MY BELOVED FRIENDS,-The position of one who is resolved to stand by the system-made pauper becomes daily more critical. He is subjected to the double fire of an affrighted aristocracy upon the one hand, and of an impatient and suffering people upon the other. I do not mean that you have manifested any degree of unnecessary impatience. No: I mean that a starving man will naturally look with impatience to even the most proximate political means of preservation. In the one case, man may have a remote hope of redress, and if he loves liberty, will strennously and perseveringly struggle against all adverse circumstances; while, upon the other hand, he who would say to the hungry, and the pining, and the destitute, starve in quietude that your successors may have the benefit of your endurance, knows nothing of human nature. Hunger is an unnatural enemy: as God never designed that one of his creatures should die of want.

What I mean, then, by the responsibility of those who stand by you is this: what belongs to circumstances may be saddled upon Chartism. Thus, if poverty should drive the people of a certain district in their freezy, arising from starvation, to acts of violence, the authors of those circumstances will door, and place both at the door of the Chartists.

teach to Europe and the world a great practical upon them in detail.

ment of Reform, which quickly followed Eman- nor Chartists. fidence; and for this purpose the fundlords and par- and defence. sons with fixed incomes are to have their turn at the banquet of landlords which is preparing for them.

Dates are stubborn facts: and I rejeice that while the whole press was paralized with the magnitude and complication of Sir Robert Peel's measures, my first letter, read by Mr. Wakley in the House of Commons, stands upon record. In that I forecold the struggle which is now coming on between the landlords and the fundlords: and now, in defiance of the malevolence of Mr. Macaulay and his anticipation of a revolutionary attack upon the funds by elected to serve in the Convention, likewise to continue shillings to the Convention. the Chartists, I hereby proclaim that the end of the an active agitation amongst the trades and other bodies Tariff will be the beginning of the fight between in the metropolis. landed and funded property. It will be the landlords of England, and not the conficcating Chartists, rapid tour through these counties. who will, and who must, of necessity, attack the fundlords in their too favourable position.

I ask you once again, to read my first letter upon Sir Robert Peel's Tariff. If that measure had been produced as the first fruits of Reform, it would have been hailed throughout Europe as a gigantic and statesmanlike measure; but the misfortune is, that for ten long years, the Whigs devoted thair energies to what they imagined was the security of office, and then declared their measure final; and at the close of their government the constituent body was not prepared even for their milk-and-water measures; so vicious and corrupt had government made them. The measure will now, from coming too late, produce mischief instead of good, and the fault will lie at the door of those who kept Parliament

leading it. In this state of things, then, and admitting the tion is what are we to do? I shall endeavour as one immediately. to answer the question.

I was not in the Convention on Thursday, the last day of its sittings. I was at Brighton at the election upon that day; but I understand that a memorial to the Queen was agreed upon. Now your Conof one thing, however, I am certain, and that is they deserved it. Well then, if they had your confidence you are bound to follow their acrice, and and independent conduct in the House of Com-I am bound to aid you in doing it, and of seeing mons." practical effect given to it. I shall do my part.

confined to my bed and home, by a severe cold and bilious attack; but I am now preparing to be effect to all the recommendations of the Convention. with the scriptures. After the lecture, Mr. William I have not yet seen them; but they are the acts of Glossop, of Manchester, addressed the meeting on your representatives.

And, now, hear my plan for an immediate attack upon the system. We have little direct influence upon Parliamentary elections; but we have a powerful contending for right and change is to direct Mr. A. M'Denald in the chair. After a few approrule which I now lay down as regards the Tories, two from Mr. James M'Pherson. The latest achands of the people, is a tacit acquiescence by the various members, the meeting broke up. majority to the minority.

talk of it, and for this plain reason: - I would stake ception of the National Petition in the House of my existence upon accomplishing the Charter in less than six months, without a blow, or a violent word, ceedings of the fate of the Great National were if the working people would act. Government after! discussed; and, after due consideration, resolutions all is but as the hands on the dial moved by internal of confidence in the Executive, of thanks to the machinery; and of that machinery we should be in Convention, and Messers. Duncombe and Leader, possessien by the 3rd of November next. The small wheels, the wheels within wheels, are the machinery to which we should direct our attention. And now hear my plan.

tions by displacing Whig Councillors, and substimisrule shall not harmonize; that is, that a Tory Government, shall have no power whatever in your the people at large. several corporations. In all cases take care to as his body is not otherwise assailable. What do'you of this country. effect by this course? You have the appointment Hawick, On Wednesday last, Mr. Davies gave a of Mayors and other functionariess who CALL OUT lecture on the Tower Knowe to a large and attentive

THE MILITARY. INSTITUTE POLITICAL PROCEEDINGS, Meeting.

201110111

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. V. NO. 235.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1842.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENRY, or Pive shillings per quarter.

tenders its sincere thanks to the gentlemen who

formed the late Mational Convention; and believing

them to be worthy of the utmost confidence of the people, does hereby declare us determination to sup-

port them, so long as they continue to advocate

who supported him, and expressed the strong censure

answers of Mr. Hodgson Hinde, the representative

of the Tory party in this town, and the gentleman

who occupied that seat to which Mr. Bronterre

O'Brien was duly and truly elected. These gentle-

men were each furnished with a copy of the National

Petition, and requested, in the name of the Newcastle

Charter Association, to support its prayer. The Chair-

FROM MR. HINDE.

Sir,-I did not receive your letter, dated April 39,

and bearing the Gateshead post mark of May 2, until

yesterday evening, thaving been engaged on a committee

I regret that I could not support the prayer of the

very numerously signed petition to which you refer-

Differing as I do conscientiously from the views of the

1 am, Sir, Your faithful and obedient Servant,

FROM MR. ORD.

Sir,-I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter,

petition my support; and such being my sincere opinion,

I am sure there is not an honest man who has signed

Mr. Johnstone then moved the following resolution

Your faithful, humble servant,

the petition, who would not despise me if I did.

1 remain, Sir,

Shields, on Whit-Monday.

satisfaction.

great satisfaction.

satisfaction, and was received with applause.

ADWALTON.—A Chartist camp meeting was held at

when nearly 2,000 persons were present. Messrs. An-

of the people of this country. At the conclusion of the

service, it was announced that another camp meeting

would be held that day fortnight.

London, May 5th, 1842.

JOHN HODGSON HINDE.

Berkeley-square, May 3, 1842.

man read the answers as follows:-

all the morning).

Mr. James Sinclair.

Association.

date, and Heywood will attend.

ESTABLISH THE AMOUNT OF BAIL, for the most part the police. Petitions, memorials, or remonstrances ings of the Convention. A vote of thanks was the Newbold Inn, to a highly respectable and atcoming from those bodies, have ten-fold the effect of well as to Messrs. Duncombe, Leader, and the other base conduct of Messrs. Roebuck and Macaulay, a similar documents coming from public meetings. members of parliament who supported the petition. displayed by them in the House of Commons last tion. These are the schools where politics are learned,

expenditure decided upon, and taxes assessed. These councils, if so constituted, would form each a have enrolled themselves in the National C arter powerful and influential Chartist election club for Association, and have nominated several parties to the arrangement of Parliamentary elections. A the General Council. gladly turn contempt and reflection from their own majority of Chartists constitute the electoral body every where; and vigilance by the leaders in their My beloved friends, one thing in the midst of chaos several localities would, by next November, put its Association, Mill-gate, when Mr. Ibbotson, from was a very large assembly. Mr. Mason delivered a localities would bradford, delivered a localities of the progress of a long and able address. Three cheers were given

Just behold what Leeds has accomplished, and is lesson of moral fortifude. Circums ances are now daily accomplishing, in the way of local representaworking for us. Misrule, resolved to stand by a tion, and all owing to the bravery, the prudence, and power the people's paper (the Northern Star) and its meetings in. permicious system, is fast talling a prey amid the the zeal of a very few good men and true. Let us. wreck of old opinions." Our rulers are resolved then, my friends, set to work at once, and with zeal, this place was held in their Association Room, no: to limit aristocratic luxury to the nation's means, prudence, and courage, carry out the recommendation Frogmore-street, on Tuesday, the 3rd inst, to hear while the increase of knowledge propels the thinking tions of your representatives, while we put those a le ture delivered by Mr. William Edwards, of mind and forces comparison upon us. And from the lodging houses which faction has left us in order. contrast we learn, that in no state in the world does I tell you, and every sane man must see it, that the same disparity of condition exist between classes | possession of the corporate offices would give us posas in this country, which boasts of the superiority session of all the avenues to the House: and can of its institutions over all others! This at once any man say that he is a Chartist who would brings those institutions into wholesale disgust, withhold his aid from so desirable an object? day evening to a crowded audience. At the concluwhile our rulers deny us the right of commenting My advice then is-Prepare for the municipal election of the lecture three members took their cards, tion! Return as many Chartists as possible! and in

Society is now in this position. An inequality every case let your war be against the representation from on Friday, May 20. After tea that a deputation of the working classes be heard at prevails, which alternates according to the ascen- tives of the Government in office. This you can Mr. Dixon will deliver a lecture on the principles of the bar of the House of Commons in support of dancy of class or order. Thus, in the commence do; and if this you won't do, you are neither men the People's Charter. cipation, the Church property was marked as Let this arrest your most serious attention; and CESTER SQUARE.—Mr. Philp lectured here on Sunday

a prey to be divided among the landlords; and to should you decide upon the adoption of the plan, I last, to a crowded audience. Mr. Campbell, of the the extent of about 30 per cent. they, the landlords, will devote my attention to as many municipal ing. Eight members were enrolled. did effect this transfer. Reform was the triumph of towns as possible, for the purpose of aiding in the manufacturers; and, in turn, that class sought for its undertaking. I never place anything impracticable the Goldbeater's Arms, Old-street, St. Paneras-road, seven o'clock, to take into consideration the insult second resolution, as follows:—"That this meeting share of conquest by the destruction of the landed or difficult of attainment before you. I see the interest; when that body, having a majority of the facility of carrying out the object, and the almost vered every Sunday evening at this place. material which creates representation, at length incalculable effects which its accomplishment would aroused itself, and is now, under the guidance of achieve. Many circumstances are now working members met on Monday last. Mr. Brown in the Aston-street, on Sunday evening last, Mr. Richard Sir Robert Peel, making a desperate effort at concurrently for us. Let us aid them all! and put chair. The reports from the Provisional Committee Thompson, of Hurst-street, in the chair. He in-Sir Robert Peel, making a desperate effort at concurrently for us. Let us and them all! and put compromise, which cannot possibly succeed, for that grand assult which the simple reason: because the landlords of Eng-this simple reason: because the landlords of the whole Charter." The resolution and from the Surrey Council, were unanimously comed the meeting, that as their delegate to the whole Charter." The resolution and from the Surrey Council, were unanimously comed the meeting, that as their delegate to the whole Charter." The resolution and from the Surrey Council, were unanimously comed the meeting, that as their delegate to the whole Charter." The resolution and from the Surrey Council, were unanimously comed the meeting, that as their delegate to the whole Charter." The resolution and from the Surrey Council in the su land are neither able nor willing to give such effect country when it ceases to be the interest of defeated itself into a committee, for the purpose of raising a count of the proceedings in London. Mr. George to the whole measure as it is sure to produce. The faction, to uphold even what should stand. Believe contingent fund, to be separate and distinct from all White then presented himself, and described the landlords did look upon Sir Robert Peel as their me that faction will die hard, and will take me, and claim and demands of the Association, to be kept business which had occupied the Convention from landfords did look upon Sir Robert Peel as their me that faction will die hard, and will take me, and sheet-anchor; so did the Protestant Church; but many others, in its gripe, before it yields up its presto to be raised by voluntary subscriptions; and it is carnestly requested that all members will support it account of the procession to the House of Commons, now, the landlord discovers that money, though criptive title to ascendancy. Machinery has brought tarnestry requested that an includence in the procession to the route, adjourned till Tuesday, May 17th, when a full and in front of the House, which created much attendance is requested, as business of importance laughter. He then proceeded to explain the manner chise is carried, does find himself compelled by the misrule, and revolution. You are now the only will be brought torward. requirement of money for the preservation of an recognised party in the State by a majority of the Knightsbulges.—The members of this locality in the House of Corruption, and shewed that the unwholesome state of things, to sacrifice the grosser people. Believe me, you will be attacked in your met on Tuesday night, at the Brampton Coffee people had nothing to expect from them but insoand more inactive to the current and more vigilant strength; and, therefore, I implore you to garrison House, when five shillings additional was voted for lence. He laid before the meeting the plans which interest. Peel's immediate object is to restore con- every municipal town with an army of observation acted.

the demonstration, and other business was trans- had been adopted by the Convention for the guidance acted.

> Your devotedly attached Servant, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Chartist Intelligence.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CHAR-TER ASSOCIATION.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,—It is my intention to hold

I shall fulfil my promise to my Yorkshire and Lancashire friends about the end of this month, by making a All letters, &c., will reach me, as usual, if directed to Mr. Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane. This is my answer to the numerous letters I have

> I am yours, faithfully, In the common cause. P. M. M'DOUALL. CONVENTION BALANCE SHEET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,-You will be good enough to announce to the public, that Mr. Cleave. Mr. Ridley, and myself, cannot possibly have the whele of the balance sheet of Convention in this week's Star. We are about £20 deficient, and we hope the districts will not allow us so send out any deficiency to the public. The nominations for the new Executive are relagging behind public opinion instead of henestly ceived, at the latest, up to May 231. The Ballot will take place in the week beginning on the 7th, and ending 14th June.

Yours, in the cause, P. M. M'Douall.

DROYLESDEN .- Mr. James Cartledge, of Manlegislation, in the Total Abstinence Room, on Tuesmeeting are due, and are hereby given to the Hon. been received:—
T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., for his manly, honest,

ECCLES.—On Monday evening, Mr. James Cart-From the Brighton election till Monday, I was ledge lectured on the evils of class legislation. MOSSLEY.—On Sunday evening last, Mr. James Cartledge, of Manchester, delivered a lecture in the Chartist Room, Breek-bottom, on the propriety of among you and with you. You must then give teaching politics on Sundays, and its accordance

> the present state of society. EASLINGDEN.-Mr. Duffy, from Oldham, lecinred here on Tuesday. After the lecture he en-

roiled thirteen new members. ABERGEEN.—The usual weekly meeting of the indirect influence, if properly and systematically Aberdeen Charter Association was held in the organized and wisely directed. The duty of a party Hall, 38. George's-street, on Monday evening last, an incessant agitation against the Government printer remarks from the chairman, the minutes of in being of the conoxicus system. This was the The Corresponding Secretary read several letters and I laid down in the assect the Whitesthis in the corresponding Secretary read several letters. rule I laid down in the case of the Whigs; this is the from the different Associations in the North, and they being in effice. I have often thought that the counts from the Convention were read from the they being in effice. I have often thought that the British Statesman; and the Remonstrance to the people are in possession of more than enough of House of "Un-Commons," and the Memorial to the power, if dexterously used, to destroy any system Queen, were also read and approved of. Mr. J. to which they object; and I have further thought M'Millan moved a vote of thanks to Messrs. Dunthat the very existence of a hostile government con- combe and Leader, and all those who voted with currently with the existence of this power in the them on principle. The motion was carried by acclamation. After several elequent addresses from

CAMPSIE.—Great sensation prevailed in this Now, as to physical force, it is all nonsense to village during the past week, in regard to the re-Commons. A meeting was accordingly held in the Chartist Hall, on Saturday evening, when the proand also of censure on Mr. Macauisy, were carried. RAMSBOTTOM.-Mr. Duffy and the General Council came on Monday last to Ramsbottom, and were met at the Dun Horse Inn by a band of music. A large meeting was held in the Market Few Chartists have a Parliamentary qualification; Place, at the close of which thirty-four members but in every town throughout England, the Charadopted:—"That it is the opinion of this meettists, if snxions and zealous, could command a vast ing that the present alarming distress which permajority of municipal voters. To this subject then vades the country, is to be attributed to class the Matropolitan Chartists in discharging the debt and relying upon their own rescurces for their eman-I would implore your most attentive consideration. legislation alone; and this meeting is further of incurred, which amounts to upwards of £10. The cipation. We have already shown our strength at these elec- liherty, and hannings of the industrious classes, which amounts to apwards of £10. The subscriptions amount only to £4 3s. 73d. Subscriptions have already shown our strength at these elec- liherty, and hannings of the industrious classes. whilst the present system tends to the subversion of warded to the Committee, on Monday evenings, at ting Tories, while the Whigs were in office; and now society; and the only adequate remedy consists in the Craven Head, Drury-lane, at eight o'clock. A it is our duty to take care that the machinery of distributing to all classes their political rights, as full balance sheet will appear at the conclusion of defined by the People's Charter; so that the House the Committee's labours. N.B. Those localities who

DARLINGTON.—At a meeting of the Chartists of PINDER'S BLACKING.—The money due this week return a Chartist where that can be effected; and this place, votes of thanks were passed to the mem- to the Executive from the sale of R. Pinder's Blackwhere that is not practicable, prefer any man to a bers of Parliament who supported the National ing is Tory. In short, cripple the monster in his limbs, Petition; and to the members of the Convention, for

COVENTRY.-Mr. George White lectured here constitute the jury class, and command and controut on Friday night, and gave an account of the proceedhowever large they may be. This position would in- Forty-five members were enrolled, and a strong struct the working classes in the use of local legisla- resolution, expressive of the people's sense of injustice in the treatment of their petition, was adopted. lectured here with great success. The Chartists here

praiseworthy proprietor.'

ABERGAVENNY .- A meeting of the Chartists of

tured here on Friday night to a large and attentive ciation. audience. Some new members joined the associa-

ROODEN LANE. - Mr. Dixon lectured here on Mon-

LONDON .- CLOCK HOUSE, CASTLE-STREET, LEI-Executive, and Mr. Wyme, also addressed the meet-

SHIP AND BLUE COAT BOY, WALWORTH.—The PORT.—A meeting was held at the Chartist Room,

meeting in the Social Institution, Westminster road, to take their opinion of the course that should be for the release of Frost, Williams, and Jones, met on adopted. He passed a high enconium on the zeal loo-road, and decided on holding weekly meetings address amid loud applause. Mr. John Mason then every Wednesday evening, at the same place. The addressed the meeting on the state of the country, committee feel that the cases of the above patriots and dilated on the manner in which the people's have been lost sight of, of late, and are desirous of complaints had been treated by the corrupt House co-operating with the Birmingham committee for the of Commons, and was warmly applauded throughout petitioners, I considered that I should hold cut false provious to their acquirement of place, but strangely purpose of keeping up a constant agitation.

SURREY COUNCIL.—Fifteen shillings have been myself free of all engagements for the purpose of visit- received by the Council from Mr. Hodges, of Croying the various localities in the district for which I was den. Ten shillings to the demonstration and five

Balley.—At the usual meeting of the City Chartists, inceting, he felt great pleasure in seconding the mo-held at the above place, it was resolved, that a tion. The resolution was then put by the Chairman sub-Committee of five members be formed for and carried unanimously; after which the meeting establishing three or more localities in this city, in separated. the most suitable places, with a view to further extend the principles of the People's Charter. A sub-committee of five members was then formed to carry out the above object, and that they meet on held at their room in Aston-street, on Monday even-Friday evening next, at the Grotto Coffee House, ing, Mr. Smith Lindon in the chair. Mr. E. P. Old Fish-street, near Thames-street. It was then Mead was introduced, and read an address to moved and seconded that a vote of thanks is due, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., which is to be presented and is hereby given, to Fear, us O'Connor, Esq., for to him at the cinner, which is to take place at the his strennous exertions and advocacy of the rights Black Horse Tayern, on Tuesday next. The adof labour, and that the members of this society do dress, which is extremely well written on parchthey will also use their utmost endeavours to Chairman then introduced Mr. John Mason to deextend the sale of the Northern Star while it con- liver a lecture. Mr. Mason commenced by informtimes to advocate the cause of the degraded and ing the meeting of the spirit which actuated the oppressed millions. It was then announced that a men of Buston, whom he had addressed that day, requested on Tuesday evening next on business of

members of the above committee met at the Craven members who had taken part in the debate on Mr. I will send you more particulars next week. No- Head, Drury Lane, on Monday evening, and agreed T. Duncombe's motion, and concluded a very able unanimously :—" That, in the opinion of this meetfact that we must not step in our course, the ques- minations for the Executive must be forwarded to recommend to the Executive the necessity of call. address, amidst loud cheers. Mr. E. P. Mead also ing together a monthly delegate meeting of the coun- addressed the meeting, and gave an account of the ties of Middlesex, Essex, Kent, and Surrey, on the success which attended his Sunday open air adfirst Sunday in June, at ten o'clock in the foreneon, dresses, and was followed by Mr. White, who ad- inst., that our real representatives be allowed to as the discoveries of Galeleo and Newton did on that of at the Star Coffee House, Golden Lane, for the vised the holding of open air meetings in various state our grievances at the bar of the House of Combetter organisation of the Chartists in the above parts of the town, to arouse the people to a sense of mons; and, further, that William Ord, Esq., is "In the assertion of these magnificent and eternal counties. The late demonstration having entailed a duty. A vote of thanks was given to Messrs. doubly censurable, because he, under the mask of principles of justice and freedom to all, you have had chester, delivered a lecture on the evils of class great expence on the various localities, the committee have decided that the Victoria Theatre be separated. vention either had your confidence, or they had not; day evening last. At the close of the lecture, it was taken for a benefit, of which due notice will be unanimously resolved," That the best thanks of this given. The following subscriptions and loans have

SUB-CRIPTIONS.

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... 0 2 6

Tectotallers, Waterloo-road ...

St. Paneras

Clock House, Leicester-square

City of London sheemakers ...

Marylebone

Limehouse

Bermondsey ...

the utmost importance to the locality.

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i	Brick-lane	***	0	2 6	
:	City of London Somers' Town		0	2 6	
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ì	Three Doves, Berwick-street	• • •	0	2 6	
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į	55, Old Bailey		0.1	0 0	
į	Silkwoavers		0	2. 6	
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i	Hit-or-Miss, Bethnall Green	***		$\overset{\circ}{2}$ $\overset{\circ}{6}$	
į	Stepney Green Meeting			$\bar{8}$ $\tilde{3}$	
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ļ	Silk Weavers, Buck's Head	•••	0	8 0 5 0	
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ì	Hit or Miss, Bethnall-Green		0	5 0	

The Committee earnestly solicit the assistance of of Commons may fully represent the sentiments of have not yet sent in their portion are respectfully re-

Bricklayers' Arms, King's-street ... 0 5 0

quested to do 80.

ir. Stokes, Toddington ir. Lowdon, Blairgoven	•••	***	s. d. 1 10 1 10	
ir. T. B. Smith, Leeds	•••	•••	3 114	
			7 71	

LEAMINGTON .- Mr. H. Candy delivered an excellent lecture on Chartism in the large room of week, in the debate on the National Petition, was passed, as well as a vote of thanks to the Convention, and especially to Feargus O'Connor, the unflinching OADBY, LEICESTERSHIRE. -Mr. W. D. Taylor has advocate of the working man. Some fresh members were enrolled.

DARLASTON.-Mr. Mason, member of the late Convention, attended at this place, to give a report of the proceedings of that body, and also to give an Wigan.—On Sunday evening, the Chartists of this account of the presentation of the great National place neld their usual weekly meeting in the Char-Petition. The meeting was held in the open air; it is certain: we can neither stop, recede, or comprothem in possession of all those small wheels which
mise. We must, at all hazards, go onwards, and constitute the outworks of government.

Bractord, delivered a fecture on the progress of them in possession of all those small wheels which
Chartism. The following resolution was passed:

Chartism. The following resolution was passed:

That we, the Chartists of Wigan, are determined forty members were enrolled; and two of the trustees never to cease agitating until the the Charter be the of a chapel came forward and stated that in future law of the land; and to support to the utmost of our we should have their large School Room to hold our ings by referring to the placard announcing the those members, who, with a sincere desire that the

> which he gave an interesting account of his mission National Petition. At the conclusion, several HALSHAW Moon -Mr. Dixon, from Wigan, lec- persons enrolled themselves members of the Asso-

On Monday Evening, the Chartists of Salford held a meeting in their rooms, Great George-street, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :- "That this meeting return Messrs. Duncombe, M.P., and J.T. Leader, M.P., their most OPENSHAW.—A Chartist tea party will be held in hearty thanks as mover and seconder of a motion, the prayer of the National Petition; and, furthermore, taking into consideration the manner the House treated that motion, this meeting pledges itself to redouble its energies till the People's Charter be made a legislative enactment." "That a public meeting of those persons who signed the National Petition be held in the Central Market been put from the chair, was carried unanimously." With the proceedings. Somens Town.—A crowded meeting was held at Place, Salford, on Monday evening next, at half-past Mr. Frankland moved, and Mr. Edgar seconded, the

BIRMINGHAM .- NATIONAL CONVENTION REin which the business of the country was transacted Surrey - The committee appointed at a public calling a public meeting of the men of Birmingham Wednesday last, at Chennell's Coffee House, Water- and industry of the Convention; and concluded his his discourse. Mr. E. P. Mead, after a short address, proposed the following resolution:-" That bar of the House. George White, and the other delegates of the Con-

the thanks of this meeting are hereby given to Mr. vention, for the manner in which they have per-Political and Scientific Institute, 55, Old as the proposer of Mr. White at the great Town-hall

Monday Evening's Meeting.—A meeting of the members of the National Charter Association was continue to place the utmost confidence in the prin- ment, and ornamented with a beautiful painting at ciples advocated and supported by him; and that the top, was loudly cheered by the meeting. The meeting of the whole of the members was urgently and afterwards entered at great length into the prospects of the people at the present crisis. He laid bare the present unjust system, and commented METROPOLITAN PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE. The on the speecher of Sir Robert Peel and the other Duncombo and Leader, after which the meeting Reform, has combined with men who have blasted to encounter everything that the malignity of selfishness

at the Ship Inn, Steelhouse-lane, on Tuesday even-House on the motion of Mr. Duncombe, and was resignation forthwith." Three cheers having been hand of despot cauthority. loudly and deservedly cheered throughout. Mr. given to Mr. Duncan, three cheers for the Conven- "We have seen, too, Sir, that while the great mass Mead also addressed the meeting; after which the tion, three for the Charter, three for Mr. O'Connor, of those for whom you contended adhered to you with

-" That the conduct of Mr. Roebuck, on the occato the suffering millions of this country, and his people's choice, renders him unworthy of a seat in the British Senate, and merits the reprobation of every honest man. We hereby declare his speech on that occasion to be a libel on the whole Chartist body, inasmuch as he attributes the National Petition as the production of an individual, whereas it is the act and deed of the whole body who signed it, and who are not disposed to place irresponsible power in the hands of any individual." "That the thanks of this meeting be given to T. Duncombe, and J. T. Leader, Esqrs., and the other Members who supported them, in their reasonable request, that a deputation from the industrious classes heard at the bar of the House of Commons."

BLACK HORSE ASS CIATION.—The members of the National Charter Association hold their weekly meetings on Tuesday evenings, at the abovementioned house, when all friends of liberty residing in that neighbourhood are invited to attend.

SHOEMAKERS' ASSOCIATION.—The members of this truly patriotic trade having resolved to assist in emancipating their country, have joined the National Charter Association, and hold their meetings at the Britannia Inn, Peck-lane, every Tuesday evening.

SUNDERLAND. This week, the Chartists of Sunderland have had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Abram Duncan, of Edinburgh. On Tuesday evening, he lectured to an excellent audience in the Unitarian Chapel, Bridge-street. His speech was chiefly occupied with a review of the contents of the National Petition, and a defence of its prayer, against the combined attack of the honourable Whigs and Tories of the so-called Commons' House. He most ably and successfully defended its allegations and prayer, in the course of which he deart some slashing blows against B.bington Macaulay and Little John. He concluded an able and interesting address by elequently enforcing upon the Chartists the duty of acquiring knowledge,

Convention Fund.-Mr. Williams desires to state derson, Dewhirst, and Edwards preached three excelthat he has paid to the treasurer of the said fund at lent sermons on the occasion, and showed that nothing Sunderland, the following sums, which have been for- short of the People's Charter would better the condition waided by the latter to Mr. Cleave :-

Three Odd Fellows, (Sunderland)

A Friend, ditto			v.	Z .,	
Mr. Blackett		•••	. 0	4	
Two Friends (South Helton)		•••	1	2	
Mr. Wilson, (Sunderland)	•••		0	6	
From Durham, per Mr. Bray					
Edward O.iver, Sunderland	•••	•••	0	6	
Mr. Adams, ditto	• • • •	•••	0	6	
Mr. Harrison (Houghton)	•••		0	6	
Total		***	10	2	

BATH.—The councillors, resident in Bath, met on Monday and passed the following resolution :- "That we, the Chartist councillors of Bath, being a portion of those who elected Mr. Roebuck, feel called upon to state that, while we approve of, and are pleased with, his remarks in favour of our principles, we condemn as cowardly and malignant, his attack on the supposed author of the National Petition, an attack whice we consider a gratuitous insult upon the three millions and upwards who signed that petition: we therefore call upon Mr. Roebuck to apologise for his conduct, to prove the charge, or retract his assertion." This resoiution has been forwarded to him.

WELDON AND BELTON.-Mr. Wm. Copper has delivered a Chartist lecture at each of these places.

BRIDGETON.—A lecture was de ivered here ou MEYWOOD .- On Wednesday evening week, Mr. the 4th instant, by Mr. W. C. Pattison, who-while he James Duffy delivered a very interesting lecture to contended for the principles of the Charter-lauded the a numerous and attentive audience. At the close, proceedings of the "new-move" men. The Chartists a number of persons enrolled themselves in the carried a whole hog resolution of confidence in O'Conner and the Northern Star.

LECTURE .- On Monday evening last, Mr. Leach, BURNLEY. On Monday last, Mr. Bessley entered of Rochdale, lectured here to a large assembly, and Burnley, on his return from the Convention, when as gave general satisfaction. At the close of the meetimmense concourse of people assembled and formed in ing, it was announced that a public meeting would procession to welcome him to the town. After probe held on Bagslate Moor, on Sunday next (to-morceeding through the principal streets, the insurense row), at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, at assembly halted in the Market-place, where a public which meeting it is expected the men of Bary, Rochmeeting was held consisting at least of 8000 persons. Mr. Sominworth was unenimously voted to threhair. NEWCASTLE.-A public meeting of the inhabi- when the following resolutions were unanimously tauts of Newcastle was holden on Monday night, in adopted, each resolution being spoken to in as anithe Long Room, Ridley-court, Groat Market, to mating and soul-stirring strain by the movers, sehear a lecture from Mc. Abram Duncan, in reply to conders, and supporters: -1: "That the thanks of this the objections raised in the House of Commons on meeting are due and hereby given to T. S. Duncombe, Tuesday evening, the 3rd inst. On the motion of Esq., M.P., for his able and unflinching advocacy of Mr. Frankland, Mr. James Sinclair was unani- the people's rights, in what should be the People's mously called to the chair, who opened the proceed- House of Pariament, on the 3rd of May, and also to meeting, and reading the correspondence received People Charter should become the law of the land, refrom our representative in the Convention; (Mr. corded their votes in favour of his motion, That the SALFORD.-Mr. Rankin delivered an address to O'Brien) likewise a copy of the address of the Con- petitioners be heard at the bar by their counsel, agents, the members and friends of this Association, in their vertion to the misrepresented people, which was or deputies." 2. "That it is the opinion of this rooms, on Sunday evening last, in the course of received with the most rapturous appliance. The meeting that the gross and insulting language used by chairman then introduced Mr. Cockburn, who moved the member for Buth was mean and contemptible in the as delegate to London during the presentation of the the first resolution, which was bridly seconded by extreme; and that we cannot find language sufficiently Mr. Stephen Binns; it was as follows :- "That this strong to mark our indignation at such ungentlemanty meeting, having heard the Address of the National conduct, the language used being a direct insult to the Convention read, pledges itself to carry out the petitioners." 3. "That this meeting is of opinion that recommendations contained in that document." Mr. if proof were wasting that the interest of the working Duncan was then introduced and received with classes are not cared for in the present Parliament, that deafening applause, and suported the resolution in a proof is now given by the rejection of the prayer of very able manner and at great length. Mr. Dunean three millions and a balf of our suffering fellow-counreviewed Macaulay's disgraceful harangue on the trymen; and that although the people's prayer has evening of the 3rd, and taking it sentence by sen-been rejected, we are determined, with the assistance tence refuted the whole of Macanlay's statements, of our suffering countrymen, to have the People's or rather mis-statements, in a first rate style. He Charter made the law of the land." 4. "That this commenced" Little Finality's" in the same way and meeting cannot separate without tendering their best with the same success. Mr. D. then gave an account of thanks to Mr. W. Bersley, and to the whole of the the procession in London, and of their reception in members of the Convention, for their untiring zeal in the House of Commons, and the conduct of the their capacity of delegates in the real Parliament of Members on the occasion. Mr. D. was cheered the people." A vote of thanks was then given to the throughout at the end of each sentence, and sat Chairman; three cheers for F. O Connor, Esq. and the down amidst great applause. The resolution having | Charter, when the meeting separated highly gratified

DUBLIN .- UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION. -The Association held its usual weekly meeting on Sunday, Mr. Rafter in the chair. After the routine business had been gone through, Mr. Dyott rose, and moved the following:-

ADDRESS OF THE IRISH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION, TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR FSQ. "SIR,-We, the members of the Irish Universal of pluning political faith to the sleeve of any individual, of the meeting on those who refused to hear the petino matter how excited his rank, how splendid his tioners. This also was carried unanimously. The pendence, and to be consistent are determined to seek Chairman said he had almost forgot to read the

it independently. "But while thus determined to implicitly trust no man, but on the contrary to rigidly investigate and closely watch the proceedings of all who shall stand prominently forward on behalf of the defrauded and oppressed millions, we are as sensibly alive to the merits of those who in the sace of difficulty and danger stand in the ranguard of the people's march confronting the powers and defying the persecutions of power, as any class or body of individuals in the empire : and hope our gratitude will not be esteemed the less worthy because it is slowly conferred, and is the result of reasoning and reflection, not the mere impulse of thoughtless, though generous reliance. "You, Sir, are our countryman but we have not on thataccount looked upon your public conduct with a mere

partial eye. Experience had taught us that mere Irishuen does not necessarily ensure entire patriotism. We had seen some in our own country prolific of profession expectations, if I voted for their being heard at the silent after the advent of emolument and power. We had seen the interests of a nation placed in ab yance to uphold faction, and a family compact entered into with the base, bloody and brutal Whigs, whose justice to Ireland consisted in aggrandising and thereby quieting a few of their noisier opponents, and in bestowing on the people coercion acts, rural police acts, and Poor Law

"It is this dearth of public principle in public men which makes us recognise, with enhanced pleasure, in enclosing a copy of the " National Patition of the in- you, one man, at least, who, since his entrance on dustrious Classes," and requesting me to support its public If:, has never for a moment deserted, or lowered the standard of the people.

I hope those who signed that petition will believe. "Born in the patrician rank, and surrounded from that if I could persuade myself that the adoption of the youth by aristocratic influences, your mind rose sumeasures proposed in that document would promote perior to the narrow notions of caste and exclusion. the prosperity, the happiness, or the liberty of my You smiled at and forsook the barbarous doctrine fellow-countrymen, I would readily comply with their that certain men were born to dominate over their request. But being, on full consideration of the subject | fellows, and that nature intended the great majority firmly convinced that such an alteration of the Consti- of mankind to sit down in quiescent servitude under the tution of this country would lead to nothing but mis- yoke of a few, whose best claim to their prescriptive government and anarchy, from which the industrious privileges was, that their forefathers had usurped, by classes themselves would be amongst the greatest brute force, or acquired, by baser fraud, the riches sufferers, it is quite impossible for me to give the and power by which they are enabled to corrupt and enslave the people.

"By thus abjuring an odious supremacy, you, Sir. have attained an elevation as the great moral leader of a united nation, more truly and substantially glorious than those anizzing but blood-stained pinnacles I fame to which an Alexander and a Napoleon sought to climb on the ruins of cities, and the carcases of which was seconded by Mr. Watson, and carried men. You, Sir, are now practically developing truths ing, the conduct of John Hodgson Hinde and Wm. first time generally diffused-truths which, when once Ord, Esqrs., is highly consurable, in not voting for universally known and acted upon, will produce as the motion of Thomas Duncombe, Esq., on the 3rd great and as beneficial a change in the political world

the brightest prospects of our country in rejecting and power could devise and inflict. Pride and intothe prayer of three millions and a half of the people, lerance furiously denounced him who taught the docSteelhouse-Lane Meeting was hold and given them to know that he is determined to time of equal rights—who claimed protection for oppose every demand for justice made by the country. labour and a participation in privileges for the poor. ing last, Mr. Horsley, cabinet maker, in the chair. This meeting is likewise of opinion, that John Interest and ignorance rose up in arms against their Mr. T. Soar delivered a highly instructive and animated lecture, in which he ably dissected the unfit persons to have any share in ruling the destispecches delivered by the members of the Common nies of our country, and that they should tender their the dangeon into which it had been thrust by the jealous

tellowing resolutions were unanimously agreed to: and three for Mr. O'Brien; the meeting separated unshaken fidelity, there have not been wanting some highly gratified with the proceedings of the evening; who, alinted by the show overtures of that 'respectsion of Mr. T. Duncombe's motion, is a gross insult the Council remained after the public meeting, and ability which had held aloof from the early struggers cleeted Mr. Sinclair to represent the Newcastle of the people, but which now, as ever, ready to avail virulent and malignant attack on the man of the Charter Association at the delegate meeting in South itself of the ready-made resources of popularity, offered in the eleventh hou -- near the noon of fructification-DONCASTER.—We had two lectures here last to adopt the People's Charter, on the base condition week by Mr. T. B. Smith and Mr. Jones: each lec- of 'getting rid' of him who had watched the seedling ture was listened to with attention. Several new of liberty to its present mature growth. We had seen members were enrolled. Our Council met on Mon- some (happily but few) who are either so faithless, so day evening, and it was agreed that w. should have capricious, or so creduleus, as to lend thouselves india tea-party and ball on Monday week, the 23rd rectiy to the mean and unprincipled mar couvre of men who only seek the faidance of the people in order to HUDDERSFIELD.—Association Room, Upper- betray them.

"Amidst the formidable hostility of avowed enemies, HEAD How .- Mr. Pitkethly having arrived from the Convention, during the day made his appearance in the and the defection and treachery of professing friends, above room and gave to a numerous assembly a very we have beheld you. Sir, maintain a steadfastness and animated and interesting description of the late profor h this public testimony of our entire approval of ceedings of the Convention. It appeared to give general your patriotic exertions. We rejoice that you have suffered no inducaments, however plausible, to entice ROUNDALE.-Mr. Lowery delivered a spirited ROCHDALE.—Mr. Lowery delivered a spirited you into an abandonment or compromise of those great and soul-stirring address to the inhabitants of this leading principles of Luman liberty, which admit neither town, which will not soon be forgotten. He was repeated of medification nor deduction, without deadly injury to edly cheered, and at the conclusion received a unanimous the great cause of mankind.

"Goen then, Sir, in your manly and straightforward HEBDENBRIDGE.-At the weekly meeting of course; continue to despise the oppressor's wrong, the Heldenbridge Association, the following resolution the proud man's contumers; be still a thorn in the was unanimously passed:-" That this Association is heel of tyranny-an adder in the path of the despotic actuated by principle only; that we shall always advo- and unfoeling. Continue, we beseech of you, to care the cate measures and not men; that we are well aware hatred of the monopolist, and the insult of the puny who the 'foolish, malignant, and cowardly demagogue' poltrom who attacks you from behind his Parliamentis, who is pointed at by Rosbuck; and so long as that any privilege. To the estumnies and vituperations of individual conducts himself in the straight forward such men, strong in the rectifude of your own heart, manner he has hitherto done, we shall place infinitely you can silently point at your past life to show that you more confidence in him than we ever shall, or can, (to never exhibited 'coward ce,' except when called upon use gentlemanly language.) place in any of the to betray the interests of the people, and in the multireptiles who are opposed to the universal rights tudinous applause of approving millions, you can afford to smile at the base insinuations and shallow slan-

BRADFORD .- LITTLE HORTON .- Mr. Arran ders of reckless falsehood, and distracted envy. "Deeply interested in your success, sir, we beg to preached an excellent political sermon on Sunday evening last, in the Chartist Association Room of this assure you of our gratitude for your past services, our locality, on the death of young Frost. The attendance sympathy under your present operous and difficult posiwas numerous, and the worthy preacher gave general tion, and our trustful confidence that the same wisdom, integrity, and energy which has heretofore distinguished your career, will guide you through the insidious snares ADWALTON.—A Chartist camp meeting was held at of protended friends, enable you to overcome the open this place, on Sunday afternoon last, at two o'clock, hosti ity of yours and freedom's fees, and eventually crown your efforts with that encess which will ensure the happiness of a people, and earn for your own name

a well-morited immortality. PATRICK RAFTER, President.

W. H. DYOTT, Secretary.

The address was seconded by Mr. O'Connell in an SHEFF.ELD. POLITICAL INSTITUTE. On able and impressive escuner, and supported by Messrs. Tuesday, the 3rd of May, there was a grand ball for O'Higgins, Clarke, and several other members, it was the benefit of B. O'Brien. The musicians gave their then put from the chair, and carried by acclamation. services gratis, which was thankfully received by a Various other topics were then discussed, and some numerous audience; nearly £2 was cleared. On Sun- eulogiums passed upon Mr. D. O'Connell, for his conduct day evening, a friend preached a political sermon, with regard to the late discussion in the House of which gave general satisfaction. On Monday, Mesers. Commons, The evening being now far advanced Mr. Otley and Gill addressed the members and friends on O'Neil was called to the chair, and a formal vote of the refusal of the National Petition. They both gave thanks having been passed on Mr. Rafter, the meeting separated.

Chartist Entelligence.

NOTTINGHAM DELEGATE MEETING. On Sunday last, the above meeting was held in the Democratic Chapel; there were present delegates from the following places, viz:-

Messra Sweet and Carter, Nottingham ! Mr. Carrington, Rancliffe Arms; Mr. Towson, Old Basford; Mr. Kendall, Sutton-in-Ashfield, and Mansfield: Messra Joseph and Alfred Anthony, Arnold;

Mr. Hankin, Carrington; Mr. Blatherwick, Union Coffee House; Mr. Hetherington, New Lenton; Mr. Johnson, Shoemakers' Association: Mr. Newstead, Beeston; Mr. Krause, Hyson Green:

Mr. Wright, Lambley. Mr. Carrington was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Sweet officiated as Secretary. The Chairman opened the business by reporting that the association, which he had the honour to represent, was in a flourishing state, considering the means at their disposal, and they were willing to contribute

towards the support of a missionary. Mr. Caster stated that the association meeting in Rice-place, would render every assistance in their

sent might appoint a member would subscribe for the same purposa. Mr. Kendall reported that Sutton and Mansfield were willing to act in concert with their Nottingham brethren, and that their locality was in a very flourishing condition, as many other associations had been

formed in their neighbourhood. poverty of many of the members they were unable at present to support a lecturer, but would do so as soon as possible.

Mr. Hankin reported that his constituents were

Mr. Blatherwick said the association to which he were enrolled. means at their disposal.

Mr. Johnson said the Shoemakers' Association conall the assistance in their power towards his support. a stated sum weekly towards the expence of a lec-

Mr. Krause considered that a lecturer was necesimeeting separated. sary, and his constituents would endeavour to support

Mr. Wright reported that Lambley would continue to do its duty. The Secretary reported the state of the finances, and laid the balance sheets of receipts and disbursements for the quarter before the delegates assembled: he also Monday evening, in the Chapel, to a crowded and attenstated that his constituents were favourable to the tive audience. election of a lecturer, and would furnish 5s. per week to the Missionary Fund; and urged the necessity of cordial co-operation on the part of his brother delegates in order to effect so desirable an object.

The following resolutions were then brought forward:stead,—"That a lecturer be appointed, who shall enter and that this meeting look with disgust on the humbug upon his services as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made." Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Newstead, and seconded by Mr. Towson, that a committee of five persons, viz, Messra. Johnson, Hankin, Blatherwick, Caster, and Carrington, be appointed and instructed to write to those places which have not sent delegates to this meeting.

Carried unanimously. surer for the missionary fund; and thanks were voted following resolution was carried by acclamation :- mon brewers. Slater and Morphet, Newlay, near to him for his services as secretary that day; and also to the chairman, who acknowledged the compliment. The delegates were separated.

Mr. SIMMONS preached in the Democratic Chapel, on Brighton." Sunday evening, to a crowded audience, from Exodus. xxii. 22, 23, 24.

Dewsbury, Birstal, Heckmondwike, Horbury, Batley, villages of Wigston, Countesthorpe, and Blaby. Mr. and Wakefield. The accounts given in by the various in the Shaksperian rooms in the afternoon and evening. in their National Charter Association room, Golden- council, &c., v ere lected. square, at two o'clock precisely, when delegates from the whole of the district are requested to attend.

BINGLEY.—A delegate meeting was held at this were in attendance, viz :- Keighley, Mr. Vickers; Bingley, Mr. Sunderland; Thornton, Mr. Rouse; Idle, Mr. Sugden; Silsden, Mr. Mitchell; Haworth, Mr. Shackleton; Cullingworth, Mr. Wilkinson; Shipley, Greenwood.—Mr. Sunderland was called to the chair.— After the financial business had been arranged, and other business of minor importance gone through, the following resolutions were passed:-1. "That this district engage a talent lecturer for one month." 2. "That we correspond with Leeds, with a view to

unite with them in the engagement of a Lecturer." 3. "That a levy of three-halfpence per member be paid next delegate meeting for the lecturer's fund." 4. "That the Secretary be directed to write to Mr. O'Connor, inviting him to visit this district, when it is the intention of the different localities in the district to meet and give him a hearty welcome to the town of Keighley." 5. "That this meeting begs to call the attention of all the members of the National Charter Association to the address (which appeared in the Star, and in No. 62 of the English Chartist Ci cubar, from Mr. Campbell, the Secreta y of the Executive to employ fourteen good Lecturers, spreading the principles of Democracy through every part of the nation; and that we respectfully recommend all localities to support the Executive, and thus enable them to carry out and perfect the organization, and by this sober lecturers. We cornestly hope that all our brethren will give this matter a due consideration, as had it not been for the Executive Council we should

the next delegate meeting be held this day month." the evening. There were three thousand persons pre-A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman, sent at the meeting in the evening. The hall was and the meeting dispersion

BHSTON .- A great meeting was held at Prince's End, on Monday last, when a many of the friends from

Linney, of Manchester, lectured at this place to an immence concourse of respectable people. On THURSDAY evening our Association Room was crowded to excess, and numbers went away that could not gain admission. Mr. Linney addressed them on He ably exposed the cant of the manufacturers, and their present position, or orting them to unite them-Belves together as the heart of one man-to he determined not to give up to the oppressions of their present the knavery of the manufacturers was shown up in task masters, but act peaceably, determined to withstand every attempt made by their enemies to cause disunion in their ranks.

meeting in the Ass of the Resid. Stafford-street, when argumentative and instructive lecture, by calling upon a vote of thanks was given to him for his unceasing exertions in the care of liberty. His lectures the last have their rights. Mr. Nuttle moved "That the biy short space of time.—See Testimonials of Lieut." I have their rights. Mr. Nuttle moved "That the Masters (of Hawley, near Bagshot), late of the Royal to the rights was given. exertions in the care of liberty. His bectures the last formight have been the means of noting upwards of thanks of this meeting are due to Mr. Leach, for his thanks of this meeting are due to Mr. Leach, for his

ETTINGSHALL LANE.-Mr. Linney Letur, dehere on He said it is the request of the committee of the National Friday evening to a great concourse of miners. The Charter Association of Manchester, that the gentlemen meeting was attended by some of the militie class and would have the kindness to be uncovered during the

LONDON. - DISTRICT COUNCIL. - An additional occasions, that the parties having questions to ask two shillings and sixpence was received from the tailors, would come to the platform, by so doing they would do at the Three Doves, for the use of the Convention, away with a great deal of unnecessary confusion pro-Messrs. Martin and Wheeler were appointed, in aidi- duced by persons asking questions in the body of the or gouty affection; in fact, such has been the rapi- written by a man of unconquorable zeal, surpassing tion with two persons from the Provisional Committee, meeting, he therefore took that opportunity of informto draw up an address to the man of London. Other ing them that in future, parties not conforming with

the late demonstration was transacted. CIRCUS-STREET, MARYLEBONE.-Messis. M. Douall and Thomason, members of the Convention, addressed the subject for this evening, was the Christianity of a numerous assembly here, on Sunday evening. Several Chartism. There were two reasons why he had taken 2s. 9d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, persons joined the association.

LEICESTER-SQUARE.—Mr. Paiip addressed a numer-

BETHNAL GREEN.—SILK WEAVERS LOCALITY.— the platform. Mr. Ross came to the front of the plat-Mr. Mantz preached a sermon in Abbey-street, Bethral form, and said he would be wanting in gratitude to the Green Road, on Sunday morning list, in favour of the men of Manchester, if after this mark of their esteem, principles of the "People Charter;" and though every 'he could refuse to do anything which the people's cause thing was unfavourable and calculated to damp the demanded at his hands. He rose not for the purpose ardour of the people—the wind being high, the weather of inflicting upon them a long speech, but to give his stormy, and the notice to the public short—yet the meed of praise to the talented gentleman who had just weaving population about the quarter, deeply impressed addressed them. He would move that the thanks of with the importance of the subject assembled in gold this meeting be given to Mr. Lowery for the able lecture observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, number, and at the conclusion expressed them selves he had delivered,—Dr. Hulley seconded the motion, 229, Strand, Lendon," impressed upon the Govern-

WOOLWICH -Ruffey Ridley lectured at the Freemason's Hall, on Friday evening, to a large audience. GOLDEN-LANE -Mr. Martin lectured at the Star has been sojourning amongst his friends for a few days. Coffee House, on Sunday evening, to a good assembly of

persons. SHOREDITCH.—The members of this locality com plain that they were disappointed of lecturers on Sunday evening. They had a meeting, but nobody to

address them. TOWER HAMLETS.—At a meeting of the females of this locality, at Mrs. Newby's White-street, Bethnal Green Road, after the usual business was gone through and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, one pound, the produce of a raffle for a watch stand, given by one of the members for the benefit of the Convention, was sent to Mr. Cleave.

GLOBE FIELDS.—At a meeting of the members on Sunday evening, May the 8th, minutes of last meeting Mr. Ivimey, Chancery-lane; official assignee, Mr. Alwere read and confirmed, the reports of the committee and delegates were received. On presenting the report of the demonstration of the National Petition great enthusiasm prevailed. Several new members were enrolled.

NORTHAMPTON .-- Mr. Lowery delivered a lecture here on Tuesday evening week to an overflowing

CHATHAM.—The Chartists of this locality place power to support my lecturer which the delegates pre- the utmost confidence in the people's champion, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and the Charter, name and all Mr. Towson said the Association of which he was They consider the above gentleman to be the best friend the working classes ever had. HAWICK -The quarterly meeting of the Hawick

Chartist Provision Store was held in the Chartist Hall, on Tuesday evening, May 3rd. when the balance sheet for the quarter was read and approved of, which showed, after paying all expences, rents, &c., a clear profit to Staple-inn; and Mr. Hall, Keswick. Mr. Anthony stated that his constituents had given the shareholders of sixty per cent upon the quarter him instructions to say, that in consequence of the The sales for the same period amounted to £925. 16s. increase of 194 shares for the quarter.

EURSLAM,-The Rev. W. V. Jackson lectured ready and willing to pay their share towards the expenses here on Thursday, May 5th, to a large and attentive audience. After the lecture, twenty-four new members

belonged had just been formed, and they were willing NEW MILLS.—The Chartists of this spirited to assist, in every possible way, to advance the cause. little village had a lecture delivered on Saturday Mr. Hetherington reported that his constituents evening, from Mr. Leach, of Hyde, on class legislation would assist the cause of right against might by every and the factory system. After the meeting, twenty-two new members were enrolled.

OLDHAM.-On Saturday and Monday last, Mr. and Hassall, Liverpool. sidered a lecturer highly necessary, and would render Robert Lowery delivered two of the most instructive and convincing addresses we have had the pleasure of Mr. Newstead reported that Beeston would pay hearing for a long time. He was listened to with great rooms, Leeds. Solicitors, Messrs. Smithson and Mit-

> STOCKTON.—The quarterly meeting of the Working Men's Mutual Instruction Society was held in their room, on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., when the reports of Makinson and Sanders, Elm-court, Middle Temple: progress were very cheering to the members.

> CHORLEY .- A public meeting was held on Denham Hill, on Sunday last, when the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:-"That it is the opinion of this meeting that we stand by the Charter, name chester. Solicitors, Mr. Dobie, Lincaster place, Waterand all, and by Mr. O'Connor and the rest of the Char- loo-bridge; and Mr. Sherwood, Chichester. tist leaders, so long as they remain true to our cause ;

tempt." Three cheers were given for O'Connor, three for Frost, Williams, and Jones, and three for the Northern Star and the Charter, and no surrender. The on Sunday next.

Brighton, at their Meeting Room, Portland street, on Templeman, Everingham, Yorkshire, Mr. Sweet was again requested to become the trea. Thursday evening week, Mr. Lawless in the chair, the geons. W. G. Hinde and T. Marrian, Sheffield, com-"That this meeting expresses to Mr. Feargus O Connor Leeds, scribbling and fulling millers. their sincerest thanks for the splendid speech which he made from the hustings this day; and that this new exertion on the part of that gentleman entitles him to renewed confidence from the non-electors of

LEICESTER. - The Shaksperian Association of Leicester Chartists now numbers about 1,300. On Tuesday schnight, Mr. Cooper met the shoemakers, and DEWSBURY .- DISTRICT COUNCIL MEETING .- commenced the work of forming them into a section of A Council Meeting was held at Birstal on Sunday last, the association. Thirty shopmates, in addition to forty in the large room, over the Co-operative Store, when who were enrolled before, came out for the Charter. delegates were present from the following places:- Last Sunday, Mr. Beedham preached Chartism at the Earlsheaton, East-Ardsley, Cleckheaton, Littletown, Cooper did likewise at Thurmaston in the morning, and delegates were cheering in the extreme, as regards the On Monday Mr. Cooper visited Thurmaston again, and good feeling that prevails throughout the whole dis- formed an association of forty-three members. A trict, which has been been brought forward by the council, &c., was elected. In the afternoon of the same talented lectures from Mr. West, which have done day, Mr. C., in company with upwards of twenty good abundance of good in this district. After business of Chartists, set out for Wigston and Oadby. Associations a local nature was transacted, it was resolved that the 'were also formed at each of these villages, the members, next council be held at Horbury, on Sunday, May 22d. names amounting to thirty-six in each village, and a Bankruptcy. Turquand, Copthall-buildings, official his country's wrongs; a man who, in endeavouring

STOCKPORT.-Nothing exceeds the rapidity of the pregress of our glorious cause. Those who have place, on Sunday last, when the following delegates strunch advocates. Sunday night proved beyond all been heretofore timid are now become some of our most possibility of a doubt, that the men of this locality are determined to have the Charter, come weal come woe. Mr. Doyle addressed the assembly at great length. Wilkinson; Wilsden, Mr. Bentiey; Denholme, Mr. He entered first on an account of the proceedings of the Convention, praising, in eulogistic terms, the con-Mr. Biteson; Skipton, Mr. Holland; Morton, Mr. cuct of the chairman and members for the unanimity and good feeling evinced by all parties. He entered into a lengthy statement of the debate on Mr. O'Brien's at eleven, at the Swan Hotel, Wolverhampton. Solicimotion relative to demonstrations, and described in the tors, Pargeter, Stourbridge; Chaplin, Gray's-inn-square, most touching and pathetic terms the scene which took | London. place on Feargus and Bronterre's shaking hands, which created a sensation of the most pleasing nature in the merchants, Chepstow, Monmouthshire, May 16, and minds of all. He next drew a humou ous and sarcastic June 21, at eleven, at the King's Head Hotel, New-House of Commons is conducted, and concluded by calling on all present to join the National Charter London. Association. Mr. Carter then rose and moved the following resolution, in a brief but effective speech:-"That the best thanks of the working men of Stockport are pre-eminently due, and hereby tendered, to our unflinching, uncompromising, and talented representative, Mr. C. Doyle, for his honest, manly, and straightforward conduct, both in the Convention and Council, wherein it is stated that if all places paid up fu ther, that we pledge ourselves to carry out, to the since we first had the honour of his connection, and extent of our power, the recommendation of the Convention." Mr. John Wright, in a speech of some length, seconded the resolution. It was then put and carried ununimously. Mr. Smith asked a question means secure to us a regular supply of talented and ings of the Convention. It is in contemplation to rick, and Bell, Bow Church-yard, London; Holbrook, return Mr. Doyle on the next Executive.

MANCHESTER, -CARPENTER'S HALL -On Sunhave been far from occupying the high position we day two of the largest meetings were held in this hall at present hold. We therefore consider it to be our that have taken place in Manchester since the visit of duty, as well as our advantage to support and stand the great chambion of the people's rights, F. O'Connor. by them to the utmost of our abilities." 6. "That Mr. Leach lectured in the afternoon, and Mr. Lowery in

system in a clear, convincing, and masterly manner. their pretended sympathy for the working classes, and proper colours. He went into an account of the present derlorable condition of the working classes, and ON SUNDAY evening Mr. Lipney addressed a large from various parts of the country, and concluded his three hundred to the cause; he has also opined three services, in the Convention," which was carried. In the evening Mr. Murray was called upon to preside. at the conclusion thirty six joined the Bilston Associations of the lecture. Another remark he had to make was, that as they allow the right of discussion on all Mr. Lowery said, they were aware from the bills that benign influence of this medicine.

down the people called out for Mr. Ross, who was on

breke up.

Bankrupts, &c. From the London Gazette of Friday, May 6. BANKRUPTS. William Chandley, Manchester-street, Gray's-innroad, carpenter, to surrender May 13, June 17. at eleven o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, sager, Birchin-lane.

On Saturday evening he delivered a lecture at the

Testotal meeting, Arcade. The lecture was a very able one, and delivered with Mr. Duncan's accustomed

John Sutterthwaite, Cullum-street, wine-merchant, May 13, at eleven o'clock, June 17, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Templer, Shearman, and Slater, Great Tower-street; official assignee, Mr. Green, Aldermanbury. Dominick Pope, Fenchurch-street, May 14, at half-

past two o'clock, June 17, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Lloyd, Cheapside; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry. Henry Capel, Cooper's-row, Tower-hill, wine-merchant, May 13, at half-past eleven o'clock, June 17. at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. but a slight feature in our Gallery-the realities of Wadeson, Austinfriars; official assignee, Mr. Gibson, Basinghall-street. Isaac Sealby, Keswick, Cumberland, edge-tool-manufacturer, May 26. June 17, at two o'clock, at the Queen's Head Inn. Keswick. Solicitors, Mr. Armstrong, novelty will be brought before the reader in a pic-

Joseph Rogers, Bromyard, Herefordshire, scrivener, May 13, June 17, at eleven o'clock, at the Falcon Inn. It is growing in strength rapidly; there has been an Bromyard. Solicitors, Messrs. White and Eyre, Beford-row; and Messrs. Finch and Jones, Wor-

> Joseph Southern, Kidderminster, victualler, May 16, June 17, at twelve o'clock, at the Black Horse Reviews, Public Festivals, Cattle Shows, and other Inn Kidderminster. Solictors, Messrs. Dangerfield, Agricultural Assemblies, will be reported with the Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East; and Mr. Brinton, Kidpencil as well as by the pen; while for the particular erminster. entertainment of our fair Countrywomen, Engrav-George Sherlock, Liverpool, ship-broker, May 19, ings of the Fashions, Gardening, Fancy Needlework,

June 17, at two o'clock, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, time to time provided. Faulkner, and Follett, Bedford-row; and Messrs. Crump

Richard Sanderson, Leeds, corn-factor, May 13, at ments are made for giving with more than usual twelve o'clock, June 17, at two, at the Commissioners'-effect, the fullest and latest Reports of the Parliaattention, and gave satisfaction. A vote of thanks ton, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane: and Messrs. Dunning and Stawman, Leeds. William Hounsfield, Manchester, commission-merchant, May 25. June 17, at two o'clock, at the Comchant, May 25. June 17, at two o'clock, at the Com-missioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Commercial Information, and all the usual Con-

and Messrs. Atkinson and Saunders, Manchester. Robert Watson, Coine, Lancashire, manufacturer. MIDDLETON.-Mr. Thomas Wilson lectured on May 18, at ten o'clock, June 17, at eleven, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Keighley, Yorkshire. Solicitors, Mesars. Hawkins, Bloxain, and Stocker, New Boswellcourt; and Mr. Ridehalgh, Bradford. Joseph Hill, Chichester, Sussex, grocer, May 19, June 17, at eleven o'clock, at the Dolphin Inn, Chi-

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. Gibson and Co., Liverpoel and Manchester, mer chants. T. Maddock and Son. Liverpool, tallowchandlers. J. Fielding and Co., Heywood, Lancashire, linendrapers. Just and Worthington, Liverpool and meeting then separated, to assemble in the same place Manchester, commission-merchants. J. Park and Co., Manchester, iron-merchants. Patterson, Peel, and Co. BRIGHTON.-At a meeting of the Chartists of Bradford, Yorkshire, stuff-merchants. J. and W.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, May 10.

BANKRUPTS. James Alexander, musical wind instrument maker, Leadenhall-street, to surrender, May 18, at two, and June 21, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Lackington, official assignee, Coleman-street-buildings; solicitor, Theobald, Staple-inn. Charles Marshall, brewer, Old Castle-street, White- year of his age.

chapel, May 17 and June 21, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Turquand, Copthall-buildings, official assignee; solicitor, Henderson, Mansell-street, Good-Charles Hancock, coal-merchant, Earl-street, Black-

friars, May 20, at eleven, and June 21st, at twelve, at the Court of Banruptcy. Johnson, official assignee, Basinghall-street; solicitors, Newbon and Evans, Wardrobe-place, Doctors'-commons. William Ward, draper, Blackfriars-road, May 23,

at one, and June 21, at twelve, at the Court of brance the name of one who felt, and felt deeply, assigned; solicitors. Reed and Co., Friday-street, to redress them, fell a sacrifice to the schemes of the Cheapaide

Royal Oak Inn, Welshpool. Solicitors, Owens, New- patch. town Montgomeryshire; Dean, Essex-street, Strand, London. Edward Keys, china manufacturer, Hanley, May 18, and June 21, at eleven, at the Wheat Sheaf Inn, in

Stoke-upon-Trent. Solicitors, Stevenson, Stoke-upon-Trent; Wilson, Furnivals' Inn, London. Evan Rees, hatter, Worcester, May 21, and June 21

Edmund Henry Waller and William Waters, timber picture of the manner in which the business of the port, Monmouthshire. Solicitors, Hall and Jenkins, Newport; Blower and Vizard, Lincoln's-inn-fields,

> George Foord, coal-merchant, Brighton, May 21, and June 21, at twelve, at the Town Hall, Brighton. Solicitors, Read, Worthing; Palmer, France, and Palmer, Bedford-row, Holborn, London. Francis Bayntun, surgeon and dentist, Bath, May 23 and June 21, at eleven, at the Castle and Ball Hotel,

Bath. Solicitors, Richards and Walker, Lincoln's Innfields, London; Drake, Broad-street, Bath. William Smalley, corn-dealer, Sheepshead, Leicestershire, May 24 and June 21, at twelve, at the King's Head Inn, Loughborough. Solicitors, Parker, Loughborough; Emmett and Allen, Bloomsbury-square. Joseph Tilston, silk-manufacturer, Macclessieid, which Mr. Doyle satisfactorily explained, and the Cheshire, May 20, and June 21, at one, at the meeting broke up, highly satisfied with the proceed. Bull's Head Inn. Macelesfield. Solicitors, Bell, Brod-

> BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS CASE FROM STAMFORD, COMMUNICATED BY MR. BAG-LEY TO MR. PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON.

Macclesfield.

crowded in every part. At the afternoon's meeting, SIR,—Mr. William Blades, the proprietor of the to circulate this splendid and truly invaluable. Mr. Knight was called to the chair, and opened the Scelebrated composition for destroying rats and poem."—Patriot. business in a short but well-timed speech; when Mr. mice, was offlicted with a severe attack of Gout the Leach made his appearance, notwithstanding the latter end or last month, and was suff ring the most arrang-ments of the committee, that there be no marks excruciating pains in consequence, when he sent to Sodom.—O. Wednesday evening May 4th, Mr. of approbation or disapprobation in their meetings on me for a box of Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, CIPLES OF GOVERNMENT; by Thos. PAINE. the Sunday, he was received with repeated bursts of and to his surprise, two hours after he had taken. This Pamphlet is a masterly defence of the right of applause. Mr. Lench, in the course of a long and ex- only two pills, he was relieved from pain, and in a every man to the possession of the Elective Francellent address, gave a brief account of the present few days was able to follow his usual employment.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.—The never- Circular. failing effects of Blair's Gout and Rhenmatic Pills, curing every description of Gout or Rhenmatism, has secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours, where the patient has: been driven nearly to madness by excruciating tor- alogy, Geology, Botany, and Entomology. By the tures, but restore to perfect health in an inconceiva- late Rowland Detrosier. Third Edition. Newfoundland Veteran Companies, who was invalided home by a Garrison order; the Roy. Dr. Blomberg; the Chevalier de la Garde; Mr. Miskin, Dartford; Mrs. Chambers, Maidstone; Mr. Cosher. Beaconsfield; Mr. Richard Stone, Luton, &c. &c., which demonstrate this preparation to be one of the greatest discoveries in Medicine.

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Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price that subject in hand on the present occasion, first, because the discipline of the christian Charist churches was not known in that part of the country. Second, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, pence, LEIGTSTER-SQUARE—Mr. Philip addressed a numerous audience, at the Clock House, Castle-street, on Sand condednce was day evening. A vote of thanks and condednce was given to Mr. O'Connor, the Northern Star, and the Convention.

New Road—Mr. Wheeler lectured at the Archefy Recoms, Bath Place, on Sunday evening. Mr. Lucas read the Address issued by the Convention.

At the Address issued by the Convention. At the Convention of the Address issued by the Convention.

At the Address issued by the Convention. At the Convention of the natural rights of the Address issued by the Convention. At the Convention of the natural rights of the country. Second, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, because in his opinion no man professing to be a christist. Mr. Lowery Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner, A VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF in its infancy, smothered ere it takes root, and decomposing to the corroding poison is checked ment, by E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; also by Dar-double title, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York; A VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF in its infancy, smothered ere it takes root, and decomposing to two ment, by E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; also by Dar-double title, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York; A VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF in its infancy, smothered ere it takes root, and decomposing to two ment, by Modern of the christian could be squares to the corroding poison is checked ment, by E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; also by Dar-double title, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York; A VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF in its infancy, smothered ere it takes root, and the convention of the christian could be squared to the corroding poison is checked ment, by E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; also by Dar-double title, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York; A VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF in its infancy, smothered ere it takes root, and the convention of the christian could be squared sons, Faringdon-street; and Sutton and WOMAN; by Mary Woolson and the corroding poison is checked ment, by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; also by Da Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson. Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield ; Berry, Denton ; Suter, Loyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; which defies calculation; she produced that impulse Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, towards the education and independence of woman Horrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable which other writers have developed."—Westminster Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom.

Rexiew, April, 1841.

satisfied and convinced of the soundness of the argu- which was carried by acclamation, and the meeting ment Stamp and sed to each box of the Genuine

SUND'SRLAND .- Mr. Abram Duncan, on his On SATURDAY, the 14th of MAY, will be published, return from London, called at Sunderland, where he No. 1, of a NEW WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, entitled the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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In Syntax, the formation of the English Language most blood-thirsty faction that ever governed, or is exclusively consulted, without any unnecessary development, and absolutely indispensable to the David Lloyd, timber dealer, Llanllwchaiarn, Mont- rather misgoverned Ireland. We hope the book gomeryshire, May 23, and June 21, at cleven, at the may have an extended circulation."—Weekly Dis- numerous Rules given in most Grammars are Next in value to health of mind, is health of body. ASK FOR THE ENGLISH CHARTIST of Examples.

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man, for the charge of a single halfpenny, can pro- Selected from a best of similar ones, may convey cure for himself and family an authentic copy of some idea of the public estimation in which this this most—this all-important document; and we Work is holden:-

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condemning the too frequent practice of making son, will most gladly testify. The following has just useful information, we are not acquainted with; pupils commit portions of Grammar to memory as been received from Mr. Heaton: tasks, he maintains that the only proper way to the

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SURGEON, &c. 13, Trafulgar Street, Leeds. And every Thursday, at No. 4, George Street,

Opposite East Brook Chapel, Bradford, HAVING devoted his studies for many years ex- good in Leeds; to particularize cases would be use-clusively to the various diseases of the genera- less, and would occupy too great a space, suffice tive 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 with every kind of disorder; and it is worthy of sion of Moral and Political Instruction among the till ten at night, and on Sundays till two,—and remark, that many talented individuals who have country patients requiring his assistance, by making been accustomed to rail at all advertised remedies, only one personal visit, will receive such advice and now frankly confess to me that Parr's Life Pills are medicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent. really a good medicine, and worthy of general adopand effectual cure, when all other means have failed. tion. 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

lessness a person imbibes a disease where suspicion sides of each box, in white letters on a RED ground. is least likely to be excited; this state of security All others are spurious. Prepared only by the Proleads to a want of caution which aggravates the prietors, T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleetnature of the complaint. But where immediate street, London, and sold wholesale by their appointapplication is made, the corroding poison is checked ment, by E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; also by Barand leave the system free from all infection.

A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treat- cine Venders. ment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, and have previously gone through a regular course of MEDICAL INSTRUCTION; for, unfortunately, there Ask for Plair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and London: Cleave, Shoe-lane; Hobson, Northern Star are hundreds who annually fall victims to the igno-lived to be 152 years of age, 32 pages with fine Office, Leeds; Heywood, Oldham Street, Man-rant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies, Engravings, Anecdotes, Poetry, &c., and Remarks chester; and may be had, on order, of all the administered by illiterate men, who ruin the consti-Agents for the Northern Star throughout the tution by suffering disease to get into the system, Life, may be had grates of all agents for the sale of which being carried by the circulation of the blood Parr's Life Pills.

into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes tainted with venereal poison, and most unhappy con-sequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin. particularly the head and face, with eruptions and ulcers, closely resembling, and often treated as sourvy, at another period producing the most violent pains in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame becomes debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts

a period to their dreadful sufferings. What a grief for a young person in the very prime of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first, and which never proves fatal if properly treated, 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 even the knowledge of a bed-fellow.

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.

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

Wakefield -Mr. Hurst, Bookseller. Halifax-Mr. Hartley, Bookseller. Huddersfield-Mr. Dewhirst, 39, New-street.

London-No. 4, Cheapside, Barnsley-Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-pl. York-Mr. Hargrove's Library, 6, Coney-street. Ripon-Mr. Harrison. Bookseller. Market-place. Knaresboro' and High Harrogate-Mr. Langdale Bookseller.

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

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

Sheffield-At the Iris Office. Persons residing in the most remote parts can have the drops transmitted to them by post (pre-paid,) carefully secured from observation, by remitting 5s.

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

MOTHERS.

ON MOTHERS have depended in all ages the strength and well-being of Empires. Every well regulated state has possessed laws directly subversive of all that might injure the development of mind, retard the improvement of morals, or been destructive to the physical beauty of the female form. This feature in good government was not peculiar merely to the independant States of ancient Greece, but stands out in bold relief upon the pages TRIFTEEN LESSONS ON THE ANALOGY of Roman history; their statute books being filled AND SYNTAX OF THE ENGLISH LAN. with provisions for ennobling the female character; GUAGE, for the use of adult persons who have stamping the hardy race of Remans as the most philosophical among the learned, the greatest among the free, and best qualified of all others to give laws to the world. How necessary this was to their success or to the success of any great empire remains to be considered; and the downfall of each is without doubt traceable to the indifference and neglect with which the rights of their women have been treated can only be useful to foreigners. The science of On this subject one of the most powerful writers of Grammar is disentangled, in this Work from the the day has the following:-"The social influence folds of mysticism which have so long enshrouded it. of woman will appear more obvious, if we notice a little more in detail the circumstances over which she exercises a direct and almost exclusive control. for terms which have a definite and precise meaning, in the training and education of the individuals of which society is composed. In the first place may be noticed her great influence over the physical sions are rationally accounted for; and the Princi-ples of Universal Grammar demonstrated, so fully endowment than of the other parent. The healthy that the meanest capacity may understand them as structure of the child's frame, it need scarcely be clearly as it understands that two and two make said, depends for the most part on the mother. And of how great importance is health to the human being! Is it not the basis of all moral and mental shewn to be little better than a heap of senseless Good health is happiness and success, as ill health Tautology. The necessary Rules are demonstrated is misery and defeat in the great struggle of life. upon rational Principles, and illustrated by a variety The one is the most terrible bequeathment which a parent can give to a child; the other is an inheri-By the Use of this Book, and its accompanying tance above all price or purchase, and without which disorders incident to the human frame. As a promoter of health and a remover of physical debility Parr's Life Pills stand unparalleled in the history of patent medicines. Tens of thousands among the working and middle classes as well as hundreds among the aristocracy have been cured by their use when all other prescriptions have failed. Cases of sincerely trust that the whole of the masses will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity. We perceive that the whole of the back numbers are in tem of English Grammar, and points out the circum vendors, Mr. Heaton, Messrs. Bell and Brooke, print, and can be obtained for one shilling; a work absurdities with which it is encumbered. Justly Mr. Smeeton, Mr. Reinhardt, and Mr. Joshua Hob-

To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

"Gentlemen,-I am happy to inform you that we are daily hearing accounts of the good effects of prevented my writing to inform you before, as I can hardly tell where to begin. One man said he wanted a box of Life Pills, for Life Pills they were to him. they had done him so much good, in relieving him of "Another said they were worth their weight in

"Another said his wife had had a bad leg for years, but after taking one small box, which was recommended by his Class Leader, her leg was much better, and when she had taken the second A very respectable female said her husband had Published by Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street been afflicted above two years, and had tried many

gold! as he was not like the same man since he had

"You will please send immediately, by Deacon's waggon, thirty-six dozen boxes at ls. 12d., and six

"I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully. JOHN HEATON. 7, Briggate, Leeds, Feb. 9th, 1842. "To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., "9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London."

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Hick, Northern Star Office, Leeds.

" Leeds, Feb. 22, 1842. "Gentlemen,-Your pills are really doing immense it to say that one individual who had been long confined to his bed, under the care of a doctor, and propped up with pillows, has been completely restored by taking a few boxes. The pills have been particularly useful to married women afflicted with headacho and general debility, as also to some afflicted

I am Gentlemen, Yours, respectfully, W. Hick, Northern Star Office, Leeds."

CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. In order to protect the public from imitations, the from business, will ensure to the patient a perma-nent and radical cure.

Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS," to be engraved It frequently happens that in moments of thought- on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the

> Price, Is. 13d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box. GRATIS.-The Life and Times of Old Parr, who

poison, and a mere removal of its external appear- Knaresbro; Rayner, Sowerby Bridge; Booth, ance is not to be depended upon; a thorough cure Rochdale; Sams, Stockport; Sagar, Heywood; must be achieved to prevent a return of the disease, Hughes, Middleton; Crompton, Bury; Bell and Co, Ashton; Lees, Stayleybridge; Taylor, Hyde; Bennett, Leigh; Brooke, Dowsbury; and all Medi-

Review.

THE RATIONAL SCHOOL GRAMMAR, AND street; and Hobson, Star office, Leeds.

A new and enlarged and greatly improved edition of this useful manual, has just made its appearance. It has been got up in an exceedingly nest and beautiful manner, by Mr. Heywood, of Manchester. in whose hands the copyright of the edition is vested. and to whom great credit attaches for the excellence and correctness of his workmanship. It is a grammar, as we need not inform our readers, suitable for the whole people, and ought to be extensively circulart, John Tunnacliffe, of Pudsey, was charged at proportion of the community.

Nocal and General Entelligences

LEEDS .- EXTENSIVE DAMAGE .- On Saturday on the same morning, trespassed in a field, in the time after time to settle the affair. This he had occupation of Mr. Outhwaite, on the Chapel Town neglected to do, and the affair came before the management of the chapel Town neglected to do, and the affair came before the management of the chapel Town neglected to do, and the affair came before the management of the chapel Town neglected to do, and the affair came before the management of the chapel Town neglected to do, and the affair came before the management of the chapel Town neglected to do, and the affair came before the management of the chapel Town neglected to do, and the affair came before the management of the chapel Town neglected to do, and the affair came before the management of the chapel Town neglected to do, and the affair came before the management of the chapel Town neglected to do, and the affair came before the management of the chapel Town neglected to do, and the affair came before the management of the chapel Town neglected to do the chapel Town neglected to do the chapel Town neglected to do the affair came before the management of the chapel Town neglected to do the chapel Town neglec Road, and with having committed damage by undermining a bank in the field, for the purpose of getting the costs, or in default to go to Wakefield for a subject theu dropped. stones. They were found in the field at an early hour, by one of Mr. Outhwaite's servants, who sent for the police, by whom the mother of one of them was seen near the field watching. The damage done was proved to exceed six shillings, which the lads were ordered to pay, with the expenses, or in default, to go to Wakefield for fourteen days.

THE OASTLER SUBSCRIPTION .- On Monday evening a meeting of the friends of Mr. Richard Oastler was held at Mr. Smith's, the Commercial Hotel, Albion-street, Leeds, in order to take steps for the promotion of a subscription to aid the general fund commenced in London, to procure the liberation of Mr. Oastler from the Fleet prison, and to provide him with a suitable annuity after his enlargement. Mr. Wm. Atkinson was called to the chair; he addressed the meeting in a good speech, pointing out the sterling qualities of Mr. Oastler, as the enemy of oppression, the sworn advocate of the cause of the a verdict of "found drowned." factory children, the opponent of the New Poor Law, the friend of humanity in general, and the able defender of the British constitution. Elequent and forcible addresses in support of the cause which the meeting had met to uphold, were also delivered by Mr. Mallinson, Mr. Summers, Mr. Perring,

Mr. Pounder, Mr. Smithson, and others. It was resolved to immediately commence a subscription on behalf of Mr. Oastler upon the basis of the subscription originated among the friends of that gentleman in London, but subject to the control of the local subscribers as to its final appropria. Leeds Barracks, had the mistortune to lose a silk vilege; and expressed his determination to oppose the tion. A committee was appointed to superintend the subscription, with power to add to their numbr, consisting of the Chairman, Mr. Heywood, Briggate and the Free Grammar School. Mr. Joshus Bower, Mr. George Denman, Mr.

with which he threatened to "rip up" any one who and were committed for trial. might approach him. The watchman had with him a very quiet dog, which Wood seized, and cut its bowers open. This dog, by the bye, belongs to nobody, but attends the watchmen every night when they go on duty, accompanies some one or other of them during the night, goes to office punctually at six o'clock, when they are dismissed, and is not entertained it will yet live to attend its nightly duty. The ferocious prisoner was fined £5, and in default of payment sent for two months to Wakefield.

and four hides in an unfinished state, and some welts ling. Moss, an active policeman, was set to watch; spirit was inseparable even from the judicial instituwere stolen. On the same night all the belis and and at half-past three o'clock on Thursday afternoon, tions of a free people; but this freedom had counter- a tex upon income" the brass hat pins, were stolen from an empty house, he saw a dark young man, whose waist was bulky, vailing advantages, which he was sure the House No. 20, Grove-terrace.

went with some friends to the theater; Mrs. Wednesday. Hepworth, it would appear, was out in the evening; also, and in addition to Mr. Hepworth's family, there were in the house Miss Mawson, a youth named Smallwood, son of Mr. Smallwood, Mawson, was under surgical treatment for deafness,) and a son of Mr. Kitson, engineer, who was visiting young Hepworth. It appears that in the course of the morning, Master Hepworth (who is about cleven accidents. However, about eight o'clock in the mation will show;

the steel was then dropped on to the hearth- middle classes are fast falling into embarrassment and and the House adjourned. stone, to try if it would explode. It did explode, rain; fused others by Smallwood, suddenly thrust his government of the nation; the party saw him, Miss Mawson was stretched a the great majority of the people; which the gun was deposited, only a looby being Government; work-table, Miss Mawson, engaged, unconscious of and the nature of their claims, clearly, caimly, and questions. drawn. It is not to be supposed that more than half was unequivocally and unhesitatingly denied; and at leave these matters in the hands of the lawyers. frightfully fractured. Death, under these circum- opinion that the people of Great Britain and Ireland answer it. time before Mr. Hepworth could be found; and the from your honourable House." And your decision the Chiltern Hundreds. learning the sad tidings may be better imagined than against the right of your House to deny their JUST, were Major Beresford and Mr. Attwood, members for him to support the Ballot, it would be a refusal on the described. An inquest was held on the body of Miss DEMANDS embodied in their petition;

without expressing in strong terms their feeling lead. that the conduct of Mr. Hepworth, h. having him. The pople now assembled berely declare that they. The Speaken haid down the general conquet of Mr. Hepworth, h. having him. Only one now assembled berely declare that they. The Speaken haid down the general conquet of Mr. Hepworth, h. having him. Only one now assembled berely declare that they. The Speaken haid down the general conquet of Mr. Hepworth, h. having him only one of the House.

LEEDS COURT HOUSE .- In consequence of the delays which almost daily occur in the transaction of the police business at the Court House, from the late or non-attendance of prosecutors or witnesses. ENTERTAINING CLASS BOOK. By Wr. the Magistrates have come to the determination of HILL.-Manchester: Abel Heywood, Oldham- discharging all prisoners, the parties against whom are not ready when the case is called on. We are g'ad to hear that the Magistrates have, at last, determined to transact the daily business in the large Court, except when that is occupied by the Quarter Sessions. The nuisance of the small Court, or Rotation Office, has been by us frequently alluded to, and we are happy to congratulate both the Bench and the public on the decision.

ACCIDENT FROM FURIOUS DRIVING -On Tuesday lated: its price is within the means of a very large Leeds Court House, with having, on the 9th of April last, on the Wellington-road, run over a little boy, named Rowland Cawood, son of Mr. Cawood, woolstapler, residing at 2, Little Queen street, by which the splinter bone of his leg was broken, and he received other injuries which had confined him to the house ever since. It was proved that Tunnacliffe was driving at a most furious rate—racing, in fact from the low wages they obtained, in a worse position last, four lads, the eldest only thirteen years of age, with the Bradford coach, and that his conduct was named Edward Riley, James Wallis, Thos. Mourn, very reprehensible. Mr. Braithwaite, surgeon, has and Patrick Gettings, were charged with having, since attended the lad, and Tunnacliffe had promised gistrates, who ordered him to pay a fine of 50s. and

> CLOTH STOLEN. On Tuesday last, eight yards of from the white cloth hall, Leeds, between the hours grant to committees additional powers to obtain eviof twelve and two o'clock.

DEATH BY DROWNING.-On Tuesday last, an inquest was held a the Robin Hood Inn, East-street, Leeds, before Mr. Hopps, Deputy Coroner, on the body of Mary Rowley, thirteen years of age, who resided with her mother in Hammond's Buildings, Low Fold, and whose body was found in the river Aire, on Monday morning. The deceased had for some time been in a desponding way, and was not seen after nine o'clock on Sunday night. The river was searched on account of her having frequently said she should drown herself; but there was no evidence to show that she had done so, or how she came into the water. The jury, therefore, returned

DEATH BY BURNING .- On Tuesday morning, an inquest was held at the Court House, before Mr. Hopps, Deputy Coroner, on the body of Sarah Ann Wood, whose parents reside in Blezard's-yard, Meadow-lane. The clothes of deceased, who was eleven years of age, caught fire on Sunday morning, and she was so burnt that she died on Monday. Verdict, " Accidental death."

Luard, of the Royal Artillery, now stationed in bers of that House were not a gross breach of pripurse, containing two or three £5 notes, a sovereign issue of new writs until these questions were satisfacand a half, and some silver. It was lost between torily answered.

Robert Pounder, Mr. Richard Stead, jun., Mr. the town named Mary Ann Wnitfield, and her fancy rious town-clerks or clerks to the magistrates, between Joshua Hobson, Mr. Summers, Mr. Robert i layton, man, John Oliver Wilks, were charged before the the months of August and December, 1841, requiring Mr. Perring, Mr. A. Mallinson. Mr. Singleton, magistrates at Leeds Court House, with having information as to the state of the magistracy in their and Mr. John Daniel. The Chairman was apstolen a silver watch; the property of Robert Saxon, respective towns.

pointed Treasurer, and Mr. John Beckwith Hon. a cloth weaver. The prosecutor was walking along. Sir J. Graham had expected that a distinctive motion. a cloth weaver. The prosecutor was walking along Secretary. After passing resolutions to effect the Kirkgate, on Monday night, in a state of happy above objects, thanks were voted to the Chairman, obliviousness of all human affairs, when he was met the House for a decided expression of its opinion. and the meeting broke up. The resolutions will be found advertised in another column.

Assault on a Watchman.—On Monday last, a clause of the income of the present motion, to which the founded to Wilks, and told the condemnatory language used by the of three. On a division, the amendment was rejected their rivals. sweep named Ephraim Wood, was brought up at the him to "cut." He did cut, but the transaction have mover of it. Court House, on a charge of having, at an early ing been witnessed by a respectable female who was. A very considerable number of members now folhour on Sunday morning, committed an assault upon just by, she gave information to the police, and was lowed in succession, each addressing his observations to, Cordukes, a watchman, whom he also threatened able to give such a description of the offenders, as with special reference to the particular place which he to stab. The prisoner is a well known "disorderly." led to their apprehension. Wills was stopped and represented, or was connected and having been found walking the streets drunk, at searched in York-street, by the burial ground rails, were Members to speak, that much amusement was octwo o'clock on Sunday morning, he was ordered but nothing was found on him; the watch, however, casionally created by the numbers who literally "leaped home. Instead of obeying, he turned Tark, and re- was afterwards found to have been thrown by him up" to catch the Speaker's eye, whenever it was supfused to budge, having previously drawn his knife, into the burial ground. They were both sworn to, posed that any particular Member addressing the House

> Being in Time.—It is currently reported that money has been actually paid on account, for a seat to witness the execution of Good.

wayman of the old school has been detected in full ing, Mr. H. Lambton, Mr. Tatton Egerton, Mr. Jervis. again seen till nine o'clock again. The poor animal practice in the immediate neighbourhood of London, Mr. Scarlett, Mr. Callaghan, Captain Fitzeoy, Mr. Verwas immediately taken proper care of, and hopes are and he has signalised his seizure by a murder, non Smith, and Mr. Wakley. Several persons have complained lately that they Sir R. PEEL desired that those who found full had been stopped and robbed in the fields near with the firm of Mr. Hutt's motion would recollect Hornsey Wood. One of these was a brewer's col- how puzzling it must have been to frame the motion lecting-clerk, who had £70 in his pocket; but he at all; and he suggested several formulas, each of Robberies.—On Monday night the shop of Mr. made the robber believe that 11s. was "his all"; which he showed to be inconvenient and unavailable Wilson, in Chapel-street, Hunslet. was broken open and the latter magnanimously returned him a shil- for the purpose of a vote. He feared that some party as if he had we pons concealed about him, following would not be willing to forego. The defence of the Melancholy and Fatal Event from Fire Arms. a gentleman on the road to Hornsey Wood. The Government had been wholly mistaken by gentlemen -We have this week to record another of those fatal. Policeman approached, not heeding the warning to opposite. It was not that they were entitled to do ill. events which it so frequently falls to the lot of the stand back; and the man drew a horse-pistol from because others might have done worse; but it was this public journalist to notice, arising from the incau- his side and fired; shattering the Policeman's left -that if a large majority of magistrates was found tions use of fire arms. It is not, however, want of arm. He fled across the fields towards Highbury, holding one set of political opinious, the Government caution, alone in this instance; we are afraid we do pursued by the wounded Policeman and Motte, a were bound to secure the public against their abuse of not speak too strongly when we say that gross care- journeyman baker, who was near the spot. At power by providing a check through migistrates of lessness has been exhibited. The occurrence we Highbury South, he ran down a blind lane; and other politics. He instanced various large beroughs, in have to notice is of an extremely painful and distressing nature, and has resulted in the death of a Several persons had now joined in the pursuit magistrate, and then enumerated divers smaller towns port was ordered to be brought up on Monday could support it. young lady in her sixteenth year, the daughter of Motte rushed forward to size him, and received the throughout the whole of which there was not one next Mr. Mawson, one of the vergers of York Cataedral, ball from one pistol in his left arm; and the contents Conservative upon the bench. Surely this inequality It took place at the hou e of Mr. J. D. Hepworth, of another pistol passed through the heart of Police- could bear no proportion to the qualifications of the surgeon-aurist, Leeds, on Friday evening last, under man Daly. A crowd closed upon the murderer; gentlemen in the two parties. Sir J. Graham had desirous to enquire in, or curious to witness, the the following circumstances:- On the morning of who exclaimed, "I'm done now! I give myself up" introduced a considerable body of Conservatives, but decision on Mr. Roebuck's adjourned motion for a com- ground as to these several cases was current report, he the numbers and funds of their Associations, by the day mentioned, (Friday), Mr. H. pworth had and he surrendered his pistols. A knife, stained he had still left the balance in the hands in which he mittee to inquire into the late cases of election compro-would include another case also to which similar reports every safe and available means in their power :been out before breaklast, with a double barrelled with blood, was found concealed in his watch-fob. found it.

gun, to shoot at some pigeons, in a field. He is a small man, very fair, and thin and sharp in Lord John Russell said, that if the Whigs, on Mr. Beresford declared his anxiety, for the sake adjoining his garden. He had but three caps, the face. Taken before a magistrate, he said that coming into office in 1830, had acted on the principle of his own character, that the committee should be ported the suggestion. and after firing twice, both barrels being then his name is Thomas Cooper; that he is twenty-three now avowed, there must have been then a sweeping appointed, and that its inquiry should be a searching. hand barrel charged with a mixture of No. 5 and 6 sick, and it was supposed that he had taken poison; Government. But such a consideration as political Rumours of bribery were said by that member to be ing of the whole motion. shot, in which state he sent the gun home; and it but a medical man atributed the sickness to his principles should be a very minor one in selecting indibeing entirely without caps, and Mr. Hepworth not state of excitement. Cooper was placed before the viduals to fill judical stations. Sir Robert Peel had person had been elected in a former Parliament without INGLIS, the motion was then agreed to without a organization, and to give their undivided person had been elected in a former Parliament without INGLIS, the motion was then agreed to without a organization. knowing that there were any in the house, the gun Magistrate at Clerkenwell Folice-office, on Saturday; made light of the principle of popular selection, as due possession of his qualification, which had been divison. Here, however, the gun was placed without, as it lie was carried to the House of Correction, and did not deny that the Town Councils generally recomthe barrels were charged. Mr. Hepworth did not on Friday, on the body of Daly; but it was at once opinions; but if the majority of the people were of these pray the House to grant it. dine at home on that day, and after dining out he adjourned till Monday, and from that day again to opinions, it was natural that there should be such a pre-

TO THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND of Middlethorpe, near York, (who, as well as Miss. THE REMONSTRANCE OF THE INHABITANTS OF -IN FUBLIC MEETING ASSEM, LED.

That the people of the United Kingdom are now ordered. years of age.) and Master Small wood, whilst going suffering destitution and misery to an extent hitherto an errand into Briggate, bought some percussion unknown, of which numerous parliamentary and other caps, and thus, unknown to Mr. Herworth, they efficial decuments drawn up by order of your House had had them in their possession. Smallwood, who and local authorities, and charitable institutions in seems to be a judge of such things, thought these various parts of the kingdom, bear abundant testimony; of Sir G. H. DE LARPENT, who had accepted the caps were not good ones, because they were not. That deaths from destitution, and the commission of Chiltern Hundreds, but was met by Mr. Brotherton. fluied, and is said to have remarked to Master Hep- crime from absolute want, are of dully occurrence, and who moved the adjournment of the House. This evil. Worth that they were such as occasioned frequent rapidly on the increase, as the same sources of infor-

evening, a steel was procured, on the end That not only are the working classes sunk to the former in the absence of Mr. Riebuck, the Hon. Memof which one of these cars was stuck, and lowest depths of misery and wretchedness, but the ber for Kidderminster consented to defer his motion;

and Master Hepworth having then three or four in. That while this alarming distress and misery among his pessession, Smallwood persuaded him to throw the people have been daily on the increase, the annual them into the fire, for fear something should happen. production of wealth from the various rescurces of this to the members for Nottingham, Penryn, Harwich, and They were thrown into the fire, and Smallwood also, empire has increased beyond any extent bitherto known. Lewes, certain interrogatories, amounting to a demand threw some of his in, but not all, for imm-diately in the history of our country; an anomaly not to be ac- from each whether he had been party to the hushing after Master Hepworth, who seemed to have re- counted for but in the monopoly of political power, the up of proceedings for bribery before an election compented the destruction of his share, after being re- unjust usurpation of authority and the consequent bad mittee by any argument for the withdrawal of any of he would explain his own. He could not vote for this ple.

corpse on the floor. The room in which the tra- That the unenfranchised and suffering people kave

Mawson, on Saturday evening, before John Black-burn, Esq., at which these circumstances were de-hope whatever for the mitigation of their sufferings, or tailed, and Master Hepworth stated that he had not the concession of their rights, by the House of Com- catechise him. Let that Learned Member, if he cidedly a party question as to have made it incumber, ent exemptions enjoyed by cathedrals, colleges, &c., to the slighest knowledge of the gun being loaded, nor mons as at present constituted. did he point it at Miss Mawson: he held it in his They, therefore, submit this last declaration of their before a competent tribunal, and then he might ment of the debate; nor would any refusal of the tion was adopted.

consulting together, returned a verdict of "Acci- the people by the members of your House, and dread- Mr. Roebuck asked whether he was entitled now for that ballot which he had but just declar d to be a notice on the third reading) his suggestion for excepting dental Dea h," adding that they could not separate ing the awful consequences to which that diss egard may to state the case against the members before men-remedy worse than the disease. As to these a particular incomes above £150 a year from the per centage on the

Amperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.-Friday, May 6. The Bishop of NORWICH presented several petitions,

complaining of the employment of very young children of both sexes in the most severe drudgery of the Lord FITZWILLIAM deprecated any interference on the part of the Legislature with the right of the subject

to choose his own means of subsistence, and urged the necessity, if restrictions were imposed in the case of the colleries, of extending the inquiry into every branch of labour in which children were employed. The Marquis of LONDONDERRY declared that in the districts of the Tyne and Wear such nardships as those described in the petitions presented were wholly

unknown. The Marquis of NORMANBY explained that the inquiry had been intended to include the case of children employed in factories of every description; and Lord than the better fed colliers.

Another petition on the same question from Sittingbourne was presented by Lord WINCHILSEA which led to a short conversation, in which the Bishop of London took part, on the comparative advantages to the labourer of employment in agriculture and manufactures. The

the regulation of election committees of the Lower tweed cloth, value about 1s. 8d. per yard, was stolen House, and briefly explained that its object was to dence, and also to afford effectual protection to the witnesses they might examine. A short and somewhat angry discussion ensued between the Marquis of Normanby and the Marquis

Lord BROUGHAM afterwards introduced his bill for

of LONDONDERRY on the subject of some aspersions cast by the latter nobleman upon the Whig magistrates of Sunderland; after which the House acjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Thursday, May 5. Mr. ROEBUCK gave notice that he should next day put questions to Lord Chelses, Mr. Russell, Sir G. Larpent, Sir J. Hobhouse, Captain Plumridge, Mr. H. Elphinstone, Mr. John Attwood, and Major Beresford, inquiring whether they were cognizant of, or parties to, any arrangement or understanding, by which it was agreed, in order to facilitate the return of other persons for the places which they represented, that those Hon. Members should accept the stewardship of her Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds, thereby vacating the seats to which they had been declared duly elected by the select committee appointed to try the merits of the petitio s against their returns? He should also move for a select committee to inquire if certain practices said Purse Lost -On Tuesday morning last, Captain to have been resorted to in the election of certain mem-

Mr. HUTT moved for copies of circulars by the Se-STEALING A WATCH .- On Tuesday last, a girl of cretary of State for the Home Department to the va-

SirJ. GRAHAM had expected that a distinctive motion would have been made on which he could have asked tax Bill.

was about to sit down. The object of each speakerusing his local knowledge or information-was to vindicate or criminate the late Government in their magisterial appointments. The names of the different speakers were-Sir John Hanner, Mr. Henry Berkeiy, Mr. Brotherton, Sir Charles Douglas, Captain Mangles, MURDER BY A HIGHWAYMAN.-A desperate high- Col. Sibthorp, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Mr. Mainwar-

ponderance. by a reply from Mr. Hutt, and then the motion was

Captain PECHELL moved for returns connected with offences in union workhouses; which returns were Sir James Graham postponed his notice of the Poor Law Amendment Bill till Tuesday next.

Mr. Godson then rose to move that a new writ by issued for the borough of Nottingham in the room latter motion was seconded by Mr. Wood, who remarking that it would be uncourteous to proceed with the

Friday, May 6.

Mr. ROEBUCK, in pursuance of notice, administered the parties.

Mr. ROEBUCK said, this was quite satisfactory.

Harwich.

Mr. Attwood was absent from London.

gun charged in an unprotected shows will take such perceful and legal steps to remedy their by the forms of the House.

The general impression had always before, the general impression had always before, that election adoption of that suggestion.

Larked by extreme carelessness and a condition is the well being or society, the security of the forms were more proceedings for the possession of the possession of the reasons which procladed the condition of the reasons which procladed the deposition of the reasons which procladed the condition of the condition of the reasons which procladed the conditio future ay, co. sented, and the pressure of several of the the sents, and involved not obligation to prosecute report being gone through, the third realing was ap-

had been executed, obliging the Noble Member for konour of the House not to leave the matter uniavestithat borough to vacate his seat by a certain day. There gated, but to refer it to a committee, armed with the had been charges before the election committee of ordinary constitutional powers. bribery and intimidation practised by the sitting Lord John Russell was not of opinion that a Members; and in one day the whole was hushed up. sitting Member or a petitioner should be obliged, when Now, for Harwich. The two sitting Members were remedy. accused, by three petitions, of bribery and treating. The Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL desired to say, in the absence Such cases ought not to be considered as the mere for the present motion. affairs of the candidates. It was not fit that a candi- Sir ROBERT PREL explained as to what Lord John

of Inquiry. Mr. HENRY FITZROY, one of the sitting members for Lewes, seconded the motion. He challenged inquiry. Wynn and Sir R. Peel, felt that the character of the He had petitioned for a seat which he considered justly House demanded this inquiry. it when conceded to him? He surely was not bound to Mr. Plumptre. incur the expense of a three weeks' prosecution for the Lord STANLEY said the objection to Mr. Roebuck's directly, sought a vote by corruption.

audible.

ate election. Mr. WYNN moved the adjournment of the debate, and was seconded by Mr. WARD. Mr. Wynn recom- clared by a committee to be duly elected, had therefor prevarication, who had hitherto been let off with could accede to the proposal of a committee, there that it would be a worse than useless expenditure of periods of imprisonment far too brief.

the income on which the tax should be paid should be Disappointed men would be too apt to avail themselves has he felt his share of the humiliation that he vows calculated from the average profits of one year instead of the public purse, in order to revenge themselves on

fifty quite as bad.

so eager, inteed, the act should remain in force for one year only,

On a division there appeared, For the amendment 52 For the original clause 174 Majority 122

Mr. P. Howard proposed another amendment upon the chaire, to the effect that the income tax should continue in operation for two years only. The motion was afterwards withdrawn and the clause was The last clause, 189, was then agreed to.

In answer to Mr. Fox Maule, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that it had been determined to exempt the funds used for the repairs of dissenting places of worship from the operation of the in-

Mr. REDHEAD YORKE proposed "That it be an instruction to the committee on the Property Tax Bill, that they have power to introduce a clause to exempt attornies and solicitors from the annual payment of certificate duties during the time they shall be subject to Colonel SIBTHORP supported the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed After a few words from Alderman Humphery and

Mr. Wakley, The committee divided, when the numbers were-Ayes 18 Noes 183 Against the clause165

The House was filled at an early hour by members to him to exclude Lewes.

Monday, May 9.

Collins, Lord Worsley, and Mr Strutt, and also some for the Hon, Member to bring forward a specific charge income. of a committee in his favour, was a very suspicious general complaint. brace of candidates who the day before appeared to be Mr. Goulburn; but he saw no reason why the hardships rights. perfectly safe. Such things called for a searching and so occasioned should not be corrected by the commis- 5. In the event of our memorial and remonstrance instant inquiry, which he could not consider as a fishing sioners on proof of the facts

> should be laid at once to the root of this spreading his own argument. Sir R. INGLIS said that had he been present on Friday last, he would have endeavoured to resist the ing on the great hardship of refusing to allow the de- For this purpose we recommend the National Charter putting of the original questions. What did the learned duction of a loss in one concern from a profit in Association to register the names of all the electors mover propose? To make the parties criminate them- another, merely because the Government, for its own and non-electors of their respective counties, boselves? or to proceed on the testimony of accomplices? convenience, had placed these two concerns in different roughs, &c., and to canvass the whole of them for If a member, or a stranger, interrogated before the schedules, for where they were both in the same their votes and support; so that we may be ready proposed Committee, should refuse to answer a ques- schedule the deduction was allowed.

Mr. REDHEAD YORKE supported the motion.

would you venture to commit him?

metion. It was not a motion for a general inquiry into Mr. James adverted to another sort of hardship— until, with the people's aid, they shall have sury moun hand into the waistcoat pecket of the latter, and That the great mass of the people are denied the right Lord Chelsea, one of the members for Reading, the extent of bribery at the latter election, but into the that of a marriage settlement, where the trustees had ted all opposition, and caused the Charter to be made again possessed himself of two caps. He then im- of representation in Parliament, and the present House who was the first party thus questioned, declined, grounds of which went the basis of our representative system. The practical mediately left the room, and almost instantaneously, of Commons, being elected by a limited class legislates peremptorily and unequivocally, to answer any such ments, so far from being contrary to statute, seemed to wholly to pay the premiums of a policy on the husband's steps necessary for the real zation of these objects, ments, so far from being contrary to statute, seemed to wholly to pay the premiums of a policy on the husband's steps necessary for the real zation of these objects, ments, so far from being contrary to statute, seemed to wholly to pay the premiums of a policy on the husband's steps necessary for the real zation of these objects, ments, so far from being contrary to statute, seemed to wholly to pay the premiums of a policy on the husband's steps necessary for the real zation of these objects, ments, so far from being contrary to statute, seemed to wholly to pay the premiums of a policy on the husband's steps necessary for the real zation of these objects, ments, so far from being contrary to statute, seemed to wholly to pay the premiums of a policy on the husband's steps necessary for the real zation of these objects, ments, so far from being contrary to statute, seemed to the country by the Executive life. On those dividends the tax would take 3 per will be submitted to the country by the Executive Election Acts; and if they were alle ed to be illegal cent, by which amount therefore, those dividends would Council. Mr. Russell, the other member for Reading, as breaches of privilege, this question was one at least fall short of the necessary premiums. If the tax on We cannot separate, fellow-countrymen, without gical occurrence took place is a very small petitioned humbly, repeatedly, and in vast numbers, thought these were questions to be asked before an of sufficient importance to require a previous discussion such insu ances was not to be remitted, how was the congratulating you on the exalted position we have one on the ground floor, its dimensions for a redress of their greeness, but without the least election committee. The present attempt was no by the House. A member, apprised that his agents trust to be executed? not being more than two yards by three, effect, or the appearance of the remotest prospect of reand the door of which is opposite to that in ceiving any portion of the registres from the present. House of the dold election judicature. The Learned of no breach of privilege in retiring without further he supported. A banker looses £5,000 by bad debts; themselves, and so much devotion to the cause of Member might draw what inference he pleased; pro- expence. If then there was no breach either of privi- he has a sum lodged in Exchequer Bills for the liberty; and never belove did their claims to emanbetween them. In this room were sat, at a small That, believing the statement of their grievances, bably his inferences would be about as pertinent as his lege or of statute law, there could be only one other calls of that same business. Will you charge him cipation command so much attention and respect. reason for the proceeding-namely to lay the ground of the three per cent. on the whole amount of the Ex- both within and without the walls of Parliament. danger, at her needle. Masters Smallwood and dispassionarily, at the bar of your House, would The procession which accompanied your petition to Kitson, and an infant of Mr. Hepworth's. None of create a favourable impression, and lead to the con- Member for Penryn. His answer was, that he had the practice was already so notorious, he saw no occa- debts? these saw either the gun or Master Hepworth cession of justice, THREE MILLIONS FIVE HUNDRED not been cognizant of the arrangement in his own case sion for further inquiries. He was ready to concur in after he left the room. Master Kitson says he heard THOUSAND of the copies and injured people, prayed till after it was made. Adverting to the loud cheers a strong measure for putting down this wholesale corhim exclaim, "See. Miss Mawson," but before he respectfully for a hearing by themselves, their counsel, and laughter with which this avowal was received, ruption. Common report was the ground alleged for The He use then divided, and the clause was would suppress the just demands of a great and outcould raise his eyes, the satal rigger had been or agents at the bar of your House; but that hearing he added that he had understood it was the usage to the proposed proceeding; but common report went rejected. much further than to these particular cases; it extended Mr. Gill, in a speech which was nearly inau- violence. Onward, then, and we conquer; backward, a yard would intervene between the muzzle of the the same time their principles and objects grossly Mr. Roebuck was obliged to the gallant captain for gun and Miss Mawson's head; she received the and improperly misrepresented, and cruelly perverted; his candour. He then addressed a searching question of that evil was owing to the mutilation by the other series of clauses, having for their object to treat all our just rights, if we but continue true to our princiwhole charge en masse, just above the right ear, and That the petitioners alluded to prayed your House to the general election; but, ere to the value of them if estimated in capital, and to In conclusion, we wish you, fellow-countrymen, to the right to put the question, and therefore should not mons immediately before the general election; but, ere to the value of them if estimated in capital, and to In conclusion, we wish you, fellow-countrymen, to the value of them if estimated in capital, and to In conclusion, we wish you, fellow-countrymen, to the value of them if estimated in capital, and to In conclusion, we wish you, fellow-countrymen, to the value of them if estimated in capital, and to In conclusion, we wish you, fellow-countrymen, to the value of them if estimated in capital, and to In conclusion, we wish you, fellow-countrymen, to the value of them if estimated in capital, and to In conclusion, we wish you, fellow-countrymen, to the value of them if estimated in capital, and to In conclusion, we wish you, fellow-countrymen, to the value of them if estimated in capital, and to In conclusion, we wish you, fellow-countrymen, to the value of them if estimated in capital, and to In conclusion, we wish you, fellow-countrymen, to the value of them if estimated in capital, and to In conclusion, we wish you, fellow-countrymen, to the value of them if estimated in capital, and to In conclusion, we wish you, fellow-countrymen, to the capital and to In conclusion. the close of the present session, some such measure charge the property-tax only on the income which such understand that the preceding recommendations stances, must have been instantaneous. The greatest ought not to be represented, that such opinion might invested at five per comprise only the more prominent measures which confusion immediately prevailed in the house, and a be unequivocally made known; that the people might stone, who stated that in his case there had been a inquiry should be as extensive as the evil, or it should car t. crowd of persons were soon assembled. It was some fully understand what they could, or could not, expect compromise, but that he did not contemplate accepting not take place at all. The only other remedy suggested was the Bailot, but that would only introduce worse state of mind of both himself and Mrs. Hepworth on having been made known, the people hereby protest The next parties whom Mr. Roebuck called upon evils of another kind. If anything could ever induce part of Minitsers to concur in an effectual law agains',

bribery. Major Beresford denied Mr. Roebuck's right to Sir R. Peel was not aware that this was so dethought he had a case of suspicion, bring it on the Minister to declare himself at the comm since- all places used solely for Divine worship; which addihand, with the cap on the nipple, and the lock was condition and fee ings to your House, deeply de ploring answer the inquiry, though not to that learned inquiton strong for his fingers to hold. The Jury, after the utter disregard of the interests of the great mass of sitor. legislation very well justify the Noble Lord i'n voting Government (and requested that Sir R. Peel would charges, he did not think them definite en nigh to war- first £150 of their amount. The Speaker laid down the general course required rant the proposed inquiry. The practice of these com- Sir R. Peel undertook to size on the third reading promises, he believed, had long existed; and certainly an explanation of the reasons which precladed the

members accused, to proceed at once. He stood there, for the public. The fitnesss of a compromise would pointed for Friday, subject to further postponement in he said, to charge with bribery the members for Not- depend much upon the circumstances of each case. A case the tariff should not then have made sufficient protingham, Harwich, Reading, Penryn, and Lewes. He sitting Member of small fortune, pressed by a very exwould first suppose a contest for Nottingham, carried pensive petition, might fairly choose retirement rather the House then proceeded with the other orders of by some Parliamentary Napoleon with overwhelming than ruin. If, however, on the other hand, a charge of the day, and no business of public interest came on bebribery; a petition, threatening disclosure; a retreat corruption were put upon record, he thought it ought fore the adjournment. of one of the sitting Members; and a sum of money, not to go unexamined. On that principle he had acted paid down, or promised, to escape the inquiry. All in the Carlow case (O Connell and Raphael). The first in its original, and the two latter as modified by these circumstances he had heard alleged to; and if mere want of power to examine on oath was not a the House would refer the matter to a committee, he sufficient bar; and if the present charges should be rebelieved he could prove them. Next, he would go to duced into a definite form, showing prima fucie a gross Reading; and he had reason to believe that a bond breach of privilege, he thought it would be for the

He then read the accusations contained in the Notting- the question of the title to the seat was settled, to spend ham petition; and described those in the Reading £3,000 or £4,000 for the purpose of punishing corpetition to be nearly as strong. Next, as to Lewes: ruption. These compromises had been common; and his charge was, that the Members were returned by the proper course would be to provide some mode of bribery; that the petitioners had proof of it; and that investigating such cases at the public expence. He to the House from Reading, Nottingham, Harwich, FITZWILLIAM argued that it should also extend to ene of the sitting Members, afraid of that proof, had called on Sir Robert Peel to introduce, as Minister, a Lewes, and Falmouth, there have not been corrupt comretired. There sat Mr. Elphinstone; but, "Where, Bill like that which the Lords had rejected in 1841; and oh! where" was his colleague? Echo answered such a Bill, becoming thus a Ministerial measure, Where." He was not denouncing the individuals, would undoubtedly pass. The present charges were but the system. At Penryn, the like occurrences took too vague. If they could be put upon the journals in place, and the Gallant Member was to retire. Why? a specific form, he agreed with Sir Robert Peel that Captain Plumridge called out, "Because my people a Committee ought to be appointed; but he believed made a bad bargain.") What! were such interests as the greatest benefit to be derived from these transicthis House represented to be made matter of bargain? tions would be that they should lead to some legislative

petitions were retired, and one of the Members was to of Mr. Daniel O'Connell, that the motion for a Commitretire too. All he wanted now was an inquiry tee in the Carlow case was not opposed. He would vote

date should buy a whole constituency, as at Nottingham, had suggested about a legislative measure. He could inquire whether such compromises have been entered and then sell it to the petitioner against him. Was any only say that he would concur in forwarding such a into, and whether such bribery had taken place in the man here so bold as to refuse him an inquiry? He Bill, if framed by the Noble Lord, who had more aforesaid towns." hoped to have his motion seconded by the Right Hon. leisure than he had; he himself could not find the time Member for Nottingham, whose character was so deeply | necessary for that mature consideration which the framing implicated. He concluded by moving for a Committee of it by the Government would require. Mr. HUME supported the motion.

Mr. LINDSAY, though regretting to differ from Mr. his own: and was he to blame for taking possession of Mr. MUNTZ was of the same opinion; as was also

sake of the public; when he was called on to act as motion was, that the charges were advanced as public prosecutor he should expect a large salary. He breaches of privilege, but without enough of specificahad been party to no pecuniary, to no unworthy, com- tion to show whether they actually were such, The promise: and in his life he had never, directly or in- inquiry proposed by Roebuck was not into the extent petition with scorn; it has scouted the prayers of of the bribery, but into the legality of the compromise. Mr. ELPHINSTONE said a few words, which were in. The Lewes case, mentioned the other night, presented nothing from which to infer the least impropriety in the Captain PLUMRIDGE solemnly protested that he had compromise made by the sitting Member. Other cases bar of its House. It has offered no reasons for this not paid, that he had not promised to pay, and that he might be more doubtful; but the practice was no treatment that are not as insulting as the treatment lid not intend to pay, one shilling in respect of his novelty, and had never been considered as a breach of itself. It has urged no objections to your petition privilege. There was certainly, however, a novelty in which may not be equally urged against every other those cases where a sitting Member, having been de. petition having the same objects in view, and conmended it to the House in future to exercise more upon vacated his seat; and in those cases also, where rendered the right of petition a degrading mockery, severity than heretofore against witnesses committed a bond was taken in a heavy penalty; but before he and convinced every rational witness of its conduct ought to be some specific question for that committee time and labour ever again to petition that House for Mr. WAKLEY wished the inquiry to go a great deal to deal with and be confined to. The motion here complete justice while its constitution remains what further than the few cases now mentioned. There were should, at all events, have been framed like that of it is. the Carlow case, for an inquiry into the charges of the The debate was then adjourned to Monday; and the particular petitions. He was as anxious as any man House resolved itself into committee on the Income- for the superession of bribery, but he feared that such a committee as Mr. Roebuck asked for would mix up get up another National Petition to the present On arriving at clause 96, Mr. Hume proposed that private objects with public ones to a dangerous extent.

The various clauses, up to 188, having been agreed enough in his charges; it was only in the form of wrong and insuit -less conscious of their own dignity, his motion that he was too vague; but the motion than a member of the House of Commons? We Mr. HUME moved an amendment on clause 188, that might be amended. He wished for an inquiry, not cannot believe it. We cannot believe that you will in order to include in the bad luxury of giving pain to individuals, but for the sake of the public.

> from the imputation of vagueness, and himself from a National Petition. the charge of asperity. He cited from the journals the Fully convinced, then, fellow-countrymen, that it case of Mr. Shepherd. He was, however, prepared would be both useless and insulting to advise you to to proceed in any form which would effect the sub- get up another National Petition to the present stantial object. He was willing to put the matter in House (though holding the right of Petition itself this shape, that, at the places mentioned, there had most sacred and inviolate,) and at the same time, been compromises made to preclude the investigation fully resolved to carry on the agitation by every safe of bribary; would that do? On one hand his charge and practicable means le't open to us by the law. was called too wide; on the other it was complained until success has crowned our efforts, we have accorof as not sufficiently comprehensive. In addition to dingly agreed to recommend for your adoption, the the committee, however, it would be necessary to have following measures and suggestions, as the best that a bill of indemnity: without that, the inquiry would be useless; and he would not carry it on impotently moting the success of the glorious objects we have and to his own shame.

> While Mr. Roebuck was writing out his altered motion at the table. case should be excepted, since it did not fall within the ensuing two months, so that both may be ready what he regarded as the real objection, namely, that for presentation by the middle of July, at latest. the parties took the judgment of the committee with For this purpose, we recommend the immediate callan arrangement to depart from it as soon as it should ing of public meetings, in every county, city, borough, be given. At Lewes, on the contrary, all the parties village, &c., to which the said memorial and remon-

corrupt compromises for the purpose of aveiding inves- meetings as they can conveniently attend. tigation into alleged bribery. committee, urged the omission of Lewes.

declaration on the former evening, it would be unjust carrying this recommendation into effect.

applied-that of Bridport. Sir R. PEEL reminded the House that Bridport had loaded, he had only one cap left with which he years of age; and that he had been out of work. change in the county magistracy, Torified as it was, one. He would willingly answer to a proper authority not been included in the mover's notice. Indeed, he fired off the left hand barrel, and left the right After he was placed in confinement, he became very under a long reign of Tory Lord Chancellors and Tory though he had declined to answer the learned mover. wished a little more time had been taken for the word-

Sir R. PEEL supported Mr. Goulburn's view. Lord HOWICK esponsed Mr. Wood's clause, observ. assertion of their claims at the next general election.

tion, on the ground of its tendency to criminate himself, Mr. HUMPHERY urged that the drawback now sought next general election comes. The objects to be was only an application of the principle on which all then accomplished are-list, to secure seats in the lowances were proposed in this very bill to persons House of Commons for as many Chartist candidates Lord PALMERSTON expressed his surprise at the with incomes below £150 per annum.

tax income, and not mere capital. This clause was supported by Mr. HUME and Mr. them. HOWARD.

The House divided, and the clause was rejected. Mr. GOULBURN introduced some words, giving the

The House then proceeded with the other orders of The following are the motions of Mr. Roebuck, the

THE ORIGINAL MOTION.

successive amendments:-

"That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire whether certain charges made of corrupt proceedings on the trial of certain election petitions before Election Committees lately appointed to try the same, and which proceedings are charged as a gross breach of the privileges of this House, be true."

AMENDMENT. "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire whether, in the eases of the election petitions presented promises entered into for the purpose of withdrawing from the investigation of the Select Committees appointed to try the merits of those several petitions the gross cribery practised at the said elections."

SECONDED AMENDED MOTION.

"That the House having been informed by an Hon, Member that he has heard and believes that in the cases: of the election petitions presented to the House from Harwich, Nottingham. Reading, Lewes, and Falmouth, certain corrupt compromises have been entered into for the purpose of avoiding an investigation into the pross bribery alleged to have been practised at the elections for the said towns, a Select Committee be appointed to

This last was carried.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL CONVEN-TION TO THE UNREPRESENTED PEOPLE.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN, -The House of Commons has once more declared its hatred of liberty; it has again spurned the voice of an indignant people: it has absolved itself from all virtual as well as real responsibility to the country; it has treated your three millions and a half of people; it has refused even to admit your delegates to its presence, to prove the truth of the allegations of your petition at the cluding with the same prayer. It has, consequently,

Shall we, then, stultify ourselves by again petitioning that House for the Charter? The Hon, presenter of our petition has publicly declared that we cannot House without degrading our cause : and so keenly he will never present another peticion for us of the likekind. Shall the industrious millions—the authors Mr. Shell said, the member for Bath was specific of our country's greatness—be less conscious of ever again stoop to putition a House which has already trampled upon three of your petitions, each Mr. ROEBUCK replied. He vindicated his motion of them so unincrously signed as to be justly entitled

occur to us, under existing circumstances, for pro-

in view :--1. We have prepared a memorial to the Queen, and a remonstrance to the House of Commons, which, we Sir T. ACLAND expressed his opinion that the Lewes trust, will be adopted throughout the Kingdom within taking the judgment were content to abide by it. strance may be submitted for adoption; and we The motion, as altered, proposed the inquiry should hereby instruct the Executive and the members of be, whether in the cases mentioned there had been this Convention to give their best services at all such

2 With a view to facilitate this object, as well as Mr. NEELD, who had been a member of the Lewes to extend our organization, we recommend the immediate sending of lecturers to the unagitated Mr. LABOUCHERE opposed that omission, and re- districts of the country-more particularly in the joiced that the proposal was now in a form wherein he agricultural counties; and we cannot too strongly impress on the people the necessity of supplying the Mr. MURPHY thought, that after Mr. H. Fitzroy's Executive with the requisite pecuniary means for

3 We recommend the friends of the Charter to use Sir J. Walsh wished, that since Mr. Roebuck's main their best endeavours in each locality to augment such as by the distribution of Chartist tracts and Mr. C. Buller, for Mr. Warburton's sake, sup. other publications friendly to our cause, by local collectors, by friendly visits and mutual instruction classes, by public discussions with adverse parties. and, above all, by inculcating temperate and sober habits amongst our Chartist brethren.
4. While we desire the members of the National

support to their own Associations, we, at the same was deposited in its usual place, a room on the and the first surmise as to his having swallowed exercised through the Town Councils. In so doing, he conveyed to him in London only on the very day on The House then proceeded to the report of the Income time, deem it essential to our success that we should ground floor, accessible to all his family, but which, poison proved to be correct; for he was suddenly repudiated an ancient principle of the English Consti- which he had sworn at Bath that he possessed it. Per- Tax Bill; when Mr. Goulburn brought up a clause to exhibit no jealousy or intolerant feeling towards being generally used for surgical operations, he taken ill, and then he confessed that he had swal- tution, which was in practical operations or Unions, professing the same avers his children were discharged from entering. lowed arsenic and laudanum, as he fled from Moss. London, and was also freely exercised in Scotland. He now relied on. He might rely on grounds of public exhowever, to see a marked distinction always made appears, even so much as a caution that either of placed under medical care. An inquest was opened mended a great preponderance of magistrates of liberal would do no such thing: on the contrary, he would Mr. B Wood proposed a clause for enabling a between the friends of our principles, and their party assessable under more schedules than one to known enemies, by giving to the former our unfail-Mr. WYNN said there was no precedent for such a set off losses sustained under one or more of them ing countenance and support, and by withholding committee. The circumstances alleged did not neces- against profits made under other or others of them, so both from the latter. More particularly do we desire After some observations from Mr. Williams, Mr. sarily imply corruption. The regular course would be, that the payment should be only in the balance of total to see this rule observed in our own relations with the middle classes. No countenance or support for remarks from Captain Layard, the debate, which on each case, and for the House thereupon to Mr. Goulburn opposed the change, as militating any middle-class man who shall oppose our rights, lasted from five o'clock till half-past twelve, was closed determine what proceedings they would adopt with against the general principle and practical efficacy of the or refuse to hear us in defence of them; but let us, reference to it, but not to appoint a fishing committee. bill. Such a provision had been included under the on all occasions, demonstrate our respect and affec-Mr. WARD thought that Sir G. Larpent's withdrawal, original Income-tax Act; but upon experience it had tion for those who would give us the full measure after two contests, and immediately upon the decision been abandoned in 1803, as leading to great evasion and of them. In other words, let us study to promote the interests of all who respect our just claims; but circumstance: So was the sudden success of the sitting Mr. WARD admitted that it might be expedient to treat with merited soorn the men of every class members at Harwich, with a veni, vidi, vici, against a make the first collection on the principle defended by who, from pride or selfishness, would withhold our

> failing to produce the desired effect on the Sovereign nor as a roving one. He was anxious that the axe Mr. Goulburn and Mr. Wood each again enforced and her Parkament, we deem it advisable that the unrepresented people should immediately set about making, the necessary preparations for a practical to put forth cur whole undivided strength when the as possible; and 2nd, to elect by show of hands a silence of Ministers. Doubtless they had their reasons; Mr. Charman contended for Mr. Wood's princi- real National Representation, in whose hands may then be placed the future direction of the movement.

attained. Never before in the history of our country, the House of Commons on the 2nd of May, proved at opinion, and the preposterous folly of those who raged people by tyrannical persecution and brute

we deem advisable for immediate adoption, in order Mr. GOULBURN opposed this clause, as at variance to meet the existing crisis. There are others in with the whole principle of the bill, which professed to reserve which will, doubtless, be submitted to you when the proper time arrives for recommending

> Signed, on behalf of the Convention. ABRAM DUNCAN, Chairman.

CHARTIST BEVERAGE. - Due to the Executive from Wm. Crow, 81, Belgrave-place, Leicester :-

Mr. James Leach, Manchester, ... 0 18 0 Mr. Gillespie, Bolton-le-Moors, ... 0 4 6 Mr. Baird, Botton, 0 3 9 Miss. James, Northampton 0. 1.0

THE NATIONAL PETITION. The following correspondence has taken place in reference to the National Petition :-" Convention Room, Beck's Hotel,

"Flect-street, "SIR.—The Members of the National Convention of the Industrious Classes of Great Britain, unaniyour duties in Parliament to the working classes; and more particularly do they express their high estimation of your services, speeches, and motions in reference to the Great National Petition, signed by three millions and a half of the people, on the presentation of which your arguments as a speaker, your consistency as a man, and your zeal as a tried and trusted friend of the disfranchised, have richly merited and do new receive their individual and collective approbation.

" ABRAM DUNCAN Chairman." "T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P."

"The Albany, May 9, 1842. "Sir,—I beg to assure you that is is a source of no inconsiderable gratification to me to learn that my conduct on the presentation of a petition, signed by as well as my endeavours to obtain for those peti- yet obtained. tioners a hearing at the bar of the House of Commons, has met with the unanimous approbation of

does the industrious classes of this country. course which the House of Commons pursued upon chose to bear upon. the occasion referred to. Instead of that Assembly allowing the working classes to explain their own views, I witnessed not only their wrongs unheeded. their statements discredited, their objects perverted, their motives misrepresented, their characters maligned, but their respectful prayer contumaciously re-

" If any practical proof were before wanting of the necessity of a radical change in our representafranchised millions, the sons of toil and industry. chair. were treated on Tuesday last, has amply supplied

Concurring, therefore, as I do, with the petitioners, that the peace of the empire, the security of property, and the prosperity of commerce can only be permanently secured by the House of Commons being idensified with the people, I trust the day is not far distant when that House shall become in practice as well as in name, 'the People's House,' and so far as the humble exertions of an individual like myself can promote that object, those whom the National Convention represent may at all times and as many electors as convenient, be sent along rely upon my assistance, and command my cordial co-operation.

" I have the honour to be, Sir, "With best wishes, faithfully yours, "THOMAS SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE. "Abram Duncan, Esq., &c."

CARLISLE

DREADFUL DESTITUTION OF THE HANDLOOM WEAVERS-FURTHER REDUCTION OF and also what number of electors the petition contains. MEETINGS.

Majesty's Treasury: -

"Carlisle, May 3rd, 1842. manimously adopted at a very large public meeting, following is an example of the form :convened by the mayor, G G. Mounsey, Esquire, and held in the Town Hall May the 2nd, 1842. In the mayoidable absence of the Mayor I was called upon to preside over the meeting, and requested to forward the memerial to you without dely. From my knowledge of the manufacturing business here, I can vouch for the accuracy of the allegations set forth in the memorial. May I add, Sir, that amidst all the destitution and suffering which unfortunately exists amongst this numerous body of her Majesty's subjects, that they have hitherto borne their sufferings, with the greatest patience, and conducted themselves in a peaceable and respectful manner.

"I remain, Sir, "Your obedient hamble servant. "JAMES M-KENZIE. " Irving's Court, Botchergate."

On Friday, the 6th instant, Mr. M'Kenzie received the following answer from Sir Robert Peel:-

"Whitehall, 5th May, 1842... "SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, transmitting a memorial adopted at a public meeting of the hand-loom weavers of Carlisle and neighbourhood. I have read with great regret the painful statements in respect to the distress of the hand-loom weavers of Carlisle.

" Your obedient servant, " ROBERT PEEL

" To James M'Kenzie."

We had thought, from the statements set forth at the public meeting to which we have alluded, that the cup of misery of this numerous and suffering body or men had been filled to overflowing; but in ther reduction has been made by the firm of Mesers. John Ferguson and Co., to the amount of nearly twenty per cent. In consequence of this reduction, the greatest excitement has prevailed amongst the trance. hand-loom weavers during the week. A district meeting was held in Caldewrate, on

At eight o'clock an immense number of persons some length on the unfeeling conduct of those emplayers was had made a further reduction in the by every means in their power.

address the mosting, which he did in a very stamated

to a resolution to resist the reduction.

rialise her Majesty's Government as to our suffering.
and destitute condition, I had hoped that no further can we talk of the feelings of such men, not to be free!! who could thus reduce the miserable pistance of their workpropie! Way, that their ledgers are their suffering and degraded condition of the working of people! classes of this country continues to be neglected by the middle classes and the Government, then may we expect a revolution even more sangulary in its character than that of France. Mr. Hausen then called upon the people not to allow their ex-

Now we have taken some pains to ascertain to what as a political party. extent they have really reduced wages, and have at.

"Eleven shots of west on the class; "Light heeads of west per out."

(Signed) "John Feegrson and Co." " 1000 slay, 50 porties, three cuts, 60 yards; must be dressed with the best flour dressing, 5s. 0d. per

ent;
Ten shots of west on the glass;

" Seven heeads and five skeins of west per cut.

"John Fenguson and Co." so that here is a reduction of twenty per cent. We

ECUTIVE COUNCIL.

FELLOW-MEN,-To the man who wishes to take a mously tender you their most cordial thanks for conspicuous part in the discussion of public affairs, petition has been translated into different tongues, of money; sacrificed millions of lives; reduced the patriotic manner in which you have discharged nothing is so easy as that most delightful task of finding petition has been translated into different tongues, of money; sacrificed millions of lives; reduced to cavil, and never venturing to propose anything of their own, enables many a man to pass through the world with a degree of intellectual credit, to which it would be impossible for him by other means to attain. Look, says he, at that ridiculous order of the Executive ! What arrant nonsense are the whole proceedings of the Convention! Really there is not a man of talent amongst them. I do wonder what the people will send they would never have taken upon them an office which they evidently are so incompetent to fill! And thus the modest censor proceeds; but always takes care never to point out anything which ought to be done. I will act upon the contrary principle, and, instead of censuring what has been done, submit to your consideration, what appears to me calculated to give the expresnearly inree millions and a half of my fellow-subjects, sion of the national will, a firee which it has never

It will be acknowledged by all parties that the present organization, imperfectly as it is carried out, has have addressed their grievances to Parliament : but the National Convention, representing as that body given Chartism a concentration and precision of action present this proceeding has been of so serious a which has completely paralized its enemies, and, in my In acknowledging this flattering testimony of opinion, if the following propositions should be acted public approbation, I cannot refrain from expressing upon in addition, would so far concentrate and direct the pain and mortification that I experienced at the public opinion, as to enable it to carry anything it standard, their progress in London, where they hulks, now; but they expressfor us "SYMPATHY!"

PLAN FOR CONDUCTING AND PREPARING THE NEXT

1. That Chartists in every township, where they have the power of election, should from this moment begin to elect men of their own principles, as near as possible, to fill every town's office. 2. That at the time when it is thought advisable to petition, meetings should be held in every township or tive system. I think the manner, in which the unen- hamlet, with the constable or other parish officer in the

> 3. That nothing but males, at least of the age at which they are liable to be ballotted for the militia, do sign the petition. 4 That every petition be headed or becan by the parish officers for the time being, and as many electors

as can be induced to give their signatures, the great body of the people following. 5. That each petition be sent to the member of Par-

with the petition, requesting him to present it at the

time on which the general motion is made. 6. That if it be thought advisable by the Executive, or Convention, that we should have one great petition as before, a national one, still a letter to be sent to the member representing the place where the meeting has been held, signed by the parish officers and as many electors as convenient, requesting him to support the main petition; the letter to state the number of males the years 1816 and 1817, petitions, signed by one of the required age who have signed the petition in and-a-half millions of people, were presented to the that locality, and also the whole number of males of the required age which the place petitio ing contains;

member who presents the National Petition, or moves its adoption, in which the names of the members of Last week we gave a copy of a memorial to Sir Parliament shall be alphabetically arranged; and that Rober: Peel, from the handloom weavers of the City opposite each member's name shall be put the name of then answered the demands of the working of Carlisle and neighbourhood, which was adopted the place in which the meetings have been held; statat a very large public meeting, held in the Town ing if they have been signed by the parish officers: Hall. The memorial was signed by the chairman, what number of electors, what number of adults, Mr. James M Kenzie, in behalf of the meeting, and and the whole number of adults contained in forwarded the following day, with the accompanying the place at the last census: in order that the letter, to Sir Robert Peel, First Lord of Her member who presents the petition, or moves its adoption, may be able to call upon the respective members to speak to the facts, or that he may call upon the clerk "SIR.—I beg to transmit you a memorial which was to read the list, for the information of the House. The ment of the SIX ACTS; by the cramming into

Wm. Beckett for West Riding	Signed by Parish Officers.	No. of Electors.	No. of Adults.	No. of Adults at last Cencus.	
Liversidge	Yes.	100	1400	1600	
Dewabury	Yes.	200	300€	4000	

I dare not trespose further than to say that the thing is quite practicable, and big with important results. Yours, truly,

THE NORTHERN STAR

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1842.

PETITION !!

House" has rejected its prayer! It has resolved NOW THEY PROFESS SYMPATHY FOR to have no communion of sentiment or feeling with THE DISTRESSES OF THE PEOPLE; but they the people! It will not accede to the demand of the think (only think!) the people have not hit upon nation to pass the Charler; nor will it hear what the right remedy !! O! how the insolence of facthe people have to say in support of their claims! tion has fallen! How the nails of brutal power The doors of the House were too narrow for the have been pared !!! How the spirit of the dungthis we have been weefully disappented, for a fur- admission of the Leviathan Petition itself: and, in hill bantum has been cowed!!!! dealing with the Principles of the Petition," the Ay, in this difference of tone and bearing, House" has resolved to be as narrow as its en- see the progress of Chartist principle! and

Thursday forenoon, the 5th its ant, when it was orderly, seberly, peaceably, but firmly, asked of their rule of faction !! It is the latter that has lowered agred that a public meeting should be held at the rulers to do justice; and their rulers have turned a the comb of hectoring, factious, CHANTICLEER!! "The Market Cross that evening, for the surpose of coming deaf ear to their request. Three-and-a-half millions wicked are caught in their own snare, and fall into of people have asked permission to detail their their own pit." Never were words more true! had a simbled at the Cross, when Mr. Wm. Elythe wrongs, and enforce their claims for RIGHT; and the The system which has been upholden and mainwas called to the chair. He addressed the people at "House" has resolved that they shall not be heard! tained at the expense of the blood and tears Three-and-a-half-millions of the slave-class have of the suffering many, has reached even the miscrable armings of the poor degraded hand-loom, holden out the olive-branch of peace to the enfran- upholders, and has made them crouch and supweavers, and called upon them to resist the reduction' chised and privileged classes, and sought for a firm' plicate where they before battled and beat! Mr. Jesson Breez Hanson was then called on to BUFORE THE LAW; and the enfranchised and privi- to the present day. See it in the latter end marner. He said-My fellow-workmen, when we lead have refused to enter into treaty! The slave- of the last century, weak and impotent, raising less and foolish document!" and we shall also want met, a few lays ago, in the Town Hall, to memo- class is to be a slave-class still! The mark and its puny voice against the infamous American to know why we are to join the middle classes to brand of inferiority is not to be removed. The war undertaken by our Government to comreduction could possibly take piece; but, to my assumption of superiority is still to be maintained. pel that people to submit to our taxation. surprise and indignation, I have learned that a. The power and gains of wrongly-acquired dominion it glad to slink into corners, and indulge, in secret, on earth shall induce him to grant the Six Points fariter reduction has been made of about twenty are too sweet to be parted with! The people are its gratification at the bravery of the French of the Charter"! We shall want to know where per care by Messis. Ferguson and Chambers. What House is to see the immediate question of "that House" is to see

Such is the answer of "the House" to the em-Bibles, their countinghouses their churches, and their bodyment of the Nation's will, as contained in the money their God." If (continued Mr. Hanson) the Great Petition signed by three-and-a-half millions

who can properly estimate the importance of that Church-and-King riots of Birmingham! the burning fact!! When, in the history of the earth be- of the houses of Dr. Priestley and his friends! cited it. Ings 19 get the better of their judgment, by fore, did any people see three-and-a-half millions of Then see the demand for Parliamentary Reform leading them into breaches of the peace, but to contains numbers asking a much lesser number to do justrise in importance, as the success of evidently been done to deceive the public, and to court. Those who have sneered, and taunted, and inflicted upon the people, through the mad and cylidence before Mr. Ferrand's committee. make them believe that they are really paying the insulted will now, seemingly, become the best of drunken conduct of its rulers; and see them spurn declared, we understand, that they have not made friends! That THREE-AND-A-HALP MILLIONS has with insult and contempt the cries of that people

the last reduction to which we have already alluded. secured for the Chartists a legitimate standing place for relief! View their conduct in 1817! Look at

SCOTLAND, AND WALES, AND THEIR EX- the foreign press to work, as well as the English. Radical Reform re-enforced! How was it ON THE STEPS NECESSARY TO BE TAKEN PREPAR- it is of the PRINCIPLES of right and justice) the wings pretending to grant it!! By passing a humbug ATORY TO THE PRESENTING THE NEXT NATIONAL of the wind! and sent it into every corner of the Reform Bill! Yea, by passing a measure fault To be ever on the watch for something at which and laid before the people of different nations. thousands upon thousands of families in England The whole of the English daily press gave the from competence to beggary; inflicted misery and next. Some men's impudence knows no bounds, or the movement. And the Foreign press has had its Reform they had so much dreaded and resisted!!! comments too! Hear what the National, a French paper, says on the subject! We give his remarks as we find them quoted in the Times, (aye, even the Bloody Old Times) of Saturday last :-

"We call the attention of our readers to the petition presented to the House of Commons by the E: glish Chartists. It is not the first time that the formidable association of operatives in that country character, that all London was affected by it. The organization of the inferior classes, their sympathies for the same ideas, their action under the same count 200,000 disciplined men, and in 36 of the most important towns in Great Britain, in each of which they have 10,000 associates, the sentiment of the rights which stimulate them, that of equality, which these circumstances give this proceeding a great importance at present, and an importance which will become more formidible hereafter. The apparition of the working classes upon the English political scene is a new event, at least under existing circumstances. We are aware that nothing marches so quick in England as what is traditional, but the element which is being introduced in the midst of old and worn out-out parties must sooner or or later produce results at which all Europe will rejoice, and the pitiless English aristocracy alone have reason to complain."

The National is right! "The apparition of the WORKING CLASSES upon the English political stage' liament representing the place of meeting; and that IS A NEW EVENT !! And was not it worth the labour a letter, containing all the particulars to be found in a that the Chartists have been at, to raise that following paragraph, signed by the parish officers, APPARITION, and bring about that event! Are we not more than repaid? Are not our expectations more than realised? Have we not compelled public attention? Have we not forced ourselves and our efforts for liberty upon the notice of parties whom we could not otherwise have reached? Look at the progress of Chartist principles! In

House of Commons for Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments and Vote by Ballot, as a means of bring-THEIR WAGES -AND LARGE PUBLIC 7. That there be a list prepared, and furnished to the ling about an EQUITABLE ADJUSTMENT of the DEBT and general taxation, and otherwise legislating for the benefit of the whole people. "The House" people by superciliously and indignantly refusing to receive their petitions; by the appointment of the "Green-bag Conspiracy" select Com mittee: by the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; by the passing of power-of-imprisonmentwithout-EXAMINATION-OF-TRIAL laws; by the enactprison of hundreds of working men, for months and years together-and then turning them out without even telling them why they had been confined; and by the transporting of some scores of others, and the HANGING of THISTLEWOOD, INGS, BRUNT, and TIDD, in London, and BRANDRETH and his fellow martyr at Derby, for what were called "treasons," brought about by the spies of the rascally governors of the day! Such was the answer of "the House" to the petitions of the people only twenty-five short years ago! Then faction was paramount! Then faction was insolent and brutal! Now, how is it? Now, how has a much stronger petition been received? Now, what has been the answer of "the House" to much more warmly expressed demands, compared with its answers at former periods? The Petition has been received! It has not been kicked out! "The House' kicked them out in 1817! The answer now is as then: "your demands shall not be granted:" but it is in THE NARROW HOUSE! AND THE GREAT much feebler language!!!! THE ANSWER IS CON-FINED TO WORDS! In 1817, they answered in DEEDS! Then, they suspended the Habeas Corpus THE Petition has been presented; and "the Act, and imprisoned, TRANSPORTED, and HUNG;

see, also, the immense stride of NATIONAL Three-and-a-half-millions of people have quietly, distress and difficulty consequent on the mis-Sec levellers," as the Chartists of that day were called, THREE-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS OF PEOPLE!!! O! when they could be ferreted out. Remember the will endeavour to get to know them. them again in 1824! How boastful! How proud!!

TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND, IRELAND, to their movements and labours. They have set place him there! Then was the demand for SPLENDID AND COSTLY PRESENT TO Mr. O'Connor received a post-office order for 5s. They have given to their petition (an embodiment as met? By bullying, and imprisonment? No! by habitable globe, to encourage the struggling, en- called Reform; although the factions had lighten the darkened, and animate the hopeful! The undertaken three wars; spent hundreds of millions petition at full length, in their reports of its pre- destitution, till then unheard of in England, upon sentation; and a great portion of the weekly the whole labouring people; the factions, though iournals followed the example. Not a single they had done all these things to prevent a Reform English paper has been since published, that has of the Parliament, were actually now glad to pass not had something to say, either pro or con, upon a measure which professed to effect that very

Look, too, at the position of Chartism now! See the increased destitution of the people, consequent on the workings of the system to uphold which so many enormities have been committed: see bankruptcy and ruin running riot amongst the middling classes! ses "financial" difficulty and a deficient Exchequer hamper up, tye the hands of, our heretofore insolent governors! Then see their humbled condition, when the Chartists approach them "SYMPATHY" is what they express! They do not shake the halter in our faces, and point to the O, yes! Chartism has triumphed!!

Then let the people have hope! let them not abandon the vantage ground they have obtained! by degrees is penetrating and animating them, all let them not despair of ultimate, and complete

> The surety of the success of their cause lies in this fact: that the longer the present system is continued, the greater will be the misery and suffering inflicted upon all exposed to its operation. That misery and destitution has reached the trading classes! They are "sucking the hammer" most woefully! The Income-tax is a blister applied to the trading and monied classes, which will work Every Subscriber to the Star for Four Months, from into a desperate "RAW"!! The operation of the TARIFF will augment the mess! Altogether, we are in a fair way of convincing all parties, by woeful experience, that nothing but the total change of system contemplated by the Chartists, can possibly effect the remedy required. In this we see the triumphant success of the Chartists guaranteed! In this we see grounds for the brightest and most checring hopes!

Let the Chartists, then, as we said before, maintain their vantage ground! Let them not give way in the least. Let them turn neither to the right hand nor to the left. Let them set their face against all and every one who advises and countenances such turning. Let them remain, as they now are, a great and distinct party, seeking for justice. Let them continue to enforce their claims and demands on all fitting occasions: and success, perfect and complete success, must attend them!

We would refer to the letter of Mr. O'CONNOR, inserted in this day's Star, for an answer to the To Readers and Correspondents. question " What shall we next do?" He has there pointed out a course of conduct to be pursued by the Chartists, which cannot be too strongly urged upon them. THEY MUST BECOME POSSESSED OF ALI THE LOCAL OFFICES! Every Constableship, every Commissionership, every Town Councilship, every Aldermanship, and every Mayoralty, should be in their hands. These are the strongholds of the enemy! These are the secrets of his power! CHARTISTS! look out!!! Why should you not use the "powers that be" for your own purposes, as well as those who use them against you? Get to be Mayors. and Aldermen, and Common Council Men, and Constables, and Commissioners, and Overseers, and Churchwardens: and then you will be RESPECTABLE; then you will be better and more attentively listened to! Then you will have more power than you now possess to enforce your

Committee and your General Council take this matter up. Look out for good, trust-worthy, Busi-NESS MEN; PUT THEM INTO OFFICE! You have the power : use it. Let the world see whether | P. Chartism be dead or not! The recommendations of the Convention as to the matters on which we are now writing will be found in another part of our sheet. As the Executive are charged with the duty of seeing them carried into effect, and as they will, doubtless, immediately apply themselves to the forming and issuing of general instructions upon the subject, we shall not here dwell upon them, further than say, that all that in us lies shall be done towards their accomplishment. Those recommendations are wise and prudent; they have been resolved upon by the delegates of the people; and it is the duty of the people to see them fully carried out.

For the present we leave the matter. We have not done with it. We have an account to settle with the different speakers in the "debate" on Mr. Duncombe's motion; particularly with Messrs MACAULAY, ROEBUCK, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL! We shall want to know what PROPERTY Mr. MACAULAY has, and where he got it from. that he is so fearful of losing it, should the Charter become law! We shall want to petition of the people, by denouncing it as " a sensehelp in restoring Lord John Russell back again to power, when he has distinctly told us, that "nothing people in taking the BASTILE, and in over- the immaculate purity of "that House" is, (espeturning their infamous and despotic system of cially after the disclosures of wholesale purchases this town, but one who has had the misfortune to be Government. View the power of faction, when they of constituencies and seuts that have just taken depressed state of trade, applied to the Board of could bring mobs of the common people to set upon place,) that they dare to reject the demand of the Guardians for relief, who sent him to the bastile to and tar and feather the "Jacobins" and the "Infidel people for a thorough REFORM! We shall want to break stones. He went, but the remuneration received know these things: and, please God, in due time, we was so small, that it was impossible to provide even

THE NEW POOR LAW. We give elsewhere a letter from Mr. PITKETHLY duct themselves in a legal and peaceful manner. Let tize? When, in the whole history of man, was the French people, and as the measures conset the formation of committees in all the counties of it and said, 'O! I am sure I am not going to allow two Cambers at the reduced price, but apply to the there before such a combined and such a holy move- quent on that success, became known amongst the empire, to seek out and protect the destitute, pounds of meat per week; buy it out of your allowother warehouses for work, which, if they could not ment in favour of liberty? When was there ever the English working people; and see also the power The proposal is not only humane and benevolent, ance. The poor man said, I cannot: if I could, my Octain, then, as a last resort, they must apply to the better a single document prepared to which threeBoard of Guardians for relief. A show of hands

but a necessary one. These committees may be plied, Well, I cannot help it; so go about your busiof the House of Commons in favour of the National Was then taken on this advice, when an immense Annother so go appear of the french people, to restore to made subservient to several other good purposes, ness. He then broke the note to bits, and put it in the number of hands were held up in favour of it,—after Never! never! And yet the Chartists "were put them their rejected, upset, obnoxious, despotic Go-which is the collecting of information in all fire. The poor woman grew still weaker, and the poor woman grew s manifer was held, Messrs. Ferguson and Chambers upon, sneered at, taunted, and insulted! Did we mentary Reform at home! Look at the progress matters relating to which, as well as to the actual reception it met. He then gave him a second note. saying, that although I considered it a part of my presumptive proof that the reduction was altogether, say they are so treated? They "have been" should be of that war, and its consequences! Look at the destitution existing in the several localities, might It was taken. The inhuman Wilkinson said he would public duty to oppose the motion, I hope the working public duty to oppose the motion, I hope the working in the several localities, might it was taken. uncailed for. This firm has, it appears, given the words! That document, signed by three-AND-A- Debt; and the Bank Restriction! Look at the destitution existing in the several localities, might it was taken. The innuman which many and its consequences! Look at the destitution existing in the several localities, might it was taken. The innuman which many and its consequences! Look at the destitution existing in the several localities, might it was taken. The innuman which many and its consequences! Look at the destitution existing in the several localities, might in the words! That document, signed by three destitution existing in the several localities, might in the words! That document, signed by three destitution existing in the several localities, might in the words! That document, signed by three destitution existing in the several localities, might in the words! That document, signed by three destitution existing in the several localities, might in the words! That document, signed by three destitution existing in the several localities, might in the words! That document, signed by three destitution existing in the several localities, might in the words! That document, signed by three destitution existing in the several localities, might in the words! That document, signed by three destitution existing in the several localities, might in the words! That destitution existing in the several localities, might in the words! That destitution existing in the several localities, might in the words! That destitution existing in the several localities, might in the words. That was taken. The several mounts of proper persons will not suppose it am insensible of, or careless and the local committees, enquired into and the local committees, enq to size that they are paying one penny per cut more for the coarsest fabric than any other firm sort of treatment. Those who have despised, will that will eventually strangle it, as surely as that out to a general committee to be appointed for the the poor man was ill and not able to work for three any proposal emanating from them which will clearly in Carlisle. This may be the case, but this has now fear. Those who have persecuted will now God is just! Look at the misery and suffering purpose, who may be sent to London to give days. Saturday last, when ne went for his pay, he was afford them constant work and permanent comfort. In the case, but this has now fear. Those who have persecuted will now God is just! Look at the misery and suffering purpose, who may be sent to London to give days. Saturday last, when ne went for his pay, he was afford them constant work and permanent comfort.

THE ELECTION OF AN EXECUTIVE.

It will be seen by communications elsewhere, that this mement tickets before us, which fully bear out. With the decision of "the House" we are not How arrogant!!! Listen to their language, as they attention must be immediately given by the various the correctness of the weavers' statements. For in- disappointed. It is what we have always expected, glowingly and fantastically point to the "institution sub-secretaries and Chartist friends of the several and what we have always led the people to expect. tutions of the country" which have poured out upon localities to the nomination of fit and proper persons When the Petition was first proposed, it was with the people such vast blessings "through the por- for a new Executive Committee. This ought to have John Percy, Rotherhithe, writes that certain par-"1000 slay, 523 porties, three cuts, 60 yards, must When the Petition was first proposed, it was with the people such vast blessings "through the por- for a new Executive Committee. This ought to have be dressed with the best flour-dressing, 7s. 3d. per a view of forcing our principles upon public at- tals of an ancient monarchy;" and speak been done sooner; but the bustle attendant on the tention; and not with a hope that "the House' of the "turbulent" and "disaffected" who preparations for presenting the Petition made it unwould grant the demand of the petitioners. This "wish to uproot society." Then see them advisable to bring on the election till after that was stated at the time, and has been stated many in 1825 !! "LATE PANIC" had seized them! should be over. This, no doubt, was the reason why times, and often, since. We repeat, with the de- 'The" glorious prosperity" we had heard so much the Executive did not sooner call the attention of We have also another ticket, dated May 4th, to cision of "the House" we are not disappointed! It about was shaken to pieces! The tone and bear- the country to the fact that their term of office had is just what we expected; and it is just what the ing of the insolent became lowered !! " Poverty expired. We hope the nominations will be made Chartist body expected! The Chartists have acted makes us acquainted with strange bed-fellows:" promptly and prudently. Such members of the assowith the hope and for the purpose above set forth. and the people now found many of those who had ciation as have not the plan of organization may get it Their labours have been successful! Their labours before atrenuously opposed Radical Reform, joining for a half-penny, in the fifteenth number of the are triumphant! They have forced their principles them in hat demand! The French people again English Chartist Circular, published by Mr. and claims upon public attention. They have forced showed that a government opposed to the millions CLEAVE. They will find there the proper forms of Now allowing for the difference of the west, which the entire press of England, Ireland, and Scotland cannot always stand, although it may for a nomination. They will see that none but members is fifteen skeins, the latter cut, which has been re- into their service. They have compelled the enter- time. They again drove from the throne the of the General Council are eligible for the Executive tainment of their claims in some shape or other by "legitimate" monarch of France; spite of all the Committee. We have no doubt that the intelligence have distinctly proved that a very heavy reduction sil classes of the community. They have drawn hundreds of mobilions of pounds that we had spent, of the people will guide them rightly in the Miles Platting Chartist Committee.—We have I rose twice for the purpose, I think it right to explain the attention of all other nations and all other peoples and the millions of lives that we had sacrificed, to selection of parties for nomination and election.

THE READERS OF THE "NORTHERN

DETERMINED to commemorate every great national event connected with the present "movement," Mr. O'Connon has entered into arrangements for presenting the Subscribers to the Star with a large and splendid Eugraving of the Presentation of

THE GREAT NATIONAL PETITION to the House of Commons.

This Plate will be as much superior to the Engravings already given with the Star, as they were to any ever given with any other newspaper. It will be divided, as it were, into three main com- too late, the people who paid in the following sums to partments. The first will represent the DELE- the Convention Fund feel dissatisfied that it never ap-GATES in CONVENTION ASSEMBLED, previous to start- peared in the Star. We would feel obliged if you could ing with the Petition to the House of Commons, The centre and largest compartment will represent the Procession ccompanying the Petition to the House, the PETITION itself, the BEARERS of it, and the People, when passing Whitehall, and approaching Palace Yard. The third compartment will represent the PETITION IN THE HOUSE, when "laid on the table;" being a general view of the Interior of the House of Commons, the Bar and the Speaker's Chair being prominent features. addition to these main compartments the upper

and lower edges of the plate will be divided into sixteen other smaller compartments, each one of which will contain an accurate representation of some great Public Building passed in the route from the Convention Rooms to the Parliament House. Views will thus be given of Temple Bar, St. Clement Dane's Church. Somerset House, Exeter Hall, St. Mary-le-Strand, Trafulgar Square, Northumberland House, Whitehall. Richmond Terrace, The Admiralty, The Horse Guards, Westminster Bridge, The Treasury, Westminster Abbey and St. Margaret's Church, Westminster Hall, and the Exterior of the House of Common.

There will thus be given, upon one very large sheet, NINETEEN SPLENDID PICTURES, all harmoniously combined to make the whole an effective and worthy representation of the most important movement ever made by the English people in

favour of liberty.
The terms upon which the Plate will be issued are as follow :-

the date of ontering his name with his newsagent, will be entitled to a Plate. We do not promise to have it ready at any particular time, for the work will be one of such a character, and will need such careful attention on the part of the Engraver, as to defy any one to fix an exact time. This. however, we do promise. Every subscriber is at liberty to cease his subscription at the end of four months, holding his ticket, and receivjust as if he had continued to subscribe.

The Price of the Paper the week the Plate is pre- workmen's prospects for the summer and winter are sented will be One Shilling. We will try to gloomy indeed. make such arrangements as will make this the only charge the Subscribers will have to

Agents, therefore, will please to open subscription lists, and in all cases furnish the subscriber with a ticket which ticket will entitle him to the Plate whenever it is given for subscribing for the Star for four months. As soon as possible, specimens shall be placed in the hands of the Agents.

the West (or elsewhere,) is called to a case of great hardship, that of Mr. Hopkins of Bath, a worthy Chartist of the Cobbett school, who, being a cabinet maker, has lost a whole set of valuable tools by a late fire in Bath, which totally conestimated at £26. Being a sterling Chartist, he cannot hope for much assistance from the rich: but as many can help one, the Chartist council here hope those who feel for a fellow-workman will contribute their mites. Every trifle will be thankfully received by Mr. J. Twite, Philipstreet, Bath, treasurer. STALYBRIDGE Chartists are anxious for a visit from

Feargus O'Connor. SUNDERLAND.—Our correspondent must excuse us;

the subject is too trifting to be permitted to occupy more space. We think he is a little too sensitive about it; there could be no reason for his misrepresenting facts; and we do not think the LEICESTER CHARTISTS-ALL SAINTS OPEN.-We have no room for their address.

Chartists! then, look to it! Let your Executive J. H. B.—We are sorry for his disappointment, but know not how to help him. We have no controul over the manner in which the newsvenders may choose to treat their customers. O.—Never mind him-let him lie away.

Swindells, sub Secretary, Cross street, Sutton, and be particular in stating the time he can visit Macclesfield; as also any other lecturer who may wish to visit Macclesfield must send five days' ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for the Chartists of Manchester must in future be addressed to their

secretary, as follows: -Arthur O'Neil, 6, Back Greek-street, Chorlton, Manchester. WILL the sub-Secretaries belonging to Stroud, Cirencester, Wotton-under-Edge, Winchcomb, and Gioucester, correspond immediately with Mr. W. Perry, No. 2, High-street, Cheltenham, on the

ALL COMMUNICATIONS to Doncaster for the future must be addressed to Thomas Dernie, at Mr. John Bradley's, boot and shoemaker, Common-lane, Doncaster. OUR CAMPSIE correspondent will oblige us by writing

only on one side of the paper for the future. EXECUTIVE NOTICES.—Mr. Campbell wishes that letters to him should be directed to Corporationstreet, Salford, for the future.—Cards of membership may be had by forwarding a post-office order for the quantity required: and as no individual can vote for the election of the new Executive unless he can produce his card, it is particularly requested that every Chartist desirous of voting for the new Executive should obtain his card without delay. Mr. Campbell wishes Messrs. Moir, Duncan, Lowery, Thomason, and M. Pherson to give him their addresses. ORRIBLE CRUELTY UNDER THE NEW POOR LAW.-

A correspondent, who gives his name and address, and states that his story can be corroborated by others, sends us the following recital:-"Kidderminster, May 8, 1842.

"Mr. EDITOR,—I feel it my duty to tranmit to you, for insertion in our political bible, the Star, the following facts:-James Willey, a respectable inhabitant of the common necessaries of life, for want of which, his poor wife became very ill. The poor man applied for medical assistance. Mr. Rowdan, assistant to Mr. Thursfield, parish doctor, was in attendance, who soon discovered that it was not medicine that the patient needed, but food; he therefore gave the man a note to Mr. Wilkinson, relieving-officer, for two pounds of meat We give this statement, because—though we don't

know the writer-it seems to wear an air of pro- it has been. bability when considered in relation with the horrible character of the accursed law of which its alleged facts form, if true, a diabolical illustra. tion. If the facts be not as here stated, we are quite ready to insert any correction or contradic-

ties professing Chartist principles in that neighbourhood" seem to attend meetings for the purpose of talking and laughing during the whole time of the lecture," and he feels very justly annoyed at such proceedings.
HE DEMONSTRATION COMMITTEE have in their pos-

session a gilt-headed large banner-pole, the owner unknown; any person claiming and describing the above, can have it conveyed to them by addressing a note to Ruffy Ridley, 19, D'Oyley street, Chelsea. All persons engaged on the Londin Lecturers' Committee, and persons desirous of joining the above Committee, are requested to meet at the Dispatch, Bride lane, Fleet-street,

LL LETTERS intended for the Ashlon Chartists bar. must be directed to Thomas Storer, Howard's-

from Mr Walsh, of Boston, of which 2s. 6d. was for the Conference, and has been handed to Mr. Cleave; and 2s. 6d. for Mrs Frost, Williams, and Jones, which shall be handed to the treasurer.

GEORGE HALTON, PRESTON.—The legality of their meeting depends upon whether Denham Hill be private property, or not. If it be private property they are liable for a trespass.

ABERDEEN FEMALES.—We must at all events see their address before we promise insertion for it. Convention Funds.—Our Newcastle correspondent writes:-"The report of the delegate meeting in Newcastle, on the 24th ult., having by some means been received

insert it this week :-From the Chartists of Winlayton, being the proceeds of the play of ... 1 0 0 John Frost, acted by them ... 0 2 6 From North Snields... £1 2 6

r. Bailey and Son .- The surveyor has been written to re-pecting the delivery of the papers. W.M. HEYWOOD, GREENWICH .- Subscribe for four

E. DRUMMOND.—The plates were sent to Paton and Love; but not as early as they ought to have been. The same to J. M'Pherson, Perth. W. B. MARSHALL, and several others.—We have not

any papers of Saturday, May 7th.

FOR THE CONVENTION. From a friend, by G. Wall, Hull ... 0 1 0 ... Halcro Hamlyn, of Hull ... 0 2 6 FOR THE EXECUTIVE. From Roger Pinder, Hull ... 1 8 6 FOR MRS. FROST. From Cheltenham West-end friends, per W. Perry ... 4 0 Several persons

FOR MRS. FROST, MRS. WILLIAMS, AND MRS. JONES. From Nelson Court Association, Bradford FOR SAMUEL HOLBERRY. From the Mansfield Chartists, per G. Hibbard ... 0 5

DUNDEE.-Trade continues in the same dull state as it has been for this some months past, or, we should rather say, that the scarcity of employment is greater than it has hitherto been. Every Saturday adds to the number of the unemployed. Some dozens of mechanics have been discharged within these last three weeks; and a great number of flaxdressers are at present idle for want of rough flax. ing his plate and paper from the Agent he Rumours are affoat of several mills being about to has subscribed with, the day it is presented, cease working, and of others going upon half time. Should only the half of the reports be true, the

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR CANVAS.—News arrived on Saturday that our manufacturers had secured the greater part of this contract. Of 30 510 boits, the whole quantity required, 27,500 bolts are to be manufactured here, and the remaining 3,010 in Kirkaldy. This may give employment to a few of the weavers who are out at present, but will make no improve-ment in the condition of the great mass of this class at present starving. Some of the manufacturers, anticipating the order, have been manufacturing the description of cloth required; and, although proper allowance is made in the contract for wages, have taken from sixpence to one shilling per piece off the

NOTTINGHAM.—Ever since the withdrawa of the petition by the Tories, and the intended sale of our once-thought independent town, the public mind has been in a continual state of ferment. The friends sumed the shop in which he worked. His loss is of Mr. Sturge were early in the field, determined if possible to thwart the intentions of those engaged in this unholy traffic. The Chartists, too, were on the alert; metings of the General Council were held, and Mr. O'Connor was immediately written to, in order to ascertain his opinion on a question of such vital importance, informing him at the same time, that Mr. Sturge had been solicited by the Complete Suffrage Accociation, to stand for the representation of Nottingham. Mr. O'Connor returned for answer, that he would advise the Chartists to support Mr. Sturge. A Council Meeting was held on Sunday morning, which was numerously attended, and it was unanimously agreed to support Mr. Sturge provided he would pledge himself to vote in Parliament for Chartists generally will suspect him of having the Six Points of the People's Charter. Deputations waited upon the Complete Suffrage Association for the purpose of entering into arrangements with them. It was ultimately agreed, that should the Chartist body assist in endeavouring to return Mr. Sturge to Parliament, the Central Committee should consist of one half working men, Chartist nonelectors, the other half of the Complete Suffrage Association. This evening (Monday) a general M. BROPHY is requested to correspond with Henry meeting of the Charter Association was held in the Democratic Chapel, Rice-place, Mr. Sweet in the chair; letters were read from Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Sturge, and Mr. Lovett; several speeches were made on our precent position, and the necessity of supporting men who would pledge themselves to support in Parliament the People's Charter, particularly urging the people to support, on the present occasion, Mr. Sturge, as the present was a favourable opportunity of testing the sincerity of the Sturge party; after which Mr. Barber moved, and Mr. Humphries seconded," That this meeting pledges itself to use every effort to secure the return of Mr. Sturge, provided he pledge himself to the six points of the People's Charter." The resolution was put and carried unanimously. The following individuals subject of engaging a lecturer for the county of were selected to form part of Sturge's Central Committee: -Messrs. J. Barber, J. Carrington, S. Boonham, S. Sowter, B. Humphries, and J. Skerret. The Sturgites and Chartists are in high spirits, looking forward with confidence to the issue, determined that Nottingham shall not have such a foul stain upon its character as that of being sold to the Fories. The following is Mr. O'Connor's letter upon the

> "My DEAR FRIENDS.—By all and by every means back the appeal to Mr. Sturge. It is a glorious opportunity to right yourselves. Sturge's move and Sturge in Parliament are two very different things. I will go and spend the whole time till the election with you, if Mr. Sturge comes forward, and I will bear my own expences. I look upon this as most important. I will take all the responsibility on my own shoulders. Here Nottingham can shine in its true colours. With Sturge we can sink all differences; his committee must consist of one-half nonclectors; and prudence and courage must mark our every step. Here we meet for the first time a union of the factions. Here we bury our differences; and thus will the name of Nottingham be rendered the most distinguished in the history of our country. Let me hear from you at once. Be very cautious, and let every act be backed by the sanction of the people in public meeting assembled. Mine is but advice: I am not infallible. Lay it before my brothers, and take council upon it.

" Ever your faithful friend, " FEARGUS O'CONNOR. "P.S.-Should Mr. Sturge stand, I will on no account oppose HIM, but will back him."

SHEFFIELD

Since our last, the following letters have been received in answer to aplications made to the parties to give their support to Mr. Duncombe's motion :-"No. 8, Duke street, Westminster,

"SIR,—I received your letter requesting me to sup-

of the House of Commons in favour of the National stopped two shillings and a loaf of bread for the three am convinced that granting the prayer of their petition will not have that effect; but, on the contrary, that their distress and misery would thereby ultimately be increased, and more frequently visited upon them than

"I must add that I think the determination of Sir Robert Peel to make the income of the country square with the expenditure, and his proposed alterations and reductions in the duties at present levied upon the several articles of general consumption among the working classes, will contribute more towards their comfort, by premoting the general trade of the country, than could possibly be accomplished by granting the prayer of the thousands of hard working men who have signed the National Petition

I remain, Sir. Your most obedient and faithful servant,

Mr G. Julian Havney, Sheffield.

To the Chairman of the Chartist Committee, Fig Tree Lane, Sheffield.

"SIR,—You wrote to me some days ago, in the name of 25,000 Chartists, residing in Sheffield and its vicinity, who had signed the Petition presented on Monday, by Mr Duncombe, to request that I would on Thursday evening, May 19th, at eight o'clock support that Gentleman's motion that the petitioners should be heard by their council, or agents, at the

"As I do not wish the grounds on which I comcourt, George-street, Ashton, until further no- phed with this request to be misunderstood, and had

tation put up on it by Mr. Roebuck and Mr. O Connell. cause. "I voted simply for hearing at the bar of the House of Commons the representatives of three millions of my fellow-Countrymen, who say, and say truly, that they only doubt, or difficulty, that I felt in supporting this jority of the people are subjected. de mand, was the fear that, by so doing, I might be held support some of the monstrons propositions, which their leaders have thought proper to connect with their own sequisition of political power.

"These propositions are not new to me. I have reexpress in too strong terms my regret that they should an extension of the franchise. Your own petition was the armoury of your opponents. All their arguments June 2nd. were drawn from it; and no man could gainsay those arguments without convicting you of having signed, lightly and unreflectingly, a document professing to represent the deliberate opinions of the working classes upon matters of vital importance to the community

"I myself believe you to be better than you say you are. I do not conceive the working classes generally to be in favour of a subdivision of property, or of the destruction of machinery, or of a national bankruptcy. whatever some of their leaders may be; and I gave you the benefit of my doubts. But I should not satisfy my own conscience if I were not to add that a more cruel liber upon Universal Suffrage than your petition, I never saw, and that nothing but my sympathy for sufferings be at each place, ready for the enrolment of new which I know to be real, and many of which I believe converts. it to be in the power of better legislation to remove. enabled me to support its prayer. I know at least thirty members, and amongst them some of the most liberal men now in Parliament, who were deterred from taking the same course, by the Saint Simonianism of your leaders. I can call it nothing else; nor can I wonder at their decision, judging by the doubts, which I felt as to my own. " I remain, Sir,

"Your very obedient, "H. G. WARD."

"33, St. James's-place, May 4th, 1842." Mr. Ward has published a copy of the foregoing, in the Weekly Chronicle and the Sheffield Indepen-

At a meeting of the Council of the National Charthe following reply to Mr. Ward's letter was unanimonsly adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Weekly Chronicle, for jublication:-

"TO H. G. WARD, ESQ., M.P.

dinary, and we must add, insuiting letter which ments. has accompanied it, and which it appears to us has At six o'clock this morning, the mutilated re-

that it (the petition) was the armoury of our opponents,

We are aware, sir, that the leaders of the Whig and

Tory factions more particularly the former, have, with

ledging that they are not represented in the House of was richly attired, and still wore her bracelets.

challenge our enemies to show it.

dare—insolerally dare—to impate to us a desire to commit the crimes of which they, as the legislators and masters of society are daily and hourly guilty. How dare these men, in their haughty arrogance, charge us with meditating anarchy, confusion, bloodshed, and spoliation? What is there in the past history of the working classes of this country to lead the aristocracy to infer that such are the objects sought to be attained by the three millions who signed

have been published during the last six months; and encountered by the wheels of the engine at such a through the mass of unfortunate beings, presenting the building for security only three parative cheapness of living in the great manufacturthen, Sir, say whether any state of society could be worse moment as dangerous to excess. The thought had picture of despair, and a fearful certainty that the worst hours before the church took fire itself. The streets ing towns of the continent, where, although food was for the wealth-producers than the present? " Mr. Macaulay, and others like him, base their support of the existing legislative system upon the assumption that under that system all property is secure. Nothing can be more false than this; the wretchedness, starvation, and fearful despair of the industrious.

"You say, you believe us to be better than we say

we are, and therefore gave us the henefit of your doul to presented itself was truly appalling. It burning in the latter place,—among them the Hotel such awful circumstances. They are to be seen on all English towns through a firm at Hamburgh with We are extremely sorry that we cannot return the appeared that the engine had by some fatality St. Petersburgh, Stadt London, adjoin-sides encouraging the firemen, and seeing the poor meat at 3d. a pound, and people had been frightened " We are, Sir,

ASSOCIATION, "Sheffield, May 9th, 1842."

THE EXECUTIVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

6, Little Vale Place, Hammersmith Road. May 10th, 1842.

General Secretary, in the multiplicity of his comborne our when the full details are made public.—

munications, forgot to apprise them the time was Galignini's Messenger.

come when they should do so; and as The Siècle publishes the following particulars:—

the data to lear that his harder will end us to lear that his harder will end and the Burstah-street, there is a very had been rising throughout the country. He showed his Divine interposition alone must the termination be wide canal. I have been more fortunate than many of that the danger was equally chimerical of importation my neighbours; for head of the country. He showed his Divine interposition alone must the termination be wide canal. I have been more fortunate than many of that the danger was equally chimerical of importation my neighbours; for head of the country has a very had been rising throughout the country. He showed his Divine interposition alone must the termination be wide canal. I have been more fortunate than many of that the danger was equally chimerical of importation my of the country had been rising throughout the country. He showed had been rising throughout the country. He showed had been rising throughout the country. He showed has been more fortunate than many of that the to set about applying the remedy, perhaps past five o'clock, impelled by three locomotives, and lost in forty-eight hours, already, that value in prothe late Secretary to the late Executive consisted of from fifteen to eighteen waggons. Be-perty which will take upwards of one hundred years will be kind enough to state his opinion, if the tween Bellevue and Meudon the first locomotive, to replace; and there is now every appearance of the inhabitants, and the fire rages with furious violence. Inhabitants are rages with

fail to do so, would the Editor of the Star oblige. The second locomotive drove against the Matthew the houses are closely built together. On a rough calby expressing his opinion of the matter. It is very Murray, crushed the stoker, and actually drove over culation from £3,000,000 to £4,000,000 sterling worth It is very murray, crushed the stoker, and actually drove over culation from £3,000,000 to £4,000,000 to £4,000,00 with immediately, because the Scotch Chartists are fire of the Matthew Murray fell in a mass between o'clock, and to describe the appearance of the flames is recently opened. Nor can I say what lives have been ing horses even now; and he saw no reason why lane. desirous of drawing closer the bonds of union, which the rails. can be more effectually done through the means of "In the mean time the train, conducted by the can alone give a somewhat adequate idea of the awful an Executive Committee than otherwise; but which, two remaining locomotives, proceeded on its course. magnificence of the scene. The wind being from the in accordance with our truly democratic consti- The wind blowing the fire against the under part of west, and the night completely dark, and of a stormy intion, we lack at the present time. Very truly your's,

EDMUND STALLWOOD. N.B.—I have forwarded a copy of this to Mr. John Campbell, the late Secretary to the late Exeoutive, in time for him, should he think fit, to insert a reply in the same Star with the queries.

TO THE FRIENDS OF JUSTICE.

FELLOW CITIZENS,-The Convention having dissolved, I have determined to make a brief tour, to

people's claims, and shown even more clearly than before, that every hope for justice at the hands of the present Government is fallacious, it becomes us all to display double every and to the state of the company had an arm before, that every hope for justice at the hands of the present Government is fallacious, it becomes us all to display double every and to the state of the company had an arm changed from S. S. W. to W., had fortunately turned scarcely a family in the place which has not suffered in and sell dear. The day would come when those nations the direction of the fines to have saved the lives of two poor old high duties would be met by that inevitable corrective. Same of the company had an arm changed from S. S. W. to W., had fortunately turned scarcely a family in the place which has not suffered in and sell dear. The day would come when those nations the direction of the direction of the direction of the line and those sheds surrounding the St. Peter's Church. Providence to have saved the lives of two poor old high duties would be met by that inevitable corrective. display double energy, and to show that we are nothing a company of the Municipal Guard were drawn up Only one house, therefore, in the line of the Gausedannted by the fleeting triumph of faction.

The lectures I purpose delivering will be of a character likely to advance our principles, by clearly forty. unfolding them to public view, and by exposing existare n'at adequately represented there now; and the ing abuses, and showing the wrongs to which the ma-I have designed the following route, which I hope

will meet with approbation:-Leicester, Monday, the 16th instant; Nottingham. Tuesday, 17th; Sutton-in-Ashfield, Wednesday, 18th; Sheffield, Thursday, 19th; Barnsley, Monday, 23rd; peatedly combatted them at Sheffield, and I cannot Leeds; Tuesiay, 24th; Bradford, Wednesday, 25th; Huddersfield, Thursday, 26th; Halifax, Saturday, 28th; have been mixed up in any way, with the demand for Todmorden, Monday, 30th; Rochdale, Tuesday, 31st; paved road was driven off the rails, and the shock Oldham, Wednesday, June 1st; and Manchester,

> It will be seen that I have allotted to myself no idle task; that I have marked out quite as much as any yards high, and consumed all the unfortunate traone person could possibly accomplish within the same limits. I trust the Members of the General Council will, in

lectures, in order that good attendances may be secured. A small charge for admission must, in each case, made, as the Executive is without funds, and my expenses cannot possibly be defrayed from that

I shall particularly urge upon the people to join the National Charter Association; therefore cards should With this parting announcement of my intention, must conclude.

Ever a devoted Chartist,

ROBERT KEMP PHILP.

DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT NEAR PARIS.—IMMENSE LOSS OF LIFE. (From a Correspondedent of the Times.) Paris, Mar 9.

most frightful events that has occurred in modern Yesterday was fixed for the celebration of the

persons immediately repaired to the terminus of each having been blown up." line of railroad, and took their departure for town. "Sir,-We have received your letter of date May The train of the left bank was unusually long : it 4th, in reply to one sent to you by our Secretary, re- consisted of 17 carriages, impelled by three engines. questing your support of Mr. Duncombe's motion, that and conveyed from 1,500 to 1,800 passengers. On the three millions and upwards of Chartists who had arriving between Meudon and Bellevue the axlesigned the National Petition, should be heard by their tree of the first engine broke. The body of it, the counsel or agents at the bar of the House of Commons. fire, &c., fell to the ground. The second engine, so "In your letter you state the ground upon which you great was the impetus, smashed it in pieces and thought proper to comply with our request; this was passed over it, and the boiler burst, throwing the not your approval of the Charter, but simply that the unfortunate stoker fifty feet into the air. The carpetitioners should be heard at the bar in exposition of mages arrived of course, and passed over the wreck. their grievances more fully than those grievances were when six of them were instantly set in flames by pet forthin the allegations of their petition; and not with the fire: being newly painted, they instantly standing your non-support of our views and principles, ignited. Three were totally consumed, and three we should have been satisfied with your conduct, and others partially, without the possibility of escape have felt much pleasure in publicly recording our to their unhappy inmates, who were locked up thanks to you for your vote, was it not for the extraor- according to the dreadful practice of such establish-

been written with the view of showing your 'respectimains of thirty-two persons, men, women, and table' supporters that whilst you voted for Mr. Dunchildren, were removed from the station to the adcombe's motion you had no feeling in common with the joining c metery of Mout Parnasse, where I saw tists—your letter for the Whige. Whether you, Sir, can shed, and covered with a coarse cloth, during the serve two masters with credit to yourself, time will tell. entire day. But they were so mangled and disfi-"You say "that a more cruel libel upon Universal gured, that it was impossible to discover the vestige Suffrage, than your petition, I never saw." You add of human features, except in a young girl of about eighteen, the lower part of whose body was entirely that all their arguments were drawn from it, &c. &c. consumed. The number of the sufferers could only be ascertained by that of the limbs or portions of limbs found. Five others, who still retained some a reckless disregard of truth, quite becoming their well human shape, and whose faces could lead to their known characters, twisted and distorted several of the recognition, were transported to the Morgue, where allegations of the petition into every odious form their thousands of persons were drawn up in a queue, at own corrupt hearts and frenzied imaginations could three o'clock, waiting to be admitted to view the invent; this does not astonish us; but that you, sir, bodies. There was among them a lady, whose body who affect to feel for the suffering people-acknow was partly burned, but whose face was intact. She Commons, that you should join in the calumnies of The number of the killed is variously estimated. unblushing tyranny, does a little surprise us. You Early this morning, the Prefect of Police sent a insinuate that some of our leaders are in favour of "a return to the Minister of the Interior, in which it subdivision of property'- the destruction of machi- was set down at forty-two. Another report stated to the thirty-sixth hour of the fire's progress, and I beg the smoke increases. nery'-' a national bankruptcy,' &c. You insinuate it to be seventy-seven, and the parish priest of Sevres to return to the subject again. what you must know to be false; but suppose it to be who repaired to the spot immediately after the fatal true-suppose any of the people's leaders to be guilty occurrence, and stopped there during the whole of entertaining such idiotic netions, we ask, are such night, administering the consolations of religion to

views advocated in the petition? We deny it-we the dying and wounded, computed the dead at no proceeded in his company to have a minute inspection flame. strong language the disgust we feel at the calumnies and were afraid to venture home by the right-bank encamped and engaged in the same operation, and momentary fear of the falling cast upon us and our countrymen by the licensed slan- Railroad, slept at Versailles, and had not returned surrounded by their weeping families and relations. Nicelai Church and the bells. derers, who, living and ruling by force and fraud, to-day when their friends went to inquire for them.

(From the Papers.) The Rive gauche Versailles Railway was yester- so short a space of time, of all they probably possessed day evening the scene of a deplorably fatal accident, in the world. by which many lives have been lost, and a great Myself and friend, a gentleman long resident in Hamnumber of persons dreadfully maimed. This sad burgh, and to whom I am in a great measure not half past five o'clock from Versailles, and which, before my house was completely burnt down, after of its former grandeur still burning. the National Petition? Were we disposed, it would being crowded to excess with persons returning to taking a hasty survey of all we could outside the city, Six o'clock p.m.—The wind has shifted suddenly to coast, by means of that improved craft which the be an easy matter to turn the tables upon our detrac town from the fete, rendered the event more cala- entered the Damthor gate, and proceeded along the the S.W., and the fire is uncontrollable. The Hopfen- reduced duty on timber would enable him to tors, and show that by taxation, monopolies, and mitous than it would have been at any ordinary Damthor-strasse and the Esplanade, as far as the Jung- markt, in which is situated three of the principal hotels obtain there. The duties were also to be reduced on a thousand and one different schemes, the period. Our informant is a gentleman who was a fernsteig. Wherever we passed, nothing was to be seen of the place, and is the principal market for meat of the importation of potatoes, rice, and hops; on the ruling few have plundered the enslaved many of passenger by the train, and who was happily in one but loaded waggons and carriages with furniture, and every description, likewise for vegetables—in fact, the last of which articles the reduction of duty would be their "property"; that so far as the working of the carriages which escaped the collision. He families busily employed in packing and handing out Covent Garden of Hamburgh, and somewhat similarly from £8 11s. to £4 10s. He trusted, therefore, that a classes are concerned, "national bankruptcy" has describes the velocity with which the train was proalready overtaken them; witness the statements of the
almost unendurable misery put forth by Mr. Duncombe. The train was protheir property; that so far as the working of the coinsion. He minimises unantification that the most fearful solicitude arranged, is in full flames. In the midst of all is to
full disposition had been proved on the part of Gotheir property, amidst the most fearful solicitude arranged, is in full flames. In the midst of all is to
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full disposition had been proved on the part of Gotheir property, amidst the most fearful solicitude arranged, is in full flames. In the midst of all is to
full disposition had been proved on the part of Gotheir property. and the endless accounts of revolting destitution that the slightest obstacle on the road able time and great caution to make good our passage portions of furniture which people had been permitted posed the error commonly prevalent about the comscarcely occurred to him, when a frightful shock to was to come. cleases loudly proclaim that their property—their labour and the other passengers in the earrizee, and in with furniture from the houses burning, and those can be seen but people packing up their goods and and its fruits, are not secured to them; but, on the those which were placed behind it, were able to make clearing out, the whole of which has since become contrary, are the common prey of all the legal plunderers their egress by the windows, that the frightful fuel to the dreadful element. The Neurwall, the extent of the accident they had so providentially escaped became known to them. The seene which Jungfernsteig, and several houses had commenced are doing all that men can be expected to do under Advertisements had been published for supplying

got off the line and run up against the embank- ing Salamya Heine's residence, (since blown up by people (numbers of whom the placed with their families in security. Two of the they had waited to inquire, they would have found that the heavily leden train was then running six and because to all English t avellers. got off the line and run up against the embank- ing Salamya Heine's residence, (since blown up by people (hundreds of whom have now lost their all) by those offers into selling their cattle at a sacrifice. If "THE COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER or seven of the carriages were literally dashed to I immediately saw that the Gausemarkt and the Neuer pieces, and were lying in a mass of fragments piled Jungfernsteig must follow in the line of destruction, upon the engine. Numbers of the outside passengers and my prediction would too soon have been realized had been thrown off by the sheek, but of the unhappy even if the wind had not changed; for at the sufferers who had taken their places in the interior, hour I am writing (eleven o'clock p.m.) these and who still survived, the fate was even more lines, the whole of those beautiful buildings along dreadful than those who had been killed, for to make the Jungfernsteig have been been totally destroyed, the calamity still more horrible, the fire of the and little or nothing has been saved by the inhabitants. engine almost instantly extended to the broken mass. The wind up to the present hour has changed about paring to pack up, in consequence of a rumour Estimates. The meat consumed by Greenwich Hospital which was above it, and several of the sufferers from S.S.W. to W., at which point it is now blowing were actually burnt to death on the spot. Our in- rather strong, with every appearance of a storm. This formant describes the shricks of the victims (whom direction of the wind has charged the appearance of it was impossible to aid and more particularly of two the fire, which has now commenced raging with re-Sin,—The Star is the recognised organ of the body unfortunate ladies, who were vainly calling to the newed vigour towards the St. Peter's Church, known as the National Charter Association, and last for water) as inexpressibly dreadful. The agi-which superb ornament to Hamburgh stands at pretherefore the proper medium of communication with tation inseparable from such a moment, and the sent in imminent danger. Some artillery sent over

Sir, I perceive, by the Manchester plan of organisa- possible to obtain any account of the loss of life, or Senate, and which arrived about six o'clock this tion, or, in other words, by the Chartist constitution, other particulars relative to the sufferers, but these afternoon, has already knecked down a row of new which I reside, and the master has received orders of a small size. But now as to the fat that made it can alter—namely, a delegation or We entertain a hope—a faint one—that they may in question. Upon the clearing of the street can be described it, slmost from the lips of the church; but which I have given all we are without an Executive Committee, and have the gentleman to whom we owe the information. But we have rather under than over-stated his the whole building is surrounded by flames on all sides, houses leading from the Jungfernsteig to the church with a feat of the church in question. Upon the clearing of the street in question. Upon the clearing of the street. Two o'clock.—The Neuenwall presents a picture of despair. I have just sent away one waggon load of hopes up of the firemen being able to save. In short, been so since the first day of March last.

But we have rather under than over-stated his the whole building is surrounded by flames on all sides, or fire from the carrier of the authorities to remove them away.

Two o'clock.—The Neuenwall presents a picture of despair. I have just sent away one waggon load of voyage: no fat ox could ever pass the Bay of Biscay. France, however, was nearer, and the agriculturists house is covered with large flakes of fire from the open and the street of the from the authorities to remove them away.

Two o'clock.—The Neuenwall presents a picture of despair. I have just sent away one waggon load of voyage: no fat ox could ever pass the Bay of Biscay. France, however, was nearer, and the france of the first day of March last. I do not know if the sub-Secretaries forgot to description, and his coolness and presence of mind and as the wind is so strong, there cannot be any possi. opposite building. nominate candidates in February last, or if the late lead us to fear that his narrative will be more than bility of saving it, however strengous the exertions

the waggons, which had been freshly painted, they appearance, renders the picture dreadful in the eximmense height of the building which they had been ignited. The scene then became horrible; the untreme; and I again repeat, that nothing short of Divine was unwarded of 370 feet bigh fortunate travellers confined to the waggons, the interposition can prevent the total destruction of at doors of which were locked, fell victims to the least one-half of the city, one-fourth of by far the best Paris in the course of the evening, and deposited in lings in appearance, being already sacrificed to the all the roads leading away from the city are to be the waiting-room of the station-house, but they pre-flames. One-half of the population has left the place, seen strings of carriages, waggons, and carts conveying sented a mere mass of calcined flesh and bones, de- and are seated in the surrounding villages and in the certained; some were of opinion that there were three o'clock, and report further progress.

before the entrance of the railroad and the gates markt has been burnt, and this has been prevented Every insult added to our wrongs should make us closed. The Prefect of Police proceeded at mid- from communicating with the other houses by a good tunate in losing very little in moving my furniture in could hardly fail of ultimate effect, and of reciprocal more zealous, determined, and persevering, and as the night to Mendon to collect information relative to supply of water from the river Alster, and the blowing the midst of volumes of smoke and misfortune itself.

veyed to their own residences.

"I retain the opinions respecting the Charter, which Members of the Convention pledged themselves, collect the cause of the said calamity. It is said that the up of Solomon Heine's house and Streit's hotel. At I expressed upon Mr. Sharman Crawford's motion, tively and individually, to increased exertion, I have boiler of one of the locomotives exploded, and that the further end of the Jungfernsteig the fire was alland certainly could not have voted with Mr. Dun- made up my mind to be redeem the pledge I have the stoker, whose body has not since been discovered, powerful, and we saw the Belvedere hotel, which had combe had I cone eived his motion to be synonymous made by going out, for a few weeks, to rally the was blown sixty feet into the air. Seven waggons escaped up to twelve o'clock last night, in full flames, with Universal Suffrage, according to the interpre- friends, and confront the enemies, of the people's were either completely burned or crushed to pieces. The number of wounded is said to be not less the opposite side of the Neuer Jungfernsteig the Holy than one hundred and sixty; the killed thirty or Dam is situated, and there the fire was raging to a

The Commerce publishes the following in a second edition :-"It was at the passage over the parcel road, called Chemin des Gardes, that the dreadful accident oc- artillerymen are being employed in undermining the and the rapidity with which they moved was such, to prevent the influence of the flames from operating that a few seconds before the catastrophe the persons who saw the train pass expressed their fears ing are the names of the streets destroyed almost that an accident would happen.

"It is believed that the first engine in crossing the was so violent, that the three first waggons were broken to pieces and consumed by the fire of the lo comotive. The column of fire was more than twenty vellers who came within its focus.

water could not be procured to extinguish the fire. which spread wi h appalling rapidity, and consumed the passengers before relief could be afforded.

"All the authorities of Meudon and of Lower Bank's solidity." Sevres, together with the surgeons and physicians of the neighbouring villages, tendered their aid. The moment been called away to view the St. Petre's Governor of the Castle of Meudon, M. Amanton, a Church in flames. It has one of the finest spires in reteran, who was mutilated at Leipsic, was unceasing | Europe, being 445 feet high. in his efforts to remove the wounded, and give them | The district that must fall now is inhabited by a an asylum at the chateau. The avenue of Meudon was class of the poorest people, and all the open spaces transformed into a perfect hospital, and the view of so around the town are already covered with people many human beings disfigured, burned, or bleeding having no homes now to go to. was truly terrific.

The National adds the following to the above:-On going to examine into the cause of the accident the two engines were found one resting upon the other; the tender of one of them had been com-I have this day to announce to you one of t.e pletely turned round, and in the directly opposite position; a little on one side was a waggon overturned, and half burnt; at a short distance some of the rails were cut asunder, and others driven deep King's fete at Versailles by the display (or play) into the earth. The noise which preceded the acciter Association, Fig-tree lane, on Monday, May 9th, of the great waterworks, fireworks, &c. On such dent was not that of the explosion of a bursting the panic which has taken possession of every man's occasions Versailles is, I need hardly say, crowded boiler, nor were there any traces of violent rup- mind throughout the place. However, I will endeabeyond conception, by the Parisians, and by foreign- ture in the bodies of the engines; but it was astonish-Northern Star, the Sheffield Independent, and the ers resident for the time in Paris. The waterworks ing to find that the sentry-box of one of the watch- of the circumstances. were over at half-past five. An immense number of men near at hand shewed all the appearance of

AWFUL CALAMITY.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CITY OF HAMBURGH BY FIRE.

(From the Times of Wednesday.) The steamer Caledonia, Captain Cheesman, from flumes.

Hamburgh, has brought the afflicting account of the turday. 9 30 s.m., savs-"The prisons are en fire. All the hotels are down, and I think at least one-half

being already gone. The Senate have ordered every houses, and endeavouring to save a small part of their body to leave the town. Supplies of powder have furniture, which is being placed in the celebrated been received. From all parts of the town Hano- Nicolai Church, one of the oldest and most splendid verian, Danish, and Prussian troops have marched churches in the city. Having written so far, I find the in, and are blowing up and knocking down houses dames increasing to a fearful extent; and, as I am en-Words the great misfortune which has visited our town give you a brief hourly account of the progress of duty would establish an export trade in that manufacture, and lead to the extensive use of manogany in broke out in the Diechstrasse, made its way into the the Rodingsmarkt, consumed everything in its progress thence to the Hopfenmarkt, destroyed the St. Nicholas Steeple and Church, New Burg, Burstah, Nuienwall-street, Alte Walle-street, the Old Exchange, the Senate House, Johanis-street, Jungfeustiog, and Bergstrasse. While I write we cannot imagine or tell where it will end. Such a calamity as this none of us ever experienced, and to give any idea of the amount of it is impossible to name here. Houses are being whale oils were important articles in our manufactures,

HAMBURGH, MAY 8.

After taking a few short hours of rest and some little refreshment. I left my friend's house in the country, Some portion of their furniture accompanied a few, and

ble shricks from all the carriages in advance of that we had a full view of the scene of devastation, from in which he sat, showed that some dreadful accident the further end of the Jungfernsteig all along that had occurred, but the doors of the carriages being once beautiful promenade to the spot where we were Grasse Bleichen, were all in firmes in rear of the

confusion which necessarily existed, rendered it im- from Harburg, in Hanover, at the urgent request of the

twelve, others said seven or eight. As to the num- Half-past twelve, May 7 .- I and my friend have just Thomson, their manager. Explosions are continually that for the people at large the benefit would be extenber of wounded, we were only able to learn that a returned from a tour throughout the whole scene of sounding, yet the fire seems to increase, and where it sive. He regretted that other nations had not entered advocate, by public lectures, the cause of the People's multitude remained at Meudon, many were condevastation, and I again return to report progress. Will end God only knows. The loss is at present in into their views, and he had reserved some subjects for veyed to the hospital Necker, and others were con- We passed through the Esplanade and Neuer Jung- calculable, and business of course cannot be thought of arrangement with them; but let them take what course fernsteig again, and found that the wind having nor even entertained for days to come. There is they might, it would still be our interest to buy cheap

and in a line with it all the houses were burning. Or fearful extent, and communicating with the Pferdemarkt, and thence through the narrow streets towards

the Steinestrasse. The St. Peter's Church is still standing, but with little hope of being saved. The curred. The train was drawn by three locomotives, building; and should it catch fire, it is to be blown up on the other houses left untouched. The followtotally, and those where the fire is raging at this moment (nine o'clock) :- The Deistrasse, half the houses destroyed; Rodingsmarkt, about twenty-five houses; Hopfenmarkt, totally, along with Nicolai churchyard, the dwellings of the clergy and the beautiful church; the Grosse and Kleine Bbrstah, Graskeller, Attewall-strasse, Monkedain,

totally; the Johannesstrasse nearly; Grosse and Kleine Beckerstrasse, Mublenbrucke, Bohnenstrasse to confine the travellers to their carriages was fatal these several places, make early arrangements for the on this occasion. Many of the victims would have impossible to approach. Of the public buildings, the other minor streets, courts, and alleys, which it was been saved if they could only have opened the doors following are completely destroyed:—The Senateof the carriages. The inabitants of Beleville, and house and the Bank of Hamburgh adjoining, the trea-Mendon rendered every assistance in their power to sury of which, consisting of silver and gold bars in duce a bill of indemnity for witnesses who might unfortunate sufferers, but a sufficient supply of fire-proof vaults underneath, is perfectly safe, and the implicated in his proposed committee of inquiry. books are removed, so that no obstruction will be caused to the public accounts, and of which a public notice has been given to case persons' minds as to the

I wenty minutes past nine o'clock.-I have just this

I will continue sending you accounts as I can. Hamburgh, half-past nine o'clock, May 7, 1842.

(From another Correspondent.) THURSDAY MORNING, Twelve o'Clock.

I am writing these lines in the midst of scenes of heartbreaking calamity, such as never have been witnessed in the hitherto prosperous city of Hamburgh, and I assure you that it is an impossibility to describe vours to do the best I can in giving you the particulars

This morning, at one o'clock, I was awoke by the watchman in my district, the Neuenwall, near the Stadt-haus, springing his rattle and giving the alarm of fire, and at the same time heard the bells of the churches sounding the tocsin. On inquiry I found the fire to number of warehouses are situated, and in which some of the first merchants of the place have their countinghouses. A number of engines were very soon on the spot, but from the want of water, the tide having receded about this time, they were unable to stop the

Towards four o'clock several houses were burning destruction of that ancient town. A letter, dated Sa- flercely, and also several warehouses, stocked with the most combustible matter: and so strong was the wind, that the firemen found it impossible to stem the torrent "Three o'clock p.m.—St. Jacob's church is on fire. of firmes. Since this period up to the present time nearly tifty houses have been burnt, and there is nothing of the city will be lost, most of the mercantile part to be seen but men, women, and children leaving the deavouring to gain the most certain informa-

One o'clock.—The flames are rapidly increasing. I learn that nearly fifteen houses in the Deichstrasse are arly applicable. Next, as to foreign ores; for example, completely burned down, and to ascertain the fact, I have just been to see them. Among them, the counting- and copper could there be sold, and applied to the house of the celebrated firm of Parish and Co., whose grandfather transacted his business in it, of C. T. Bahre, Ross, Vidal and Co., L. Behrens and Sons, and many others of great repute in the mercantile line, but which loss, either of goods, houses, or furniture, is quite imengines to play, and to prevent further progress, but I find to no purpose.

I sent you particulars of the dreadful catastrophe to be heated, and emits a degree of smoke rather alarmwhich has overwhelmed this ancient Hanseatic city, up ing on the upper dome; water is being carried up, and Two o'clock.—It is quite evident that the dome and

spire have caught fire. Three o'clock.-The firemen are compelled to leave about one English mile from the Damthor gate, and the platform under the upper dome, which is in full

allenge our enemies to show it.

The fire increases on all sides, and the it was contemplated so to reduce duties, that they should if We have read with astonishment and indignation of 20 per cent. It was tion the speeches of Mr. Macsalsy and others in the ties, but this I only mention on hearsay, for many o'clock, p.m., on arriving in the immediate vicinity the Stenstwich, present one complete mass of flame, to said that such a reduction, unless accompanied with a House of Commons; and we cannot express in too who could not procure vehicles to return to Paris, of the Damthor, we observed some hundreds of families stem which the engines and firemen are prevented by the repeal of the Corn Laws, was a great injustice to the momentary fear of the falling down of the spire of the British operative. But, in fact, there had been, as the

Half-past four o'clock.—I believe there never was a great reduction in the duties on grain. Sait provisions, others again were seen lamenting their fate in being more awfully magnificent sight witnessed than the too, which had been hitherto under a total prohibition, deprived, by so sudden and unexpected a calamity, in appearance of this beautiful structure, presenting one would, under the new system, be admitted at a penny complete mass of fire, and surrounded by the houses in a pound. So, as to live animals, about which he fearful flaming array, bidding deflance to human power trusted he should be able to make a fully satisfactory to assuage.

catastrophe took place near Mendon, the train which only indebted for my present home, but for the assistance in Europe and the most ancient of all churches in Ham- herrings. The Irish peasant now paid 20s. per parrel; experienced the accident being that which started at he rendered me in making good my retreat from the city burgh has lost its spire and upper dome, leaving a wreck henceforth he would get that barrel from Norway

the entire train, a fearful crash, mingled with horri- On arriving at the end of the Neuer Jungfernsteig veying people and goods away, and nothing but dreadful suspense is to be observed on all sides. Seven o'clock.—The Borsenhalle is nearly burnt down, straw plait and other manufactures, that under the and the flames spreading in all quarters. People have present extent of smuggling as induced by high duties, locked at the exterior, it was not until our informant standing. The whole space was nearly occupied lost all hopes of seeing the fire got under, and nothing there was in actual practice no protection at all.

Eight o'clock.—The Senate House on fire, which joins to defer to the apprehensions entertained on this subthe Bank, the latter is said to be fire proof. The Se ate ject; but he believed it to be a groundless panic.

insured for from so fearful a sacrifice having been

Twelve o'clock.—People seem frantic, and nothing is

Five o'clock.—The fire has gained the Neuenwall,

between which and the Burstah-street, there is a very had been rising throughout the country. He showed

impossible. The picture of the destruction of Nineveh sacrificed, but from forty to fifty is the number mentioned, seven of whom were sacrificed in nobly endeavonring to save the church; nor could they be brought away until it was too late for them to escape from the immense height of the building which they had been He would not revive the discussion on the Corn queswas upwards of 370 feet high.

> the inhabitants and their furniture away. Houses are and Busse, engaged under the superintendance of Mr. people and one little child a very short time before the _the amuggler; and the example of England, conchurch fell in; and was rewarded by having been for trasted with that of states pursuing opposite principles.

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, MAY 10. Mr. PHILIP HOWARD moved a new writ for Nottingham in consequence of the retirement of Sir G.

Larpent. Mr. ROEBUCK opposed the issuing of the writ, on the ground of the inquiry which had been ordered. After some observations from Mr. Godson in favour of the issue, and from Mr. Ward against it, Sir R. PEEL thought that as the House had determined on an inquiry, it would be inconsistent to issue the writ, at least immediately.

Sir R. H. INGLIS did not think there were sufficient grounds for the suspension; but Mr. WYNN thought there were, and recommended the adoption of a suggestion of Mr. Ward's that the committee of inquiry should be instructed to go into the case of Nottingham first.

were ordered to withdraw for a division; but Mr. P. Howard said he would not press it to a interference with the freedom of representation. However another and rather warm conversation arose before the motion was permitted to be withdrawn. Mr. ROEBUCK gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill of indemnity for witnesses who might be

Lord JOHN RUSSELL also gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill on Friday to prevent bribery at elections. Mr. REDINGTON then moved for leave to bring in

aware of the importance of the franchise, which ought measure was first adopted; and Sir James Graham not lightly to be taken away; but the facts connected himself saw nothing in the experience of the bill with the last Sudbury election (which he detailed), combined with its past history, sufficiently evinced the corrupt character of the constituency, and its unfitness to restored to the Magistrates, they must cease to be exercise the right and privilege of electing Parliamentary representatives. The motion was seconded by Sir James Graham.

After some observations from Colonel RUSHBROOKE, vindicating the general character of the Sudbury constituency, and affirming that it was only one class of voters, the weavers, who were tainted with bribery, it was agreed to.

Sir ROBERT PEEL then rose to move the order of the day for the Committee on the Customs' Acts. He regretted the delay in the consideration of the tariff; but it had at east enabled parties affected to make such representations as they deemed necessary to the protection of their interests. Those representations, when reasonable, had received the attention of Government, however small the political influence of the parties urging them: where representations had been made without reason, no political influence had prevailed with the Government to give way to them. The great objects have broken out in the Deichstrasse, in which a great of himself and his colleagues had been to abolish prohibition, by reducing prohibitory duties; and to not, indeed, that any individual article would be so cheapened as to afford any great relief, but that, on the able; and therefore it was that the Government had the reduction of the duty on various kinds of seed might, by letting in a supply from abroad, impair the profits of particular dealers: but the benefit thereby important one. Again, in respect of furniture-wood, the high duties had greatly discouraged the industry of "It is almost impossible to describe in a few tion, and to render all the aid in my power, I will foreign furniture. He trusted that the reduction of some branches of ship-building to which it was peculicopper. At present that metal was smelted abroad,

> sheathing of vessels and to other purposes, at rates much below those at which the same objects could be executed in England, not withstanding our coal and our manufacturing advantages. Spermaceti and other upon them, because whale oil had been one hundred per cent, dearer in this country than in the Half-past one o'clock.—The Nicolai Church appears United States, which had manufactures extensively consuming this article and successfully competing with ours. He reminded the House of Mr. Deacon Hume's dictum, that this country having plenty of untaxed iron and plenty of untaxed coal, wanted only plenty of unand this was the principle on which Government now proposed the reduction in the duties on timber. He now came to articles of foreign manufacture, on which Four e'clock.—The fire increases on all sides, and the it was contemplated so to reduce duties, that they should amount of duties in this very week evinced, a very

explanation. So likewise as to fish, particularly the Five o'clock.—Now one of the most superb buildings fish in which the poor were more interested—namely, for 10s.; or would procure herrings off his own are crowded with carts, waggons, cabs, carriages, con- indeed produced cheaply, the workman had always to buy it dear, by reason of the octroi duties payable at the gates of every city. He then argued as to the Now, he came to the great question touching the mportation of live cattle. He had been strongly pressed after merely seeing their families in security, have that city itself was at 6d. a pound. He would not say which took away from the ratepayers the discretion that there would be no reduction in the price of meat Ten o'clock -There are now 300 houses burnt down, -there would be some; and some there ought to

and fears are entertained for the safety of the Post- be, for the price of meat in England was now too high. office and Hotel de Ville. In the former they are The influx of cattle from Scotland and Ireland by packing up, and as I myself reside close by, I am steam, within the last fifteen years, had been immense; beginning to be anxious for my own house and fur- yet the price of meat had still gone on increasing. All niture; and although insured, have some idea of pre- this, it must be remembered, went to swell the Navy now spread that the Insurance Companies have alone cost £4000 more in 1841 than in 1835. The intimated that they cannot pay the whole amounts chief objection made against the intended admission of cattle was, that the duty was proposed to be uniform per head, on the fat as well as the lean. Now, the ad-

mission of the lean cattle was of course an advantage to to be seen but goods in the public streets. I have the grazier, whose business was to buy them for fatting; begun myself, and expect my house to be soon cleared, and so far there was a clear benefit to one important towards which direction the flames are approaching class of agriculturists, which benefit would be diwith fearfully awful strides. The infirmary for the minished if lean cattle of a large size were

years, instead of exporting cattle had, on the balance. been importing them, and the price of all sorts of meat of her meat. So great was its superiority, that he did Six to eight o'clock.—The wind having increased, has not despair of seeing Eugland an exporter of that arti- to more commodious Premises, No. 51, BULLrate account of the number of houses destroyed, but on but still the increase of our population, and the scarcity all orders intrusted to his care, to receive a continua moderate estimation, I have no doubt there are five of continential stock, gave a complete security against ance of the favours so liberally bestowed upon him

we should not hereafter export other cattle like. The Trade supplied on the most Liberal Terms, wise. On the whole, the fullest communication and for Cash only. Printing Cards, at the Maker's consideration had strongly confirmed the Govern- prices. ment in their intentions as to the duty upon cattle. tion; that he considered as decided by Parliament: but, at the proper time, he was prepared to state the May 7, eleven o'clock.—The fire pursues the same reasons why the Government did not consider the raging flames. Their bodies were conveyed to houses of the place, and many of them princely build. destructive course, rather worse than better; and on general principles of free trade (which they fully adtinguishable. Even their number could not be as- vails throughout. I shall take another turn about are Englishmen from the factory of Messrs Gluchman possible. Even for individuals, they trusted, the measure would provide compensation: and they believed

After much "talk." on the question that the Speaker should leave the chair for the purpose of going into Major VIVIAN moved for some information which he inderstood to have been supplied to Government by Mr. Meek respecting the importation of salt provisions

and other articles, and which Major Vivian suggested that the Government withheld through fear of alienating their agricultural supporters. More "talk" followed, and the House divided, reusing the motion; and, midnight being now past, the committee was postponed.

House adjourned.

The orders of the day were then disposed of, and the

Wednesday, May 11.

Sir J. GRAHAM asked leave to bring in the long-

announced bill for the continuation and amendment of the Poor Law. He shortly adverted to the statutes preceding the present law, and to the practice which arose under them of making up wages out of rates. Earl Grey's Government met that evil Several Members addressed the House, and strangers by the new subsisting act, which was founded on the report of a committee, and was permanent in all its provisions, except the authority for regulating division, but only object being to protest against any interference with the freedom of representation. the administration of the system. The Commission had since been prolonged by act of Parliament until the 31st of July next; and the Government now intended to propose that it should be further continued for five years from that day and until the end of the Session succeeding. In support of the principle of the commission he cited a speech of Lord Brougham, purporting that the variety of the cases to be adminstered required a discretionary power somewhere. He himself believed that the same necessity existed now which existed when the Commission was constituted. The Bill to exclude the borough of Sudbury from sending Duke of Wellington also had expressed his concurburgesses to serve in Parliament. He was perfectly rence in Lord Brougham's opinion, when the which should induce him to change his own persussion of its necessity. If the old power were members of the board of guardians; and if the board of guardians were to be broken up, you must dissolve your unions: so that the discontinuance of the Commission would be the abrogation of the law. He believed that the board as now composed was such as to possess and to deserve general confidence. The number of its members had varied; at present there were ten; but he proposed to ask, henceforth, for only nine, the experience now acquired having increased the facility of transacting the business. Regulation by general orders had not at first been practicable: but he and the Commissioners had thought that the time was come when general orders might usefully be issued; and such orders had accordingly been prepared, and would be laid on the table, affecting the principal questions upon which difference of opinion had arisen. On one of these questions, that of out-door relief, there had been much error. In only very few of the manufacturing districts had it been absolutely prohibited. Upwards of one million persons had received relief reduce the duties on raw materials, and on materials during the last year: and more than half of these partly manufactured. By these means, he hoped to had received it at their own homes. The general diminish the general expence of living in this country; rule against out-door relief, which had been represented as so inflexible, was subject to no fewer than seven fixed exceptions, which he enumerated; aggregate of consumption, the relief would be consider- and the Board of Guardians had, besides, a discretionary power to give out-door relief in special cases, made its reductions on a great variety of articles, so as even though not within any of these exceptions. It to give to almost every one of those classes which was intended to abolish by this bill the Gilbert might invariably suffer from some one or more of the Unions. He believed the existing act had intended reductions, a compensation upon others. For instance, to do so; but as there seemed to be some ambiguity, he now proposed to effect such abolition in express terms, the principle of those unions being wholly inconsistent with the principle of the general Poor conferred upon agriculture in general would be an Law. The Gilbert principle was to relieve the ablebodied at their homes, and the infirm in the workhouses; whereas the principle of the general law was to relieve the infirm at their homes, and apply the workhouse test to the able-bodied. It was also proposed by the new Bill to prevent the enlargement of Unions already containing 20,000 persons; but to allow combinations of parishes for the purpose of district schools within such short distances as would leave the children easily visitable by their parents or friends, and with such regulations as should allow the access of the ministers of all religious denominations. Local Committees would be appointed in large Unions for those parts of them which should be inconveniently remote from the place of the Guardians' meeting. Poor persons, having been long resident in any parish far distant from their places of settlement, would in cases of sickness be relieved without incurring the liability to be removed as persons chargeable. With respect to bastardy, a remedy against the putative father not maintaining his child would be given in the shape of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months. These were the main outlines of the Bill; and he taxed wood to give ample employment to her industry; assured the House he would not have undertaken the responsibility of it, had he not been persuaded that it would conduce, not only to the comfort of the sick, aged, and infirm, but to the advancement of honest industry and the increase of its just

remuneration. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE regretted to hear that the Commission was to be continued six years longer. He wished to see a body of guardians, duly elected, and invested with complete powers. He protested against the abolition of the Gilbert Unions.

Mr. WAKLEY accused the Government of acting uncandidly in these temporary renewals of a Commission, which it was plain that they meant in reality to make perpetual. Some of the present proposals were certainly very good ones, but he believed they were contained in that Bill of last year which gentlemen opposite had so resolutely obstructed. To the general principle of the measure he was decidedly opposed. If a discretion was to be exercised on the subject of out-door relief by any body, by whom could it be exercised so properly as by the local guardians ? He advised the people to pour in their petitions against the Bill.
Captain Pechell would do his utmost against the

measure. He particularly objected to the dissolution of the Gilbert Unions.

Mr. F. Maule praised the tone of Sir James Graham, and gave him credit for the deliberation which his speech denoted him to have bestowed on this important subject. He sulogized several of the proposed regulations. Mr. STUART WORTLEY rejoiced to find from Sir

James Graham's speech that the impracticable notion of uniformity was at length fairly abandonded. Mr. Borthwick expressed his disappointment at the proposed measure.

Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD declared his hostility to the principle of the whole law. Sir James Graham, in answer to a question from General Johnson, intimated his intention to move the second reading on Monday se'unight or Friday fortnight.

Mr. HARDY wished for longer time. He stronuously condemned the general system; and, though he was glad to find there were likely to be some of applying their own money. Mr. Grimspitch objected more particularly to the large extent of many of the unions.

Mr. MUNTZ thought peculiar injury was done by the interference of the Commissioners where local acts were in force. He believed the real object of the present and of former Poor Laws was to spare the pockets of the rich. Formerly few were paupers but the idle and profligate; but now great numbers of respectable persons were driven to seek parochial

Lord Sandon thought it important that a considerable discretion should be lodged with the boards of guardians, independently of the Commissioners. whose lease he was desirous to shorten as much as Sir JAMES GRAHAM and Mr. GRIMSDITCH ex-

changed a few words; and leave was given to introduce the bill. The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

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On Tuesday morning last, very suddenly, of plexy, at Kilham, greatly respected, Mr Crauswick, of that place, farmer, in the 6 Same day, aged 66, Mr. Samuel Know

street. Bradford. On Sunday, in the 28th year of his lingering illuese, Mr. Thomas Hovefall, 61 near Huddersfield.

THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1842.

THE POOR; AND POOR LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

tion with civil and social interests, is deserving of purpose:greater attention, or is of more intrinsic importance; "Item, Because divers damages and hinderances measures of the day.

very first inquiry that presses itself upon our notice, sufficiently endowed." when we come to treat of Poor Laws, is,

WHAT IS SOCIETY? Or, to put the question in another shape.

WHAT IS THE NATURE OF THE SOCIAL COMPACT ? When society was first instituted, property first was no such thing as MINE and THINE. All things were holden in common. "First come, first served," applied to all the fruits, all the animais, all the birds, upon the earth; and all that was produced in the provided for. The modern practice, in this respect, waters under the earth. The word owner then had diff-rs very essentially from the ancient one ! no being or signification. The whole soil, with its The Act 4th Henry IV, c. 12, confirms the statute liberty and life. In this state there were no bounds service, and to keep hospitality there." to self-enjoyment; for men were free to take. The canons of the Church and the acts of Par-

to be bound. Thus arose civil society. Thus arose that institution to their own private use.

for the destitute; a provision for the impotent, the The act just alluded to is the 2nd Henry V. halt, the lame, the blind, the aged, and the other- c. l. It is as follows:wise poor; the social compact must make due pro-

is concerned, ceases to have a legal existence!

tute, no longer any claim for submission to its laws! that, to them, the rights of nature return in full their necessities, wherever they can find them!

inhabitants of this island some sort of provision or the laws of holy Church, as to them belongeth." those who had to spare!!!

amounts of property. Indeed, for a very long gent poor!

period before the Reformation-event, full ONE

THIRD part, and indeed more, of the real property those revenues soon became more than sufficient for

called church property, was the property of the was famed and renowned amongst all other nations! Was to INHERIT Norming!! and was, therefore, fallen! and the rights which have been taken from to share with the poor in the enjoyment of the lithe. us!! Of that tithe they were to give a tenth—(mind! A Let any one go to the cities of York or Winches-TENTH ONLY!! not the WHOLE, as now !!!)—to the, ter. Let him view the immense pile of buildings

the land, as now !!

ordered by the 24th Canon of Elfric, to be disposed from the nature of the Church institution itself. of in the following manner:-

"Let the priests set apart the first share for the iribule THE SECOND TO THE POOR AND STRANGERS, with their own hands, in mercy and humility; and let them reserve the third part for themselves." At a later period, when the tithes had, in some places, been appropriated to Convents, Acts of Par-The question of Poor Laws has again become one leave in the hands of their Vicar a sufficiency for the of the immediate questions of the day. The Ministers maintenance of the poor. The Act 15th Richard II. of the Crown are appealing to the Parliament to c. 6, is so apposite to this point, and so completely legislate on the subject; having given notice, through sets the question at rest, as to the way in which the the Secretary of State for the Home Department, of poor of that day were maintained and provided for; a motion for leave to bring in a Bill to continue the and it, moreover, so completely proves that the lately-established Poor Law Commission for another property of the Church was used for this purpose limited period. No question that can be mooted, or amongst others, that we here insert the whole of to which the mind of man can be directed in connectit entire. It is "short and sweet," and much to the

and no class of society is more deeply interested in oftentimes have happened, and daily do happen to the a right settlement of the principles and details of parishioners of divers places by the appropriation of THAT which alone makes the social compact-valid, or benefices of the same place: It is agreed and assented, In a due understanding of the momentous matter in That in every license from henceforth to be made in the allits bearings and aspects, than the working-class; chancery, of the appropriation of any parish church, it those who live by the labour of their hands. It is shall be expresly contained and comprised, that the for the especial benefit and instruction of this class diocesan of the place, upon the appropriation of such that we devote our labours and time; and we think churches shall ordain, according to the value of such that those labours cannot be better directed, at the churches, a convenient sum of money to be paid and present, than to an examination of this Poor Law distributed yearly of the fruits and profits of the same question; so that the working people may apply the churches, by those that will have the said churches in in ormation laid before them to the governmental proper use, and by their successors, to the poor parishioners of the said churches, in aid of their living and The very first step, then, in this examination; the sustenance for ever; and also that the vicar be well and

In this short and pithy, but simple and plain, Act of Parliament, the whole practice of the Church in rack-renters of the punishment of the mother no other Justices of Peace to enter or meddle the disposition of the tithes is fully set forth. The reader will see that the disposal of the yearly "fruits reverse of their descendants of the present times! and profits of the same Churches," is just that set forth in the extract from the Canons of Elfric given rily arising out of this distribution of property, was, for the keeping of every such bastard child, by charging began. Before that period, whenever it was, there above: first, the churches are to be had in " proper that these great landlords, the clergy, always from such mother or reputed father with the payment of use; next, the poor parishioners are to have their the very nature of their institutions, resided in the money weekly, or other sustentiation for the relief of share of those "fruits and profits' distributed to them midst of their estates, and, of course, Expended Their such child, in such wise as they shall think meet and "in aid of their living and sustenance for ever;" all the fish; all that was produced spentaneously and, LASTLY, the minister is to be duly and sufficiently the fair share of the fruits of their labour. And,

holes and its caverns, its trees and its roots, its above given; and, moreover, provides that if any bushes and its berries, then belonged to all the peo- church shall have been appropriated contrary to ple, just as the burrows now belong to the rabbits, the spirit and intent of the said Act; that is to those who have given them being? or the woods to the birds; and each man had the say, if in such appropriation, care had not been had SERVATION, mainly and immediately applied; for the shall be held to be, and is, void, utterly repealed, and LAW OF NATURE teaches every living creature to annulled for ever." It also provides that in every At length came the "Reformation"! HARRY the prefer the preservation of its own life to all other church so appropriated, or to be appropriated, "a VIII. came to the Throne; and he cared more for things. In this state, men enjoyed the right to secular person shall be appointed to do divine the lasts and carnal desires of his own brute nature,

where'er they found. There was no restraint im- liament just quoted, prove beyond the power of dis- not countenance him in his divorces, and his murposed upon any one by a regard to the good of his pure, that the property of the church was available ders, and his beheadings. She anathamatized him; for the relief of the poor; that that property was pronounced him an adulterer; and promulgated her At length this state of things became changed, not bestowed upon any person, or any body of curses against him. This Harry would not brook Men intered into society. From some cause or other, persons, for their own possession, or for their own He determined, therefore, to combat her power, and, no matter what, they made among themselves a use, in any way whatsoever; but merely holden in if needs were, to put her down! compact, or an agreement, to restrain individuals trust for the upholding of religion and the mainfrom following, in certain cases, the dictates of their tenance of the poor, exactly in the same manner rate one. HARRY succeeded! By offering to the own will. They agreed to divide the earth and its that lands and houses are bequeathed by individuals sycophants of his court the property of the Church, products in such a manner that each should have a for the purpose of distributing bread, or of taking he secured their aid in his acts of confiscation. He

property. Thus arose the terms mine and thine, This, then, was the law regarding the Church numbers of them were so silenced! which mean MY CWN and THY OWN, and designate a and the poor. The Church was bound to take charge of, and provide for, all the poor of the time. It was not over in a year or so; but lasted parish or division where the same parish or whole. The whole gave up their natural right to neglected their duty; if they betrayed their trust; take, that they might enjoy their lives in greater it they misapplied the revenues committed to their security. But, to have that security, it was necessary charge, the law interfered! The two acts of Par that one provision should be made: a provision that liament we have quoted sufficiently show this. no one should perish for want. Without this pro- There hardly needs another word on this head, the vision, it is plainly apparent that no security of matter is already so plain. There is, however, private possession can be had; for the law of nature another Act of Parliament, so full and complete; bids every necessious starving man to go and take! so directly to the point, as to the law's interfering That law says to him, " Wherever there is food, it is when the clergy did not do their duty to the poor; for thee: take and be filled"! The law of civil that we cannot refrain from giving it. We are society, however, puts forward another man, who anxious to make this branch of our subject plain "No; this is not thine; this is mine; I am to beyond the possibility of cavil or mistake. The imhave the exclusive use of it; it is secured to me portance of the points we are here establishing will by the law." But "secured" on what condition ! - be sufficiently seen, when we come to consider what On the condition that the man that has contributes the nation ought to do with the property now in the to the necessities of the man that has not! There hands of our bloated " Mother"! Then their apcan be no securily without this provision; for the plication will be fully apparent, as well to the law of nature is Before the law of civil society! question of church property as to the subject now The social compact, then, must include a provision more immediately in hand.

these, or it is null and void! The rights of nature of this Realm, and lords and ladies both spiritual and plunder and robbery. This last-mentioned Act of to do and execute all other things, as well for the discannot be set aside without a due equivalent, temporal, as by divers others estates, to the honour of Parliament, which was the crowning robbery com-To contend otherwise would be to contend for. God and of his glorious mother, in aid and merit of the mitted upon the poor, is entitled the 31st premisses, as to them shall feel convenient.

South of the parishes in every and justify, the rankest tyranny and the grossesi souls of the said founders, to which hospitals the same Henry VIII. c. 13. It was the most disastrous of the rankest tyrange and overseers to founders have given a great part of their moveable goods law, as far as the poor was concerned, passed in be nominated, or such as the poor was concerned, passed in be nominated, or such as the poor was concerned. The conclusion, then, we come to is—that a pro- for the buildings of the same, and a great part of their that age! vision for the destitute is ESSENTIAL to the lawfuiness. lands and tenements, therewith to sustain impotent of civil society! If society does not care to act men and women, lazers, men out of their wits, and poor upon this principle; if it neglects to secure the legal women with chi'd, and to nourish, relieve. and refresh means of preserving the life of the in ligent poor, other poor people in the same, he now for the most part then society itself, in as far as that indigent person reciyed, and the goods and profits of the same by divers persons as well spiritual as temporal withdrawn and This doctrine has been holden and distinctly laid spent in other use, whereby many men and women down by the wisest and most eminent of the lawyers have died in great misery for default of aid, living, and and jurists, both English and foreign. GROTIUS, PUF- succour, to the displeasure of God, and perils of the FENDORF, COVARREVIUS, BACON, HALE, PALEY, COKE, Souls of such manner of disposers: the King our Soveand BLACKSTONE, all maintain that unless this princi- raign Lord, considering the meritorious and devout inple be fully recognised and acted on, society forfeits tents of the founders aforesaid, and the unaccustomed its character of legality ! that it has, upon the destr- government in the same, hath by the advice and assent any runnagate servant, or any other which liveth idle of the poor to work, and of all other things concerning and sale of the goods of the party so refusing or negaforesaid, ordained and established, that as to the and loiteringly by the space of three days, the said their said effice; and such sum or sums of money as shall lecting, rendering to the party the overplus; and in hospitals which be of the patronage and foundation of Justices shall cause the said idle and loitering servant be in their hands, shall pay and deliver over to the said default of such distress, it shall be lawful to any Jusforce! that it is their duty to obey the law of SELFthe King, the Ordinaries by virtue of the King's comor vagabond to be marked with an hot iron on the churchwardens and overseers newly nominated and aptice of that limit, to commit such person to the said
and overseers newly nominated and aptice of that limit, to commit such person to the said
and overseers newly nominated and aptice of that limit, to commit such person to the said
and overseers newly nominated and ap-PRESERVATION, and take food and raiment, to supply missions to them directed, shall enquire of the manner breast with the mark of V. and adjudge him to be pointed, as aforesaid, upon pain that every one of them prison, there to abide without bail or mainprize, till he

and foundation of the said hospitals, and of the govern- slave to the same person that brought or presented him, absenting themselves without lawful cause, as aforesaid, have paid the same. Having ascertained on what principles the civil ance and estate of the same, and of all other matters to have to him, his executors or assigns, for two years from such monthly meeting for the purpose aforesaid, or compact must be founded, to be binding, let us next necessary and requisite in this behalf and the inquisi-after, who shall take the said slave, and give him bread, being negligent in their office, or in the execution of the part of such taxetion, about the first of such taxetion of the such taxetion of the such taxetion. endeavour to find out what are the means that have tions thereof taken shall certifie in the King's chancery. water, or small drink, and reffuse meat, and cause him orders aforesaid, being made by and with the assent of holden at the time of such taxation, shall set down been taken by the English people at different period. And as to other hospitals which be of another foundation, or otherwise, in such the said Justices of the Peace, or any two of them what competent sums of money shall be sent quarterly of their history to work out the main principle of tion and patronage than of the King, the Ordinaries work or labour as he shall put him unto, be it never so before-mentioned, to forfeit for every such default of out of every county or place-corporate, for the relief of all; that upon which all the rest is grounded—a pro- shall inquire of the manner of the foundation, estate vile: And if such slave absent himself from his said absence or negligence, twenty shillings. and governance of the same, and of all other matters master within the said term of two years, by the space "III. And be it also enacted, that if the said Justices and also of such hospitals and alms-houses as shall be As far back as the historical records of our country and things necessary in this behalf: and upon that of fourteen days, then he shall be adjudged by two of Peace do perceive, that the inhabitants of any parish in the said county, and what sums of money shall be

the establishment amongst us of the Christian hospitals; these religious houses! Let him bear in away the second time, he shall be adjudged a felon.

Church. There is evidence to prove that a provision mind that the founders of them had given a great "No clerk convict shall make his purgation, but shall pay such sum and sums of money to the churchwardens of parish sum and sums of money to the churchwardens of pays such sum and sums of money to the churchwardens of pays such sum and sums of money to the churchwardens of pays such sum and sums of money to the churchwardens of pays such sum and sums of money to the churchwardens of pays such sum and sums of money to the churchwardens of pays such sum and sums of money to the churchwardens of pays such sum and sums of money to the churchwardens of them. of this nature existed amongst our ancestors even part of their moveable goods for the buildings of the be a slave for one year to him who will become bound and overseers of the said pur- constables in whose division such parish shall be situate, gruel test. Not a workhouse, with a distinctive and before the introduction of Christianity; aye, even same; and a great part of their lands and tenements with two sureties in twenty pound to the ordinary, to poses, as the said Justices shall think fit, according to from time to time, quarterly, ten days before the end degrading dress! Not separation of man from before the Roman invasion. There is evidence to the said Justices and the said Justices "ignorant," savage," uncivilised Dutins, and poor women with be used in an respects as is alloresaid like to a vaganot be thought to the said several parishes nor able to prosame to two such treasurers, or to one of them, as shall framers of the old law contemplated "the setting to
laws which provided that people should not be started poor people." Let him also note well the parties who cannot make his purgation, may by the Ordinary be vide for themselves, as aforesaid; then the Justices of by the more part of the grant of the said treasurers to make his purgation, may by the Ordinary be vide for themselves, as aforesaid; then the Justices of the said treasurers to maintain them. to death!!! The laws of this people were collected are hereby directed to make the necessary inquiries, delivered to any man, who will become bound with two and put into writing 694 years before the birth of and reformation, as to the appropriation of the funds sufficient sureties, to keep him as his slave for five years: and there are the birth of the funds sufficient sureties, to keep him as his slave for five years: and there are the birth of the funds sufficient sureties, to keep him as his slave for five years: Christ; and those laws fully prove that the moment arising from the said bequeathed lands and tene. And then he shall be used in all respects as is aforesaid other of other parishes, or out of any parish within the or place corporate, or of others which were sessed and hemp, wooll, thread, iron, and other ware and stuff, civil society began to exist, that moment it took care ments. Let him note well that these parties are for a vagabond, saving for burning in the breast. that provision should be made for the destitute; or the Ordinaries of the Church! and let him that, in case of extreme necessity, men were to couple the instruction given, that "they shall make be adjudged a slave, to put a ring of iron about his preserve themselves from death by taking from thereof correction and reformation according to the neck, arm or leg." We shall, however, confine ourselves, at the pre-such reformation being needed, because "many sent, to the practice of Christian England; and men and women have died in great misery in deespecially to the practice of the early English fault of aid, living, and succour;" let him couple Christian Church. That Church, from its first est these things together, and let him answer those who tablishment up to the period called the REFORMA- affirm that the property of the Church was never rion, is well known to have been possessed of large applied to the relief and sustentation of the indi-

of the country belonged to the Church. But the the purpose. The law was this; as proved both by Church did not hold and possess that property for the canons of the Church and the common and staits own use alone. In fact, that property was only tute law of the realm: that the incumbent of every holden in trust, for the honour of God, and for the parish should relieve the poor, and build, repair, relief of the poor. The ancient laws of the realm, or beautify his Church from the same source; and the canons of the Church, and the practice of the have the other part of the "fruits and profits of his Church in other lands, undeniably prove this to Church," wherewith to live constantly in his par-Before the event called the "Protestant Reform- the law, and this was the practice in England for more than existed in the world event called the "Protestant Reform- the law, and this was the practice in England for the constantly in his par- crows! ATION," there never had existed in the world ever nine hundred years! And during that period Engan idea that the tithes or the other property land was England!! During that period her name clergy! No man living had, until then, entertained a During that period the power and glory of England thought of the kind! The very first institution of were at their highest point! During that period tithes, under the Mosaic law, placed these tithes in the stately and substantially-builded churches that the hands of the tribe of Levi, that they might there- every where stud our isle, were erected! During with provide for the wants of the poor! It is well that period the magnificient English Cathedrals, to observe, too, that that same tribe of Levi, who which are at once the pride and glory of architecwere the depositaries of the tithes thus instituted by ture, had their rise! These edifices but remain now Moses, was to have no private possessions in the land! to remind us of the height from which we have

priests: that is to say, to Aaron and his successors, that there meet his eye! Let him ask if the English. The priests were originally to have only a tenth of people are capable, now, either of conceiving, or of the tenth; and Nor a tenth of the whole produce of executing, such a work of mind and art, as the ancient and ever-enduring cathedrals of those two In the Christian Church, after the first ages, the places (and many others) which are an imperishable priests were invested with the two capacities, and record! Let him go and view the ruins of Kirkstall, acted as Levites and priests at the same time. But or of Fountain's Abbey, stately and splendid, even in no case whatsoever was ever tithe granted or in decay !- and compare them with the gingerbread instituted; in no case whatsoever was church or and jim-crack erections of the present day; and

Everything that was granted, was granted in trust

Before we come to speak of that great change gathered in every parish by collectors assigned, and the same relief shall be sessions, or the greater part of them, by have leave and the feast of the said Lord or Lords, in writing, under gathered in every parish by collectors assigned, and agreement of the said Lord or Lords, in writing, under gathered in every parish by collectors assigned, and seement of the said Lord or Lords, in writing, under gathered in every parish by collectors assigned, and agreement of the said Lord or Lords, in writing, under relief shall be seement of the said Lord or Lords, in writing, under relief shall be seement of the said Lord or Lords, in writing, under relief shall be seement of the said Lord or Lords, in writing, under relief shall be seement of the said Lord or Lords, in writing, under relief shall not take effect until the relief of the poor. In accordance with this continuous c relief of the poor. In accordance with this prin- property, in the reign of Henry VIII., which swept go or sit begging. And if any parishioner shall obsticate up in fit and convenient places of habitation in such ciple, existed the Saxon Church of England, and the away the patrimony of the poor, and gave it to a nately refuse to pay reasonably towards the relief of the waste or common, at the general charges of the parish, in the nine and thirtieth year of her Majesties reign, in the nine and t English Church which succeeded that; and thus, for set of greedy, needy, and sycophantic courtiers and said poor, or shall discourage others; then the Justices or otherwise of the hundred or county, as aforesaid, intituled, An act for the relief of the poor, shall conthe space of nine hundred was to prove the stand in force until the feast of Easter next; the space of nine hundred years, the whole of the toadies, it will be of use to glance at another impor- of the Peace at the Quarter Sessions may tax him to a to be taxed, rated, and gathered in manner before tinue and stand in force until the feast of Easter next; laws of England contain enactments, or customs, all tant effect upon the condition of the people of reasonable weekly sum, which if he refuse to pay, they expressed, convenient houses of dwelling for the said and that all taxations heretofore imposed and not paid, and that time is necessary to remove the deeply founded on this one and the same principle. The fact of called a principle of the said feast of Easter rooted evils which time has occasioned. This should founded on this one and the same principle: that England, arising from the fact of so large a portion may commit him to prison. And if any parish have in impotent poor, and also to place inmates, or more family and the said feast of Easter rooted evils which time has occasioned. This should not that property which is called a should not be be a said feast of the said fe every particle of that property, which is called of the land being in the possession of the church, it more impotent poor persens than they are able to lies than one in one cottage or house; one Act made next; and that all taxes hereafter before the said feast, be borne in mind by all suffering from chronic diseases.

Church property, had no foundation of the possession of the church it more impotent poor persens than they are able to lies than one in one cottage or house; one Act made next; and that all taxes hereafter before the said feast, be borne in mind by all suffering from chronic diseases. Church property, had no foundation other than We have before said, that for a long period before relieve, then the Justices of the Peace of the county in the xxxi. year of her Majesties reign, initialed to be taxed by virtue of the said former act, which deebly-rooted in the system, in order to impart part that it was proved in the xxxi. year of her Majesties reign, initialed to be taxed by virtue of the said former act, which deebly-rooted in the system, in order to impart part that it was proved in the xxxi. Year of her Majesties reign, initialed to be taxed by virtue of the said former act, which deebly-rooted in the system, in order to impart part that it was proved in the xxxi. Year of her Majesties reign, initialed to be taxed by virtue of the said former act, which deebly-rooted in the system, in order to impart part that it was proved in the xxxi. Year of her Majesties reign, initialed to be taxed by virtue of the said former act, which deebly-rooted in the system, in order to impart part that it was proved in the xxxi. Year of her Majesties reign, initialed to be taxed by virtue of the said former act, which deebly-rooted in the system, in order to impart part that it was proved in the xxxi. Year of her Majesties reign, initialed to be taxed by virtue of the said former act, which deebly-rooted in the system, in order to impart part that it was proved in the xxxi. Year of her Majesties reign, initialed to be taxed by virtue of the said former act, which deebly-rooted in the system, in order to impart part that the xxxi. Year of her Majesties reign, in the xxxi. Year of her Majesties reign, that it was properly granted in trust to the "Resultation," more than one-third part of may license so many of them as they shall think good, 'An Act against the erecting and maintaining of Cot-shall not be paid before the said feast of Eastern shall tience and persoverance in the use of Parr's Life. the clergy for the purposes of public worship; the real property of the Realm of England was so to beg in one or more hundreds of the same county, tages, or any thing therein contained to the contrary and may after the said feast of Easter, be levied by the Pills; for nowever obstinate the disorder may appear, and especially for the purposes of public worship; the real property of the Realm of England was so to beg in one or more hundreds of the same county. tages, or any thing therein contained to the contrary and may after the said feast of Easter, be levied by the Pills; for nowever obstinate the disorder may appear, and especially for the purposes of public worship the contrary and may after the said feast of Easter, be levied by the Pills; for nowever obstinate the disorder may appear, and especially for the purposes of public worship the contrary and may after the said feast of Easter, be levied by the Pills; for nowever obstinate the disorder may appear, and other purposes of public worship the purpose of public worship the public wors

why they should not practice the extortions and iniquities that follow the track of the rack-rentercountry-gentleman of England (present time!!!). In fact their lands were let on leases for lives, and the farmers of them had been the actual proprietors. obtained in England from the date of its passing up and according to that rate, as by the Justices of Peace whereof, neither the said inhabitants or occupiers of retained in our law-forms; but it has now no ap- statute is as follows:plication. The "REFORMATION" swept away the race of English Yeomen, just as it swept away,

confiscated," the patrimony of the poor! This practice of the Church necessarily had its and. The nobility were compelled to follow the example of the Church; and thus the commons were. n fact, the joint-proprietors of the whole country! They acknowledged the lord as owner of the soil but they held the estates for lives! They had rents or fines to pay; but the estates were theirs! were independent! free!! and bold!!! Just the

Another great cause of public happiness necessaits cultivation by the hand of labour, spent among

Such was the state of England for some hundreds good things of this world in a greater or less degree, to leave sufficient property in the hands of the Vicar of years previous to the ascension of the VIIITH. in proportion to his skill, his strength, and his for the relief the poor; "such appropriation, unless HARRY! Such were the laws and regulations relationally to appear at the next General Sessions of the Peace to be holden in that county where such order shall be taken, and six the state of society and also to abide such order as the said Justices of the been rightly cailed the first law of nature, self-PRE- Act, between now and the Easter next following, necessarily arising from the then instituted Church.

At leng h came the "REFORMATION"! HARRY the any," than he cared for the welfare and happiness of the people over whom he ruled! The Church would

The struggle began! It was a hard and despe-

These things soon had their effect ! The miseries 'strong' and "vigorous" laws were passed. A continual struggle was kept up between the starving people and their rulers, during the remainder of HARRY's reign, and during the entire reign of Edward the Sixth. Law upon law was passed to suppress vagabondism; until at length, by the let Edward VI. c. 3, it was enacted that :-

"It shall be lawful to every person to whom any shall tion shall seem fit.

It is necessary to remark that in that day all felony was punishable with death! Therefore this law enacted that every poor person reduced to him by Henry VIII. and who should have been adjudged by a Justice of the Peace to be branded with a hot iron and to be a slave, should, for ab-

bellies of the poor, who had been turned out of their holdings; and who had been robbed of their enactments went on. The Act just recited, the 1st Edward VI. c. 3, was continued from time to time, and rendered more and more "vigorous" and "strong"; until at last, by the 14th Elizabeth, c. 5, the bare Act of begging was made felony punishable and revolt, consequent on a state of general poverty raneously with these savage enactments, were several others, providing that the poor should be relieved by found, however, to be utterly insufficient. To remedy this, such contributions were, by the Act 5th

enacted:-

this state of things gave the common people great cumstances of the case. It was found insufficient. of the same parish, that shall be there placed from time imposed by virtue of this act, and were not paid. advantages. The Church was a easy landlord! None The compulsory charitable donation or tax, did to time by the church wardens and overseers of the poor XVIII. Provided slways, that whereas the Island building and ornament of the church; let them dismonasteries, had more than a life interest in the poor. Vagabondism was still rife in the land; pains and forfeitures contained in the said former act with the sea, and having a Chapel of Ease for the lands belonging to the Church. They had no wives begging was not put down; revolts and tumults made in the said xxxi year of her Majesties reign.
or families to provide for; they could have no were constantly apprehended and had; and at "VI. Provided always, that if any person or persons motive to accumulate undue heaps of property; for length matters assumed such an alarming aspect, shall find themselves grieved with any seas or tax, or they could not inherit or bequeath. They could not that it was deemed prudent and necessary to meet other act done by the said churchwardens, and other therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the indeed, possess private property at all; what they the exigence fully and completely, and give the poor persons, or by the said Justices of Peace; that then it said Justices of Peace shall nominate and appoint in did possess, and what did accumulate in their hands, an equivalent for the patrimony of which they had shall be lawful for the Justices of Peace, at their General habitants within the said Island, to be overseers for was only placed there, as we have before seen, for been robbed. This was accomplished by the famous Quarter Sessions, or the greater number of them, to the poor people dwelling within the said Island, and the purposes of religion, the maintenance of the 43rd of Elizabeth; by which it was ordained and take such order therein, as to them shall be thought that both they the said Justices and the said overseers, poor, and the keeping of themselves. There was appointed that a tax on all the property of the convenient; and the same to conclude and bind all the shall have the same power and authority to all intents, every reason, therefore, why they should let their Kingdom should be duly and regularly laid and said parties.

lands on easy terms, on long leases; and every reason raised, and applied "to the setting of the poor on "VII. And be it further enacted, that the father and work," and in relieving the necessities of the im- grandfather, and the mother and grandmother, and the potent, aged, blind, and lame.

we must first allude to the 18th of Elizabeth, c. 3; of a sufficient ability, shall at their own charges relieve descended from generation to generation, just as if for that is the statute relating to Bastardy which and maintain every such poor person in that manner,

lawful matimony (an offence against God's law or man's which they shall fail therein. law, the said bastards being now left to be kept at the charges of the parish where they be born, to be the nfluence and effect upon the other owners of the great burden of the said parish, and in defrauding of and place corporate, and city within this realm, being the parishes wherein such houses or lands are situated, the relief of the impotent and aged true poor of the same parish, and to the evil example and encouragement rity by virtue of this act, within the limits and precincts to contribute to the relief of the poor inhabitants within of lewed life: it is ordained and enacted by the autho. of their jurisdictions, as well out of sessions, as at their the said Island. rity aforesaid, that two Justices of the Peace, (whereof sessions, if they hold any, as is herein limited, preone to be of the quorum, in or next unto the limits scribed, and appointed to Justices of the Peace of the where the parish church is, within which parish such county, or any two or more of them, or to the Justices They could not be turned out of their holdings at bastard shall be born, upon examination of the cause of Peace in their Quarter Sessions, to do and execute the mere whim or pleasure of the owner, like the and circumstance) shall and may by their discretion for all the uses and purpose in this Act prescribed, and and reputed father of such bastard child, as also for the better relief of every such parish in part or in all; and shall and may likewise by like discretion take order respect, so much as is appointed and allowed by this REVENUES there; returning to these who laboured convenient: and if after the same order by them subrespect also, great effect upon them. Is it so now? then every such party so making default in not perform-Are the revenues arising to the lords of the soil from ing of the said order, to be committed to ward to the except he, she, or they shall put in sufficient surety to This was the law of Elizabeth relating to bas-

devised: inasmuch as it is a full recognition and com- or any such two of them, as is aforesaid. plete practical application of the principle they one

"AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR. " Be it enacted by the authority of this present Par-HARRY'S struggle with the Church was one of one to be of the quorum, dwelling in or near the same town, or place corporate, if they keep Sessions. When he first proclaimed himself "Supreme Lord they, or the greater part of them, shall take order from in this Act, to be forfeited by any person or persons, labour, for a time, sold to the highest bidder! I on earth, under God, of the Church of England," time to time, by and with the consent of two or more shall go and be imployed to the use of the poor of the find nothing here of SELECT VESTRIES, nor of 'hired the people refused to pay their tithes. To punish such Justices of Peace, as is aforesaid, for setting to same parish, and towards a stock and habitation for overseers, nor of 'assistant overseers,' nor of 'masters' them for what he called their "contumacy," the work the children of all such whose parents shall not by them, and other necessary uses and relief, as before in or 'matrons' of workhouses. I find nothing here Act 27th Henry VIII. c. 20, was passed; enacting the said churchwardens and overseers, or the greater part this act are mentioned and expressed; and shall be that would at all act as a premium to idleness and that if any one should so transgres in future, he of them, be hought able to keep and maintain their chil- levied by the said churchwardens and overseers, or one vice, and discourage industry and frugality! Mr. should be committed to ward, there to remain dren; and also for setting to work all such persons, without bail or mainprize, until he had satisfied the married or unmarried, having no means to maintain Peace, or Mayor, Alderman, or head officer, of city, You must have kept in the back-ground those parts demands made on him. The next step of the bluff them, and use no ordinary and daily trade of life to town or place-corporate respectively within their seve- of the old law which permitted and authorised the monarch was to suppress all monasteries, priories, get their living by: and also to raise weekly, or other ral limits, by distress and sale thereof, as aforesaid; enormous abuses that existed prior to the Poor Law and other religious houses, that had not lands above | wise (by taxation of every inhabitant, parson, vicar, the then value of two hundred pounds by the year; and other, and of every occupier of lands, houses, and the property of the houses so suppressed was given over to the King, "to do therewith his own saleable underwoods in the said parish, in such comwill, to the pleasure of Almighty God, and to the petent sum and sums of money as they shall think fit,) mainprize, till the said forfeitures shall be satisfied and existed some ten years ago. Surely, Mr. Editor, honour and profit of this realm"! This was accome a convenient stock of fix, hemp, wooll, thread, iron, paid. plished by the Act 27th HENRY VIII. c. 28. Four and other ware and stuff to set the poor on work :

> to be set down in the premisses; and shall within four or (if none be there dwelling) in the parts next addays after the end of their year, and after other over- joining. seers nominated, as aforesaid, make and yield up to such | XIII. And if any person shall refuse or neglect to

reach, they show that there has existed amongst the make thereof correction and reformation, according to Institute of the said hospitals and almshouses, sent to every one of the said hospitals and almshouses, sent to every one of the said hospitals and almshouses, sent to every one of the said hospitals and almshouses, so the money for the purpose aforesaid; that then the said so the sent to every one of the said hospitals and almshouses, so the money for the purpose aforesaid; that then the said so the sent to every one of the said hospitals and almshouses, so the said hospitals and almshouses other, for the sustentation of the destitute. At all

This, then, is conclusive. Let the reader look S. and further shall be adjudged to be a slave to his two Justices shall and may tax, rate and assess, as the last to each of the said prisons of the King's events such has, undeniably, been the case, ever since well at the causes assigned for the erection of these said slave shall run aforesaid, any other of other parishes, or out of any Bench and Marshalsea, which sums ratebly to be said county for the purposes aforesaid as in their discre- taxed at £5 lands, or £10. goods at the least, at the to set such poor on work." Not work in a work-

"IV. And that it shall be lawful, as well for the prevagabondism through the robberies committed on tress and sale of the offender's goods, as the sums of year to year, in form aforesaid, successively be elected were several statutes passed in this very reign, sconding from his slavery a second time, be hanged lawful for any such two Justices of the Peace to commit and Knight-Marshal for the time being, equally to be and also ordaining, that if any employer offered less, by the neck till he was dead!! And this was the him or them to the common gaol of the county, there divided to the use aforesaid, taking their acquitance or any labourer accepted less than the sum so fixed, savage and merciless equivalent that the mild and to remain without bail or mainprize, until payment of the same, or in default or in default or in default or in default or the same, or in default or in default or in default or in defaul one half the entire property of the kingdom! By virtue of this law, thousands upon thousands of them were hanged!! Thousands upon thousands of them were strung up to gibbets, like so many carrion were strung up to gibbets, like so many carrion tices of Peace, or any one of them, to send to the House stable, or his executors or administrators shall fail to regular rate.

[We find we have exhausted the space at our command at the present. The subject must therefore lie commit to the said prison every one of the said church. Still vagaboudism did not cease. Still poverty there to remain without ball or mainprize, until he have be levied by the said treasurer and treasurers, by way feelingly deplored by the authors and apologists of and misery were not put down. The red hot irons, made a true accompt, and satisfied and paid so much, of distress and sale of goeds, as aforesaid, in form the New Poor Law. We shall then contrast the two the scourge, and the halter, failed to fill the hungry as upon the said accompt shall be remaining in his aforesaid, and by them to be imployed towards the systems together—the new one and the old—and hands

"V. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful patrimony. And still the savage and iron-hearted for the said churchwardens and overseers, or the greater plusage of money which shall be remaining in the said nient, till such man-child shall come to the age of four the poor hospitals of that County, and of those that with death! By virtue of this statute more than one and twenty years, or the time of her marriage; the alities, and to such other charitable purposes, for the 72,000 persons were strung up to gibbets in one same to be as effectual to all purposes, as if such relief of the poor, as to the more part of the said Jusyear!!! And yet poverty was not suppressed; nor child were of full age, and by indenture of covenant tices of the Peace shall seem convenient. were the turbulencies, and disaffections, and risings, bound him or her self. And to the intent that necessary places of habitation may more conveniently be pro- surer elected, shall wilful y refuse to take upon him the in any land, kept under in this case! Contempo- vided for poor impotent people, be it enacted by the said office of treasurership, or refuse to distribute or give authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for relief, or to accompt, according to such form as shall be the said churchwardens and overseers, or the greater appointed by the more part of the said Justices of the better.] the charitable donations of the wealthy. These were part of them, by the leave of the Lord or Lords of the Peace, that then it shall be lawful for the said Justices Manor, whereof any waste or common within their cf the Peace in their Quarter Sessions, or in their parish is or shall be parcel, and upon agreement before default, for the Justices of the Assizes to Elizabeth, c. 3, made compulsory. That statute with him or them made in writing, under the hands and be helden in the same county, to fine the same treasurer seals of the said Lord or Lords, or otherwise, accord. by their discretion; the same fine not to be under three "The poor and impotent persons of every parish shall ing to any order to be set down by the Justices of pounds, and to be levied by sale of his goods, and to be monastery built or founded, but was granted or let him blush for his own and his land's degenebe relieved of that which every person will of their Peace of the said county at their General Quarter prosecuted by any two of the said Justices of the Peace charity give weekly: And the same relief shall be Sessions, or the greater part of them, by like leave and whom they shall authorise. charity give weekly: And the same relief shall be Sessions, or the greater part of them, by like leave and whom they shall authorise.

children of every poor, old, blind, lame, and impotent Before we give the famous Act just referred to, person, or other poor person not able to work, being "II. Concerning bastards begotten and born out of them shall forfeit twenty shillings for every month

> Mayors, Bailiffs, or others head officers of every town said Island, neither yet shall the other inhabitants of Justice or Justices of Peace, shall have the same autho- be compelled, by reason of their reliancy or dwelling. there: and that every Alderman of the City of London within his ward, shall and may do and execute in every act to be done and executed by one or two Justices of

"IX. And be it also enacted, that if it shall happen any parish to extend itself into more counties than one, or part to lie within the liberties of any city, town, scribed under their hands, any the said persons, viz., or place corporate, and part without, that then as well though the aristocracy had no such positive ties with mother or reputed father, upon notice thereof, shall not the Justices of Peace of every county, as also the head regard to residence, example must have had, in this for their part observe and perform the said order, that officers of such city, town, or place-corporate, shall deal and intermeddle only in so much of the said parish as lieth within their liberties, and not any further: and common gaol, there to remain without bail or mainprize, every of them respectively within their several limits, wards, and jurisdictions, to execute the ordinances perform the said order, or else personally to appear before-mentioned, concerning the nomination of overseers, the consent to binding apprentices, the giving warrant to levy taxations unpaid, the taking accompt of and also to abide such order as the said Justices of the churchwardens and overseers, and the committing to Peace, or the more part of them, then and there shall prison such as refuse to accompt, or deny to pay the take in that behalf (if they then and there shall take arrearages due upon their accompts : and yet nevertheless, the said churchwardens and overseers, or the most part of them, of the said parishes that do extend into such several limits and jurisdictions, shall without tardy. What next follows is that famous Act for dividing themselves, duly execute their office in all the Relief of the Poor which has been dwelt upon places within the said parish, in all things to them with admiration by the greatest ornaments of the belonging, and shall duly exhibit and make one accompt Bench, and by the most eminent jurists, as the most before the said head-officer of the town or place corpoperfect and most complete law of the kind ever rate, and one other, before the said Justices of Peace,

"X. And further be it enacted by the authority and all lay down as being essential to the legal con- aforesaid, that if in any place within this realm, there stitution and existence of society itself. Here it happen to be hereafter no such nomination of overseers yearly, as is before appointed, that then every Justice of Peace of the county, dwelling within the division where such default of nomination shall happen, and here respecting wages being partly paid out of the share to his own exclusive use, and that each should care of the sick. The clergy of that day had no did confiscate!!! The property of the poor was liament, that the churchwardens of every Mayor, Alderman, and head-officer of city, town, rates. I find nothing here about workhouses, and the be protected in the exclusive enjoyment of his share more right to apply the revenues of the Church to taken from them! They were left nearly destitute! four, three, or two substantial householders there; as by the united power of all the rest; and in order to their own private use, than the trustees of St. The misery and suffering consequent on the violent shall be thought meet, having respect to the proportion of the proportion of the rest; and in order to their own private use, than the trustees of St. The misery and suffering consequent on the violent shall be thought meet, having respect to the proportion of the rest; and in order to their own private use, than the trustees of St. The misery and suffering consequent on the violent shall be thought meet, having respect to the proportion of the propo give due effect and a right application to this united Thomas's Hospital, for instance, have, at the pre- change of proprietorship in the soil, greatly aggra- tion and greatness of the same parish and parishes, to imployed towards the relief of the poor of the said women and men being harnessed to sand-carts, and power, they made laws by which the whole agreed sent day, a right to apply the lands belonging to vated their sorry condition. If they dared to com- be nominated yearly in Easter week, or within one parish or place corporate, and to be levied, as aforesaid, made to draw them backwards and forwards, like plain, the gibbet was there to silence them! and month after Easter, under the hand and seal of two or of their goods, by warrant from the General Sessions beasts of burden! I find nothing here of men and more Justices of the Peace in the same county, whereof of the Peace of the said county, or of the same city, women being set to dig holes one d

years afterwards another and more complete step and also competent sums of money for and towards aforesaid, that the Justices of Peace of every County of confiscation was taken. Another Act was then the necessary relief of the lame, impotent, old, blind, or place-corporate, or the more part of them, in their passed for the dissolution of all monasteries and and such other among them, being poor, and not general sessions to be holden next after the feast of abbeys, and for the giving of their lands and chat- able to work, and also for the putting out of such chil- Easter next, and so yearly as often as they shall think "First, Forasmuch as many Hospitals within the tels, moveables and valuables, to the King, to be by dren to be apprentices. to be gathered out of the same meet, shall rate every parish to such a weekly sum of vision for the sustentiation and preservation of all Realm of England, founded as well by the noble Kings him given to those who had aided him in his acts of parish, according to the ability of the same parish, and money as they shall think convenient, so as no parish these or it is pull and roid. The rights of value of six parish according to the ability of the same parish, and money as they shall think convenient, so as no parish these or it is pull and roid. The rights of value of six parish according to the ability of the same parish, according to the ability of the same parish. total sum of such taxation of the parishes in every sickness, or other just excuse, to be allowed by two taxed, shall be yearly assessed by the agreement of the such Justices of Peace, or more, as aforesaid, shall parishioners within themselves, or in default thereof, meet together at the least once every month, in the by the Churchwardens and petty Constables of the actual rebellion! To put down the "revolts," church of the said parish, upon the Sunday in the same parish, or the more part of them: or in default of afternoon, after divine service, there to consider of their agreement. by the order of such Justice or Jussome good course to be taken, and of some neet order tices of Peace as shall dwell in the same parish,

> two Justices of Peace, as is aforesaid, a true and perfect pay any such portion of money so taxed, it shall be accompt of all sums of money by them received, or lawful for the said Churchwardens and Constables, or rated and sessed, and not received, and also of such any of them, or in their default, for any Justice of "If any person shall bring to two Justices of Peace stock as shall be in their hands, or in the hands of any Peace of the said limit, to levy the same by distress,

the poor prisoners of the King's Bench or Marshalsea, tax of subsidy next before the time of the same elect house: but work at HOME! Not work at a rate tion to be made; and the said treasurers so elected, like that in the Stockport Union stone-yard; but sent as subsequent churchwardens and overseers, or any to continue for the space of one whole year in their work at the regular wages of the time! of them, by warrant from any two such Justices of Peace, office, and then to give up their charge, with a due ac- And let it be borne in mind that at the time this old as is aforesaid, to levy as well the said sums of money, compt of their receipts and disbursements, at the Poor Law was passed, the wages of labour were proand all arrearages, of every one that shall refuse to Quarter Sessions to be holden next after after the feast tected! The minimum rate at which labour should contribute according as they shall be assessed, by dis. of Easter in every year, to such others as shall from be paid was fixed by Act of Parliament! There money or stock which shall be behind upon any accompt treasurers for thr said county, city, town, or place cor- Elizabeth's, providing for this : ordaining that at to be made, as aforesaid, rendering to the parties the porate, which said treasurer, or one of them, shall certain periods the Justices should proclaim the overplus; and in defect of such distress, it shall be pay over the same to the Lord Chief-Justice of England, prices of labour, according to the price of provisions; wardens and overseers which shall refuse to accompt, the same forfeitures, together with the sums behind, to it, and trace the introduction of the "abuses" so as upon the said accompt shall be remaining in his af resaid, and by them to be imployed towards the systems together—the new one and the old—and charitable uses comprised in this act.

"XV. And be it further enacted, that all the surpart of them, by the assent of any two Justices of stock of any county, shall by discretion of the more the Peace aforesaid, to bind any such children, as afore- part of the Justices of Peace in their Quarter Sessions said, to be apprentices, where they shall see conve- be ordered, distributed, and bestowed, for the relief of and twenty years, and such woman child to the age of shall sustain losses by fire, water, the sea or other casu-

"XVI.-And be it further enacted, that if any trea-

"XVII.-And be it enacted, that the statute made

Still this was found inadequate to meet the cir- any other babitation, but only for the impotent and poor | warrant in every respect, as if they had been taxed and inhabitants thereof, and yet the said Island is no parish, but the lands in the same are situated within divers parishes far distant from the said Island, be it considerations, and purposes, for the execution of the parts and articles of this act, and shall be subject to the same pains and forfeitures, and likewise that the inhabitants and occupiers of the lands there, shall be liable and chargeable to the same payments, charges, expences, and orders, in such manner and form as if the same Island were a parish. In consideration to Indeed they were all but actual proprietors: and to the date of the enactment of the recent Poor of that county where such sufficient persons dwell, or land within the said Island, shall not be compelled to hence arose the term YEOMAN. This term is still Law Amendment Bill. The 2nd section of that the greater number of them, at their General Quarter contribute towards the relief of the poor of those Sessions shall be assessed, upon pain that every one of parishes wherein the houses or lands which they occupy within the said Island are situated, for or by reason of their said habitations or occupyings, other "VIII. And be it further hereby enacted, that the than for the relief of the poor people within the

"XIX. And be it further enacted, that if any action of trespass, or other suit, shall happen to be attempted and brought against any person or persons, for taking of any distress, making of any sale, or any other thing doing, by authority of this present act, the defendant or defendants in any such action or suit, shall and may either plead not guilty or otherwise make avowry, cognizince, or justification for the taking of the said distresses, making of sale, or other thing doing by virtue of this act, aliedging in such avewry, cognizance, or justification, that the said distress, sale, trespass, or other thing, whereof the plaintiff or plaintiffs complained, was done by authority of this act, and according to the tenor, purport, and effect of this act, without any expressing or rehearsal of any other matter or circumstance contained in this present act. To which avowry, cognizance, or justification, the plaintiff shall be admitted to reply, that the defendant did take the said distress, made the said sale, or did any other act or trespass supposed in his declaration, of his own wrong, without any such cause alleged by the said defendent; whereupon the issue in every such action shall be joyned, to be tried by verdict of twelve men, and not otherwise, as is accustomed in other personal actions; and upon the trial of that issue, the whole matter to be given on both parties in evidence. according to the very truth of the same, and after such issue tried for the defendant, or nonsuit of the plaintiff after appearance, the same defendant to recover treble damages, by reason of his wrongful vexation in that behalf, with his costs also in that part sustained, and that to be assessed by the same jury or writ to enquire of the damages, as the same shall require."

Such was the famous Poor Law of Elizabeth. The reader now has it, every word, transcribed from the Statute Roll of the nation. "And is this the law, of the 'abuses' of which I have heard so much?" we fancy we hear the reader exclaim. "Is this th law which gave to idleness and vice that which was earned by honest industry? Why, I find nothing the more industrious. I find nothing here about fill them up again the next! I find nothing here of them, by warrant from any two such Justices of Editor, you cannot have given us the old system! or in defect thereof, it shall be lawful for any two such Amendment Act. You cannot, Mr. Editor, have Justices of Peace, and the said Aldermen and head given us the whole. The Act just read contains

No! good reader; there is is no mistake! We have given the whole of the "old law." You have it just as it appears in the Statute Book. But, in that law, you certainly find nothing that you have heard attributed to it. You certainly find nothing of SELECT VESTRIES, and auctions, and hired overseers, and part wages out of the rates; you certainly find nothing of these things, any more than you find in it a justification of the present Leeds practice of breaking stones or sweeping the streets, before relief is afforded to the starving poor. You certainly find nothing in the "old law" respecting workhouses, either with or without separation of husband or wife, any more than you find in it a justification of the HAND-MILL in Leicester Union-House, which has so lately thrown that city into riot and confusion. You certainly find none of these things; but you do find that all the property of the country was ordered to be assessed, TO SET THE POOR ON WORK ;" and for "the relief of the lame, impotent, blind, and such other among them being poor." You certainly find none of the "ABUSES" you have heard so much talked of; but you do find that the overseers of the poor and the justices of the peace had power to levy rates upon all the property in every parish in the kingdom; and that if the property of one parish was not suffiand assess, and raise rates on the property in the adjoining parish; and so on, till they had assessed the entire county. You certainly do not find in the old law, any of the "monstrosities" that have been attributed to the 'old system;" but you do find that unless the holder of property paid the rate assessed upon him, his property could be seized; and in case of that property failing to satisfy the demands of the poor, the person could be seized and " committed to the common goal of the county, there to remain without bail or mainprize until payment" was made. You certainly do find that THAT OLD LAW GAVE THE POOR A MORTGAGE UPON all the property of THE KINGDOM!

Read the first section of the Act. See what the framers of it contemplated! Not a bastile! with a

apply the whole subject in the way of advice to the starving poor, as to the way they should act at the present to secure themselves from porishing for want of food.

Before we lay down the pen we must acknowledge, in justice to the memory of the illustrious dead, that for by far the greater portion of the matter of this article, we are indebted to the works of that able and stedfast friend of the labourer, the late Mr. Cobbett. No man has done more to place the question of Poor Laws in its right light than that truly great man; and we freely declare that we have freely availed ourselves of his writings. We have done so, because it was impossible to do

PSALMS v. HIMS.—A maiden lady, suspecting her female servant was regaling her beau upon the cold mutton of her larder, called Betty, and inquired whether she did not hear some one speaking with her down stairs—" Oh, no, Ma'am," replied the girl, "it was only me singing a psalm." "You may amuse yourself, Betty," replied the maiden lady. "with psalms; but let's have no hims, Betty—I have a great objection to hims." Betty curtised, withdrew, and took the hint.

SLOW AND SURE .- "Celsus has justly remarked that 'Diseases slow in their progress, go off very slowly; and especially for the purpose of giving relief cossessed; indeed it approached to very nearly one And if any poor beg in any other place than he is notwithstanding; which cottages and other persons in this act respectively they may rest fully assured that time will effect a to the necessions. The times of that Church were half. From the very nature of that possession, and licensed, he shall not at any time after he used or employed to or for appointed to levy takations by distress, and by such radice and perfect cure."

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Tuesday, May 3. Mr. Duncan in the chair, Mr. Leach in the vice chair.

Minutes read and confirmed. Mr. M. Pherson, brought forward the following mobest means of securing to the working classes the full

benefit resulting from their own labour," and supported it in an able address in which he recommended co-operative policy.

Mr. Feargus O'Connor seconded the motion. Wr. Woodward moved an amendment to the effect that the Convention should give no recommendation on the subject, but leave to the judgment of the working men to take such steps as they may deem most proper to relieve their social condition.

Mr. Bartlett seconded the amendment. Messra. Moir, and Thomason, ably supported the

Mr. Leach was opposed to the motion. He thought it was calculated to divide and distract their attention. He thought the people were somewi at in the condition of the lion's provider; they would only be allowed to procure a subsistence on condition that the greater portion of it went to the lion. To some of his constituents the mention of paying sixpence a-week to a co-operative society, was almost an insult, they could scarcely procure food.

Other members then addressed the Convention. Mr. M'Pherson replied, and the metion was then

carried. Mr. Thomason moved a resolution, "That in order to avoid the denunciations that had taken place, that a committee be appointed from England and from Scotland, independent of the Executive, to which all disputes should be referred." He did not bring forward this motion to screen or to

attack any party, but simply to do away with what had been the cause of great division. These denunciations had been the cause of driving many good men from the ranks. They had made them the sport and ridicule of their enemies. If they did not take some such steps they might continue to agitate the country for twenty five years without any effect—their strength would be wasted and lost. His object was to create

union and good feeling.

hands bound behind, a cock-shy for every one who Sturge's soup. thoughtproper to attack him. If anything whatever appeared in any paper or from any person, reflecting upon his character, it was immediately said, what a slap Feargus has got; but if he attempted to say a word in reply they immediately cried out " what a shame, how wrong it was to denounce!" The Editor

the advocates of the cause.

Mr. Roberts said it was with much diffidence that he gave his opinion upon this subject. He agreed with Mr. Thomason that these denunciations were one of the most fruitful sources of disunion which it was possible to conceive of. All seemed to be well aware of the evil, but the main question was how to get rid of the character to the decision of any Committee; he preferred to have the public at large for a Jury. That was a far better tribunal than any Committee that could be appointed, as that Committee must be of necessity formed from a section of the Chartist body. If a public meeting decided wrong, there was sure to be a reaction; but if a Committee once decided wrong, they were almost sure to abide by that decision. He had, as an individual, experienced the benefit of appealing to the public. In Bath and Bristol himself and Vincent had been calumniated and denounced, but they had found that a public meeting was always ready to do justice to them; and here he could not avoid paying a high tribute to the talent, integrity, and manly conduct of Henry Vincent, and he could not avoid neticing that being in conversation with a Chartist of Bath, who expressed strong opinions against Vincent. O'Brien, and others attending the Birmingham Conference, he stated they were deserving a vote of censure; he asked him if Vincent and O'Brien were to bring over the whole of the Conference to the C arter, what he would then say? He immediately replied, they would then be worthy of a vote of confidence. So it appeared that votes of cen-Fure or confidence were to be passed not according to the principle contained in them, but according to the success which attended them: for his own part he cared nothing for denunciation; he had received far more letters of friendship and marks of confidence since he had been denounced than at any previous period. When a man was unfairly attacked, a re-action always solicited truth; and if a man was proved to have acted wrong, it was well; if not, he had a fair opportunity of explaining himself. It was not the harm done to himself as an individual which he found fault with, but the injury it had done the cause with the public. He was anxious to place Chartism on as bread a basis as possible. It was for this reason he oppose i reason he opposed the appointment of this committee. Mr. Roberts then inaulged in some pleasant raillery on an expression of Mr. Bairstow's in the Commonswealth respecting eternity's last bell having tolted ere Mr. O'Connor's fame would be forgotten, which elicited tremendous laughter. He was of opinion that no man

Mr. O'Brien concurred with Mr. Roberts, that a committee was not a competent tribunal for the decision of a subject like the present. He thought that in the present divided state of our organisation it would be impossible to shut the influence of faction out of a committee. He had drawn up a resolution which he thought would meet the case; it was a resolution trusted that the Convention would unanimously agree to it; it was as fellows:-

had done more for the movement than Mr. O'Connor;

been almost more than man, if he was not affected by

it. He wished them to take a more extended view of

public affairs; to overlook the petty jealousies which

perfect tribunal.

censure is awarded."

He would not leave his character in the hands of any committee: he held it that no man's character should be taken away on the exparte statement of a newseditor of a newspaper on his speeches, or even his im-

be conditional—they should commence with an if. If until a public meeting had been called, and he had met right to assume the office of dictatior, and violently no real power, to put this in execution. They could Mr. M. Pherson supported the motion. His con-Mr. O'Brien, if Mr. Vincent said s'a, -nnd in the case face to face with his accuser. Every man in that Con. denounce those with whom he may disagree." of a well-known public man, it would be but courteous | vention was equally liable to have his character blasted would be safe. He also held the opinion that no if Mr. Thomason would withdraw his motion, he cause. He thought that such conduct ought to be de-"That the Convention take into consideration the matters gleaned in private society should be made would second Mr. O'Brien's. This being acceded to, nounced by the public; he did not see what result matter of public denunciation. They had an instance Mr. O Connor stated that, in seconding this resolution, could ensue from these resolutions, the denunciations of the ill effect of this in the present Convention. If he should make a few general remarks on what had the present system of denunciation was carried on it fallen from Mr. O'Brien. Much had been said about would oe impossible to maintain their existence as a the five Bradford delegates. He would appeal to Mr. party. In every town in the kingdom, they would be Leach, and all who were present at Birmingham, that O'Brien was, in his opinion, preferable. These denunbr Ken into parties and sections if one man denounced they were not aware, until the Friday, that Mr. O'Brien ciations generally arose from little knots of individuals another. He also was marked out for vengeance; and was a delegate to the Conference. They believed that, and not from public assemblies; he had known five Bothing could be more easy than to invent private con- like Steele, he was only a visitor. The Conference met individuals to pass votes of this description; he was versations, and publish them to the world as matters on a Tuesday, the letter Mr. O Brien complained of opposed to all denunciations, but he feared them not; of public importance. If he committed himself as a was written on the Wednesday, and not knowing, until he had been denounced himself, but by firm conduct he public man he was willing to be judged by the public; Friday, that O'Brien was a delegate, the praise awarded had lived it down, and he believed that if a man acted but it usually happened that the denunciations were to the Bradford delegates in no way detracted from the openly and consistently, he never need fear the ingot up by private coteries of individuals, posted off merits of Mr. O'Brien, The delegates to their meeting, fluence of any press; he was opposed to a committee. to the newspapers, and were spread on the wings of in calculating upon the number likely to vote upon cer- He thought the public was the best jury for the trial of the press to the whole of the kingdom. (Cries of tain questions, did not include Mr. O'Brien or Steele, cases of this discription. hear, hear, hear.) He could not avoid alluding to believing them both to be visitors. Mr. O'Brien had the reports given in a certain newspaper respecting his attempted to saddle the onus of misrepresentation on the majority of the country was quite opposed to these conduct at the Birmingham Conference. From that report they would believe he was a regular Sturgite; which the remarks were made was taken from the not for them. It had been stated that some of their that he was one of the devils of the Conference; that the Sturgite party were a regular set of knaves; and that the five Bradford men were the only honest men in the Conference. To this there was no exception—ail were humbugs and devils of the Conference save these five honest Bradford men. Hints were even thrown out respecting their independence; insinuations were given respecting soup tickets. The five Bradford men, who scarce opened their mouths during the whole sitting of the Conference, were held up as the only pure and immaculate men. Now he hoped they would allow him to explain his conduct, and he could assure them that he was never in Joseph Sturge's house in his life; that he never spoke to him save in the Conference on public business; and that he never tasted his soup while he was in Birmingham, while the five independent Bradford men lived on Sturge's soup during the whole of the time they were in Birmingham. The part that bimself and the other Chartist delegates took in the Conference had been unfairly represented in the Star. From the reports in that paper they would suppose that he had requiarly flummuxed them; that he had regu-Feargus O'Connor seconded it with pleasure; he larly humbugged the Chartist body; that he was wilthought it necessary, for his own protection, as well as ling to change the name and to abandon the interest of for that of other men. He hoped they would conduct the body he had so long acted with. He could solemnly this discussion in a mild, temperate manner. He assure them that no proposition had ever been made for believed the motion might have originated in the them to change their name. No man had ever dared to wounded feelings of Mr. Thomason; he was the only bring forward such a proposition; they did not in his praising him; he only wanted him not to abuse him; man who could say, with any shadow of truth, that he presence, and he believed, he was sure, they did not in and to allow him the opportunity of stating a few facts had ever been denounced, by himself. In connection with his absence. Not a Charist deputy but would have felt in his paper to the public. He cared nothing for dethe Scottish Convention, he certainly disapproved of himself insulted by such a proposition. Even the unnciation so long as the same medium was open to him Mr. Thomason's conduct, and wrote a letter to his middle class delegates, who were opposed to the name to reply; but he did complain that facts had been constituents to that effect; and he had since been told, of the Charter had not dared to mention the subject of manufactured against him, and he had been denied a by Mr. Thomsson, that he was right in his views on changing their name. The material which had furthat subject. and that the parties with whom he had ni-hed certain parties with the means of propagating been acting were endeavouring to thwart the object the this delusion was, that certain middle class delegates way misconstrued the conduct of Mr. O'Brien, or mis-Chartists had in view. He had not been seven times in expressed themselves pretty strongly against giving them-Leeds, since he had been liberated from York Castle. selves the names of Chartists; but the difference was only but still the fault lay with O'Brien. He had a week's He had expended every farthing of profit, which he about the name. Many of the Conference deserved notice that his conduct would be the subject of critiderived from his paper, in promoting the good of the well of the Chartist body. The Rev. Mr. Spence, cism. If he was so sensitive-and a public man had a cause. The denunciations complained of were not con- though opposed himself to being called a Chartist, stated | right to be so-he had ought to have immediately stated nected with the Editor or Proprietor of the Star; but that nething would grieve him more than to see the that the report of his conduct at the Conference was were resolutions carried at public meetings, and when Chartists abandon their name; it would be weak and incorrect. He (Mr. O'C.) had frequently taken pen in at times they had been withheld by the Editor, he had pusillanimous. He not only said this, but he went still hand, in the dead of night, to correct similar misreprereceived letter after letter complaining of it, and defurther: he advised them not only to retain their name, sentations. No man-however high he might stand in manding their insertion. During the whole time he but even their own organisation. But these middle- the movement-should think himself above the neces-

make such direct insinuations against persons not present to defend themselves, was low, mean, and contemptible. Mr. O'Brien-If there was anything mean or confuture. He was willing to give to Mr. O'Brien the of the Northern Star, had perhaps more to endure than temptible, it lay with those who originated the charge, any other editor of a newspaper. The obloquy to which and not with himself. With regard to the motion of he was exposed, was almost unknown. His great Mr. Lovett, he believed that, though he did not move strength arose from a knowledge of his own weakness the amendment, yet he swayed the Committee. by his -from knowing his friends from his enemies. Every advice, to reject it. He cared nothing about their man was liable to error of judgment; but when he adopting the name. They only represented a smallknew that he was following the straightforward path portion of the middle class; whatever decision they of principle he cared not for all the obloquy which came to was not to be taken as the decision of the might be thrown upon him; he would allow it all to middle class, but of them, as an individual body. They pass as the idle wind which he regarded not. The had agreed to the whole of the principles, and thereleaders of the people now present had quick ears and fore he advised them, as they had no authority to give quick eyes, and he would defy any one of them to point a name to their Association, that they should call out a time when he had attempted to denounce the cha- another Conference, for the express purpose of deciding racter of any leader of the people, though he himself that question; and he had pledged himself, if living, to had been denounced to his heart's content. If ever he be there, and defend even the name of the Charter. heard a leader of the people denounced, he had always Now, this was not the impression that had been left upon supported him, in fact he had been blamed for giving their minds by the report they had received from a men too good a character. He was willing, if such a certain paper. He had nothing more to do with Sturge tribunal as the motion proposed was created, to bow or his Conference than the man of the moon: he was entirely to its decision; if he had wounded the feelings sent by his constituents to perform two express dutiesof any man, it was unintentionally; though he had -first, to endeavour to get them, by the dint of argunever attempted to fritter away any man's character; ment, to agree to the six points of the Charter, and but he found that the same conduct had not been pur- failing to do this, to protest against their acts sued towards himself, but he was willing to waive being considered as the acts of the working classes. every subject of contention to promote union among give it as our deliborate opinion that the working While he said this, he was not opposed to Mr. Sturge's plan, so long as they do not oppose us; he was for perfect toleration to all persons—he held that they had no right to interfere with them as a body, so long as they do not interfere with us, they have an equal right to form an association as we have. They may gain a portion of the middle class to the standard of Chartism evil. He could not agree with the motion to submit his: with whom we might have no influence. This was what he told them at the meeting at the Town Hall. Birmingham, the Whigs had made him such a devil, that thousands would come to hear Sturge, who would never come to hear him (O'Brien) and others of their party; he there stated that owing to this circumstance. no man was ever so fitted to head their movement as Mr. Sturge; this has been misrepresented, as though he had said that no man was so fit to head our movement, and for this he had been styled a middle-class adulator; O Brien an adulator of the middle class! why, it came upon him like a thunder clap-like a shower bath. For ten years had he denounced them as a class; and now because he had expressed his admiration of the conduct of a few men, he was called an adulator of the middle class; as well might Thomas Duncombe be called to account for the misconduct of every one of his electors as for him to be answerable for the conduct of the whole of the delegates to the Conference. He was decidedly opposed to all denunciations unless the man came boldly forward to a public meeting for the expressed purpose, or if denounced in a paper that he should be allowed a fair right of reply in the same columns, not th the should be condemned unheard; debarred of the right of citiz nship, of that right which was extended to the lowest criminals; he did not blame any man for differing in opinion from him; he b-lieved that in many

sessed an organ of his own-if the statements in that organ were believed without the parties being heard in their own defence, then no man who was opposed by that organ, or by the parties conducting it were safe from Laving their characters frittered away. If private conversation was to be made the subject of public de--nunciation—if the statements made in that conversation were to be perverted to any man's purpose—if statements in contradiction were denied insertion, then this became an unbearable despotism, which it was every Mr. Philp's motion on teetotalism; and for the same man's duty to put down. It mattered not to him that these denunciations were said to be founded on a report in the Stateman, that they were couched in honeyed language, that it was given as a surmise, that suspicion was set affort, that character was traduced. While the real author was allowed to escape. For five months had this fleeting spirit of division been fostered in every towr. It had raised up two antagonistic parties. No but such wholesale adulation was calculated to turn scener had he arrived at a place than one party waited trusted, he had this move or the other move. Scarcely were they gone ere the other party came, bidding him beware of other parties; his answer had invariably been

instances nine-tenths of the population differed from

him in opinion; but if the man denouncing him pos-

leader to be denounced in his presence. In one piace upon it. He thought public men were public property. he defended Vincent, in another O'Connor, and it was a and that they must expect to have their conduct comcurious fast that the meeting he attended at Birming, mented upon. All he claimed was that they should be ham, at O'Neil's chapel, he was actually put down for allowed the right of repiy. He objected to that part of defending O'Couner. He had artended there to see the resolution which said notice must be given in some Mr. Vincent and Mr. Ho.lis, of Cheltenham, on private instances. If treachery was intended, a delay like this business connected with his paper, and being recognised might prove fatal. Mr. O'Brien had stated that no one which no honest man could disapprove of; and he by the people they compelled him to speak, and he was had attempted at the Conference to change the name of actually put down because he would not allow O Con- the association, but he was sure that Mr. Spencer had nor to be called base. It was not from love to O'Connor moved and Mr. Vines seconded a motion to that effect, "That this Convention deem it absolutely essential that he defended him, for he had no love only for the and that Mr. Vines had on his return to Reading adto the success of the Chartist movement, and to the other sex, but from a feeling that such denunciations vised the Chartists of that place to change their name, safety of all who take a prominent part in it, that no were injurious. He defended Vincent, as noble and join the Sturge Association. (Mr. O'Brien stated public men connected with our cause should be de- a little soul as ever breathed, against similar affacks. that it did not occur at the Conference.) With regard nounced in any assembly of the people, or in any news- Vincent had done more good among the middle classes to the resolution before them, he was opposed to fetterpaper supposed to be in the interests of the people, of Bristol than it was possible for him or any other ing the press in any way or description. If they passed until after the party against whom the denunciations man to do there; let every man do the utmost good he that resolution of Mr. O'Brien's they would be acting in may be levelled, has been fully heard in his own could, and let him do it his own way. In the Town a most despotic manner. He trusted Mr. O'Brien would defence in the presence of the assembly, or through 'Hall of Birmingham also, he had defended O'Connor; withdraw his motion.
the columns of the newspaper which would denounce he had defended him from that erratic friend of O'ConMr. O'Brien said he would sooner have his hand him, and furthermore this Convention records its nell's, Tom Steele; no sooner did he get up to denounce cut off. solemn determination, collectively and individually, to O'Connor, than he stopped him. If a crisis was to treat all denunciations as calumnies and misrepresenta- come and the same spirit to exist as at present, he characterised this debate, as on the previous question; tions against the parties who may be the objects of trembled for the consequence. The worst scenes of past he had come to the Convention that morning with the and he agreed with him. He was equally opposed to allow their zeal to outstep their prudence. He thought the country would see his opinion by the manner in them, unless the denunciators shall have previously times would be re-enacted—the man who had worked intention of saying much more on the subject, but coninvited or brought the denounced parties in presence of hard in the cause, whose heart had bled in its service, sidering the turn the debate had taken he agreed with the public, so that a fair hearing of both sides may might be denounced, his reputation, his very existence, the resolutions of both Mr. O'Brien and Mr. M'Douall, take place,—the public as jurymen,—before any public destroyed by these vile means. If they looked back to but thought that neither of them were sufficiently do- if the liberty of the press existed in England, no past ages they would find that the men who looked finite; he should move as a rider the following reso- Charlist cared what the Times, Chronicle, or other most to the interest of the people, were generally sacri- lution :-

Statesman.

Mr. O'Brien stated, that the question of the abandonment of their name was not mooted.

Mr. O Brien-not of the Chartists abandoning their Mr. O'Connor-Mr. O'Brien had attempted to show Conference. Surely the copying of articles from News. to the system. They had enough open foes, without papers specially reporting those meetings, could not be commencing warfare with their friends. misrepresentation. He agreed, with Mr. O'Brien, that much mischief was done by cabal and private slander; more than ever was done by public denunciation; these went forth to the world; they were capable of being contradicted. No man had been denounced, in secret, more than himself, and he could not avoid stating that, in almost every town he had visited, where O Brien O'Brien? On his expressing, as he invariably did, a favourable opinion, they informed him that O'Brien, in it would protect them in the discharge of their duty. all his private conversations, was in the habit of assailing and denouncing him. Mr. Moir, and Mr. Bartlett, could bear witness, that both at Glasgow, and at Southampton, he had defended and praised Mr. O'Brien, and averred that no man in the movement had ment that he had opposed the resolution. pledging

Mr. O'Brien hoped Mr. O'Connor would cease from

done more for the cause.

Mr. O'Connor sincerely regretted if he had in any represented his views—he had no intention of doing so; had been connected with the agitation, he had never class men had many reasons for not publicly supporting sity of contradicting misrepresentation. If he neglected denounced any single individual, while the last five the Charter; if they did, their names might perhaps to do so the onus fell on his own shoulders. He should years of his life had been taken up in defending him- have shortly appeared in the Gazette; and thus, though deeply regret that any man was ever driven from their self. All the vices of the Northern Star had been they hesitated about it themselves, they were not ranks. Mr. O'Brien was the last man in existence selected for observation; but not one word was stated opposed to others bearing the name of Chartists. And whom he would attempt to injure. He had an immense of the good it had produced. (Hear, hear, and loud when Mr. Lovett's resolution was brought forward, respect for him as a public man; and, notwithstanding cheera) He was anxious that a tribunal should be knowing that the matter was one of but little conse- Mr. O'Brien did not like love, he had a great affection formed to which all should be amenable; he asked quence, and seeing that, by styling themselves Char- for him as an individual, and he pledged himself, that this as much for himself as for others. For years tists, they might injure themselves among their middle- whenever Mr. O'Brien wished or thought proper to before he was connected with the Star, he had advo- class constituencies, he thought their conduct was not write anything for the Star, so far as it was connected cated a censorship of the press, but he could not allew so liable to blame; but the Northern Star denounced with the cause, or on matters of policy, it should himself to be trodden under foot. It appeared that the conduct of the whole of the delegates, with the always have insertion. If Mr. O'Brien intended some parties wished Feargus O'Connor to stand with his exception of the five Bradford men, who lived upon writing a letter to the Star, he would make no reply to it, unless it contained falsehoods. He trusted that all The Chairman called Mr. O'Brien to order. To acrimonious feeling would cease. If any time had been misspent in this little difference, let them make up for it by a complete union. He would shake hands with Mr. O'Brien, bury the past in oblivion, and then they could get on, fighting side by side, the better for the right hand of fellowship.

Mr. O'Connor then gave his hand to Mr. O'Brien, which was accepted amid much cheering. Mr. O'Brien was willing to accept of this friendship on public grounds. If Mr. O'Connor would insert his utmost of their power, support the Convention. communication in the Star, he was satisfied. But he must inform him that he had not had the liberty he ing £1 for the use of the Convention, and £14 10s. from could have wished in the past columns of the Star. various other places. ness in future. He was bound to admit that whether, own efficacy. from accident, or from whatever cause, no man had done so much as Mr. O Connor for the movement; but though he looked upon him with admiration, he could not with love. Far from it. But he would not put sensitive. They seemed to think that a breath could his private feelings in comparison with the public blow their characters away. He thought his character following resolution: good; but he must still impress upon them the neces- would stand upon its own merits; and if he was sity for his resolution. Within these few years, disapproved of by his constituents, he would imme. Convention assembled, after having witnessed the pro- rials on the respective Secretaries of State. 40.600 persons from their ranks had been driven to diately resign. America; three-fourths of the members of the last Mr. Harrison thought they were too sensitive upon motion of Mr. Duncombe, on the 3rd of May, do hereby of thanks being given to all who voted for a hearing at Convention had also chiefly, by denunciations, been this subject. They denounced the conduct of the Whigs give it as our deliberate opinion that the working people the bar of the House; and on the motion of Mr. Beesley, compelled to leave their country, and that, too, chiefly and Tories, because they did not steer a straightforward caused by their own favourite journal; and, unless course; was it not proper, then, to denounce their own House of Commons, as at present constituted, and that that a vote of thanks should be given to Messrs. Dunthis allowed them a reply, they were hurked altogether, party when they were acting in a shuffling manner? We forthwith proceed to the appointment of a committee combe and Leader, the mover and seconder of the petifor no other journal inserted their proceedings; or if it Mr. O'Brien had said that these denunciations had kept of seven persons whose duty it shall be to draw up a tion. did, the same parties were not its readers. He should the middle class from joining them, yet at the same memorial to her Majesty; and to consider such other endeavour to forget the past, and in time perhaps his time he said they were so prejudiced they would not measures as may be necessary for the guidance of the admiration of O'Connor as a public man might merge even listen to him. He thought if that was the case Chartist body in the present crisis of the country, and into that affection for him as an individual, which Mr. this would have no influence upon them. He could that the said committee be prepared to submit such favourable position of the cause in Ireland. O Connor had so bountifully bestowed. He trusted not allow that a man was as good a Chartist as he was memorial and such measures to the Convention by nine that Mr. O Connor would see that a full report was in- unless he belonged to an organisation. serted in the Northern Star, which he should take to be Mr. Leach thought that considerable more damage justification sufficient. We have omitted to state that had been done to the cause by private slander than by that they should calmly and deliberately review their at the time Mr. O'Brien was expected to attend the public denunciation. Men would privately slander position; and that they should propose not only a meameeting at Birmingham, for which his name was and those whom they were too dastardly openly to meet. sure, but a series of measures, each growing out of the nounced, business compelled him to be at Bristol. These public denunciations were only the index to the other. He thought that if they allowed government duty to the public and not to investigate private squab- port Mr. O Brien's motion, but he trusted that in procuring signatures to a memorial to her Majesty, bles; he thought it advisable to lay down a principle he would add the words, "private slander" by which they should be guided, and that those who Mr. Ridley believed this motion was one of great his eye to the future measures, as electing a Parliament would not abide by it could have no claim to its protectimportance. It was necessary that steps should be by shew of hands, &c. No man who had a drop of tion. He should lay before them two resolutions embotaken to prevent private slanderers from stabbing them English, Irish, Scotch, or Welch blood in him, but dying his opinions upon this subject. He had seen the in the dark. Much as the word love had been bandied would feel indignant when he heard the manner in evils produced by denuciation in the old Convention, about he was still auxious to see them animated by a which their petition had been treated. When they and ever since the same feeling had existed. He did spirit of brotherly love. He knew not the motives by carried down the petition to the House of Commons not think so little of himself as to be meanly jealous of which some men were actuated, but he knew this, that was it not monstrous that they should be driven back other individuals; they ought to throw overboard justice demanded that they should throw the shield of by the staves of policemen; that they should be at this crisis every private feeling in favour of a grand protection around their leaders. That they should denied even an entrance into the lobby of that House. struggle for the Charter; if O'Connor or O'Brien were prove to the country that they would not tolerate such He was well aware that it was not expedient for a large eternally to be the subject of dissention the movement dastardly conduct. They had open enemies sufficient body of men to attempt an entrance into that House, would be better without them; of their sincerity without being engaged in a warfare with their friends, but he thought it an insult to their constituents that to the cause there could be no question, but by this He approved of the motion of Dr. M Donall. He the delegates should have been treated in the manner disunion they had injured the cause they had both thought that the press was an officer of justice, that the in which they were, when their only object was to see at heart. He should move the following resolutions:— public was the jury, and to act between them and the their petition fairly presented. He wished these mea-Firstly, that according to the true principles of de- press, and that the motion of Dr. M Douall would sures to be adopted, that the people might be guarded mocracy, it is neither just, necessary, nor safe, to de- establish a court of appeal. He had seen men whom against any sudden excitement which might lead to nou ce or condemn men; but that it is perfectly con- he respected, whom, for the persecution they had suf- violence. sistent with our ideas of liberty and justice, to criticise fered, he almost adored; men who had been firm and or condemn men's actions, recommendations, or mea- true to the people, and when he saw denunciations in anticipated a crisis like the present. He thought that sures. Secondly, that the only tribunal, judge, and the paper on these men, he demanded that a tribunal jury, recognised or submitted by this Convention, are to should be erected before these votes of censure should be found in public assemblies called without charge, be again passed. He saw another man who had per- against over-zeal on the one hand, they were equally voting by Universal Suffrage, and before whom the formed the work of an Hercules in the cause, attempted bound, on the other hand, to guard against over-caution, accuser and the accused shall stand face to face, and to be stabbed in the dark—men who had given up pro- and to see that the events which might arise from cirboth of whom the utmost liberty of speech must be perty, ease, and caste in society, to advocate the cause cumstances were not saddled upon the Charter. The solutions passed at the Chartist delegate meeting in but such wholesale adulation was calculated to turn the head of any man; and Mr. O'Cennor must have the head of any man; and Mr. O'Cennor must have the other trust his character to a fairly called assemt they not rather ioin heart and hand in this great cause cumstances were not saddled upon the Charter. The solutions passed at the Charter deleg granted." If they agreed to this resolution he should of the poor. Would they tolerate this conduct—would riots around Dudley arose from circumstances and not be granted." If they agreed to this resolution he should not be granted." If they agreed to this resolution he should not be granted." If they agreed to this resolution he should not be granted." If they agreed to this resolution he should not be granted." If they agreed to this resolution he should not be granted." If they agreed to this resolution he should not be granted." If they agreed to this resolution he should not be granted." If they agreed to this resolution he should not be granted." If they agreed to this resolution he should not be granted." If they agreed to this resolution he should not be granted." If they agreed to this resolution he should not be granted." If they agreed to this resolution he should not be granted." If they agreed to this resolution he should not be granted." If they agreed to this resolution he should not be granted." If they agreed to this resolution he should not be granted." If they agreed to this resolution he should not be granted." If they agreed to this resolution he should not be granted. The should not be granted in the should not be granted in the should not be granted in the should not be granted. The should not be granted in never fear to trust his character to a fairly called assemt they not rather join heart and hand in this great cause, from the Charter. Let them take care that they did Mr. White opposed it. When they requested that

bly of his fellow countrymen. Mr. Stallwood seconded the amendment of D: that he would have nothing to do with either party, M'Douall. He was sorry to differ from Mr. O'Brien, committee, because he thought the public a far more and that if he could do the cause any service while in whom he respected as his political schoolmaster; but that town, let them bury their difference in oblivion, he had too much respect for the liberty of the press to and assist him in doing it. He never allowed any agree to a resolution which in his opinion was a gag

whose it treests he was endeavouring to promote. The best judges of right and wrong, and whilst every indi- previous to delivering their judgment. He thought procession—they had caused the greater portion of the be acting in opposition to their previously expressed puted speeches, provided he was allowed a fair opporenly way to put a check to this feeling was by adopting their judgment. He thought procession—they had caused the greater portion of the beauting in previous to derivering their judgment. He thought procession—they had caused the greater portion of the beauting in previous to derivering their judgment. He thought procession—they had caused the greater portion of the beauting in previous to derivering their judgment. He thought procession—they had caused the greater portion of the beauting in previous to derivering their judgment. He thought procession—they had caused the greater portion of the beauting in previous to derivering their judgment. He thought procession—they had caused the greater portion of the beauting in previous to derivering their judgment. He thought procession—they had caused the greater portion of the beauting in the procession—they had caused the greater portion of the beauting in the previous to derivering their judgment. He thought procession—they had caused the greater portion of the beauting in the previous to derivering the previous to deriver in the previous tunity of replying, but such comments should always his motion. Let no newspaper dare to denounce a mon upon questions of principle or policy, no one has a that he was going to be denounced; we had no power, ment upon their views.

Mr. M. Pherson seconded Mr. Philp's amendment. In to state, that from the well-rown character of the and destroyed, unless such a step was adopted. He his opinion, the other resolutions had too great a tenman, they should hesitate to believe until they had mentioned no newspaper in particular, but applied to tency to trammel public opinion; he was opposed to further evidence. If some step of this description all in common. was not adopted, no pan's private or public character Mr. O'Connor stated that as his object was unanimity, forming a succession of actions likely to injure the

> generally arose from private misunderstandings. Mr. Lowrey thought that neither resolution amendment was sufficiently explicit, but that of Mr.

Mr. Beesley-It appeared from the discussion that the Star. although he acknowledged that the report on denunciations; for himself as an individual, he cared best men had been driven from the ranks owing to denunciation. He thought this must have been an error. He had not sought to ascend the pinnacle of fame. He was not anxious to be known out of his own district; but he knew this. no man dared to denounce him in that district. He thought that the recommenthat the Star had misrepresented his actions at the dation to the country would be sufficient to put a stop

Mr. White said he had heard a great deal respecting denunciation, but there were many who wished to be he was going to make a bolt from their ranks, he would tell him so, if they called it denunciation. No man was more anxious than himself that the leaders of had preceded him, he was asked what he thought of the people should stand firmly banded together. He Mr. Bairstow stated that no person was more ready than himself to acknowledge when he was in error. He confessed that in the extract Mr. Roberts had read from a letter of his in the Commonwealthsman, a state-

them to the name and principles of the Charter, was

written during the continuance of the debate previously to Mr. Roberts withdrawing his opposition; but if Mr. Roberts had read another letter in the same paper, he would have seen that he had made the amende honourable, by stating that the greatest unanimity prevailed. and the resolution for the name and principles was carried unanimously. Mr. Bairstow then retaliated on place. Much of it had arisen from private scandal. but the Northern Star had been a good guide to public press.

opinion, and had effected great good. With regard to Mr. Duncan said Tories and Whigs did not condemn a straightforward manner. He should support Dr. M.Douall's motion. The debate was then adjourned to the ensuing

morning. Mr. Morgan Williams read a letter referring to the until they were more united Welsh victims, and likewise read a circular, which was Mr. Philp acceded to the wish of Mr. O'Brien, that to be addressed to the M.P.'s respecting the return of Frost, Williams, and Jones; the circular was adopted. Mr. White read a circular for the release of all political prisoners, which was likewise adopted: and after Roberts, Philp, White, Woodward, O'Connor, Powell, notices of motion had been given, the Convention ad- Mason, Lowery, Thomason and O'Brien. Messrs. Stalljourned until eight o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Wednesday, May 4. The Convention met at eight o'clock, Mr. Duncan in

the chair; Mr. Leach, Vice-Chairman. Present-Messrs. Campbell, Lowery, Duncan, Beesley, M'Pherson, Stallwood, Harrison, Bairstow, Leach, Ridley. The minutes were read and confirmed.

Letters were read from Aberdare, in Wales, contain-

blackguard letter, which the Editor would not insert, debate. He thought that it was necessary that the invariably direct their attention to the support of indithat he might show it to his friends, that they might press should closely watch the leaders of the people; viduals instead of the furtherance of the cause, be disbe convinced it was not a blackguard one. It cer- it was the best means they had of keeping them firm to countenanced." tainly contained some angry expressions, but what the principle. Mr. Williams then alluded to the better could they expect from him. He did not care press in America. Previously to Mr. Jefferson being men that he dreaded. Mr. O'Connor's last letter was foully maligned by the press of that country; but he and reported in the Star of April the 23rd. (Laughter.) Like the claws of the tiger, smeoth as those who occupied a leading station in the movement. also some other trifling errors. velvet, but the danger was still the same. All he He thought that if they destroyed the efficacy of the hoped was that the Star would spare him that kind- only organ they possessed they would be destroying their his speech in the Star, with the exception of the error vidual he alluded to, or give a written retraction of the

> " only." Mr. Williams thought that some of them were too

Dr. M. Douali thought that they had met to perform a private slander floating below. He should sup- three months, and during the time employed themselves

The lesson the tyrants had given them last night their principles. was sufficient to eletermine them to unite in this

Mr. Campbell thought the resolution of Mr. O'Brien was calculated to put a gag upon the press. The press public should be the judge of his conduct. The public voice was seldom in the wrong. If a man was honest he need not fear the power of any editor. He would speedily, by his conduct, be enabled to overcome any denunciations which might be passed against

Mr. Moir cared little for the censures of the press It could not injure any public character for any length amendment.

an editor had a right to comment; it was difficult to zation. Mr. Philp was glad to see that the same unanimity define how far an editor should go. Lord Althorp had Mr. Lowrey fully agreed in the appoinment of a Comsaid that public men's actions were open to criticism, mittee. He trusted they would act calmly, and not private slander as to public abuse.

about the liberty of the press. He would like to know that he would never again petition that House.

resolution on the matter.

Mr. Mason thought the reso ution was necessary to prevent great dissentions among our leaders. He had state of the public mind rendered union and determinanot been the victim of denunciation; but he felt for tion absolutely necessary. He was opposed to any idea others. Being in the presence of Mr. O'Cennor, he of physical force. The present Gevernment only must say he thought Mr. O Connor had not acted right, wanted a shadow of an excuse to make an attack upon but rather harshly, towards Mr. O'Brien; but Mr. them. O'Connor had come in for his share of the denunciation. But he (Mr. O'Connor) was differently situated from the superior to that of any other Convention which had rest of them, having the means of going to the place from which the denunciation sprung. He could feel out no hope to their starving children. If this was to other classes, and thought it was the duty of our own remain so, they had better return again to a state of press to defend us upon all occasions. He thought nature. He was of opinion that it would be degrading denunciations against individuals deteriorated much to petition the House of Commons again; that their from the cause. He was inclined to think the resolu- next step should be to petition the Queen; and if that tion of Mr. O'Brien, unless very carefully carried out, was of no avail they should leave the people to decide would be worse than the evils it attempted to cure. He hoped the time had now arrived when the meaner feelings of our nature would be set aside, and a complete feeling of union and cordiality be substituted in

its stead. Mr. Thomason believed denunciation did a deal of mischief to our cause. He thought from the good would state fearlessly that it was him and his party humour that prevailed during this debate, it would be that were driving the people to that state which he productive of great good. Mr. O'Brien felt so strongly the effect of the denuncia-

persons in this Convention to support him, he would everybody should have an intimation by letter or otherwise, before they were attacked. This his resolution eye to the conduct of the House on Mr. Duncombe's demanded. He did not want to shackle the press. Hotion. Dr. M'Douall's resolution was vague. He thought a man's public acts were open to comments from writers thought Chartists who were not so in reality. If he in newspapers, but he thought the man who would thought a man was a shuffling fellow: if he thought publish private co versations was a literary assasin. That was plain English. He had always given an op- umny. portunity, when conducting a paper, for all parties to have a reply. He had admitted, at least, six letters from R. Carlisle, attacking himself. He believed that should agree to Mr. O'Brien's resolution, believing that if the Star made statements relative to him, five-sixths of the Chartists would believe it to be true, because they would say that Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Hill were his friends, and would not say anything against him, which was not true. He thought the press was morally bound to admit a reply to a charge. Mr. O'Brien then had experienced; he could not state that he felt disapread a letter from Wotton-under-Edge, expressing pointed at it; but at the period he was in the House of confidence in himself, Vincent, and others. He had not brought this forward from any bad feelings. He liable to misconstruction. The letter alluded to was

truth inserted, they were driven to speak to individuals, ter; he trusted that the conduct of those M.P.'s who and this was called slander. But however he was had opposed them would not be forgotten on the opposed to private slander, he was delighted at the hustings. expressions attributed in the Star to Messrs. Beesley and Mason relative to the middle classes. Mr. O Con-Mr. Roberts for the criticism he had indulged in his nor promised him yesterday that he should have the language regarding the tolling of the eternity bell. He opportunity of setting himself right in his paper. With was opposed to the denunciations which had taken this he had agreed that all enmity should cease. He contain a call to dissolve the Parliament; he cordially would never join in any cabal against any public man; If they denounced the conduct of individuals without private slander meant telling lies against any one. He giving them a fair hearing, it was treating them worse thought gentlemen would perceive that he had been than criminals. If a man was denounced, he had a actuated by the best motives in bringing forward this it was not yet strong enough to obtain their object, right to reply in the same channel. He thought that matter. He thought the press should watch the they were in a better position than they had ever yet the Editor of the Star was far from being infallible: people, and that the people should also watch the

denunciation, he had experienced his share of it; but their own party, but the Chartist press seemed to take he held it in most sovereign centempt. He never a delight in censuring those who advocated the same feared any Editor or any paper, so long as he acted in principles as themselves. Mr. O'Brien had himself would bear in mind that ether measures also must be attacked him while conducting the Operative. Mr. O'Brien-But I did not refuse you a reply.

Mr. Duncan said, because he never sent one; he was opposed to all denunciation, they would never succeed chair.

nis rider should be attached to Mr. O'Brien's resolution. The resolution of Mr. O'Brien was then put and voted for by Messrs. Beesley, M. Pherson, Leach, Doyle, wood, M'Douall, Harrison, Bairstow, Ridley, Moir and Campbell voted for M'Douall's amendment; Messrs. Williams and Bartlett did not vote, thinking it unneces | mons, while supporting Mr. Duncombe's motion. He sary. Mr. Pitkeithly was absent with leave. Mr. allowed that Mr. Roebuck had done much for the cause Duncan in the chair.

Mr. O Connor moved, and Mr. O'Brien seconded the following resolution: -"That we respectfully invite the words that the National Petition was "trashy and O'Connor, Doyle, Pitkethly, Woodward, and Ruffy our brother Chartists throughout the empire to close contemptible, and that it was drawn up by a malignant their ears against all private slander levelled against the cowardly demagogue, and that he could name the repcharacter of the people's friends and advocates, and at tile that had drawn it up were he not too contemptible A letter was read from the Council of the Democratic once to silence all such attempts to recognise in such a for notice." It was their duty to inquire who was the Chapel, at Nottingham, stating that they would, to the pernicious system the destruction of union so necessary, and the frittering away of character so essentially necessary to the success of our common cause. We a so language. recommend that the system of private letter writing for the purpose of creating an ill-feeling, which is gene-All he wished him to do was to send him back the Mr. Morgan Williams then commenced the resumed rally followed by the formation of sectional parties, who

The resolution was unanimously carried. A deputation was then received from the National much for the rough style of Hill; it was these smooth elected President of America, no man had been more Association respecting a statement made by Mr. Harrison charge of Mr. Roebuck was entirely false. It was the

very clever, was written with great tact, and was cal- outlived it all. He thought that it was impossible for Mr. Peat as the organ of the deputation read the culated to do I im great injury. It would make per- the press to put down a man in the present movement report from the Star and stated that no deputation had sons believe while he was on terms of private friend- unless he first destroyed himself. Mr. Williams then ever waited on Mr. Duncembe, but on Mr. Duncan; ship with Vincent and others, he was abusing them passed some eulogiums on the Northern Star. He that the speech attributed in the Star to Mr. Parry a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Moir, Leach, and behind their back. It was a dreadfully smooth letter, believed that eternal vigilance was necessary towards was spoken with a trifling alteration by himself, and

Mr. Harrison stated the general truth of the report of referring to Messrs. Duncan and Peat, and read from his calumny. The Chairman begged that he would retract the word minutes the exact report of what took place at the meeting alluded to.

The Convention then resumed its usual business. Mr. O'Brien moved and Mr. O'Connor seconded the

"That we, the delegates of the working classes in ceedings in the Commons House of Parliament, on the of this empire can have no hope of justice from the o'clock on Thursday morning."

Mr. O'Brian thought that it was absolutely necessary they would be effecting a step in advance. He had also

Mr. O'Connor stated that many years since he had great prudence and courage was necessary to guard the movement, and that while they guarded themse ves gates to the Conference, to be held to decide on the while they have breath, never to cease in their united stood. He was surprised at the manner in which even exertions for the redemption of the poor and the needy, some of their advocates in that house had defended receive all their kicks, and then, spaniel-like, appland

Dr. M'Douall thought that they would now be fully aware that justice would never be done to the people by Mr. Sturge, they would be giving encouragement to was a reflex of public opinion, and it would not be the manner in which their petition had been treated by troy that unity of action so essential to success. ency. His blood boiled within him when he thought of

what course they should now pursue.

all sorts of bad names, but they had no effect; the calmly on the subject of the treatment they had met shafts flew off his back, the same as they would off the with on the previous evening. He trusted it would man was such as to be opposed to the public good, then ever to oppose all attempts to thwart their organi could not even obtain sureties for his newspaper

it would be a degradation to them again to appeal to which he voted. Mr. Woodward said there had been a great deal said that House of Commons, but still he would not say Mr. Stallwood approved of the appointment of a committee, but he did not feel the least disappointment | three minutes each. papers said of him what we had to look at was what in knowing that their petition had been reject d, nor

only recommend it. Much harm had been done by stituents were in favour of a national remonstrance. persons taking up opinions too hastily; he therefore The present had been supported by the whole of the thought it was necessary they should come to some working men of London. The next remonstrance would be signed by four millions of persons.

Mr. Thomason thought that the present agitated

Mr. Mason stated that their present position was far on the next step to be adopted.

Mr. Leach briefly supported the appointment of a committee.

Mr. Ridley was of opinion that each delegate should express his opinion on the subject before them. He for one repudiated the doctrines of Mr. Macaulay, and asserted the Charter would produce. It was their duty to those who sent them there to take such steps as tion of the press on persons, that if there were not two would enable them to save themselves and their country. He feared the memorial to her Majesty would endeavour to carry it out, out of doors. He thought meet with the same fate as the petition. He hoped the committee in drawing up the memorial would have an

> Mr. Bartlett thought the only thing the committee could do was to draw up the memorial. Mr. Macaulay's speech was calculated to do them more good than harm; it was a wild rhapsody, and a very foul cal-

> Mr. Campbell had heard it stated by some that they would never petition again; he would not assert this; he was prepared to act according to the exigency of the

> Mr. Powell stated that his feelings were similar to those of Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Bairstow joined cordially with those delegates who had expressed their disgust at the treatment they Commons his blood boiled within his veins, and he felt bitterly indignant; he feared the memorial would meet thought it absolutely necessary when one set of persons with the same treatment, but it was their dutyto exhaust got favoured by a paper, and others could not get the every legal means in their attempts to gain the Char-

> Mr. White had received letters stating that thousands were starving in his district. The men were driven to disperation, and they must be prepared to adept decisive measures; hethought that the memorial should

> supported the appointment of a committee. Mr. Woodward thought that they must increase their organization. Though it was the largest in the world, been. He thought they would have to present more petitions and memorials before they obtained the Charter.

Mr. Harrison supported the resolution for the formation of a committee, but he trusted that the committee adopted.

Thursday, May 5. Mr. Duncan in the chair; Mr. Leach in the vice

The minutes were read and confirmed. Mr. Beesley moved that a monthly journal be estab-

Mr. Bairstow seconded the motion. Mr. Pitkethly moved the previous question. Mr. Stallwood seconded the amendment, which was

carried. Mr. Roberts brought forward his motion, condemnatory of Mr. Roebuck's language in the House of Comof liberty in his peculiar way, but he had an infirmity of temper that ought to be checked. Mr. Roebuck used individual he alluded to. It was his opinion that Mr. Roebuck should be called upon to retract the

Mr. Moir cordially seconded the motion. Notwithstanding Mr. Roebuck's former good conduct, and the good speech he made in the House, his conduct in denouncing the petition, and the false language he used, had done more harm to the cause than his speech or vote had done good. Sir Robert Peel and other Members seemed to gloat over the charge, and no doubt it had its effect upon the decision of the Members. The Executive of the National Charter Association who drew

up the petition. After various other members had expressed their sentiments, the motion was unanimously agreed to, and Pitkethly, were appointed to wait on Mr. Roebuck. and call upon him to retract the expressions, with the further instruction that he was either to name the indi-

Mr. O Connor had, we believe, from expressions he used the previous day, demanded explanations both from Mr. Roebuck and Sir Robert Peel. The committees for the return of Frost, and his

had leave of absence granted to wait with the memo-Some discussion took place on the subject of a vote seconded by Mr. Bartlett, it was ultimately resolved

companion, and the release of the political prisoners.

A copy of a printed bill issued in Belfast, calling a Chartist meeting, was then read, and a letter congratulating the Convention on their unanimity, and on the Mr. O Brien reported from the committee appointed to draw up an address to the country, and having read the address.

Mr. M'Pherson moved, and Mr. White seconded. "That it be discussed in separate paragraphs." Which was carried.

Considerable discussion took place on the second paragraph, respecting the propriety of again petitioning the House, and it was decided that they would not abandon the right of petitioning; yet they would not petition the present House of Commons. Most of the members expressed their opinion of the total folly of expecting a redress of grievances from the House of Commons as at present const tuted. Mr. Beesley was entirely opposed to again peti-

tioning. Mr. Harrison was not so much opposed to petition-

ing; but he thought each person should take his petition to the House in his own hand. Some discussion took place on the fifth paragraph, regarding the appointment of lecturers to the agricultural districts, where no localities existed, and whether the appointment should be vested in the hands of the Executive, which appeared to be the pre-Vailing opinion.

The clause was then agreed to, as was also the sixth. Mr. Williams moved that the seventh clause, expressing their gratification at the conduct of the Birmingham Conference in adopting the Six Points of the Charter, and recommending the country to send dele-

name, be omitted. This gave rise to a longthened debate.

Mr. O'Brien supported the clause. One of the rethrowing aside all party bickerings, and determine not lose the vantage ground on which they at present party to postpone their motion, they would not, but threw every obstacle in their way. Were they to

> their conduct? Mr. M. Pherson opposed it on the ground that by every little knot of men calling themselves Chartists to form an organization for themselves, and thus des-

Mr. Pitkethly was opposed to it, as also were his Mr. Beesley was opposed to ever petitioning again. constituents. He was surprised at Mr. O'Brien-a He thought it much better to bring the agitation to a man who had been louder in his denunciations of the speedy close, ere those who now supported them should middle class than any man in the movement—now have died of starvation. He thought they should now turning round, and eulogizing them. It was his belief return to their constituences and calmly enquire of them that they only wanted to stifle the present movement, that they might bring on the only question they Mr. Philp very ably supported the resolution for a really had at heart—the Repeal of the Corn Laws. of time. He was an example of it; he had been called committee. He could scarce trust himself to speak Mr. O Brien explained that he did not eulogize the middle class: he believed them as a body to be the bitterest enemies of the working classes: those who atback of a rhinoceros. He would support Dr. M'Douall's cause them to unite the more closely for the object they tended the Conference were not now connected with had in view. He should redouble his exertions in the the Corn Law party; they were an offshoot from them, Mr. Doyle said he perfectly agreed with the motion. cause. He would pledge himself, from that moment, and were convinced that nothing short of a full, fair, He thought every body should first have the opportune never to lose an opportunity of spreading their views and free representation would benefit the people; so nity of defending themselves. If the conduct of a and of abiding by the whole of their principles, and far was he from eulogising the middle classes, that he owing to the prejudice they entertained against

Mr. Doyle had made up his mind upon the subject :

A motion was then carried, that owing to the press of business and the necessity of the Convention break. ing up that evening, that the speakers be limited to

Mr. Lowery was surprised at any debate on this subficed for their zeal in their behalf. Socrates was com
"It is the conviction of this Convention that in all our own Chartist press said. He thought it was right believe that his constituents would be disappointed ject; they had decided in their address of last week, pelled to drink hemlock; and, to go to the highest matters upon which the opinions of the principals of persons should have the opportunity of defending that they hailed with pleasure all movements based on be taken away on the exparte statement of a news- persons should have the opportunity of defending that they halfed with pleasure all movements based on paper. He was not opposed to the comments of any attention of the people should hear both sides the Charter; if they refused this clause, they would the charter; if they refused this clause, they would

(Continued in our eighth page.)

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

(Continued from our seventh page.) Mr. Moir thought Mr. Pitkethly was wrong in stating that the object of the men at the Conference was a reyeal of the Corn Laws; they were, as Mr. O'Brien said, a distinct party. He did not wish in any way to enlogise the middle class as a body, but he could see nothing inconsistent in the clause. If the Chartists did not attend the next Conference, and carry principie, name and all, the fault would certainly be

Mr. Powell was decidedly against it. His constituents indeed looked on these men with a very jealous

Mr. Leach had received a letter from Manchester, informing him that O'Connell had written to parties there, advising them to join this new move. He believed they were endeavouring to organise themselves to gain a majority in the next Conference. Mr. Thomson-He had been in conversation with

several of Mr. Sturge's friends, and he believed nothing Was further from their views than injuring our Association. They had adopted the whole of the principles, and were deserving of credit.

Mr. Ridley believed that their only object was to deceive, and inveigle the leaders of the people, that they might turn the agitation to their own benefit. It was his opinion, that if they passed that paragraph, they would be deceiving their constituents, and would lose their confidenca. Mr. Campbell thought that after the next Con-

ference, if they adopted the name and the principles, there would be time enough to give them praise. He opposed it on the same grounds that he opposed the vote of thanks to Mr. Crawford at the commencement of their sitting. Let the men be tested previously to putting confidence in them.

Mr. Beesley was opinion that they had done good to the cause by adopting the Six Points. He should vote for the clause being retained, and was not fearful of his constituents discarding him for following his own Mr. Stallwood did not believe they were sincere in

the movement. He knew that one of the delegates wished the Chartist body to change their name. Mr. O'Brien had wished the Chartists of Cheltenham to join Sturge's movement. He had been told so by several persons in Cheixenham whose names he then men-

Mr. O'Brien explained that he only asked those parties to sign the declaration in order that they might send a delegate to the Conference. Nothing could be further from his idea than that they should abandon the Charter. He also saw it reported that Mr. Stallwood should say that on the question of a vote of thanks to the working classes being proposed at the Conference, that the tongue of an O'Brien was mute, this was all other places in the district. not correct, for he most strenu usiy supported the Mr. Mason said he did not approve of abusing the ing next, at six o'clock.

midule classes. He yielded to no one in his adherence to the Charter, name and all; but he should like to see a good feeling exist between all parties. Mr. Harrison objected to the clause. If their object

was to obtain the Charter, why object to the name? Mr. Bairstow stated that he could not concur in passing what might be considered a vote of confidence in the men composing the Conference. It was their bounden duty to watch strictly the machinations of all Darties.

Mr. Philp supported the retaining of the clause. His Tiows on the subject were well known. The clause was then put to the vote, and Messra.

Bessley, Thomason, Mason, Lowery, Philp, O'Brien, and Moir voted in its favour; and Messrs. Campbell, Pitkethly, M'Pherson, Staliwood, Ridley, Harrison, Bairstow, Leach Doyle, Williams, Powerl, and White for its rejection. Mr. Duncan was in the chair.

Bbsent Mr. Thomason moved the adoption of a clause recom-

mending the Chartist body to abstsin from harsh expressions towards these who differed from them in the method of obtaining their demands. Considerable discussion originated upon the clause, the majority of the meinters thinking it unnecessary.

Messra, Bessley, Thomason, Mason, Philip, O'Brien, Moir, and Campbell voted for it; and Messra Pitkethiy, M'Pherson, Stallwood, Ridley, Harrison, Bairstow, Doyle, and Mr. Leach, of Hyde, will attend, and Leach, Doyle, Williams, Powell, and White voted address the people. The men of Comostallbridge, against it.

Mill Brow, Mellor, Marple, Disley, Whaley, &c.,

Mr. Philp read a copy of the remonstrance, which, with a few trifling alterations, was adopted, on the motien of Mr. O Brien, seconded Mr. M'Pherson. Dr. M. Douall brought up the memorial to the Queen, and six in the evening. Which, with some amendations, was also adopted. The address was then read in its amended form; and

on a motion of Mr. Powell, seconded by Mr. Campbell, was unanimously adopted. Dr. M. Douali reported from the finance committee, from which it appeared that there was a deficiency of

£12 or £13 to meet all the expences. The question of a remuneration to Mr. Campbell as secretary to the Convention was then brought forward, and many of the members expressed their high opinion of his services, and of the large amount of labour he had performed. It also appeared that he had received but a portion of his salary, owing to the limited numhar of his constituents, and out of that had devoted his fall quots to the general expences of the Convention. Mr. Beesley moved, and Mr. Ridley seconded, that he receive the full amount due to him as a delegate. He had been acting not only for his constituents; but

moneration owing to the limited nature of their funds. Mr. Stallwood moved the following resolution:-"That this Convention recommend that every lec-

Mr. Campbell generously declined accepting any re-

for the country at large.

turer should have credentials for honesty and ability from the locality to which he belongs before he ba accepted in any town or district as a recognised advocate of the Chartist cause."

Mr. M'Pherson seconded the resolution.

Several members expressed their opinions in favour of it Much injury had been dene by persons who had disgraced themselves in their own neighbourhoods going as lecturers to other districts. In many districts the plan had already been adopted. The resolution was then adopted.

to procure an interview with the Secretary for Foreign next, at eleven o'clock. Affairs respecting the friends of the Welsh victims having received no communications from them, but that Circus-street, on Sunday evening next. he had seen Mr. Copper, who assured him that the fault did not lie with the authorities at home, and Archery Rooms, on Sunday next. advised him to correspond with the Governor of Port Arthur upon the subject, and he was convinced that every attention would be paid to it. Mr. Pitkethly stated that he impressed upon Mr. Copper that it would them if the proper authorities inquired into the matter, but he was not able to induce Mr. Copper to adopt the

Many of the members expressed their views upon the subject, and likewise upon the necessity of more decided steps being taken to procure their release. Mr. White moved and Mr. Bairstow seconded "That-

Dr. M. Douail and Mr. Ridley be appointed to accompresent the memorial for the liberation of the Chartist street, Shorecitch, on Wednesday evening next. prisoners to the Home Office, and that Lawrence Pitbeen duly received from Frost, Williams, and Jones." Carried unanimously.

Mr. Beesley moved, and Mr. Stallwood seconded. "That a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Cleave for the services of Treasurer which he had rendered to the Convention, and for the assistance he had otherwise: afforded them." Carried unanimously.

means of circulating the address, remonstrance, and Dr. M'Douall will preside. memorial, when it was arranged to have them inserted in the English Charlist Circular, and then distributed

the Charlist Circular, and their hope that its circulation will attend. Tickets, as usual. The commence which course Mr. Duncombe did pursue like an the Writer's Opinion of the People, Government, house, and invite their neighbours to visit them in their house, and invite their neighbours to visit them in their say the law is doomed.

M'Donall and other advocates of the peoples rights will attend the unit of the people the work produced a remunerative profit, to give ± 1

per week to the Executive. Mr. M'Pherson stated that the proprietors of the Scottish Circular had made them an offer of that work Queen's Head, Mile End, on Sunday evening. as soon as it should pay its expences. The Address,

Memorial, &c. could also be advantageously circulated in that publication. In answer to a question asked by Mr. Stallwood, the above locality will meet for the future on Wednesday Scottish delegates stated that arrangements were evenings, for general business, making for deputies from Scotland to meet the English

Executive to arrange plans for the better promotion of unanimity of action between the two counties. Mr. B.irstow moved that all the property at the disposal of the Convention should be placed in the hands of Mr. Cleave, until it was claimed by a body elected in a similar manner to the present, and that an inventory should be kept by the English Executive. Mr. Becaley seconded the motion, which was carried

unanimously. Mr. Stallwood moved and Mr. Beesley seconded "That votes of thanks be given to Mr. Duncan, as Chairman, Mr. Leach, as Vice-Chairman, and to Mr.

Campbell, as Secretary." The deputation appointed to wait on Mr. Roebuck

tempts to obtain an interview with him, and wished Deptford are entreated also to attend. for advice on the course to be pursued. It was then decided that Messra Campbell, M'Donall. and all other members of the Convention who might

not be immediately leaving London should form a deputation to wait on Mr. Roebuck. After the transaction of business of minor importance

the Convention dissolved.

of the most important deliberative body which to the Convention and Lecturer's Funds, to bring worst was passed. has ever yet been elected by the working classes forward the same. of this, or of any other country. Their proceedings throughout have been marked with that unanimity in that House which desecrates the character of in the Garden-street lecture room.

the people, by pretending to be an emanation of their will and of their sentiments. I have been intimately connected with the three Conventions which had successively been elected by the working classes of this country, and nothing can give a represent them. Their conduct has procured them the respect of many who are politically opposed to them, and was acknowledged by Mr. Leader, in the House of Commons, when he stated that one of the objects why he advocated a deputation being heard at the bar of the House, was to show to them that all the talent and ability of the country was not confined to them, but was abundantly possessed by those whose cause he was advocating. And truly, Mr. Leader would have had no reason to blush for his clients, would have had no cause to dread the result of a comparison even with the "talented, elequent, and Honourable Members." who on that evening addressed the House. If any prejudice existed at the commencement of the Convention against any of its members, that feeling, I trust and believe, it is obliterated; for no party faction disgraced their proceeding, all were equally animated with the desire to Thursday at Wednesbury, at the High Bulling, and attain the Charter in the speediest possible space of on Friday at Walsall. time. This augurs well for future success.

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

Mr. O'Connor will address the people of Barnsley on this night (Saturday), at eight o'clock. On Manday night, he will address the people of Manchester. On Tuesday, he will dine with the Chartists of Birmingham. On Wednesday, he will be in Leicester. On Thursday, in Derby. On Friday, at Belper; and Saturday, in the Potteries. On Monday, the 23d, Mr. O'Connor will be at Huddersfield, and will in next week's Star announce his Yorkshire tour. It will be seen that Mr. O'Connor has been unavoidably detained in town for the past week, which he did intend to spend in Yorkshire: and that a prior engagement compels him to be in Birming am on Tuesday; he has, therefore, Mr. Pitkethly, and Mr. West have been invited to adopted the prudent course of discharging his obli-attend. gat ons to the surrounding towns during that week. All meetings where Mr. O'Connor is to speak must be in-door, and the proceeds to go to the fund for procuring delegates to the contemplated Conference.

DARLASTON.-A delegate meeting will be held at the Seven Stars public house, Darlaston, on Sunday next, when delegates from the following places are earnestly requested to attend :- Walsall, Wednesbury, Dudley, Sociom, Wolverhampton, Bilston, and

BRADFORD COUNCIL ROOM.-Messrs. Hodgson, Ainley, and Burrows will lecture on Sunday even-

IDLE.-Messrs. Dewhirst and Edwards will lecture here on Whit-Monday evening, at eight o'clock. Shipley.-Messrs. Arran and Feather will lecture at Shipley on Monday evening, at eight

LITTLE HORTON,-Mr. Smyth will lecture in the Association Room, on Sunday evening next. CRAIG VALE.—The friends here have a tea and meeting on Monday at the Robin Hood.

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD .- The amateurs of Suttonin-Ashfield perform the play of William Tell. on Tuesday evening, for the benefit of James Hol-

SHEFPIELD POLITICAL INSTITUTE.—On Sunday evening, Mr. Elder Page will preach in the Political Institute. Service to commence at seven Mr. Joseph Bates, shopkeeper, Newton; Mr. Jones and the Chairman, the meeting dissolved, part of their wages in goods. And men of principle opened among all Classes of the Inhabitants of the

grand bali, for the benefit of the above place. Dancing to commence each evening at seven o'clock. OLDHAM.-On Sunday next, Mr. William Dixon, late of Wigan, will lecture in the Greaves-street Room, at six o'clock in the evening, and at Water- 14th; Hazlegrove, on Sunday, the 15th, at six condition of the working classes. Mr. George head Mill, at two o'clock in the afternoon of the

New Mills.-On Whit-Monday, a public meeting will be held in Cavendish-square, when Mr. are invited to attend.

Rechdale.-Mr. David Ross, of Manchester, will lecture on Sunday (to-merrow), at haif past two, BAGSLATE COMMON.-The meeting which took

speakers are expected to attend.

Ashron.—Mr. Dunnivan, of Manchester, will

on Sunday (to-morrow evening), at six o'clock. NOTTINGHAM .- A Chartist tea-party will assemble at Sneinton Ville Tea Gardens on Whit-Tuesday next. Tickets, 9d. each, to be had of Mr. J. Sweet. Goose Gate, and of Mr. T. Hawson, at the Chapel,

MR. P. M. BROPHY will preach on Bulwell Forest on Sunday afternoon, at half-past two o'cleck, and in the evening at six; and will lecture at Arnold on Morday and Tuesday, at Hucknall Torkard on on former occasions form a sufficient assurance that Wednesday, and at Lambley on Thursday, in the

MIDDLETON.—On Sunday evening next, a lecture will be delivered in the Chartist Chapel. STALYBRIDGE.-Mr. John Durham lectures here to-morrow, at six in the evening. BIRMINGHAM .- A public dinner will be held at the Black Horse Inn, Prospect Row, Birmingham, on with in every town, viliage, and hamlet, and that they

Eig. Mr. O'Connor will attend on the occasion. Redditch on Whit-Monday. LONDON,-Mr. Mantz will preach at the room,

Mr. Pitkethly reported that he he had been unable Abbey-street, Bethnal Green, on Sunday morning MARYLEBONE.-Mr. E. Stallwood will lecture at New Road.-Mr. Martin will lecture at the

LIMEHOUSE.-Mr. Wheeler will lecture at the Victoria, 3, Colt-street, on Wednesday next. Tower Hamlets.—Next Sunday evening, Mr. Law Amendment Act." It is being carried out by dians have been hitherto decided friends of the Ruffy Ridley will lecture at the Queen's Head, Dog hirelings under the direction of three gentlemen rolling Whig measure; and yet, strange to say, the Board, have more weight, and come with a good grace from Row. It is intended, at the close of his lecture, to in luxury, upon enormous salaries paid from the at the meeting referred to, were engaged in a disform another locality at this house.

will be delivered in the Northern Star Coffee House, at half-past seven o'clock. Members are earnestly requested to attend, as business of importance will be laid before them.

Shoreditch.—A members' meeting will be held pany such Members of Parliament as may consent to at Mr. Martin's Teetotal Coffee House, 3, Church-GLOBE FIELDS .- A public meeting will be held at keithly be instructed to correspond with the Governor the Hit-or-Miss, 79, West-street, Devonshire-screet, of Port Arthur on the subject of letters, &c., not having on Sunday evening next, at seven o'clock, to elect a delegate to the Middlesex County Council, from this LEICESTER-SQUARE.-Dr. M'Donail will lecture at

the Clock House, on Sunday evening. A BALL AND CONCERT in aid of the funds of the West End Chartist Association of Boot-makers, will man who is willing to labour and all who are incapable succeed in fastening it upon the people. When its Duncombe, and said that Mr. D. wished to see me. take place on Whit-Tuesday, at the Clock House, of performing labour, have an inherent and inalienable own friends turn against it, and petition for its Dr. M Douall and I then went to the House and Castle-street, Leicester-square. Single Tickets, 6d.; right to a good living from the soil upon which they abrogation, how is it possible for its enemies to re-

Some conversation then took place about the best Double Tickets, 9d. To commence at Eight o'clock. WALWORTH.-A Concert, Festival, and Ball will be held on Whit-Monday, at the Montpelier Tavern, in aid of the funds for the late Demonstration. Dr. Several members expressed their warm approval of M'Douall and other advocates of the people's rights

> OLD ST. PANCRAS-ROAD .- Mr. Wheeler will lecture at the Goldbeater's Arms, on Sunday evening.

> St. Pancras .- Mr. Martin will lecture on Sunday evening at the Archery Rooms, New Road. Lecture to commence at seven o'clock. The members of the

SURREY .- A grand public festival, including tea, concert, and ball, will take place at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Whit Monday. The proceeds to be appropriated towards defraying the expences of the late grand demonstration, in presenting the great National Petition to the House of Commons.

THE MEMBERS of the Surrey Council are earnestly requested to attend at No. 1, China Walk, Lambeth, on Sunday next, at three o'clock precisely, as business of importance relating to our future proceedings, reported that they had made several unsuccessful at will be brought before them. Wandsworth and

MANCHESTER.-Mr. John Campbell will lecture in the Carpenters' Hall, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock precisely; and in the evening Mr. James Leach will lecture at half-past six.

HECKMONDWIKE.-Mr. West will lecture here on Whit-Monday; and on Whit-Tuesday at Earlsheaton. and a volunteer corps had been formed to protect last, but there being only three of them present, Hon. Member to put any such question as had been

DARLINGTON.-A Delegate Meeting will be held at Darlington, on Sunday the 22nd of May, on business of great importance, when the following places are requested to send delegates, namely, Northallerion, Brompton, Richmond, Barnard Castle, West Auckmore favourable or a juster estimate of the progress of land, Bishop Auckland, Darlington, Stockton-onintelligence and sound judgment in the adherents to our Tees, S:okesley, Durham, Sunderland, South Shields. cause, than the progressive superiority of conduct and ing to commence at eleven o'clock, at Mr. Bragg's feeling prevailed—the good cause is progressing. Room. Priestgate, Darlington; it is requested that the delegates will be punctual to time.

HALIFAX. -ON WHIT-MONDAY there will be a lecture delivered in the Chartist Lecture Room. Swan Coppice, by Mr. Wallace, to commence at six o'clock, after which there will be a ball and other entertainments. Admittance threepence each, for the benefit of the funds of the Association.

A DELEGATE MEETING of this district will be held in the Charter Association Room, Ludenden, on Sunday, May 15th, at two o'clock in the afternoon. MR. H. CANDY'S ROUTE .- On Sunday, Mr. Candy will deliver two lectures in the Association Room, Broomsgrove, on Monday at Redditch; on Tuesday at Kidderminster; on Wednesday at Dudley; on

Notice - The members of the Tower Hamlets' Delegate Council are requested to attend next Sunday evening, at the Hit or Miss. LECTURE. - A lecture will be delivered next Sunday,

at the Carpenters' Arms, Brick Lane. ARMLEY AND UPPER WORTLEY .- Mr. T. B. Smith will preach, by special invitation, on Armley Moor, on Sunday (to-morrow), at two o'clock in the afternoon, and at Upper Wortley, at half-past six in the evening.

REDDITCH.—A tea party and Ball will be held in the Chartist Hail, on Monday next. BAILDON .- A Chartist Camp Meeting will be held on Baildon Green, on Sunday next, at two o'clock.

BRADFORD.-A public meeting, called by requisition, will be held in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall ou Whit-Tuesday, at six o'clock. Mr. O'Connor,

SHEFFIELD.-FIG TREE-LANE.-A lecture will be to commence at eight o'clock precisely. A CHARTIST Source will be held in the above room, on Whit-Monday. The Rev. William Hill,

No. 11, Gartshead. See the placards for full par-A MEETING of the association on Tuesday evening.

Newton Heath, will lecture here on Sunday next, at six in the evening. Holbick.—Messrs. Longstaff and Beaumont will

half past six oclock. HUNSLET.-Messrs. Wilson and A. Smith will o'clock.

LEEDS DISTRICT.—The lecturers are urgently re-Cheapside. NEWTON HEATH.—The Chartists of this place

intend to have a tea party on Whitsun-Friday, at intend to have a tea party on Whitsun-Friday, at six o'clock in the evening. Ladies' tickets, 6d.; people, in seconding the motion of Mr. Duncombe."

Gentlemen's, 9d.; and may be had of the following har Parks seconded the resolution. persons:-Mr. John Ward, Great Newton-street; carried unanimously. Thanks having been voted to shilling and sixpence per week, and all of them get Elward Worrall, Upfield, Failsworth; Mr. Joseph first giving three tremendous cheers for O'Connor, are forced to it, because inferior workmen make it Borough of Leeds; and that the following Gentle-Messrs O Connor, Weo lward, and M'Douall absent On Whit-Monday and Tuesday there will be a Fletcher, Oldbam-road, Newton; Mr. Thos. Pollitt, and three for the Charter and no Surrender.

Mr. Doyle will visit the following places on the following days: - Campsall Bridge, on Saturday, the and pointed remarks upon the present miserable o'clock in the evening; and at new Mills, on Monplaces desirous of obtaining his services, would and speedily causing the Charter to become law. oblige him by addressing their communications. No. 3, Price-street, Every-street, Manchester. LEEDS.—The members of the Association will

take notice that a new council will be elected to-morrow night after the lecture; as the present is a most important and critical time, it is earnestly cordingly. A committee of seven were appointed sion I feel myself called upon to put you in possession desired that all will artend, and elect active, zealous, to make arrangements for the public meeting to be of all the facts connected with the denunciatory por-LEEDS - A tea party and concert will take place place on Sunday last, on Rooley Moor, near Know in the Association Room, on Tues ay night, and a Hill was adjourned until next Sunday (to-morrow), concert and bal. on Wednesday night. It is parwhen the people will meet on Bagslate Common, ticularly requested by the fair friends that the memnear Rochdale. Mr. Bell, of Heywood, and other bers generally will grace these amusements by their presence.

LEEDS DISTRICT.—The secretary for this district lecture in the National Charter Association Room has great pleasure in informing the Chartists of the undermentioned places, that he has succeeded in engaging Mr. Fraser as the district lecturer. The following will be his route: -Leeds, Sunday, to-morrow night; Armley, Monday, 16th; Churwell, Tuesday, 17th; Woodhous, Wednesday, 18th; Wortley, Thursday, 19th; Morley, Friday, 20th; on Sunday evening. As only a limited number of Wortley, Thursday, 19th; Morley, Friday, 20th; tickets will be issued, immediate application will be Holbeck, Sunday, 22nd; and Hunslet, Monday,

> TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. DEAR SIR,-Your kind favours uniformly conferred you will favour me with a corner for the following :-I had intended to bring before the Convention, just dissolved, a motion on the subject of the condition of the industrious poor; but motions were rife and time limited so I decided upon this course.

My object is, as far as possible, to prevent persons from dying of want; and to that end would most earnestly recommend that committees be formed forth-Tuesday, May 17th, in honour of Feargus O'Connor, should be so arranged as that by attention and observation no one in their locality, under ordinary circum-REDDITCH.-Mr. White will address the men of stances, could be destitute without the knowledge of some one of the local committee, whose duty it will be, instantly, to take means to have application made to the proper officers for relief, and to see that their wants great benefit on his disconsolate wife. are promptly supplied, and also that application be

officers refuse to give the necessary aid. try, Sir, in this case, with a perfect knowledge that a perhaps more completely than anything else, the scheme has been produced, and that it is in active odious nature of the accursed law, and the harsh operation through and over a great extent of country; nature of its workings, even when applied in its and which scheme has been called, "The New Poor mildest form. The majority of the Board of Guarpublic purse, for the express purpose of starving off cussion as to whether they should apply to the Poor GOLDEN LANE. On Sunday evening next, a lecture | what are called the surplus or unprefitable population, to | Law Commissioners to dissolve the Union, and allow the extent of from two to three millions of our fellow- the ratepayers to return to the old system. The creatures. You will, no doubt, start at such a motion for this dissolution was placed on the books horror-striking assertion, but my evidence is strong, by a strenuous Whig, and up to this time, a great and I feel no doubt it is a positive fact, and the tools, stickler for the New Law. Two amendments were ing, and grossly insulting the once bold spirits—the they should petition the two Houses of Parliament reduced labourers; and unfortunately they have to REPEAL THE LAW out-and-out, and that meetmined to submit tamely to starvation, in their cottages, Union, to back up the petition of the Board. When whether or not I have been correctly instructed. rather than be subject to the hireling petty tyrant's jeers, the votes were taken, there appeared four in favour taunts, and mockery. This is their game, this serves of the wait-to-see amendment; and twenty-one in their wholesale purposes of murderous extirpation; favour of the patition for a Repeal of the law! The and I, holding, as I do, "that the labourer must be law is doomed! Whatever steps PELL may take to first partaker of the fruit," I, who hold that every modify the harsh nature of its workings, he cannot M'Douall, who returned after having seen Mr. were born, in defiance of any individual claim to prilax in their endeavours to sweep away the very were not quite correct, as Mr. Rozbuck had rather vate property, and that any neglect of persons destimemory of its existence. This decision of the Whig left the impression than given the information. We tute, and who from that might die of want, amounts, Board of Guardians must be very gratifying to the then agreed that my note at once contained a direct in the person so neglecting, to the crime of murder ;-1 working people of Huddersfield, who have all along question to Mr. Roebuck, which Mr. Duncombo recommend the above plan, trusting that it will be manfully opposed the inhuman enactment; and who should put into his hand, and in the event of Mr. speedily adopted.

forlorn situation, and also that they should walk through the streets, lanes, and alleys, and let all be CAMBRIDGE-ROAD .- Mr. Ridley will lecture at the made acquainted with their want, its causes, the earn when at work, with every other matter and thing which may be thought necessary. Trusting that these few Lasty sentences may effect

my purpose, I am, Mr. Elitor, Yours most faithfully,

Huddersfield, 10th May, 1842.

EPIGRAM. Dr. P. M. M'Donall will preside. Double ticket, tea, concert, and ball, 2s. 6d. single qo. ls. 6d. Double ticket, ball and concert, ls. 6d. single do. ls.

Double ticket, ball and concert, ls. 6d. single do. ls.

Part and Wister STAR I had no "Head-ica-ticket." Tickets to be had of the Committee and the Secre- But, good Mister STAR, I had no "Head-i-ca-tion!"

MUS, "A MAGISTRATE."

UNITED STATES. By the Great Western, which arrived at Liverpool, on Wednesday, in twelve and a half days, been received. The news they bring is of a cheering character. The negotiations, it is said, with England, were making a rapid progress, and every-

to the formation of a new constitution, continued,

Chartist Intelligence.

SHEFFIELD .-- WOODHOUSE .-- An open-air meeting was held at this village on Wedne-day evening, the 4th of May. Mr. Thomas Dale presided, and
the meeting was addressed by Mr. Julian Harney,
and Mr. Edwin Gill, from Sheffield. The best
feeling prevailed—the good cause is progressing.

cation to the relieving omcer, and were grossly insuited
by that functionary; the reply of the magistrates ever you may think of Mr. Roebuck's declaration
not to hold himself responsible for words used by
him in the House of Commons, what must you think
feeling prevailed—the good cause is progressing. LECTURE.-Mr. Edwin Gill lectured in the National Charter Association room, Fig Tree-lane, on Sunday evening last, on "The natural equality

FEMALE ASSOCIATION .- At a meeting of this Association on Monday evening, Sarah Binks in the chair, Mrs. Ward moved seconded by Mrs. Har- the number of workers, of those that were without rison, the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously-" That this meeting wish to express their unbounded confidence in Feargus O'Connor, misery and distress would be exhibited as would which I laid down and acted upon, during the Esq.; and their most unequivocal admiration of the manly spirit and talent of the Editor of the Northern Star, and this meeting will stand by them so long quested that as many cases of extreme distress as they not, as a gutleman, do more; and, as your friend, as they fearlessly continue to advocate the principles | quested that as many cases of extreme distress as they fearlessly continue to advocate the principles | could find by Wednesday night might be brought to: I could not do less. I have suffered no damage; of the Charter, name and all,"

meeting at the close.

field for the second time on Monday last, and that as Mr. Clarkson was absent. The above report was ATODDS. Mr. Roebuck should bear in mind, that is, evening delivered a lecture in the Town Hall, on given to the meeting by Mr. Liewhirst, one of the lif he did mean his abuse to apply to me, that I comthe sufferings of the people and the remedy for deputation. The meeting was more numerous than plained to him in York Castle when he did me the their wrongs." The lecture was a brilliant effusion | that on the Thursday previous. A vote of thanks | honour to visit me, that what I esteemed my greatest of truth-inspiring eloquence, and called forth the was given to the Chairman, when the meeting sepa-grievance was in first being grossly insulted by repeated and enthusiastic cheers of the patriotic band rated. The committee met at the Old Fellows' Lords Normanby and Russell and Mr. Fox Maule; assembled together to listen to this deservedly po- Hall, to make arrangements. A great many poor and then being bound over for two years in heavy pular champion of the people's rights.

from our worthy advocate, Mr. Bairstow, at the nothing to support them but the wages of one or to those rules which society requires for its govern-Queen's Head, Dog Row, last Sunday evening. At two little factory children. Mr. Edwards was ap-ment. Individually I have no just cause of comthe close we enrolled eight new members. Preston. - A numerous meeting of Chartists from hirst, Secretary.

Chorley. Blackburn, and Preston, was held on Denham Hill, on Sunday last, at which several ex- On Saturday afternoon a fatal accident occurred at as contemptible as its political fame has become. cellent addresses were delivered. The meeting was a new saw mill, lately erected by the Low Moor. My friends, I am neither braggart, bully, nor adjourned to Sunday next (to-morrow.)

Mr. Jones delivered his second lecture in the delivered in the above room, on Sunday evening, - audience, who testified by their repeated and rap- was in the act of oiling some part of the engine, turous cheers their admiration of the eloquence and when his feet slipped from under him, and he was sterling ability of the lecturer. At the close of Mr. struck by one of the governor balls on the back Jones's lecture, Mr. Harney proposed the adoption of the head, which was completely broken in by the Editor of the Norther Star, wil be present. Tickets of the following resolution, "That this meeting is violence of the blow. He was thrown amongst the one shilling each, may be had of Mr. J. G. Harney, of opinion, that the House of Commons, by the machinery and broken to pieces; the movement of insulting and contemptuous manner in which the engine was stopped by his becoming entangled they received the late petition signed by nearly therewith. An inquest was held on the body on three millions and a half of the people, have, monday, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" to say the least, forfeited all claims to the LEES, NEAR OLDHAM - Mr. Wm. Booth, from respect and confidence of the working classes; and timely end. this meeting being of opinion that where protection is denied by the Government, allegiance is not due from the governed, regard the legislature as at prelecture in the Association Room to-morrow night, at sent constituted to be an odious usurpation; and this which I think would be a proper case for Mr. meeting pledges itself to renewed exertions to make | Ferrand. The foreman of the printworks has a few. the People's Charter the law of the land." The years since commenced giving printers and tearers ecture here to-morrow night, at half-past six resolution was seconded by Mr. Buxton, supported clothing at so much per week, but as he is beginning by Messrs. Holyoake and Jones, and carried unani- to make money by it, he has begun of late to act the mously. Mr Harney moved the following resolution:—"That the warm st thanks of this meeting goods from him, if they do not he punishes them by Pressyre quested to attend a meeting to be held on Wednesday are due and are hereby given to that excellent friend giving them bad work to do, so as they cannot make of the people, T. S. Duncombe, M.P. for Finsbury, so much money as other men who deal with him; for his noble and generous advocacy of the people's and men are thus compelled to purchase from him rights. Also to J. T. Leader, M.P. for Westminster, or to go off in search of work elsewhere. And the and support, and cordially adopts the Resolution of Mr. Parks seconded the resolution, which was also purchase. Poor tearers come from Carlisle for one

nesday night, in the Chartist Hall. Mr. G. Newel | remain one who has suffered. - Correspondent. was called to the chair, and made a few excellent day, the 16th, at eight o'clock in the evening. Mr. cluded by exhorting all to organize themselves, for Doyle is now residing in Manchester; and those the purpose of banishing tyranny from the land, THREE HUNDRED SEVENTEEN THOUSAND SEVEN HUN-

BRADFORD COUNCIL MEETING -This body held their weekly meeting in their room, Butterworth'sbuildings; the Address of the Convention, Memorial

wood, of Burn-Moor, in Soyland, gave a supper to

Morley.—On Friday night, May 6 h, Messrs. John Smith and Beaumont, lectured to a crowded mesting in the Town's School. After the lecture, twenty-two new members were enrolled. Anti-Corn Law humbug is falling here fast.

Local and General Intelligence.

In the month of February last, Joseph Boethroyd, tailor of Cowcliff, left home in search of employment, and has not since been heard of by his friends. him that we were parties to getting up the petition; THE NEW YORK, Nevin, but he commenced by saying that he had made a map of the petition. waistcoat, sky-blue trousers, and black and white rule never to give any explanation of words used handkerchief; five feet five inches high. Any person or persons having seen him, or knowing where he is, and would write to his wife, Nancy Boothroyd, asked him, in his place, to correct the mistake, No. 83, Cowcliff, near Huddersfield, would confer a as regarded us, he would do so. Dr M'Douali

POPULARITY OF THE NEW POOR LAW .-- PROOF made to the magistrates, if overseers or relieving THAT IT WORKS SATISFACTORILY .- On Friday in last week, the Huddersfield Board of Guardians were I come before you, and through you, to the coun- engaged in an important discussion, which shows,

THE CONVENTION DELEGATE, AND THE HUDDERS FIELD CHARTISTS .- Mr. Pitkethly, the delegate for followed upon the subject in the House, I here Emigrants. number and ages of their families, their trade, the time they have been out of work, the wages they could at home on Tuesday last, attended a meeting in the Association Room the same evening, to report progress as to the sayings and doings of the body of which he has been a member. His statements were listened to with deep attention; and his replies to the several questions, put to him, seemed to give the greatest satisfaction. This portion of the business Christopher Wood, of Honley, now in prison; a at the last West-Riding Election. For so doing, he was discharged from his employment, and this led him into difficulties, which have landed him in a debtor's gaol, where he is at present starving; and enable him to regain his liberty. He has memorial ised the "Thatched House" twice for aid to enable Debtors' Court; but because he has been reported to that Society to be a Chartist, no aid can be afforded. A Committee was formed to manage the subscription, bury must be aware that his question was most from New York, bringing twenty-eight passengers, of which Mr. E. Clayton was appointed Secretary; irregular. New York papers, to the 28th ult., inclusive, have and the donations of friends will be most thankfully ... Mr. T. received.

thing indicated that all the subjects in dispute The adjourned meeting of these unfortunate men Those statements go forth to the public, and the MACCLESPIELD.—A delegate meeting will assemble in the Chartist Association rooms, Watercoates, on Sunday, the 29th instant. Each delegate is requested, mising. Trade had begun to revive, prices were o'clock in the afternoon, to hear the report of the laughter, and cries of 'Chair, chair,' on which the Thus, says our reporter, has terminated the sitting if the Association from which he comes is in arrear looking up, and it was the general opinion that the deputation who had been appointed to wait on the Hon. Gentleman resumed his seat.) magistrates with the memorial that had been The disputes in the State of Rhode Island, relative adopted at their previous meeting, on Thursday question of the Hon. Member—(cries of 'No, no!' the formation of a new constitution, continued, week. The deputation waited on them on Friday "The Speaker said it was quite irregular for any Whit-Monday; and on Whit-Tuesday at Earlsheaton. The feeling and action which ought ever to character an assambly of this description, and presents

Bury.—Mr. Bailey of Manchester, will lecture party. The little State was quite in a turmoil, and there would be a full attendance of the magistrates. The feeling and action which ought ever to character of in the Gardan etreet lecture room.

Whit-Monday; and on Whit-Tuesday at Earlsheaton. Put by the Hon. Member to put any such question as had been person and property against the revolutionary they requested them to wait on them again on put by the Hon. Member for Finsbury, party. The little State was quite in a turmoil, and there would be a full attendance of the magistrates. had interfered to put an end to so irregular a question. According to agreement, they waited on them, and tion-(cheers.) If they began in that manner to

The deputation stated that several had made appli- their proceedings-(hear, hear.)" already numbers more than twenty. It was thought Bradford, to a certain the amount of their earning, circulated, would be comparatively harmless. fellows went to the Committee to give in a statement recognisances to keep the peace.

WIBSEY LOW MOOR. - FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT. -Iron Works Company. Thomas Hanson, better coward. I never seek the battle, nor shun it when known by the name of Wiliam Rhodes, aged it comes. Town Hall, on Tuesday evening, Mr. Ludlam in the chair. The hall was well filled by an enthusiastic killed upon the spot. It is supposed that he

TRUCK System.—A system of truckery is carried on at a printworks in the neighbourhood of Carlisle, their study to be still in arrears to him, as they are men form a Committee for superintending the same REDDITCH.—A public meeting was held on Wed- still sure of the easiest and best paying jobs.

> THREE MILLIONS

WHO SIGNED THE GREAT NATIONAL PETITION.

My DEAR FRIENDS, - I am of opinion that every to the Queen, and Remonstrance to the House of man who enlists in the public service is amenable to Commons, were read, and resolutions adopted ac- the people for his every act; and under that impresheld on Tuesday. The Secretary was authorised to tion of Mr. Roebuck's speech, delivered in the disinvite Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Pitkethly, and Mr. West cussion on Mr. Dancombe's motion. The Convento attend. A resolution was unanimously adopted, tion appointed a deputation to demand an explana-recommending Mr. P. M. Brophy to the Chartists as tion from Mr. Roebuck; and although most anxious a lecturer; he having suffered in his native land for to be among you, I yet resolved upon remaining in the advocacy of the principles of the Charter. The town to see the finish. No man is above slander, howmeeting adjourned to Sunday, at two o'clock, p.m., ever he may be above suspicion; and therefore I consiwhen business of importance will be brought for- dered, from my enviable position, that in the course of explanation I was just as likely as any other, Sowersy.—On Monday, Mr. Whiteley, auctioneer delivered a lecture on "brotherly love," at Cotton-stones, in Sowerby; after which Mr. John Green-(though I did not draw up one word of the Petition,

I know, and Mr. Roebuck knows, and every man in England knows, that I am not a coward, and that my position in the Chartist ranks could alone suggest the supposition that I might have been the individual hinted at, but not named.

I understand that many, very many, unsuccessful attempts were made by the deputation during Friday, Saturday and Sunday, to procure an interview with Mr. Roebuck. At length, Dr. M'Douall and Mr. Philo succeeded in fluding him, on Monday night, in the lobby of the House. On Tuesday, I saw Mr. Philp at Bolt-court, when he informed me of what siderably reduced. passed in the following words:-" We asked Mr. Roebuck to retract the offensive terms, and assured BY HIM IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS; but if we were the getters-up of the petition, and if Mr. Duncombe then asked him if he meant Mr. Feargus O'Connor; to which Mr. Roebuck replied, 'I have nothing to do with Mr. O'Connor, or Mr. O'Connor with me.' This is the substance of Mr. Philp's report. I then sent from Mr. Cleave's for Dr. M'Douall, and remained till ten o'clock at night, but he did not come. I then requested Mr. Cleave to ensure the Doctor's attendance at ten on the following (Wednes-

day) morning. I was at Cleave's at ten; and shortly after Dr. M'Douall arrived, when I had a conversation with him, which induced me to wait instantly upon MONMOUTH, Mr. Duncombe, and which subsequently led to the

following note:-"King's Arms Hotel, "Palace-yard, Wednesday. "My DEAR SIR.-Having learned from Dr.

M'Douall, at eleven o'clock this morning, that Mr. of course selected (indirectly to be sare) by the moved upon the original resolution; one that the Roebuck informed you that the offcusive terms used Somerset-House triumvirate, like their masters, with Board should wait to see the nature of the measure in his speech were intended to apply to me, I inhearts of steel. are daily at work, browbeating, buffet- about to be proposed by PEEL; and the other that stantly went to your house, but you were not at CHAMPION, Capt. Warren, 700 Tons Burthen. "Now, as I always wish to have my informa-

reduced them to such an extent, that they seem deter- ings should be convened in every township in the tion from head quarters, may I request to know "Yours, very faithfully,
"FEARGUS O'CONNOR. "To T. S. Dancombe, Esq."

This note I sent from the King's Arms by Dr. have now had their opinions and feelings coincided Roebuck refusing to answer, that then Mr. Duncombe I would also recommend, that all destitute persons in by those who were seemingly determined to think should put the question boldly in the House; and Twelve Years resident in that Country. Centaining Roebuck, he said I never did inform you. What Territory of Wisconsin as a Residence for English

"Mr. T. Duncombe rose and said, -I wish to put a Just Published, Nos. 1 to 6, price Twopence, and question to the Hon. and L arned Member for Bath When I had the honour of bringing under the consideration of this House the National Petition on Wednesday last, the Hon, and Learned gentleman stated to the House that the petition had been drawn up by a cowardly and malignant demagogue over, a subscription was commenced to aid Mr. ('hear, hear.' and cries of 'Order.')-that he-(loud cries of Order.') I only wish to make myplace of which he has become an inmate through his self intelligible to the House. The Hon. and Learnhaving nominated one of the Chartist candidates cd Member used the words 'cowardly and malignant demogogue,' and said he would name the individual were not the reptile beneath his contempt. (Hear, hear.) Now, I wish to ask the Hon. and Learned Gentleman whether he has ascertained who where he must remain, unless the efforts of friends were the real authors of that Petition, and the indiised the "Thatched House" twice for aid to enable those terms were intended to apply to those him to prosecute his petition through the Insolvent individuals? (Loud cries of Order, Order, Chair.")

"The SPEAKER said, the Hon. Member for Fins-

"Mr. T. Duncombe resumed-At the same time, Sir. in explanation, I beg to say, that those very offensive terms were applied to certain individuals BRADFORD .-- UNEMPLOYED OPERATIVES .- Who were not here to defend themselves-(hear.) "Mr. ROBBUCK-If I am permitted to answer the

"The SPEAKER said it was quite irregular for any

had a very long conference with them on the sub- ask questions, not of any Minister of the Crown, but ject of a subscription. They expressed their deep of Members, relative to proceedings not before Parsympathy at the condition of the working classes. liament, it would lead to the greatest irregularity in

meeting was held at this village on Wedne-day even- cation to the relieving officer, and were grossly insulted . Now, then, you have the whole case, and what. magistrates requested that a committee should be has the barbarity, brutality, villany, and cowardice, formed out of that meeting, for the purpose of ascer- thus to shelter insult under the cloak of privilege. As taining the condition of the people; committee was long as the conventional rules of civilized society of man." The lecturer delivered a very able and elected for that purpose, consisting of vine persons, compel gentlemen to look beyond the law for satiseloquent discourse, and received the thanks of the with power to add to their number. The committee faction, it is an act of barbarous tyranny upon the part of the House of Commons to make that place a advisable that a complete and searching it quiry patent manufactory for slander; thus giving to ought to be made into the condition of the peop! of invective a force and power which, if elsewhere

Now, I am of opinion that of all men living. Hon. work, and those that were unable to work. If funds Members should be held responsible for every could be found for that purpose, such a mass of word they utter; at least, such was the rule appal the hearts of a great many of those who had three years that I had the misfortune to serve in the been the principal cause of it. The magistrates re- Honoura le House. You will now see that I could them, and they would see that they were relieved. Mr. Roebuck has achieved no triumph. But, however, MR. WM. Jones.—This gentleman visited Shef. Mr. Brook was appointed chairman of the meeting, prepared I was to defend my honour, if assailed,

Tower Hamlers.—We had an animated and of their sufferings; some of them had been out of In conclusion, as I ever have conformed, so I ever eloquent lecture, to a most respectable audience, work four or five months; some had families, and shall, in despite of legal bond and obligation, conform pointed Chairman to the Committee, and Mr. Dew- plaint against Mr. Roebuck; while I unhesitatingly assert that the course pursued by the House of Commons is calculated to render its social character

> Ever your faithful friend. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. OASTLER.

AT A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF MR. RICHARD OASTLER, held at the Com-MERCIAL INN, UPPER ALBION STREET, LEEDS, on the Ninth day of May, 1842,

MR. WILLIAM ATKINSON IN THE CHAIR: The following resolution of a previous Meeting held at Scarbrough's Hotel, April 23, 1842, having

been read, namely: "That this Meeting considers it desirable that a Subscription should be forthwith commenced among the Friends of Mr. Richard Oastler, resident in Leeds and the neighbourhood, upon the basis of the subscription originated among the friends of that gendeman in London: yet subject to the ultimate control of the local subscribers, as to its final appro-

RESOLVED-That this Meeting cheerfully recognizes Mr. Oastler's unquestionable claims to public sympathy the Meeting of his Friends, held at Scarborough's

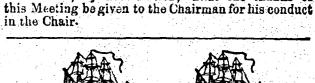
RESOLVEDwith power to add to their number :- The Chairman. the Secretary, Mr. Mallinson, Mr. Summers, Mr. Perring, Mr. Joshua Hobson, Mr. Chantrell, Mr. Heywood, Mr. Thomas Hargrave, Holbeck, Mr. George Denham, Mr. Richard Pounder, Mr. Robert Clayton, Mr. John Hudson, Mr. Eagland, Mr. B. Mathers, Mr R. Stead, Jun., Kirkgate, Mr. Abraham Mallinson, Mr. Smithson, Mr. Singleton, Mr. John Daniel, and Mr. Pullan; five to be a quorum.

That our Chairman be requested to act as Treasurer of the Fund; and that Mr. John Beckwith be appointed Hon. Secretary. That Subscriptions be received at all the Leeds

Banks; and at the Offices of the Leeds Intelligencer.

the Northern Star, the Leeds Times, and the Leeds Conservative Journal. That the resolutions of this meeting be advertised in all the Leeds Papers, under the direction of the Committee. WM. ATKINSON, Chairman.

Resolved, by acclamation. That the thanks of



The Chairman having let the Chair,



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> All Communications must be addressed, (Fost-paid: to HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Leeds.

> > Saturday, May 14, 1842.