her majesty is covernment, the necessary of can-should be appointed; and he had made up his mind dispropertionate are my intellectual powers to the ing upon Parliament to sanction perhaps a consider-himself to move before Easter for a Committee to in- proper performance of these duties. But I should able increase to the Army Estimates for the present facturing arrangements have been made. I do not of seeds; under the 4th wood for furniture; and among all the upper classes of society of increased prosperity. vestigate the whole matter, unless some other Hon. be unworthy of the trust committed to me-I should year. I do not think it advisable that we should think I need argue against the revival of the duty under the 5th ores and minerals; and in order to re- comfort and enjoyment; of increased prosperity Member should do so before Fridsy next. Mr. VILLIERS said he had not allowed the matter to having pro inced to the Heuse the names of up-heartened or disturbed—if I could state anything of the tariff (loud cheers and counter the state of the tariff (loud cheers and counter the state of the tariff (loud cheers), growing for many years—(loud cheers.) You are the tariff (loud cheers and counter the state of the tariff (loud cheers and counter the state of the tariff (loud cheers and counter the state of the tariff (loud cheers and counter the state of the tariff (loud cheers), growing for many years—(loud cheers.) You are rest, having pro inced to the Hense the names of up nearlened of distincted in received decisive proofs that this House, the repre-wards of 100 manufacturers who broadly and most unc-full content Mr. O'CONNELL, in moving for a return of the ful discharge of a great public duty, and when he ters, and vindicating the authority of her Majesty therefore Irange the taxes upon locomotion and upon will contain five columns. In the first column will annual growth of this great evil. You will not re-Mr. O'CONNELL, in moving for a return of the persons who had registered arms in the county of Downe, imputed a recent murder in that county to the spirit of Orangeism. Lord RLIOT gave some explanations, and expressed Rule and main to form that that is imperfect and fallible judg-to the provided for on account of Rule and main to form that that which has imperfect and fallible judg-to the that that which has imperfect and fallible judg-to the that that which has imperfect and fallible judg-to the that that which has imperfect and fallible judg-to the that that which has imperfect and fallible judg-to the that that which has imperfect and fallible judg-to the that that which has imperfect and fallible judg-to the that that which has imperfect and fallible judg-to the that that which has imperfect and fallible judg-to the that that which has imperfect and fallible judg-to the that that which has imperfect and fallible judg-to the that that which has imperfect and fallible judg-to the that that which has imperfect and fallible judg-to the that that which has imperfect and fallible judg-to the that that which has imperfect and fallible judg-to the that that which has imperfect and fallible judg-to the that that which has imperfect and fallible judg-to the that that which has imperfect and fallible judg-to the that that which has imperfect and fallible judg-to the that that the that that which has imperfect and fallible judg-to the that that the evil to the the that the that the that the that the evil to the the that the that the that the that the evil to the the that the that the that the that the that the evil to the the that the that the that the that the evil to the the that the that the that the that the evil to the the that the that the that the that the that the evil to the the that the that the that the that the that the evil to the the the that the that the that the that the the that the th Lord kilor gave some explanations, and expressed calculations into a mainter of provided for another of provided for another of provided for another of provided for another of account of approximations, and expressed another of provided for another of provided for another of provided for another of account of approximations, and expressed another of provided for another of account of approximations, and expressed for an in the fifth, the proposed do not take this course; if you do permit the evil to of your difficulties. I have confirmed confidence foreign countries; and in the fifth, the proposed do not take this course; if you do permit the evil to be been upon the Roman Catholic about to propose is conducive to the welfare—he probable demand which I may have to make for an that there is a buoyancy in the consumptive power rate of duty on the imports from British colonial continue, you must expect severe, but just judgment.

might almost say essential to the well-being of this great country. Sir, from some of the embarrass-ments which accompany an official statement I am relieved. It is sometimes necessary to maintain of bringing before the House a full and complete, oreat reserve—to speak with great caution : a due

hostilities. I do not contemplate any necessity to 5th of January, 1840, was £37,911,000. I wish now to surplus of £1,800,000. The question then, is, how prietors of these stage coaches have to contend hostilities. I do not contemplate any necessity to provide within the year for more than £599,900; but he would form a very inadequate estimate, indeed, of the probable cost of the expedition, who should think the probable cost of the expedition, who should think that the whole expence would be limited to £500,000 that the means are exhausted by which men that the whole expence would be limited to £500,000 that the means of the expedition of the expension of the esti-the best calculated to effect a great improvement in the produce of the interests of the the best calculated to effect a great improvement in the produce of the interests of the the best calculated to effect a great improvement in the best calculated to effect a great improvement in the produce of the interests of the the best calculated to effect a great improvement in taxes (cheers). This proposition if assented -(hear.) Sir, the expence of our expedition to mated produce of the increase of 5 per cent. on China stands thus :- The arrears of sums due to the arricles of consumption was £39,872,000; the actual East India Company, to April 30, 1841, amounted to increase was £38,182,000; the actual addition £708,000. A grant was made in the session of 1840 of estimated to be gained by such 5 per cent, was proposal will produce upon the monied classes. There will be a precious stir ! we calculate be provided for in 1841, £535,000. The estimate of the expenditure to the lst April, 1842, was £658,000, ducing 5 per cent. additional, it has been little more

meet the charges which are necessary to provide for | rived at the utmost limits of this description of tax- | £480,000. I deduct now from that sum of £4,380,000 | should be reduced to 20s. I propose that the duty meet the charges which are not cessary to provide for the actual expence during the year ending the 5th of April, 1843. The total smount of the estimated expences of the country will thereby be £50,819,000. The general expenditure of the country, for the year ending the 5th of April, 1843. I take to be bable deficiency is 22,569,000; but this deficiency is at the otal loss in this respect at the pledge which had been given by Parlia-bable deficiency is 22,569,000. The House must the vote for the year, and the expenditure which it that deficiency ought to be added the charge which that deficiency ought to be added the charge which that deficiency ought to be added the charge which that deficiency ought to be added the charge which that deficiency ought to be added the charge which that deficiency ought to be added the charge which that deficiency ought to be added the charge which that deficiency ought to be added the charge which that deficiency ought to be added the charge which that deficiency and the ascourt of Chinese that deficiency and the ascourt of Chinese that deficiency and the ascourt of Chinese the of January, 1840, was £37.911.000. I wish now to surplus of £1.800.000. The question the position of our estimated the source of the contemplate any nccessity to provide within the year. To the out provide which that deficiency ought to be added the charge which that deficiency ought to be added the charge which that deficiency ought to be added the charge which that deficiency ought to be added the charge which that deficiency ought to be added the charge which that deficiency and the amount of Chinese the of January, 1840, was £37.911.000. I wish now to the output of £1.800.000. The question then, is, how our commercial relations-(hear.)

### PROPOSED REDUCTIONS.

Sir, I look to the tariff, and I find that it com-prises not less than 200 different articles which are and impartial justice-(cheers.) I also propose to subject to various rates of duty; and during the take off the duty imposed upon persons who are in interval which I have been in office I can only say, the habit of letting job carriages, and which will mile and free will be a precious sit : we calculate, interval which I have been in office I can only say, and what may left (3z, 73d) was all week I only earned 6z, 3d.; and what was left (3z, 73d) was all week I only earned 6z, 3d.; and what was left (3z, 73d) was all week I only earned 6z, 5d. (000, making a mushrooms! Let not the prople however and what was left (3z, 73d) was all week I only earned 6z, 1 and what was left (3z, 73d) was all week I only earned 6z, 1 and what was left (3z, 73d) was all week I only earned 6z, 1 and what was left (3z, 73d) was all week I only earned 6z, 1 and what was left (3z, 73d) was all week I only earned 6z, 1 and what was left (3z, 73d) was all week I only earned 6z, 1 and what was left (3z, 73d) was all week I only earned 6z, 1 and what was left (3z, 73d) was all week I only earned 6z, 1 and what was left (3z, 73d) was all week I only earned 6z, 1 and what was left (3z, 73d) was all week I only earned 6z, 1 and what was left (3z, 73d) was all week I only earned 6z, 1 and what was left (3z, 73d) was all week I only earned 6z, 1 be fooled by all this. Whoever pays the Three be fooled by all this. Whoever pays the Three will const of 1841; amounting to £400,000, and there have attempted in India wore yout of the ransom of cattors one to do what you would net do st another tress drives one to do what you would net do st another was to the choice of 1841 thus ( to be entered) and the choice of the financial arrangements. I cal-culate that the deficiency by ircentring fresh and the choice of 1841 thus ( to be entered) and the choice of 1841 thus ( to be entered) and the choice of a stand what is the proportion borne by the duty in each and the choice of the financial arrangements. I cal-culate that the deficiency by ircentring fresh and the choice of 1841 thus ( to be entered) and the choice of the financial arrangements. I cal-culate that the choice of the financial arrangements. I cal-culate that the choice of the financial arrangements. I cal-to the 5th of April, 1843, w upon our necks, and will do so while we consent against the charge of £1,193,000, a cet-off of actual notion of supplying the deficiency by incurring fresh able to make reductions in the various duties (hear, reduction on articles of tariff will not entail a loss of to carry it. It is not in faction to relieve the people payment of the amount of £1,018.000, and the ar- debt; and I have attempted to carry your conviction hear, hear.) Sir, the measures which we pro- more than £270,000. The loss on cotton £170,000, payment of the amount of £1,018,000, and the ar-rears now amount to £175,000. Looking to the extent of the preparations which have been made for the continuance, I trust for the completion, of the Chinese war, I think you cannot safely estimate the Chinese war, I think you cannot safely estimate the continuance of the provision of the duties affecting those articles, the Chinese war, I think you cannot safely estimate the continuance of the provision of the community in consequence of the continuance of the provision of the community in consequence of the continuance of the provision of the community in consequence of the continuance of the provision of the community in consequence of the continuance of the provision of the community in consequence of the continuance of the provision of the community in consequence of the continuance of the provision of the community in consequence of the continuance of the provision of the community in consequence of the continuance of the provision of the community in consequence of the continuance of the provision of the community in consequence of the continuance of the provision of the community in consequence of the provision of the community in conseque the cost for the year ending 5th April, 1843, at much as a possible mode of increasing the revenue? I proceed upon those principles for the complete the reductions which I propose will be £3.708,000. less than £1,400,000. We make provision in the will not say that the Post office ought not to be a revision of our tariff, which upon mature considera- Against this I have to place the amount of the inpresent year for £500,000; but let us take the cost at source of revenue; but I will say that the measure tion, we have thought necessary (hear, hear.) The creased revenue which I expect to receive from the £139,060, which is the lowest at which it can be has not had complete and fair trial. I am so general principle upon which we will proceed will be, new taxation which is calculated at £4,800,000. fairly taken, there will be a deficiency some time rensible of the many advantages that result first, the removal and the relaxa iou of duties of a There will, therefore, be a surplus in favour of the result or other to be provided for of not less than Larry taken, there will be a denciency come time resolut of the many advantages that result or other to be provided for of not less than Larry taken, there will be a denciency come time resolut of the many advantages that result or other to be provided for of not less than Larry taken, there will be a denciency come time from that measure, that 1 should not con-prohibitory nature (hear, hear, and loud cheors); and ciency on the vote of £257,000, you must not lose sight of a probable demand of £700,000, or £800,000. There was the result of the present year—(hear, and cheers.) sight of a probable demand of £700,000, or £800,000. There was the result of the present was the there was the result of the taxes that were laid upon the result of the taxes that were laid upon the result of the taxes that a without reserve the There may be votes in addition to these—there may be votes on account of Australia, and other Colonies, which are not included in the sums I have already stated. I do not take into account a charge which stated. I do not take into account a charge which stated. I do not take into account a charge which stated. I do not take into account a charge which that with respect to come—a) regards leather, for the great articles of consumption, and which were some cases I propose to retain merely a nominal duty, for the purpose of affording statistical informa-to n; and in no case, or in scarcely any case, will we propose to lay a duty upon raw materials for manu

taxes-(cheers.) This proposition, if assented to by the House, will lead to a loss of revenue amounting to £61,000; but it is a loss which

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the last quarter. I am giving the best estimate which I can form. I now proceed to estimate the income for the year ending the 5th of April, 1843. The Customs for the ensuing year I estimate at favourable season for maltingIcalculate at \$23,450,000 Of course, as a favourable harvest has a tendency to before you, favour to do course, to do course to destinate the states, as a tendency to be honour to do course to destinate the states has a tendency to be honour to occupy by such expedients to the states has a tendency to be honour to occupy by such expedients to the states has a tendency to be honour to occupy by such expedients to the states has a tendency to be honour to occupy by such expedients to the states has a tendency to be honour to occupy by such expedients to the states has a tendency to be honour to occupy by such expedients to the property and the barves thas a tendency to be honour to occupy by such expedients to the property to such as the honour to occupy by such expedients to the states has a tendency to be honour to occupy by such expedients to the property to form the first form the states has a tendency to be barves to propose that the property to occup the test the duty is 9d to the effect of the states has a tendency to be honour to occup the test the test the test the duty is 9d to the states has a tendency to be barves to property the the test the test the test the test the duty is 9d to the states has a tendency to proper the test the duty is 9d to the state the duty is 9d to the state the duty is 9d to the states the duty is 9d to the state to the test the test to the test the duty is 9d to the state to the test to the test the duty is 9d to the state to the test to the test to the state the duty is 9d to the state to the test to the state to the test to the test the test the duty is 9d to the state to the test to the test to the test the test to the test to the test to the test the test to the test to the test case of Elton, defending some parts of his conduct. Captain BERKELEY gave a sketch of Mr. Eiton's naval life, impeaching him of habitual insubordin-Captain Rous vindicated the court-martial, and disapproved the clemency of the Admiralty in remitting Of course, as a favourable harvest has a tendency to increase the excise revenue, it also has a tindency to diminish the amount of revenue from the im portation of foreign corn. On the other hand, if there be an unfavourable harvest, and your Ex-cise revenue is in consequence diminished in amount, then there is some compression to be expected from the revenue which is derived from the import of foreign corn. I shall the take the Customs for the year, ending the 5th of April, 1843, at 222,500,000; Excesse  $\pm 13.450.000$ : Stamps,  $\pm 9,100,000$ ; Postpart of the sentence. COUNCIL. Some conversation followed about the effects to be LAMBETH TEETOTALLERS. expected from the Merchant Seaman's Registry Act, 5th and 6th William IV., c. 19, which Sir C. Napier considered a measure of great benefit to the Mr. Edward Blackmoor, baker, 185, Blackfriars'-Mr. Charles Graham, smith, 24, York-street, York-Davy. The Committee then proceeded with the other votes, foreign corn. I shall then take the Customs for the year, ending the 5th of April, 1843, at £22,500,000; Excise, £13,450,000; Stamps, £9,100,000; Post-office, £500,000; Crown Lands, £150,000; Miscel-laneons Items of retenue £250,000, making a total estimated revenue for the year ending the 5th of estimated revenue for the year ending the 5th of estimated revenue for the year ending the 5th of Mr. Stephen Mackey, shoemaker, 14, Herbert'sand the House adjourned. buildings. Mr. Richard Hamblyn, shoemaker, 27, Cross-street, Blackfriars'-road. Mr. James Baker, stonemason, 7, Church-street, IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT,-TUESDAY. Waterloo-road. April, 1843, of £48,350,000-(hear.) The expendi- redeem it. If, however, you are not bound by the must say, that I cannot conceive that there is any that there will be no increase in the consumption, the Mr. Wm. Lyons, hatter, 53, George-street, Black-The Lords were occupied with the consideration ture, now that the House has sanctioned the votes pledges of your predecessors, you are bound at all more legitimate object on which to impose a duty loss from this reduction may be taken at £237,000; for the Army and Navy can be etimated with events by the engagements you have made; for than upon coal exported to foreign countries—(hear, but, assuming an increase in the consumption to the of two Bills for Legal Improvement ; and the Comfriars'-road, sub-Treasurer. mons with various matters of little import to the Mr. John Mawman, tailor, 3, Berry-street, subgreater accuracy. The interest on the cect will be almost the first vote you gave after your election hear.) I speak of a reasonable impost; and upon amount of ten per cent., the loss, in such case, would Secretary. people. £24,627,000; terminable annuities, £4,076,000; in- was the adoption of a resolution to the effe t, an article produced in this country, the element of then be £171,000. Now add this amount to the loss • terest on Exchequer Bills £722,000; making the that it was impossible any longer to permit the manufactures, necessary for the manufacture, contri- which I have already estimated, the total amount SOUTHAMPTON. total charge on account of the debt £29,425,000. The state of things which existed, and which pre-buting by its export to excite competition with the will be £270,000. I now come to the duty on timber-charges on the Consolidated Fund, including the sented nothing but a continual deficiency of the home market. If I can raise a reasonable amount of In respect to this question we are embarrassed with HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10. Mr. G. Goodman, chairmaker, Back of the Walls. Mr. J. Hill, cordwainer, 8, Spa-road. Mr. Pragneli, brushmaker, Charlotte-sireet. charges on the Consolidated Fund, including the sented nothing out a continual deficiency of the civil List, I take at £390,000. The items under this revenue, and that you would apply yourselves head are so numerous that, I suppose, the House will not delay to the consideration of the finan-not require me to go through them all. I shall then ing some means for equalising its revenue and ex-take the whele of them at £2,368,000, making a total ing some means for equalising its revenue and ex-take the whele of them at £2,368,000, making a total ing some means for equalising its revenue and ex-take the whele of them at £2,368,000, making a total ing some means for equalising its revenue and ex-take the whele of them at £2,368,000, making a total ing some means for equalising its revenue and ex-take the whele of the some definition of the finan-take the whele of the mather and the finan-take the some definition of the some means for equalising its revenue and ex-take the some definition of the finan-take the some definition of the finan-take the some definition of the some means for equalising its revenue and ex-take the some definition of the finan-take the som The second reading of Sir Robert Peel's New Corn Bill led to a long debate, of not much interest, after Mr. Russell, cordwainer, Russell-court. the many long-winded speeches, pro and con, slready given to the public. Lord Ebrington, Mr. Black-tone, Lord Howick, Mr. Shiel, Lord John Russell, Mr. Palmer, cordwainer, Mount-street. take the whole of them at £2,368,000, making a total ing some means for equalising its revenue and ex-charge on the Consolidated Fund of £31,795,000. The votes for the Army if ultimately sanctioned, will not amount to more than £6,617,000; navy, £6,639,000; ordnance, £2,684,000; miscellanies charges ble upon ordnance, £2,684,000; miscellanies charges ble upon the deficiency by suverich miscrable devices (aberro). HANLEY. Lord Worsley, and Sir C. Napier opposed the mea-fure; while Col. Wood, Mr. Buck, Mr. Pakinton, Sir E. Knatchbull, and Mr. Gladstone spoke in fa-Mr. Joseph Heath, china potter, Slack-lane, NEWSFAPE Hanley. ordnance,  $\pounds 2,684,000$ ; miscellanies chargeable upon the annual grant of Parliament,  $\pounds 2,800,000$ . The deficiency by any such miserable devices. (cheers.) if I must have recourse to taxation, shall I then levy understood that a corresponding amount would be expended on fortifications in that country. The expenditure for China I take at  $\pounds 575,000$  for the parts,  $\pounds 175,000$  to defray the arrears of expenditure for the present year. The other vote is  $\pounds 590,000$ , to it con what is called mice protect of the present year. The other vote is  $\pounds 590,000$ , to it con wont conclusive proof that we have already ar-Mr. John Harrison, ching petter Your of it. Sir R. Peel replied at great le agth. The House then divided-Mr. John Young, potter co Mr. John Slater, cord mar Man For the second reading ... 284 Against it ... ... 176 .... Mr. Hamlet Henshall \_\_\_\_ Mr. James Livesey, p 108 Majority ... ... The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to Mr. Moses Simpson, cord a committed (as we understood) on Friday. **X Y**. **HOKTHER** 

the	5th	April,	1838,	was	£1,428,000	1
	5th	April,	1839		£ 430,000	
	5th	April,	1840,		£1 459,000	
	$5\iota h$	April,	1841,		£1,851,060	
	5th	April,	1842,		£2,334,000	

the first had not died, as was reported), and the dis-Sir H. HARDINGE defended this extra pay, on the organisation of the army. We have not seen any ground of the peculiar character of these troops, was £43,733,000. If you estimate that the receipt for the current quarter of the present year will be deficiency of the year 1843, which he esti-equal to the receipt of the current quarter of the last deficiency already mentioned, there was a total equal to the receipt of the current quarter of the last deficiency for the size and muchanism in round numbers of the size of consumption. The chief articles of consumption to which I shall advert arc sugar, where was a total water for the size of consumption to which I shall advert arc sugar, the way is noned numbers of the size of consumption to which I shall advert arc sugar, the way is noned numbers of the size of consumption. particulars of his own escape. Such is the latest and the greater expense of living in the metropolis. and most complete, and, we believe the most accu-Colonel RAWDON confirmed this view. rate, account of this melancholy affair, so deplorable year, you must add to the actual receipt, the sum of deficiency for the six years. in round numbers, of from a property tix, are perfectly legitimate, and coffee, and timber. With respect to sugar, I wish it £4,323,000; consequently the revenue would amount £10,070 000-(hear, hear.) I have here made a full their effect in operation will fall upon property. I werein my power to state that her Majesty's ministers Mr. WILLIAMS, persevered in dividing the House, in itself, and so unfortunate in its political influence, and was defeated by a majority of 144 against 12. By this time the honour of the British arms has Mr. WILLIAMS, nothing dannted, took another on the 5th of April to £48,053,000, being less than and unreserved statement to the extent of the deno doubt been fully vindicated ; but at what expense ? propose, in respect to the great mass of articles, par- | deemed it consistent with their duty to say that they | division upon the vote for the volunteers, and was again defeated. At the cost of rendering the occupants of the gate of ticularly in respect to all those connected with pro- could advise any alteration of the duties on that ar-India for ever the implacable enemies of the British perty, to equalise the stamp duties in Ireland with ticle. [The Right Hon. Baronet then went at length expenditure will not probably be so great as he es-timated. The actual amount of d ficit may pro-the full confidence that the resources of this great of the equalisation of stimp dutics. And this to the to aisturb the existing duty on sugar.] With repect name. The murder of Byrnes and M'Naghten must The Committee then passed the remainder of the be avenged, the treachery and cruelty of Mahommed Army Estimates, and proceeded to those of the bably be taken at £2 324,000. As I said before community are equal to the demand to be made upon £250,000 to be derived from spirits, and I obtain from to coffee, I am sorry to say that during the last year Ukhbar must be punished, or the whole of our Navy. however, I speak to the estimates, independent of them, and in the belief that the energy and wisdom Ireland £410,000, and I have the most perfect con- there has been a reduction in the consumption. Indian influence will be shaken to its centre. But Mr. CURIEIS raised another discussion upon the the last quarter. 1 am giving the best estimate of Parliament will be ready to direct these resources viction that this were better, under existing circum- There has been an increase in the consumption of how can this be made appear otherwise than unjust

Controul more than confirmed the worst statements in circulation; but, as it appeared that these accounts merely echoed the impressions of the Indian M. WILLIA'S thought that the statement of the formation in that form will be ar in mind that form the statement, I am diverses, and use to note our proceeded in a simular response to commercial accounts of the surplus. In the year state than in the last transform and the form the probable revenues of I have of the state of the s Government, formed without official or authentic information, we a thered to the hope that the local authorities had been misinformed. Many private lotters caused us to abandon that hope, which, though wanting an official character, are traceable to certain and trustworthy sources, agree in giving the following cutline of the sad disaster. On the 5th of January, the British force to the number of about 4000 men. quitted the entrenched camp of Cabocl under a convention sgreed upon by Major Pottinger and Mahomed Ukhbar. The terms of the convention are not described further than that these terms guaranteed the unmolested retreat of the British to Jellalabad, with some equivalent advantage to be given to the insurgents, for the assurance of which advantage six British officers-the names of only three of whom we knew (Messrs. Webb, Walsh, and Conolly) recommended. The reliefs of the symp had hitherto been very insufficient, as was also the force now em-ployed in India. He insisted on the importance to the been very insufficient. He insisted on the importance to the been very insufficient in the consideration of this question a full sense of ployed in India. He insisted on the importance to the to the consideration of this question a full sense of in time of peace, have resort to continual loans? be a compensation almost to every one for the pecu-that it is my ultimate hope and conviction that the -were retained as hostages. The convention, however, as must have been apparent to every one acquainted with the perfidious character of the in time of peace, have resort to continual loans ? be a compensation almost to every one for the pecu- that it is my ultimate hope and conviction that the the real, but not insuperable difficulties, will post-pone his judgment until he has before him the we resort to the savings' banks? Shall we have re-continuance of this mighty evil will more than com-ment in such a measure. Now while these treaties Afighans, was made only to be violated; for the troops of religious instruction, of libraries, and of the real, but not insuperable difficulties, will post-Strings banks British had scarcely appeared outside of their en-Captain LAYARD wished that the soldiers' pensions should be increased, and that, after ten years, a soldier should be entitled to a free discharge. Sir H. HARDINGE inclined to concur in the opinion Sir H. H trenchments, when they were attacked by the whole Affghan force, probably ten times their number ; they fought their way, however, through a long and dangerous defile, to the point at which it narrows most, at the Kourd Cabool Pass, about ten the finances and expenditure of the country, and 1 ("hear," and cheers.) Here we have a denciency of will, in the first instance, refer to the estimate which was formed by the Right Hon. Gentleman the late what prospect we have of a reduction in our expenditure of the Exchanger with respect to the diture? Do you calculate, looking, without entering into details, looking at the condition of the whole of the proposition which it is my would not be wise to reduce the amount of duty on the details, looking at the condition of the whole of the proposition which it is my would not be wise to reduce the amount of duty on the details of duty of the details of duty of the details details details details details details of duty on the details detail that the period of service entitling a soldier to his disor twelve miles from Cabcol. Here their position charge might be usefully shortened. As to the increase becoming utterly desperate, they dismissed the women of pensions, the difficulty was chiefly a financial one. in their company, surrendering them to an Affghan With respect to Mr. Williams's observations, he stated, on the 5th of April, 1842. Events have proved that our extended empire, and the demands which are intention to make; which I make with the full, the those articles which must form the basis of negociaescert, who carried them back to the city. At that seven battalions of the proposed force were that Right Hon. Gentleman's estimate was as nearly made upon us for the protection of trade, and bear- unanimous concurrence of my colleagues-(hear)- tion. Therefore I do not propose a reduction on Tezeon, a little in advance of the pass, General Elrequired for the war in China; and that the half-pay correct as it is possible for an estimate to be. (Hear, ing in mind also the intelligence which has lately and with the deepest conviction on their minds, as the amount of duty on brandy and wine, cherishing hear) I think the Right Hon. Gentleman calcu- reached us; looking, I say, at all these things, do on mine, that it is wise and necessary to impose the hope that the duty may be relaxed when corresphinstone and Colonel Shelton were made prisoners. list had been much diminished, but could not be fur-This loss of their chief officers, and the severe defeat ther reduced, except by death, the officers being now, lated that the income of the country might be you calculate that with regard to the due honour this tax. [The Right Hon. Barouet, here entered ponding relaxations are made by foreign countries which probably cauced it, was naturally followed by for the most part, too old to be recalled into active expected to realise the sum of £48,310,000. He and safety of the Crown and the country, that into a long list of calculations as to the estimated to be benefitted by the relaxation. Again, with there is any prespect of a reduction in our expen-is, for the year ending the 5th of April, 1842, at diture? 1 am bound to say I cannot. Is this the £3,775,000, and which he thought should continue anxious to relax the duty, but which form the basis the disorganization of the army; and the rest of the attempted retreat was reduced to a series of desperate service. As the number of officers diminished by death, the number of pensions to their widows had and desultory struggles, in which the immense supeunavoidably augmented. The service abroad was so £50,731,000. There were some slight variations in occasion of a casual deficiency in the revenue ? Is for five years; but he would for the present limit of negociation, I propose for that purpose to retain riority in numbers of the enemy, and their occupasevere, that the reliefs must absolutely be increased; the voies which, of course, the Right Hon. Gentle- it a deficiency arising out of extraordinary circum- the duration so as to give Parliament the oppor- it; not, I say, with reference to revenue, but simply tion of all the strong positions, enabled them to deand this required an increase in the total force. stroy the whole army in detail-a few stragglers alone man could not foresee at the time when he was stances? Is it a deficiency for the last two years? tunity to sanction the further continuation of the to facilitate negociation. I do not think that it is Mr. WILLIAMS said, that after the explanation given escaped, almost by miracle, to Jel'alabad. Among speaking. There was, I think, a vote for the Ordi- Sir, it is no such thing. It is a deficiency tax, at the end of three years. He felt some dif- necessary for me to specify the other articles which as to the exigencies of the Chinese war, he would fornance Estimates, which was made in the first which has been gaining on us for the last seven ficulty in applying this tix to Ireland, because there will appear in the schedule. Now, these various these was Dr. Brydon, who reached the last named bear from dividing the House. session of the present Parliament, and another for or eight years. The deficiency in the revenue existed in that country no machinery for its col- reductions, the removal of prohibitions, the revisal place in an exhausted and almost dying state, on the Mr. O'CONNELL said a few words, and the vote was lection. He thought, however, that Ireland should of prohibitory duties, the reduction of the duties on 18th, a fortnight after the commencement of the fatal pay her quota; but if ether means of raising articles such a oils and ores, having a tendency to retreat. It was Dr. Brydon's mistor une to witness the fall of ether means of raising articles such a oils and ores, having a tendency to retreat. It was Dr. Brydon's mistor une to witness 18th, a fortnight after the commencement of the fatal the Caledonian Canal, which were omitted in his on affirmed. calculation; but the amount was so small, that it was it could be devised, he should prefer them.] remove the burdens on commerce; these various the fall of seven of his brother officers, among whom On the second vote, for the sum required to mainhardly worth mentioning. The deficit was £2.467,000. tain these forces, Mr. Williams proposed to cut eff the excess of pay received by the Household troops beare named Brigadier Anquetil, Major Ewart, and Of course it is impossible to say whether the Right I propose, therefore, to levy a duty of le. a gallon | reductions may, in my opinion, be the mode of conupon Irish spirits, and I firmly believe that to Irish ferring great advantages on the manufactures of this Lieutenant Sturt. He also witnessed the capture of Hon. Gentleman's estimate were perfectly accurate General Elphinstone and Col. Shelton (proof that or not, because the proportion for one quarter is not Jond what was received by other regiments. distillers, and to Ireland itself, considerable revenue | country, without incurring the risk of greater loss to or not, because the proportion for one quarter is not given. The actual produce, however, of the Revenue, from 5th April, 1841, to the 26th of February, 1842,  $\mathcal{L}7.502.000$ . In addition to this there was the anti-with positive advantage. I hope to realise from this spoken of articles used in manufactures, I new apply with positive advantage. I hope to realise from this spoken of articles used in manufactures, I new apply

Sir H. Handings brought forward the Army Esti-mate, proposing an addition of 1,47 men to the fore wited in the last estimate, making a tobal of 9,50 and for the public interests may require-man, exclusively of the troops employed in India. He explained the necessity of reliefs for some regiments abroad; and observed that efficiency was the truest mean co lay before you the truth, the unexag-economy. Lord Howick was understood to express his appro-totion of Six H. Hardinge's statement. Lord Howick was inderstood to express his appro-bation of Sir H. Hardinge's statement. Lord ABTHUE LENNOX thought that in the present state of our relations with America and France, a larger force should have been proposed. He wished, in this view of the real difficulties with which to be no direct and immediate connection between is very cousiderable. On that ground, then, Sir, I am quite aware that there may appear to be no direct and immediate connection between in dimediate connection between in this view of the matter in consequence of the very trilling difference between the duty and is very cousiderable. On that ground, then, Sir, I to be no direct and immediate connection between in this view of the matter in consequence of the very trilling difference between the duty and is very cousiderable. On that ground, then, Sir, I to be no direct and immediate connection between in this view of the matter in consequence of the very trilling difference between the duty and is very cousiderable. On that ground, then, Sir, I to be no direct and immediate connection between is very cousiderable. On that ground, then, Sir, I to be no direct and immediate connection between in this view of the matter in consequence of the state of our relations with India. Depend upon

> CONFIRMATION OF THE WORST AC-COUNTS FROM INDIA BY THE GOVERNMENT ORGAN.

larger force should have been proposed. He wished, too, that more of encouragement should be bestowed upon the service, in order to induce good men to join it. M. MACAULAY said a few words. Sir H HARDINGE, in making some additional obser-vations, declared that her Majesty kad now six batta-lions in the completest order, ready at any moment to be sent to any quarter of the globe. We fear that there is now little hope of any mitigation of the deplorable accounts from Affghanistan. therefore fitting, in order that you may be able to dis-charge that duty, that you should have before you I believe the Indian accounts are made up one Some conversation about the depot system took place between Sir H. HARDINGE and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in the course of which Lord John expressed his general concurrence in the vote. Mr. WILLIAWS thought that the statement of the Ways and Means ought to have preceded the discussion At a late hour yesterday we ascertained that the intelligence received at the office of the Board of

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

# Forthcoming Chartist Bleetings.

# Chartist Intelligence.

municipal situations are opened for them at the

mons, until he has the signatures of 4,000,000 of

new-born babes !!! The Irish Universal Suffrage

Association, collectively and individually, deem it

incumbent upon them to proclaim, that their respect

and veneration for the Irish Catholic Clergy is as

society in the universe ; that there are no secrets nor

SHOEMAKERS .- A Ball and Concert will be held at the Social Hall, John-street, on Monday, the 16th of March, for the benefit of the funds for the ensuing Convention.

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BERMONDSEY.-A raffle will take place at the St. John's Coffee House, on Sunday evening next, at lecturer will be allowed to lecture in North Lancashire eight o'clock, for the benefit of a distressed member. only those who have previously made arrangements SHOREDITCH.-Mr. Ruffy Ridley will lecture at with the District Secretary, unless they are especially There will be a discussion from seven to eight o'clock the places in which they reside. Lecturers are engaged for the next five Sunday evenings.

MARYLEBONE -Mr. Cameron will lecture at No. 5. Circus-street, on Sunday, the 13th instant. Chair to be taken at half-past seven.

INSTITUTE, 55, OLD BAILEY .- Mrs. Joslyn will lecture to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at seven o'clock, subject.-Government.

TAILORS .- Dr. M'Douall will lecture at the Three Crewns, Richmond-street, on Sunday the 13th, at half-past eight o'clock. The members are particularly requested to attend, as business of importance will be brought forward.

LECTURE .- Dr. M'Douall will lecture on Sunday evening, the 13th, at seven o'clock precisely, at the Archery Rooms, Bath Place, New Road. The into a graphic description of the late fraces, and sub-reference to the Birmingham "Plague" meeting. Pancras body (The Feathers, Warren-street,) hav-ing had his licence suspended, on account of a Chartist meeting being held at his house, the mem-chartist meeting being held at his house, the mem-specimen of their "liberality" and love of freedom. splendid rooms.

SHEFFIELD.-Mr. T. B. Smith, of Leeds, will preach two sermons next Sunday afternoon, at halfpast two o'clock; and in the evening at seven o'clock. And he will lecture on Monday and Tuesday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, in the Political Institute.

HUDDERSFIELD.—A public meeting will be held in the Guild Hall, on Tuesday evening next, the 15th. The chair to be taken at half past seven, for the purpose of confirming the Election of Members for the forthcoming Convention. After which a lecture will be delivered by Mr. Jones, of Liverpool.

HOLLINWOOD .- Mr. Bell will lecture at the Association Room, on Sunday evening.

DUKENFLELD .- Mr. John Redman will deliver a lecture on Sunday evening, at six o'clock, in the Chartist Room, Hall Green.

expense of the citizens,), than that of subsisting on BURY .- Mr. Christopher Doyle, from Manchester, the large sums of money which they obtain from will deliver a lecture, on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock, in the Garden-street, Lecture Room, late Working-men's Hall.

Mr. WEST will lecture in Halifax on Saturday, (to-day,) and in Dewsbury on Sunday, (to-morrow.) OTENSHAW.-Mr. Doyle will lecture here, on Sun-Irishmen, to a petition for that purpose ; while at day evening, the 13th, precisely at six o'clock. the same time it is well known, that there are not

Bacup.-The Rev. W.V. Jackson will preach three sermons, in the Caartist Association Room, on Sunday, the 20th instant, on subjects affecting the most vital interests of society.

Bolron.-On Sunday next, Mr. Joseph Linney, unbounded, and as sincere, as that of any other of Manchester, will deliver two lectures in the Chartist Rooms, Hallalcraft; in the afternoon at oaths of any kind in their society ; that they do not consider any persons as friends but those who tell to half-past two, and in the evening at half-past six. Collections will be made after each lecture, for the every body every thing they hear and see at purpose of paying expences, and paying a quarter's rent, which is now due.

NOTTINGHAM. - Mr. G. Harrison, of Calverton, NOITINGHAM. — Mr. G. Harrison, of Calverton, will preach in Nottingham Forest, on Sunday after-noon, at two o'clock, if the weather prove favourable; and Mr. Osborne, of Black Hall will preach at the

Booh, at two o clock, in the weather prove layourage;
Main Mr. Osborne, of Black Hall, will preach at the perty Qualification, Payment of Members; and six o'clock.
Mr. DEAN TAYLOR will visit the following places in the ensuing week, namely, Calverton, on Monday; Newark, on Tuesday; and Old Basford, on Thursday.
Mail Torkard, on Wednesday; and Old Basford, on Thursday.
Mail Torkard, on Wednesday; and Old Basford, on Thursday.
Mail torkard, on Wednesday; and Old Basford, on
Mr. Dawn Taylon will visit the following places in go f laws, by which he was bound in purse and
Mail Torkard, on Wednesday; and Old Basford, on
Mr. Dawn Taylon will visit the following blaces in the ensuing week, namely, Calverton, on Sunday; the week party and o bioet in the mak-ing of laws, by which he was bound in purse and
Mr. Dawn Taylon will visit the following places
Mr. Dawn Taylon will visit the following blaces
Mr. Dawn Taylon will wisit the following blaces
Mr. Dawn NORTHAMPTONSHIRE .- Mr. Mason's Route for the next fortnight :- Long Buckby, on Monday, the 14th, Pittsford, Tuesday, the 15th ; Kettering, Wednesday, the loth; Hesday, the 15th; Rettering, Wednesday, the loth; Weldon, Thursday, the 17th; Oundle, Friday, Monday, and Tuesday, the 18th, 21st, and 23nd; Eye, Saturday, the 19th: Wellingborough. Wednesday, the 23rd; Northampton, Thursday, the 24th; Daventry, Friday and Saturday, the 25th and 26th Manhood Suffrage. (Tremendous laughter.) came to the following resolution :-- "That this Association view with abhorrence, and severely cen-26th. sure the conduct of Collins, O'Neil, and others of the Corn Law League, for their brutal and cowardly MR. EDWARDS'S Ronte for the next week :- On Sunday, the 13th, at Dewsbury; on Monday, the itreatment of our worthy and philanthropic friend, of Whiggery was liberated from Northallerton hell they had been to their masters, who told them they had been to their masters. Indeed they considered had been to the they h on Thursday, the 17th, at Mansfield, Nottingham. | sidering his enemies foes of humanity, and to the shire; on Saturday, the 19th, at Sutton-in-Ashfield. cause of freedom." MACCLESPIELD.-A tes party will be held in the Association Rooms, Watercotes, on Easter Monday. The whole of the proceeds to go to the Convention fund. Tickets may be had on application to Mr. week to visit his friends, and wishing to do as much good as possible, immediately waited on Mr. Dean, answer! John Stubbs, news' agent, Back Walgate, and from and informed him that he would address the Charthe Secretary, or any of the Council. After tea, tists on Monday evening, on Equal Rights and Laws. dancing, singing, and recitation will enliven the The bellman was sent round instanter to cry the evening's entertainment. meeting. At seven o'clock the large room of the On SUNDAY evening next, Mr. Brown will lecture Talbot Inn was densely filled. Mr. Lewis, late of in the Ceartist Association Rooms, on subjects con-Oldham, was called to the chair. Mr. Littler ad- room, Fig Tree-lane, Mrs. Foden in the chair; nected with the cause of Chartism. dressed the meeting for two hours in a strain of thanks and confidence were unanimously voted to THE VARIOUS Associations in the coultry are reimpassioned eloquence amidst repeated rounds of quested to use their utmost endeavours to have every applause. An impetus is given to Chartism in North- Mr. Bairstow. thing in readiness by Sunday, the 3rd of April, wich. A vote of thanks having been given to the when it is hoped a delegate from every Association lecturer and chairman, the meeting quietly sepa-will attend the meeting to be assembled that day in rated. the Chartist Association Room, Watercotes. BIRMINGHAM.-MR. O'CONNOR'S LECTURE AT HATHORNE.-A delegate meeting will be held at THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.-- A meeting, called by Hathorne, at ten o'clock in the morning, at Mr. placard, took place in the saloon of the Mechanics' James Baker's, to take into consideration the in-Institute, Newhall-street, on Thursday evening struction to the members of the General Convention, week, Mr. Emes in the chair. Mr. O'Connor deliand other important business, when delegates from Hathorne, Sheepshead, Belton, Whatton, Diseworth, vered a highly instructive and eloquent lecture. which was received with enthusiastic cheers by a numerous audience. He entered into the question Donington, Kegworth, Sutton, Normanion, and Leake are requested to attend. of THE LAND, and explained, in a clear and compre-BIRMINGHAM.-DELEGATE MEETING.-All towns hensive manner, the beneficial results that might be in Warwick and Worcestershire are requested to expected from the establishment of the People's send delegates to the next meeting, which will be Charter, and concluded amidst loud and enthusiastic held a: the Chartist Room, Ashton-street, on Sunday, cheers. Mr. J. Williamson afterwards made some re-March the 20th, at two o'clock, as the final business marks respecting the conduct of the Christian Chartists. connected with the Convention and National Petition | Mr. Benjamin Hill, an active member of the Chriswill be then transacted. Letters wont do. DEWSBURY .- Mr. John West, of Maccle-field, late he was connected, and denied that they were hostile who, after having obtained assistance, followed the West Riding lecturer, will deliver two lectures on to Mr. O'Connor. It ought to be here mentioned men, and observed them setting snares ; some of the Sunday next, at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, and at half-past six in the evening, in the Large Room over the Co-operative Stores. Mr. BROPHY, late of the Irish Universal Association, will lecture at Daisey Hill, on Monday, the 14th of the anti-Corn Law party. He also corroborated of the party. Mr. O'Connor's statement respecting the ruffianly Mr. WILKINS made an excellent defence, and spoke had no doubt that if the Corn Laws had been repealed, council. Me-srs Fielding, Growcott, and Campbell conduct of those parties towards him, and at the of some witnesses that he had to prove an *alibi*, but the cotton masters, instead of taking ten per cent, was with me when I visited this man. On entering instant ; Bradford Moor, on Tuesday ; Bracford, on Mr. O'Connor's statement respecting the ruffianly Wednesday; Cleckheaton, on Thursday; Birstal, on Friday; Dewsbury on Sunday; Heckmondwick, same time cordially supported the first resolution at | whom he never called. on Monday, the 21st ; Batley, on Tuesday ; Gaw- the late Town Hall meeting. We, therefore, take thorpe, on Wednesday ; Horbury, on Thursday ; this opportunity of doing justice to Mr. Hill, at the Earlsheaton, on Friday; and at Leeds, on Sunday, same time regretting that, in consequence of the the 27th.—All communications for Mr. Brophy to short time in which the report had to be got up, it be addressed to the care of Mr. Alderson, tailor, was unintentionally omitted last week. Mr. O'Con- be imprisoned for two years each. Bank-street, Bradford. nor's lecture gave great satisfaction to the meeting, and his visit to Birmingham has done incalculable LEEDS DISTRICT .- Mr. Jones will lecture at the benefit to the Chartist cause, so much so, that thoufollowing places during the next week :- Sunday, sands are now confirmed in their belief, that nothing (to-morrow night) at Holbeck; Monday, the 14th, at short of the Charter can produce any permanent Hunslet; Tuesday, the 15th, at Churwell; Wedbenefit to the nation. nesday, the 16th, at Woodhouse; Thursday, the 17th, at Wortley; Friday, the 18th, at Morley; and Mr. J. Mayo read and proposed, for the adoption of the meeting, the National Petition. Mr. John Griffiths seconded the adoption of the National Saturday, the 19th at Bramler. Mr. JOHN WEST. of Macclesfield, the East and Petition, and impressed on them the necessity of North Riding lecturer, will visit the following towns union. The pet:tion was carried unanimously. A during the next week, namely, Leeds, on Monday; vote of thanks was then given to the worthy chair-Doncaster, on Tuesday, Howden, on Wedn sday; man for his upright conduct on the occasion. Three cheers were given for the Charter, and three for

evenings, in the room, Butterworth's Buildings.

LECTURE.-On Wednesday evening last, Mr. Stephens delivered a lecture on the New Poor Law, NORTH LANCASHIRE,-The North Lancashire delegate meeting resolved, "That all lecturers desirous of visiting North Lancashire for the purpose of lectur-ing, are requested to correspond with the District Secrefor the benefit of Mr. Oastler. The Vicar of Bradford was proposed to take the chair, but the meeting would not allow him to do so. Mr. Arran was unanimously elected Chairman. The lecturer spoke tary, Mr. Beesley, Abbey-street, Accrington; for no till after twelve o'clock, grieving some and pleasing was crowded to excess with numbers of both sexes, SHOREDITCH.-Mr. Ruffy Ridley will lecture at with the District Secretary, unless they are especially others. All parties, Whig, Tory, and Chartist, came the l3th instant, at eight o'clock in the evening. must have their credentials from the sub-secretary of another on the Thursday evening, on the Factory Question.

> DUBLIN,-IRISH UNIVERSAL SUPPRAGE ASSOCIA-MANCHESTER ROAD .- The Female Chartists, Man-TION .- This Association, which is weekly receiving chester Road, have sent to Mr. William Brook, of chester Road, have sent to Mr. William Brook, of Northallerton House of Correction the sum of five chair. Mr. David Buckney addressed the meeting, and but for O'Connor's judicious speech last night large accessions of numerical strength, and whose principles are recognised by thousands in Ireland, who, under the system of Corn Exchange interdict, shillings through the medium of Joseph Brook, his brother.

have not yet summoned sufficient moral courage to BIRKENSHAW.-On Monday evening, a public meeting was held here in the Fleece. Our whole enter its ranks, met at its great rooms, 14, North Anne street, on Sunday last, Mr. H. Clark in the hog Charter resolutions were unanimously adopted, chair. The meeting was well attended, and several new members were admitted; amongst them Mr. and ably supported by a variety of speakers.

STANNINGLEY .- On Sunday afternoon last, Mr. William Antisell, son of that well-known patriot and personal friend of the "Liberator," Counsellor Edwards delivered an interesting lecture on the First Principles of Government. Antisell, father of the Irish Bar. After the minutes

had been read, and some rostine business transacted. THE CHARTISTS OF WHITE ABBEY at their weekly meeting on Monday, voted thanks to O'Connor in

STANNINGLEY .---- Mr. Brophy lectured here on Tuesday evening, to a crowded audience.

VENTUM, ISLE OF WIGHT .---- The spirit of Chartism is here too moving upon the face of the waters. A number of burly Repealers had waylaid and beaten A few working men have begun to organise, and in the great National. the suspected Chartist, kicked him in the abdomen, and laid him stretched on a bed of pain ! a rarespeciall probability an active Chartist body will soon be men of the forbearance and philanthropy of these raised here.

non-physical-force gentlemen. He concluded a long LEEDS.-Mr. John Smith lectured to a crowded speech by moving the following resolution, which was audience on Sunday evening. The females meet seconded by Mr. Woodward, and passed unanimously: every Wednesday evening at eight o'clock, in the -" That the Irish Universal Suffrage Association is Association rooms, Shambles. At their last meeting, forced, thus publicly, to vindicate its character from Two shillings and sixpence were handed to Mr. the foul, false, and infamous calumnies which have Stonehouse, as the Leeds quota towards the Convenbeen so often and so unscrupulously made against it ; tion Fund.

namely that of 'tendering unlawful oaths to the WM. BECKETT, Esq., M.P., Treasurer of the House members, and instigating them to tear down priests of Recovery, has received the following donations. from the altar.' That this atrocious calumny has been made by a gang of unprincipled adventurers, stitution, viz: from Mrs. Blackburn, Park-place, during the past week, in aid of the funds of the ininsolvents, swindlers, forgers, and perjurers, who have neither house, nor home, and who appear to £100; the Directors of the Leeds Banking Company, £5 5s.; a friend £5. have no other means of eking out a living, (until some

HOLBECK .-- Mr. T. B. Smith delivered an able and eloquent lecture, full of historical data and clear argument, to the men of Holbeck, in the Associatheir confiding and credulous dupes, under the pre-tence of Repealing the Union, while their great leader has honestly declared, that he will not bring that question forward in the House of Com-deepest attention, was unanimously passed.

ANCIENT ROMANS .- On Monday last, the Cato Senate of Order, held its anniversary at the house room, to consider what steps were best to be taken for of Mr. J. Robust, the Daisy Inn, Bramley, when the preventing of a proposed general reduction in 3,500,000 male inhabitants in Ireland, including the members and visiting brethren sat down to a wages, amounting to about ten per cent. Mr. George substantial dinner. Johnson, a celebrated Chartist veteran, occupied the

BRAMLEY .- A rare instance of good feelchair. The large meeting room was packed and wedged ing, faith, and fellowship was manifested by Mr. until not another could be gotten in. Mr. Aitkin, Richard Farrar, of Bramley, to his workpeople on schoolmaster, read an address from the cotton spinners Wednesday week, by giving them, as has always to the manufacturers of Ashton. The address was been his custom, a good dinner. It is evident Mr. received with loud cheers from the meeting. Mr. Aitkin F. finds more pleasure in beholding the pleasant followed it up in a short pithy, and sensible address, and healthy countenances of his workmen than in shewing the evils of reductions, exposing the villany of every body every thing they hear and see at and nearthy constant the master towards the constant to the latest of the master towards the constant to the latest of the constant to the master towards the constant to the latest of the constant to the constant to the latest of the constant to th the meetings of the Association; that the Association and men up to the latest official reports. has been founded for the purpose of obtaining by reduction of wages, so regularly practised by others alarming state of the country. He mentioned a master excitement and anxiety exists, both in Manchester I have a private letter, purporting to be news of a reduction of wages, so regularly practised by others and who was then giving more than any of those who had given and all the surrounding districts. of his own class He remembers old times, good notice, who repredated their conduct, and declared it was lst. I went to Mr. William Swires, hat manufacwages, and good fare; and, as far as lays in his power, he pursues "the old path wherein is the only through avarice, and therefore uncalled for. The turer, in Thomas street. I knocked at the door, and Parliaments, Equal Electoral Districts, No Pro- power, no pursues the day of the perty Qualification, Payment of Members; and good way." Would that the practice was more speaker sat down much applauded. The Chairman rose a very respectable young woman opened it. She steamer's leaving Bombay, the army in Cabool was

ing of laws, by which he was bound in purse and make every arrangement necessary. They pledge person. The thanks of the meeting were then themselves that nothing on their part shall be wantreturned to Mr. Clark for his impartial conduct as Chairman, and the meeting separated, giving three hearty cheers for the success of Daniel O'Connell's Woodhouse, Bramley, and Morley Chartists present as can make it convenient to come. As the number of tickets will be limited, those friends desirous of NEWPORT .- On the 7th inst., the Association having one should apply in time to Mr. J. Dudson, Silverroyd Hill, Wortley; Mr. Myers, Armley; Mr. James Saville, Silverroyd Hill; and Mr. Abraham

BRADFORD.-The meeting heretofore held in | LoughBorough.-Mr. Skevington lectured on transaction, and which, when detailed, will make standard. Don't desert the suff mers. Ah, my brave Nelson-street will in future be held on Saturday Monday evening last, and Mr. Duffy on Tuesday Messrs. Edward Watkin, and others, cut but a fellows ! when you are about to call for an additional evening. LONGTON.-Mr. Bairstow lectured here on Monday

evening last. who enjoyed themselves in a very lively and exhilarating manner.

COVENTRY .- A public meeting was held at St. that the Chartists there are prepared for the worst. Mary's Hall, on Monday last, convened by the Large bodies of Chartists are going from Manchester, Mayor, for the purpose of considering the five points | Ashton, and the surrounding districts.

and concluded by proposing a resolution, "That this much bad feeling would have been engendered meeting do now adopt the People's Casrter." Mr. between the English and the Irish. Many of the Knight seconded the resolution. Mr. David Shaw respectable Irishmen are using all means to rid very ably supported it, and a Mr. Tauton opposed it. themselves of the odium, and the ruffians appear to be The resolution was put and carried. Mr. Hoy next thoroughly ashamed of their job.

moved "That the meeting pledge themselves to, join By next week I shall have some very important the Charter Association." Mr. Starkey seconded it, communications to make to you, which, if disand it was carried. There was a vote of thanks closed at present, might tend to frustrate the ends given to the Chairman and the Mayor, and the gen- of justice. tlemen who signed the requisition, after which the meeting separated.

WIGAN.-Mr. Dewhirst, from Bradford, has been lecturing here with some success. The Associated Shoemakers of this place have resolved to come ent for the Charter as a body. A little boy, twelve years of age, in this town, has, by attending at the warehouses procured two thousand signatures to

LREMINGTON.-Mr. Mason lectured here on Monday evening.

BOLTON .- On Sunday evening last, Mr. Issac able to obtain information, the following factories are Barrow preached a sermon in the Chartist Associa- to stop this week :-- Messre. Stirling and Beckten, tion Room, Hamal Croft, to a numerous and atten- Lower Moseley-street, Manchester, 1,100 hands; Messre. tive audience.

WILMSLOW.-Mr. West lectured in this town on Saturday evening last, to a numerous meeting. DROYLSDEN.-Mr. Candy lectured here on Friday

evening. factory districts on Saturday. This is a most particular HARLEGROVE.-Mr. Candy lectured here on Satur- crisis. The battle between steamlords and landlords is day evening, and at Manchester on Sunday evening. speedily coming to a head, and the time is not far distant On each occasion he had good audiences, and gave | WHEN THE PEOPLE WILL HAVE TO ENCOUNTER satisfaction. BOTH. They themselves are bringing it on, and upon

them must rest the responsibility. That such is the HOLLINGWOOD.-A League meeting was held here case you have only to read the letter in last Saturday's on Monday evening, and a lecture delivered by Mr. Manchesler Times, signed "Edward Watkin," and its Prentice, of Manchester. After the lecture, a resodistribution in slips among the Irishmen, with ponnies lution pledging the people to the whole Charter and nothing less, was moved by Mr. Candy, seconded by to go and upset the meeting on Tuesday evening of the Mr. Doyle, and carried unanimously.

ASHTON.UNDER-LYNE.-A public meeting was held repent or suffer for their dirty and tyrannical conduct here on Tuesday evening, in the Charlestown meeting upon this occasion.

March 19, 1842.

IN THE BLOODY " LEAGUE"-ON-SLAUGHT ON TUESDAY EVENING.

Our correspondent thus writes us by Thursday evening's post :-- Mr. O'Connor requested me to visit as many as I could this morning, in order to

tradicted, truths which would do a great good to the they could not be discerned. His face was cut in seen of the gallant 44th and Queen's, was reduced traiticed, truths which would do a great good to the cause of the people. Several voices cried out strike at once, and never go in again till something is done. Others asked how many hundreds were already walking the streets? Others cried out we can only get seven shillings now, and what shall we get when ten per cent. In this head. He was nearly black and blue all over this shoulders, body, and legs. One of his ribs is broken, and two others so injured, that it was with difficulty the Doctor could tell whether, for a while, the taken off? is taken off? One party from the body of the meeting they were broken or not. On offering him my hand, papers ; but you may rely upon it, as it was given is taken on? One party from the body of the incomes they were proken or not. On onering indicating would let the tyrants glory in their own villany. was beaten with sticks, pokers, and other weapons, pay." thrown off the platform, and jumped upon. Mr. Harwood, in attempting to rescue him, had his head daily expected from Chusan to resume hostilities 2ad. We were then shewn into another room where lay a young man, who was the husband of the it appears, much wanted. young woman who opened the door. His name is support them. Other towns were in the same condition as uncle. He has many deep and serious gashes themselves, and so long as there were so many in the about his head and face ; his arms are black with tical interest. The Pacha was still up the country, streets already, and they had no funds, he thought they blows from the sticks, and he is bruised besides from had better try if they could prevail upon them to stop the head to foot. He would have received more, only one returned to Alexandria. reduction, as there were none to help them, conseof the villains cried that "he had enough." He quently they would have to depend upon their own could not walk, and had to be brought home in the carriage with his uncle. James Heap and Mrs. more likely to succeed, have just lost their struggle-the masters had conquered—and every one who was from his wounds. The sheets and shirt of the unbold enough to face the masters, and strike, had been fortunate man were saturated with blood. The docdeprived of situations-left to starve-and, what was | tor tells him he will be confined to his bed for a long

sorry figure before their English fellow-countrymen. pot of ale to night, think of our wounded brethren, The Chartists swear that had the plot succeeded, and their little children.

and had O'Connor been assassinated, that not a I need say no more. Irishmen, foin in sending stone would now be standing on another in Manchester. It is utterly impossible to give the gain of faction and the selfish. I ask BURNLEY.-On Monday evening last, a Chartist stone would now be standing impossible to give the gain of faction and the selfish. I ask ball was held here, the proceeds of which were to the faintest idea of the excitement that for no compensation for my own wounds, I plead be appropriated to the sending of a delegate to the faintest idea of the excitement that for no compensation for my own wounds, I plead Convention. The large room of the Social Institute been for the glorious triumph of last night God only for the destitute. Your donation will be justly been for the glorious triumph of last night, God only applied. Give then, and may God bless the hand knows what the result might have been. It is cur- that is stretched out to relieve a suffering brother. rently rumoured that another attack is to be made Brothers, will you now unite with my destroyers ! on O'Connor to-night at Stockport, but report says Feargus O'Connor, Campbell, Leach, and Doyle were to have been murdered. I tell you not to blame the instruments, but the vile wretches who hired them.

My speech on the Repeal has cast them into consternation. I don't think I ever made so good a speech; and how could it be otherwise, when I was surrounded with my own children in fustian, all determined with my own children in Instan, all determined to lose their lives in defending me ? Would to God that every Chartist had seen the Hall of Science last night. O, how thankful I am that my poor deinded countrymen abandoned their pro-

ject of meeting the storm; had they done so, the slaughter would have been terrific; while, had I fled, our ruin would have been completed. We never stood so high; but mind the blood that has been shed. Do not mind it in vengeance, but comfort the sufferers; forgive the perpetrators, and then your triumph will have been great. I shall address the men of a Leeds, shortly, on Saturday night-next Saturday, the 12th. I say shortly, because I am very much exhausted, and must be at Stockport should know of what is going on in this town of the 'League;" and perhaps you may be already aware of to-night, and at Hyde to-morrow, and at Wolverthe information I here beg to send you: if so, pardon hampton on Monday.

Hurrah for our side ! Down with the bloody assassins. I told you seven years ago, that I would the stopping of the factories ; and, as far as I have been make you a tower of strength for the good man, and a terror to the evil doer. HAVE I NOT DONE IT? I have made more friends than ever I had before ! Do not lose sight of our suffering brethren by allowing them to perish. I NEVER BEG FOR Marsland and Brothers, Stockport, 800 or 900 hands. MYSELF.

I am, my beloved Friends, Your devoted and attached Servant, FRARGUS O'CONNOR.

Manchester, Thursday evening.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The overland mail has arrived with despatches from China to the 19th December; Cabool, 28th December, and subsequent reports ; Bombay, 1st

February ; and Alexandria, 23d February. The news from Cabool is of a most unfavourable nature. The town had been evacuated after the murder of Sir Wm. M'Naughten, and the loss of many officers and men, and it was reported that subsequently the whole force had been assailed on its retreat, and totally destroyed by the insurgents. Lady M'Naughten and sixteen other ladies remained in the power of the insurgents, and were TATE OF THE WOUNDED AND MAIMED to be reserved for exchange against Dost Mohammed.

Another account says :--The news from India by this steamer is most disastrons. Your enclosed despatches communicate all particulars of the fall of Cabool and the murder of Sir William M'Naughten, and the heavy loss in later date, still more distressing, from which I annex extracts :---

"By a despatch received on the day of the At Canton the return of Sir Henry Pottinger wa lacerated in four or five places-received many kicks against that city, in consequence of the breach and blows about his body. Reinforcements were about to be sent from Bengal and Madras, and were,

bloody traitor," O'Connor.' These are their own words ; but they will yet live to A REAL DEMOCRAT.

A HATER OF ABSASSINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

me for troubling you at so late a time of the week.

The "League" men have determined to proceed with

Fielden and Brothers, Oldham, 2.400 hands; Messrs.

Messry. Sharp, Roberts, and Co., machine-makers, &c.,

Perhaps you will have some advice for those in the

will put all their men on short time on Monday next.

SIR .- It is now of the utmost importance that you

Holme, on Thursday ; Market Weighton, on Friday; Pocklington, on Saturday.

DELEGATE MEETING .- An East and North Riding Meeting will be held at the Temperance Hotel, Selby, on Sunday, the 20th instant, at half-past ten o'clock. in the forenoon ; those places that do not send delegates must send their opinions by letter.

CLECKHRATON .- Mr. Jennings will lecture here on Monday, March the 14th ; on Tuesday, the 15th, at Birstal; on Wednesday, the 16th, at Littletown ; and on the following days at the surrounding villages. Each evening at eight o'clock.

Feargus O'Connor, and the meeting separated. the large room of the New Inn, St. John's-street, in October last. the evening, which was numerously and respectably attended, Mr. Wilke's, chairman. The room was O'Connor, Esq, Robert Emmett, Bronterre O'Brien,

Ellis, Wortley Moor. SHEFFIELD.-Mr. JOHN MARSHALL.-This victim same day, having served the two years torture to them very impertinent for even coming to ask such a and blows about his body. which he was sentenced, and has been subjected by thing ! Mr. Aitkin rose in the midst of this desultory

the fiendish tools of a perfidious and blood-stailed conversation, and said that dispair had taken possession NORTHWICH (CHESHIRE). -VISIT OF MR. R. despotism. Poor Marshall leaves his dungeon, a of their minds, and they were nearly reckless of conse-LITTLER, OF SALFORD, TO HIS NATIVE Town, grey-haired, broken man; his constitution shattered, quences. He could not conscientiously advise them to Tho. Swires, nephew of William Swires. He received and health (in all probability) destroyed. Shall we turn out when there was no money in the exchequer to his wounds while trying to protect and rescue his than that everything was quiet. unite with the Whigs ? Look on Marshall and

> LECTURE .- Mr. Edwin Gill lectured in Fig Treelane, on Sunday evening last.

FEMALE ASSOCIATION.-At a full meeting of the Female Association, held on Monday evening, in the resources. The dressers, who were better paid and more likely to succeed, have just lost their struggle-Feargus O'Connor, and a like compliment was paid still worse, neglected by those who promised to support

POLITICAL INSTITUTE .- Mr. Richard Otley lectured them. He would only give his advice, leaving them, last Sunday evening.

CROWN COURT, THURSDAY, MARCH 10. (Continued from our 5th page.)

### POACHING AT THOBNER.

in the occupation of Edward Jowitte, Esq., for the purpose of taking game, and with feloniously assault-Buckley's Mill, of ten per cent.; and, at another look at is truly horrifying, made by a nail which ing Matthew Braithwaite, with intent to do him will, be had heard, the reduction would take a fourth. some bodily harm.

Mr. BLISS and Mr. WHARTON were for the prosecution : Mr. WILKINS defended.

The prisoners, along with others, were out on the which would be, in some instances, three-halfpence in the shilling. Mr. Pilling then showed the reductions tian Chartist church, defended the body with which in guestion, and were met by some watchers, that Mr. Hill acted a manly part in the Organ Gal-lery at the time that Mr. O'Connor was so grossly the watchers by the men, to rescue their compa-an abatement of eightpence for himself, threepence to he received a blow which knocked him senseless, insulted, by handing up a note from Mr. White to nions. There was no doubt of the crime having been the cutlooker, and one penny for the overlooker; and during which time he lost or somebody took four that gentleman, in defiance of the yells and threats perpetrated, the only question was as to the identity the lass had only a shilling per cut for weaving it, at half crowns and a shilling from his pocket. the best, so that she had to weave it for nothing. He

would have taken twenty, thirty, or forty per cent. The evidence against Rawling was very strong.

The Jury found all the prisoners guilty. The Learned JUDGE sentenced Rawling to be transported for fifteen years; Nevins and Vicars to

CROWN COURT, FRIDAY, March 11.

### THE ESCRICK MURDER.

All the avenues and passages in the Castle were crowded for upwards of an hour before the opening of the court, by parties anxious to hear the above trial. Great inconvenience was sustained by parties who had business in the courts, in consequence of the pressure of the crowd and the difficulty in other respects of obtaining admittance. Mr. Baron ROLFE took his seat soon after nine

o'clock, and immediately afterwards Jonathan Taylor, aged 60, was placed at the bar,

charged with the wilful murder of Ellen Taylor, his TEA PARTY .- A splendid tea-party was held in wife, by strangling her, at Escrick, on the 26th of

Mr. BAINES, Mr. WILKINS, and Mr. PASHLEY were counsel for the prosecution; Sir GREGORY tastefully decorated with portraits of Feargus LEWIN and Mr. BLANSHARD were for the prisoner. Mr. BAINES stated the case at great length. and and other friends of the people. Tea was served up called several witnesses in support of the accusation. in excellent style, after which an address was deli- Thirty-two witnesses were subpromed, and in atvered by Mr. George White, which was warmly tendance; and, when our packet of news left at applauded. The forms were then removed and half-past two, the sixth only was under examina- FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE INTEND-

time, even if he recover at all. 3rd. Mr. James Greenwood, had his head cut of course, to adopt what step they deemed prudent. in many places, besides kicks and bruises about He could not counsel a turn-out when there was no his body. Very much injured, but can just hobble sign of success; he would rather say, let them meet about.

their masters in the dignity of men-not be afraid of 4th. Mr. John Murray is dreadfully cut and man them, and show the injustice, impolicy, and improgled, and presents a most pitiable and frightful priety of reductions-tell them (the masters) that they figure. His hand lame ; his eye nearly knocked John Rawling, 30, Joseph Nevins, 28, and Samuel Knew their rights, and that they had no right to make Vicars, 29, were charged with having on the night of the 27th January last, at Thorner, entered the lands was in the table leg with which he was struck by If they would take notice of the state of the country, one of the bludgeon men. One side of his face is no one could recommend a turnout. A strike at Stock- dreadfully disfigured. He is very ill, and will be port had only just terminated in favour of the masters, a long time before he can do any work. He is upwards of sixty years of age, a sound Chartist, and was acquainted with the O'Connor family. which had taken place at Blackburn, Hyde, Burnley, Hull, &c., &c., and said it only showed what those Corn Law repealieg gentlemen were. One master had made is the advocate. Whilst he was defending himself;

> 5th. Mr. Thomas Railton, member of the townthe room he looked at us, and with difficulty raised his There was no hope but in the achievement of their hand for us to shake. On being asked how he was, political rights. They would never be protected until he said he was like Mr. O'Connor; he had got the six Act. they had the vote. They never would work full time points of the Charter, meaning his wounds, his cuts, again, because there was sufficient machinery to supply bruises, and his arm broken ; and had also the all the world, and hell and heaven, too, if they wanted bump of No Surrender. His arm had been set, and calico. Several others addressed the meeting ; and it the doctor told him that even if he took very great was agreed that they, the masters, should be remon- care of himself he would be confined to his bed for strated with. The meeting adjourned to Thursday three weeks.

6th. The Rev. Mr. Schofield has a dreadful black eye, cut in many parts of his face, and bruised in

the platform, has his face lacerated, and bruised dreadfully-bled profusely, beaten with weapons about his body-his head cut in three places-was knocked off the platform, and jumped upon-had to be carried home.

8th. Mr. C. Doyle .- His ears, shoulders, and legs are bruised very much. Doyle is very lame and poorly, but can hobble about ; and though Linney intelligence from the scene of the "League" atroci-ties on Tuesday than time will allow us to insert. end, he is the less injured of the two. Linney was We give the following communications, and must at the meeting on Wenesday evening, but poor Doyle was too ill to come out.

There are many others wounded, but time will not permit me to visit them this week, so as to send anything respecting them for the current publication. The following are copies of the placards issued in | scribers, if required.

the Union on Wednesday evening :--

Leigh-street, Great Ancoats-street.

The news from the Punjauh, Scinde, and Beeleochistan, and Burmah, was devoid of interest, further

The Alexandria news present nothing of polisupposed to be at Esneh, and Colonel Barnett had

An address from the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce to the Pacha was being presented.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

The Sun of Thursday, contains the following brutal and ferocious annoucement, paraded in large

"We have great ple sure in announcing that the Government is about to send from 8,000 to 10,000 troops to India immediately. A more numerous force may be expected soon to follow; so that the Governor-General will have troops enough at his disposal to REVENGE the injuries sustained by our arms in Affghanistan, and particularly the murder of the British Envoy, Sir Wm. Macnaghten. The Govern-ment is descreing of the highest praise, for the promptitude which it manifests on this great national oceasion. We delight to see Ministers remembering only that they are Englishmen, and have the honour of their country to sustain."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Meeting of the Inhabitants chargeable to any of the Rates or Assessments authorised to be raised under, by virtue of, an Act of Parliament, passed in the Fifth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled " An Act for lighting. cleansing, and improving the Town and Neighbourhood of Leeds, in the County of York," will be held

n the Vestry of the Parish Church (Saint Peter's) of Leeds aforesaid, on Thursday, the Seventeenth Day of March instant, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, to Audit the Accounts of the Commissioners for executing the said Act for the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-One, pursuant to the said

Leeds, 11th March, 1842. HORATIO WOOD. JNO. BROADHEAD. JOSHUA HOBSON. WM. WHITEHEAD. JOHN ARDILL. HENRY WILKS. DD. LAIBD. GEORGE DUPTON. JOSEPH ENGLISH.

### TO THE CHARTISTS OF SHEFFIELD.

CIEORGE JULIAN HARNEY respectfully J announces to the Chartists of Sheffield that he has Removed from Campo Lane, to the Premises, No. 11, Hartshead, (formerly in the Occupation of Messrs. Brady and Kelly, News Agents,) where he will continue to supply his Friends with the Northern

Star, which may be had on the Premises every Saturday morning by eight o'clock. Agent for the Commonwealthsman, (an excellent

Chartist Paper, price One Penny,) National Vindi-cator, Chartist Circular, and all the London Weekly Periodicals. Pinder's Chartist Blacking, constantly on Sale.

G. J. H. will supply the Northern Star, and all the Sheffield Newspapers, at the homes of Sub-

reference to Mr. O'Connor's lecture, on the Repeal of N.B.-Agent for the Sale of Dr. M'Douall's Medicine.

chairman; and the meeting quietly dispersed. A copy of the address has been sent to us; but we are sorry that our space entirely precludes its insertion this week. 7th. Mr. John Bailey, who fought manfully on

Three cheers were given for the Charter, O Connor, Ferrand, the Star, and Aitkin; a vote of thanks to the

Northern Star-Office, Friday Morning.

This morning's post has brought us much more

reserve those of "An Eye Witness," and several other parties, for further use. MURDER WILL OUT.

SECOND EDITION.

will lecture at the following places in the ensuing week :-Huddersfield, March 14th; Honley, the 15th; Holmfirth, the 16th; Almondbury, the 17th; Lepton, the 18th; and Kirkbesten the 19th Lepton, the 18th; and Kirkheaton, the 19th.

DAISY HILL.-Mr. Joseph Hammond will preach at this place on Sunday next, at six o'clock in the evening.

Mr. ARRAN will preach at the house of Mr. Thos-Smith, Crossley Hall, on Sunday next, at two o'clock -sthe afternoon.

KIRKHEATON. - Mr. Clayton lectures here on Monday evening, in the School of Science, Shaplane.

IDLE.-Mr. Candy lectures on Monday, at seven o'clock in the evening.

BINGLEY .- Mr. Candy lectures on Tuesday, at eight o'clock in the evening, in the Forrester's Court.

BRADFORD.-Mr. Arran will lecture on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock, in the Association Room, Butterworth's Buildings; subject, labour and capital.

ROTHERHAM.-Mr. T. B. Smith will address the Chartists of Rotherham, according to their request, on Wednesday evening, March 16th, at seven o'clock. Subject.—" Man, his rights, and the best means of securing them."

LEEDS. - Messrs. Longstaff, and Butler will lesture in the Association Room, Cheapside, tomorrow night, at half-past six o'clock.

PUBLIC MERTING.—A public meeting will be held on Monday next, in the Association Room, Cheapside, to elect three persons to sit in the ensuing con-vention. A good attendance is repuested.

WORTLEY. - Meesrs, Fraser and Hobson will

CHARTIST MEETINGS .- A spirited lecture was deli-

vered by Mr. John Mason, Chartist lecturer, in the Association Room, Aston-street, on Sunday evening last. There was a good attendance, and the discourse gave general satisfaction.

MONDAY .- The weekly meeting of Chartist friends took place at their room in Aston-street, on Mon-day last. Mr. Stewart was unanimously called to the chair. Mr. George White addressed the meeting at some length on the necessity of union and organization amongst the working classes. Several names were enrolled, and after the transaction of some business by the Council, the meeting separated.

PETITION COMMITTEE .- The signatures to the National Petition are rapidly augmenting in Birming-ham. Upwards of twenty thousand signatures have been already appended. The villages in Warwickshire are also coming up; nearly 300 signatures have been sent to Mr. White this last week from the village of Bidford. It is hoped that the other villages and small towns will follow the good example set them by the good men of Bidford.

FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES .- The General Committe of Birmingham for the Restoration of Frost. Williams and Jones, held its usual weekly meeting on Tuesday evening last, at the National Chartist Room, Aston-street, Mr. Startin in the chair, when it was moved by Mr. Green, seconded by Mr. Shaw, and unanimously resolved, " That the best thanks of this committee be considered due,

before him at one time.

PETITION.

To the Honourable the Representatives of Property, for Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament essembled, HUMBLY SHEWETH,

besides robbing the national treasury of its revenue, The facts are these. A certain association of Corn for the machines require only coals and oil, whereas

The machines require only coals and on, whereas Law Repeaters, found the money which was distri-men consume your highly taxed articles. We pray, therefore, that man may be put upon an destruction. The money was placed in the hands of equal footing with the machines, and that a direct a leading Irishman, who sells old clothes, and who, taxation should be put upon the production of machinery in proportion as indirect taxation bears his poorer countrymen. He is the individual who upon the production of manual labour. And your Petitioners shall every pray.

PRINTERS, MASONS, TURNERS, WEAVERS,

### Airdrie. 26th February, 1842.

### WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11TH .- We are moderately supplied with all Grain. The Wheat trade continues

ED ASSASSINATION OF FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

"When rogues fall out honest men come by their own."

The Chartists of Manchester and indeed men of all political opinions, feel indignant beyond expres-

HUMBLY SHEWETH, That your Petitioners, with extreme sorrow, see and hear of thousands of our fellew country-men thrown out of employment by their work being per-formed by machinery, and which, of course, deprives thousands of our brethren of their daily bread, thousands of our brethren of their daily bread,

Law Repealers, found the money which was distri-

### FROM THE " LEAGUE', MEN.

" Irishmen, Repealers of the Legislative Union. assemble in your thousands to night, at the Hall of Science, as you did last night, and behave as becomes Irishmen towards the enemies of Daniel O'Connell. The victory is ours ; attend and you will gain a more triumphant victory to night -- Keirnan, printer, George

FROM THE CHARTISTS.

"Men of Manchester and Salford, be at your post. F. O'Connor, Esq., will lecture at the Hall of Science, Camp Field, to night, Wednesday, March 9th, 1812. on the Repeal of the Legislative Union. Admission, body of the Hall, 1d.; gallery, 2d .- A. Heywood, printer, Oldham-street, Manchester.

### TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

MY BELOVED FRIENDS,-I came, I saw, I conquered. Our triamph is signal, complete, and well his poorer countrymen. He is the individual who was pitched upon on the previous occa-sions, at Stevenson's-square and the Carpenter's-hall, limbs broken, bodies mullated, and heads fractured. or loss. SAWYERS, to hire the men. On the present occasion, however, Shall I appeal in vain on behalf of the sufferers in he paid the forces unequally, giving to some a the noblearmy of Chartists ? No, no; I can't believe SPINNERS. shilling for the job, and a penny for admission; it. They have families and are poor. A little sent while others received half-a-crown for their work, from a'l to Abel Heywood will crown our glorious and a penny for admission. The thirteen-penny assassing being jealous of the half-crown assassing, a regular division has taken place: the thirteen-pennyites erying shame on the foul deed, and de-in want of it all and more. I tell you that claring themselves O'CONNORITES; and the halfvention. A good attendance is repuested. HURSLER.-Messre. Shephard, Wilson, and another gentleman will attend here to morrow night, at half-past six o'clock. WORTLEY.-Messre. Traser and Hobson will WORTLEY. - Meetrs, Fraser and Hobson will lecture here to-morrow night, at half-past six o'clock. ARMLEY. - Mr. Fraser will attend at the Nelson's Arms, on Monday night.

NTOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Part-IN nership heretofore subsisting between JAMES BOWER and JOHN HAIGH, Wood Turners, and Handle-Stock Makers, of Honley, is Dissolved on and from this Second Day of March, 1842. JAMES BOWER

Honley, March 9th, 1842.

### EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY.

**DERSONS having a little time to spare are** apprised that AGENTS continue to be ap-pointed 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, Bishopgate-street). They are packed in leaden Canisters, from an Ounce to a Pound; and new alterations have been made whereby Agents will be enabled to expected with all rivels

enabled to compete with all rivals. The licence is only 11s. 9d. per Annum, and many during the last sixteen Years have realised consider able Sums by the Agency, without one Shilling let

Applications to be made, if by letter, post paid, to Charles Hancocks, Secretary.

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

Saturday, March 12, 1842