

THE NORTHERN STAR.

CARSHAWELL AND WALWORTH.—The Chartists of this locality have at last raised the standard of Chartism in Peckham; Mr. Martin lectured there last Wednesday night, upon the principles of the People's Charter, shewing the working of the present system, and the inequality of the laws.

of the Charter. The labourers from the surrounding villages will attend and back up the men of Brighton. The name of O'Connor will strike terror into the hearts of the enemies of the people's freedom. The cry must be "O'Connor!—Brooker!! and the Charter!!!"

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

Mountain, Sherburn; Mr. Richardson, Seaboard; Mr. Walker, Otley; Mr. Collah, East Witton; Mr. Gaddale, Knaresbro' and Harrogate; Mr. L. Ripon; Mr. Bowman, Richmond; Mr. C. Bawtry; Mr. Tasker, Skipton; Mr. Sinc. Sherby; Mr. Rushworth, Mythelmroyd.

Published by Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street London; Hobson, *Northern Star Office*, Leeds; Heywood, Manchester; Paton and Love, 10, Nelson-street, Glasgow; and all Booksellers. 3

BRIGGATE TEN DOORS FROM THE TOP

GRATIS.—The Life and Times of Old Parr, who lived to be 152 years of age, containing Remarks on Disease, Health, and the Means of Prolonging Life, 32 pages with Engravings, Anecdotes, Poetry, &c., may be had gratis of all agents.

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED

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

THE AFFLICTED WITH SCURVY, VENEREAL
SYPHILITIC DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, AND NEURALGIA.

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Sir ROBERT PEEL announced that he should take a suitable opportunity of explaining the entire groundness of the apprehensions entertained respecting the importation of certain articles, particularly live cattle.

The gallery was cleared for a division on the clause of the Gallant Colonel, but he did not seem so far as to obtain a second.

Everything else being disposed of, the Committee went through the schedule of the towns from which the streets are to be taken, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, April 6.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. The report on the Cheltenham and Great Western Union Railway, was brought up and received.

A number of petitions on various subjects were presented.

THE TRUCK SYSTEM.

Mr. FERRAND presented a petition from a place in Glamorganshire, signed by 176 inhabitants, complaining of the open violation of the law practised by some manufacturers. The petitioners stated that they had been grossly wronged by the French system of remunerating industry by the French system. They added, that within an area of a twenty square miles they knew of nine shops connected with manufacturing; and they prayed the House immediately to pass a Bill, compelling employers to exercise plain justice towards the employed in the matter of wages, and enforcing the weekly payment of labour in money, and the abolition of the tally-system.

WORKING MEN AND MANUFACTURERS.

Mr. FERRAND gave notice that on Tuesday, the 19th of April, he would move a resolution of the House for the full and adequate protection of working men coming to give evidence before the Committees of the House appointed to inquire into the treatment, by manufacturers, of people employed by them, and also for the condign punishment of all who should intimidate or persecute such witnesses; and also that he should move for a Select Committee to inquire into the frauds, aggressions, and ill-treatment perpetrated by manufacturers in the United Kingdom, on the men in their employment, extending also to the treatment of working men in mines and collieries.

The House went into committee on Lord Mahon's Copyright Bill. The noble lord stated the grounds on which he brought forward his measure, which he said suffered from that of Sergeant Talfourd, in relation to the term of the copyright, and the author's death. The objections of publishers and printers were now removed, and they were anxious for the success of the present bill, which, he said, Lord Mahon brought forward from a conviction that it would be a public good.

Mr. MACALEY had opposed Sergeant Talfourd's bill, because he considered the term of 60 years too long. But while he admitted that the present bill was different from the former one, he did not altogether approve of the mode in which Lord Mahon gave the protection which his measure proposed. He (Mr. Macaleay) would give copyright for the life of the author, or for forty years, whichever might be the longer, and he would give the superiority of his plan by various examples in literary history. He would, at the proper time, bring forward an amendment to carry out his views.

Sir R. PEEL said that every civilized country, except Austria, recognized the claims of the author to a property in his works, which he could leave to his family or heirs. By Mr. Macaleay's proposition the copyright of many standard works, such, for instance, as the works of Shakespeare, would expire with the author's death, whereas, by Lord Mahon's proposition, it would be continued for twenty-five years longer. He, therefore, supported the Bill.

Mr. WALKLEY admitted that Lord Mahon had made a fair and candid statement, but he had failed in making out a case for any alteration in the law. The authors in the present age had received sums for their works which were not given to the authors of the past, for example, whose works had brought to himself and family no less than £250,000. In fact, the conduct of authors in applying to the Legislature for additional protection was a degradation to literature, as it indicated a want of confidence in the claims of men of science and letters, many of whose inventions were the produce of the application of far higher powers than mere literary works.

Could any modern author be compared with the discovery of Dr. Jenner? Yet the mere writer was to have a monopoly, while such benefactors of humanity received no legislative consideration—men whose pursuits were not of a pleasurable nature, like those of the dramatist, the poet, or the novelist, but of a death. Mr. WALKLEY read specimens from Mr. Wordsworth's poetry, with the view, as he said, that the House might judge of the quality of the productions for which additional protection was asked. It was not the mere right to the work, but the character, such as Sir John Herschel, who asked for this additional protection, while to give it would interfere with that instruction of the people which was going on in the midst of the age. Mr. WALKLEY said that he would support Mr. Macaleay's proposition.

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THE REVENUE.—The Revenue tables for the quarter, published on Tuesday last, show a decrease on the Customs, Excise, Stamps, and Taxes, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, of £280,972. In the Post-office, Crown Grants, and other sources, there was an increase of £241,067, showing a total increase in the revenue of the ordinary revenue, of £52,095. In the extraordinary revenue there is an increase of £25,675, and a decrease of £24,497, making a total increase of revenue in the quarter of £111,322.

LIVERPOOL.—This place, during the last fortnight, resembled a garrison town, from the numbers of soldiers of various regiments in its streets, on their route from Scotland and Ireland to Portsmouth, where reinforcements for India are collecting.

MISERABLE ATTEMPT OF THE ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE TO OPPOSE THE INCOME TAX IN MANCHESTER.

On Thursday morning, the walls were posted with bills; the following is a copy:—
"Public meeting of electors.—We, the undersigned, invite a public meeting of the electors of this borough to be held in the Town-hall, Manchester, on Friday morning, April 1, 1842, at eleven o'clock precisely, for the purpose of considering the proposition of Sir Robert Peel before Parliament, with respect to the income tax."

The above invitation was signed by about forty individuals, who are most of them members of the League; and, in order to draw a large audience as possible, it was signed by such names as Messrs. Phillips, Gibson, B. Otherton, and Cobden, had been invited to the meeting. However, none of them were present; and perhaps this attempt to gain the public will receive some success, when they consider that Friday, the day on which the Anti-Corn Law League force carried out its plan, was a public holiday, and that the day was what has been commonly called, 'April fool day,' and that being the case, these 'large loaf and plenty of slavery-men, probably conceived they had some license to take advantage of the public, and make April fools of them, and so forth. At the time appointed there were one hundred and fifty working men round the doors, and not a half dozen electors amongst them.

Various were the remarks about the proceedings. One party declared that there would be no meeting; another, that the electors were invited to the meeting; whilst a third party declared that they should like to be compelled to pay the income tax; a fourth party believed, as there were only about forty electors, that the meeting would be a failure. At the time appointed there were one hundred and fifty working men round the doors, and not a half dozen electors amongst them.

When the doors opened the front seats were taken, and the poor were compelled to find a standing place. In about ten minutes after the people had assembled in the hall, to the number of as near as we could guess, about 100, certainly not more.

Mr. ARCHIBALD PRENTICE, editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, came to the front of the platform, and said he had been requested by the requisitionists to offer a few words of explanation as to the mode of holding the meeting. He then said that the reason why they had been asked to give notice of the meeting was, that the meeting was to be held on a public holiday, and that the meeting was to be held on a public holiday, and that the meeting was to be held on a public holiday.

Mr. ARCHIBALD PRENTICE supported the resolution, and in the course of his remarks declared that he would willingly pay three per cent upon his income provided there was to be any reduction in the price of corn. The Chairman then put it to the meeting, and while doing so, Mr. KYNASTON rose to move an amendment, but he was not allowed to speak.

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necessary, under such a system. But he would tell them that they should be careful not to allow themselves to be misled by the Universal Suffrage, unless they put a great part of the burthen upon them. (Loud cheering.) He was not a supporter of either Whigs or Tories. It needed no small courage to stand up there, and he was not a supporter of either Whigs or Tories. It needed no small courage to stand up there, and he was not a supporter of either Whigs or Tories.

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have heard him describe the picture alluded to in the motto, which we give verbatim from his lips.

People may exclaim, What do we care about Sir Charles Metcalfe, the Nizam, the Decan, and Hyderabad? We want to hear about Afghanistan and Cabool. So we will say, in good time. We wish you to understand the Nizam's state of affairs, and to see more in appearance than in reality, and we may be said rather to occupy the country, than to possess it. It is a power which rests on most treacherous and unstable grounds—a power which is based on the most precarious and unhealthy and flourishing in outward guise, is but rotten at the core. The power I mean is the power of opinion, supported by ignorance on one side, and reverence on the other.

Ignorance is the bane of the progress of knowledge; and the civilization of the West will come to aid the struggles for liberty in the East, while our short-sighted and despicable conduct there have done much to retard the progress of the East, and the conversion of the natives, to gull the starving folk at home, are but so much waste paper; while any body at all conversant with India well knows that the people of India are not to be won by the sword, but by the word of God, and the example of a good man.

Our priests and missionaries have done us great harm, and by their meddling hypocrisy and unblushing avarice, they have done much to retard the progress of the East, and the conversion of the natives, to gull the starving folk at home, are but so much waste paper; while any body at all conversant with India well knows that the people of India are not to be won by the sword, but by the word of God, and the example of a good man.

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and cure of disease, read and study
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YOURSELVES.
National Vindicator. of Saturday next,
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FROM THE BIRMINGHAM CON-

letters will embody a full account of the proceedings of that Delegated Assembly, and set forth the arguments and line of conduct adopted by Messrs Vincent, Bronte, O'Brien, Mr. Williams, of Cheltenham. Mr. Charles Clarke, of London, and the other Chartist who have been instrumental in maintaining the PEOPLE'S CHARTER, will also show the advantages of its adoption by the people.

Ed.—London Publisher, Mr. J. CLEAVE, 1,
and may be procured on order, or
from any Bookseller or Newsagent in the
Kingdom.

Two decorative woodcut illustrations of sailing ships, one on the left and one on the right, facing each other. Each ship has three masts and is shown from a side-on perspective. The ships are stylized with simple lines and patterns, typical of 19th-century book ornamentation.

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...the Passage-money to Liverpool, Office order, berths will be secured, and it will be necessary for them to be in Liverpool before sailing.

FOR NEW YORK.			
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	
<i>Captain.</i>	<i>Regis.</i>	<i>Burthen.</i>	<i>To Sail.</i>
TER, Woodhouse,	704	1100	7th April.
AND } Smith,	503	900	10th -
IA, } Wil-	500	950	12th -

1A,	Wilson,	550	950	15th	~
Y,	Morton,	690	1200	19th	~
FOR BALTIMORE.					
E,	} Cook,	405	700	20th	~
FOR PHILADELPHIA.					
	Lewis,	420	900	20th	

Apply as above.

LOCAL MARKETS.

CORN MARKET, APRIL 5.—The supplies of Grain to this day's market are larger week. Wheat has been in fair demand quarter higher, Barley has also been 1s. r. Oats halfpenny per stone. Shelling 1s.

WOOLLEN MARKETS.—The demand for
goods at the Cloth Halls has been
limited; and not only has there been
no, but what few goods have been sold,
at lower and more ruinous prices.

worse market was ever known at this year. The fall was pretty well yet nothing done. We are evidently than we were a month ago. Wools, oils, al.

CORN MARKET, APRIL 2.—We have a very ly of Grain to-day, and the continued rise st markets has a corresponding influence

Qualities of Wheat and Barley are very full 2s. per qr., and secondary sorts 1s. 6d. per qr. Oats ready sale, at from 3d. to 3½d. over last week's rates. Beans rather

a good supply ; but owing to the substitution and silk for warps they continue to rise, and lower prices submitted to. *Yarn.*—We are sorry to learn that since our last report, a great change has taken place, and a many of our customers are sufferers, but we do not hear that the worst business has been done. As the prices of yarns are low in stock, buying only from

month, to keep their weavers partially
prices are without alteration. *Piece*.—
balance of merchants at our market to-day
average of several weeks past, and rather
try has been made, which augurs more
for an improved demand. Prices are
y noticeable difference.

CORN MARKET, APRIL 2.—We have a

supply of, and a good demand, for Wheat, 4s. 6d. Oats, to this day's market. Wheat and meal 1s. to 2s. per qr. dearer. Oats 4d. per qr. Wheat, red, 64s. to 72s. per qr. of 40 lb., white, 69s. to 80s. per do. Barley, 27s. per qr. of 32 stones.

CATTLE MARKET.—Monday, April 4, has been a small supply of Cattle at market,

th an advance in price. Beef was sold to 63d. and up to 7d.; Mutton, 63d. to 1lb. Number of Cattle at market:—
Sheep 2219.

WHEAT CORN MARKET, MONDAY, APRIL 4.—
The imports of British Grain, Flour, and
are of moderate amount. From abroad we
received 10,314 quarters of Wheat. 1,000 qrs.

and 3,865 barrels of Flour. The rates of advanced ls. per quarter on Wheat, 1s. 6d. r on Barley and Peas, and 7d. per barrel At our market on Tuesday last, a fair business was transacted in most of the articles of the Corn trade at advanced prices, realising 4d. and Oats 1d. per bushel, Flour 1s. 6d. per barrel, and Oatmeal 1s. per load over the

ed on this day se'night. There has since
less activity in the demand, but, upon
sale, the improvement, as regards Wheat,
very fully maintained, and Flour has made
rise of 6d. to 1s. per barrel. Oats and
are held firmly at their amended value.
Beans, or Peas, there has not been much
prices for each remaining as quoted last
the hotted market a cargo of Quodasa soft

STEER CORN MARKET.—SATURDAY, April 2.
market this morning holders firmly de-
an advance of 2d. to 3d. per 70 lbs. on best
English white.

English wheat, and we raise our quota-
 accordance. Fresh manufactured English
 continues to move into consumption on arriv-
 improved prices, and for Norfolk white 51s.
 was obtained. On Oatmeal an advance of
 d, and on Oats 1d. per 45 lbs. must be
 the trade purchased cautiously.

Printed for the Proprietor **FEARGUS
ANNOR, Esq., of Hammersmith, County
Essex,** by **JOSHUA HOBSON,** at his Print-
ices, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Brig-
and Published by the said **JOSHUA HOBSON,**
the said **FEARGUS O'CONNOR,** at his Dwell-
ing, No. 5, Market-street, Westminster.

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Communications must be addressed (Postpaid) to

BROWN, Northern Star Office, Leeds.
 Saturday, April 9, 1842