TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-From an expression made use of in a leading article headed "The Contested Seats," in this day's Star. as well as from the case and opinion regarding the Newcastle election therein puplished, I fufer that it is proposed to petition against both the individuals returned by the Sheriff. It is with much diffidence that I would venture to impugn the propriety of a course sanctioned by such high legal authority as I have no doubt was consulted in this case; but since it appears to me that petitioning against both Ord and Hinde is directly calculated to prevent the return of Mr. O'Brien, I am induced to write you on the

mbject.
There being two members returnable for Newcastle, O'Brien alone could not (as stated in the case, and reiterated in the opinion) have the show of hands; either Ord or Hinde must have been associated with him; at Mr. Wilkinson's, Market-place, on Monday evening, an electrical effect; and the fire of patriotism was and as there were more hands held up for Hinde than |9th instant, when Mr. Wilkinson, agent for the Star. for Ord, it follows that Hinde's position is equally and general news agent, delivered an address, which favourable with O'Brien's, and that if the petitioners was duly applauded. will prevent O'Brien from taking his seat. O'Brien Philp addressed the Chartists of Stockport, on Monday claims his seat on the ground that he had the show of evening, in his usual calm and instructive style. hands in his favour, and that no poll was taken to reverse that decision. Hinde is similarly circumstanced, Thomas Drake, who has lately been released from and Ord alone, of the three candidates, stands in the anomalous position of being nominally a M.P. without either show of hands or poll, but simply by the dictum his home and family, his fellow-townsmen of Thornof the Sheriff, whose representative he is, and not that of the men of Newcastle.

I would suggest then that Ord alone should be petitioned against. In the article I have alluded to, it is said "as to Newcastle, we have nothing to expect from a party district. committee, as each faction has a seat to defend." Should both be petitioned against, this will, no doubt, prove true; but if the return of Ord alone be impugned. any Tories who may form part of the committee will Mr. John Illingworth was called to the chair. Mr. likely be more disposed to do justice than if the Joseph Rouse moved the first resolution—"That, in decision affected the seat of one of their own party. Should you publish these hints, they may be of use to the parties concerned.

Your's, &c., Edinburgh, August 7th, 1841.

P.S.—At the election for Fifeshire the Sheriff declared resolution—" That the more speedily to carry out the that John Duncan, Esq., (Chartist candidate) had the foregoing resolution, it is absolutely necessary that the respority at the show of hands. No poll was taken, working and the middle class do unite together in but Capt. Wemyas (a Whig) is returned. You may one firm bond of union." Mr. Alderson, of Bradford, therefore add this seat to the list.

Chartist Entelligence.

NOTTINGEAM .- The Chartists held their usual weekly meeting in the D-mocratic Chapel, a goodly tion of their rights." Mr. George Grey seconded the number have already paid for the new cards of meni- resolution, which was ably supported by Mr. Smith, of first time by the Executive.

NEWCASTLE -- PUBLIC MEETING IN THE stirring appeal-illustrating the People's Charter, and moved the following resolution which was seconded by called the meeting; and three cheers having been Mr. Mason, and carried unanimously. "That this given for Feargus O'Connor; three for O'Brien and all meeting pledges itself to agitate for nothing short of the 'the victims; three for Frost, Williams, and Jones; People's Charter, being conscious that nothing less than the distress of the suffering millions." The Chartists proceeded through the town to the Waggoner's Inn, held their weekly meeting (in the Chartists' room, Chancellor's Head yard,) on Monday evening, Mr. Moffat in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of from the Executive. The treasurer reported the contributions for the week which are greatly on the increase. Chartism is progressing rapidly.

OLDHAM .- On Sunday last, Mr. R. K. Philp, of was prolonged to a late hour. Bath, one of the Executive of the National Charter. Association, delivered two argumentative and animating Free Mason's Hall here, on Monday evening, the 9th becures in the Chartist Room, Greaves-street. He plan of conducting the meetings, and said, that when full and most respectable company, the hall being nearly he got back to his own locality he would recommend full; the meeting was delighted with some comic and

THE CHARIISTS of Oldham, at their weekly meet-political subjects, thus blending instruction with lowing resolution :-" That we disapprove of the plan Potter, Cockburn, and Porteous, of Dalkeith, and Mr. recommended to be brought before the delegate meet. William Daniells, of Lasswade. The meeting was ing at Hebden-bridge on Sunday, the 15th instant, kept in the best of spirits by the imitative powers of a county demonstration, for this reason, that, in con- Chairman and speakers, three cheers for the Charter, sequence of having to go ten or fifteen miles, the loss and three cheers for Feargus O'Connor and the imby attending such a demonstration, our opinion is humour. that it would be a failure, particularly at a time when and short of employment. That, with respect to this town, on the principles of the People's Charter, a National Petition, the Executive having taken up but in consequence of it being an awkward night for the question, we deem it imprudent to interfere so as the working men to attend, several friends prevailed to clash with their proceedings; we consider we should upon him to stay and give another on Monday evening, not be doing them justice, after having placed them in which he did to a very numerous and attentive audience. the responsible situation we have done; and we are The room which is capable of holding several hundreds, further of opinion that all national questions to be was crowded. The lecturer frequently elicited great agitated or petitioned for, ought to proceed from the body, so that we may have one central point to look unto, that all localities may move and act at one and the same time, and for one and the same object. We are favourable to a National Petition, but that all

petitions should have only one object." BLACKBURN .-- Mr. Campbell lectured here on Monday. The Musical Hall, which is capable of holding 800 persons, was densely crowded. Mr. C. addressed them about an hour, after which Mr. William Beesly, from Acrington, addressed them in a speech replate with good sense, in an excellent strain of eloquence. The meeting was highly gratified with the proceedings.—Mr. C. left 190 cards for those already enrolled. There are upwards of 100 members joined already; and every likelihood of having more. Blackburn will soon take its stand as one of the most prominent terms for the Charter in Lancashire. The friends bere consider a delegate meeting of North Lancashire. ought to be held in Blackburn, on Sunday, the 5th of September, to better arrange the Northern division. Let, then, Haslingden, Coine, Burnley, Padiham, Aczington, Lancaster, Preston, Chorley, Clitheroe, Darwen, Fridoy, July 16th, 1841. and all the intermediate towrs and villages send delegates to the house of Mr. Mickle, bookseller, King-street. and take steps immediately to carry out the plan of organization, by employing a lecturer to spread our holy principles, and let them, if able, employ Mr. Richard Marsden, who served them so well and so faithfully in sent consideration, which is the relative value of the

BARNSLEY.-The Chartists held their weekly in the State; and before we introduce our hero, meeting at Mr. Hoey's house, on Monday night. An "The People," to our readers' notice, we shall animated discussion took place on the necessity of Ending a delegate to the forthcoming meeting at Helden Bridge; Mr. Julian Harney was unanimously influence. The four great political estates we estielected to represent the men of Barnsley at that meet- mate thus :- Firstly, the Press; secondly, the ing. A vote of thanks was unanimously given to the Commons; thirdly, the Lords; and fourthly, the Rev. Mr. Hill, for his able advocacy of the poor man's Fights upon all occasions; but more particularly for hisf. Monarch. able exposure of the infernal miscreants who are continame of justice, in that bloated Whig hell-hole at Wakefield. A vote of thanks was also given to the Rev. Mr. Ryan, P.P., of Donnebate, in the diocese of they Tories, deserve the first notice. They also Dublin, for so nobly coming forward to join the ranks command the labour market, and have, both of the men who are seeking real justice for all man-directly and indirectly, a powerful influence themselves into a committee upon Irish affairs, when adversity as well as in times of prosperity. Drogheda, which appeared in the Drogheda Aryus, of the 30th of July, was read; that paper was committed

to the fiames and was burned accordingly. TODMORDEN .- The weekly meeting of the Chartists took place as usual, on Monday night, when be fairly admitted to constitute the out-movement of more at some future time." "That there be a dinner intended to be given to Dr. M'Donall."

ABERDEEN.-The National Association of Aberdeen for " elevating the moral and intellectual standard made a desperate effort to declare existence in the place they must do for themselves. ef birth, but the luckless effort was a death struggle. Poor fellow! the silence of the grave seems henceforth his unlamented lot.-Mr. John Legge, one of the chairthrough the whole of the locality, in official station. black lead MS drawn up on the platform, submitted to and parsed by the Charter Union of Aberdeen, on May and By request he moved towards the Chairman and explained, that a resolution previously passed by that tives that there was another and a more power-dulness through the chinks of Chartism.

Dody, and published in the Northern Star of May 8th, full party than their lessors of power. The We ever have asked, and ever shall ask, for an was the truly fatal statute, which being disputed as to in import, by amendment upon amended motion he excepted and succeeded in a resolution simply declaratory deemed so offensive, merely withdrawal of or from the document; as was evident by the question being subquested, in common fairness, as an act of justice to all the old offender, Toryism. concerned, that the correction should be circulated as far as the misrepresentation, by those who had given cur-

Dorthern S

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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THORNTON .- One of the " victims of Whiggery,"

making the People's Charter the law of the land."

Mr. James Leech seconded the resolution, which was

way to obtain a redress of grievances and the restora-

DALKEITH .- A social meeting was held in the

applause, and at the conclusion three hearty cheers

were given to the lecturer. About twenty enrolled

their names as members of the National Charter Asso-

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1841.

OPINION-THAT IN THE PRESENT STATE OF THE BEPRE-

SENTATION, IT WAS VAIN TO THINK OF A REPEAL OF THE

BE EXERCISED BY THE SUFFERANCE OF THE MASSES."-

Morning Chronicle (organ of the Whig Ministers),

ASCENDANCY OF THE PEOPLE.

For a moment we leave the people out of our pre-

respective social, political, and politico-social parties

Of the social bodies, the dealers in fictitious

Whiggery from without; while the priests of nearly

to by various gentiemen, and

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1841.

SALIBBURY.—The usual weekly meeting was held article in a sevenpenny newspaper. Yes, they had

sure to communicate the sparks of its burning Beverley hell, after suffering nineteen months of torture in that accursed inquisition, having returned to ton determined to celebrate his release from tyranny's fangs by holding a meeting, dinner, &c. A requisition having been presented to the Constable of Thornton. requesting him to call the meeting, and that gentleman having assented, placards were posted through the It was one o'clock when the chair

was taken. At that hour an excellent gathering was selfin succession in the days of yore. assembled. There were present Mr. Bell, of Manchester, Messra Smith and Alderson, of Bradford, and others. the opinion of this meeting, the enly remedy for the tivating title of relief, not only not thanklessly but Mr. O'CONNOR's letter. existing distress and difficulties of the country is in ungraciously received, and answered in the language of total indifference. Secondly, we find all supported by Mr. Bell, of Manchester, and adopted unanimonaly. Mr. Themas Rouse moved the second appeals to the passions of the People formerly commanding easy access to their hearts, their heads, and their most violent actions, and now, redoubled by an increased and cheaper press, falling harmseconded the resolution, which was supported by that less at the feet of democracy. If the wisest man sturdy veteran in the good cause, Mr. Benjamin had been told some ten years since that the monarch, Rushton, of Halfax, and carried unanimously. Mr. backed by three hundred of the old favourites of Samuel Stoak moved the third resolution-"That this meeting pledge themselves to become members of and

elequence of the dissent church and a portion bership, which will be issued on Monday next for the Bradford, and unanimously agreed to. Mr. Harney of the law church, the horrors of the demonstration fund. The electors admitted to defend the return, may object to then addressed the meeting in a lengthy and spiritbastile as a last resource, and the delightful anti-NEWCASTLE —PUBLIC MEETING IN THE string appeal—instrating the People's Charter, and Cipations of "PLENTY TO DO, HIGH PROFITS, GOOD Woodhouse, on Wednesday night, to commence at &c.; those objections must be delivered in writing the received in wr Spittal.—Last Wednesday evening, a meeting was showing the necessary of thind. A vote that we eight o'clock. The friends in Woodhouse are respectively held here, Mr. Sinclair in the chair. Mr. Morgan given to the Constable, for his kindless in having wages and cheere the chair. Mr. Morgan given to the Constable, for his kindless in the chair. Mr. Morgan given to the Constable, for his kindless in the chair. Mr. Morgan given to the Constable, for his kindless in the chair. Mr. Morgan given to the Constable, for his kindless in the chair. Mr. Morgan given to the Constable, for his kindless in the chair. Mr. Morgan given to the Constable, for his kindless in the chair. Mr. Morgan given to the Constable, for his kindless in the chair. "barricades," the requisition to ask for "BREAD OR BLOOD;"—the gallant recommendation to decapitate (the "Liberator," as he was called) wrote the Charter; and three for the Charter; the meeting formed in pro- obnoxious ladies, and trail their lifeless heads and all Dan or any other person could say against his People's Unarter, peng conscious that nothing less than the state can remove cession. and, with banners flying and music playing, through the gutter; if, we say, the wisest man had (Mr. P. O'Connell's) opinions would not after them. If day night, when many respectable persons were profinal; and he is then to report to the Speaker whether been told that all such inducements would fail to where was prepared the dinner in honour of Mr. produce any other effect upon the people than a strong shrine of our country, to which alone we are answer-elected for the ensuing three months. The thanks of the the sum of £1,000, (not less than £250,) into the Drake. The room was tastefully adorned with laurel, ac ac, and the arrangements were such as to reflect resolution and firm resolve to resist the impious able for our conduct. The speaker concluded a power-meeting were tendered to the late president for his active Bank of England instead of having sureties hat meeting, likewise a circular which he had received great credit on all concerned in the labours of the day. temptation, and to place reliance upon their own ful speech, which would have done credit to the and efficient exertions during the time he has held office. The guests having done full justice to the very excellent dinner provided by "mine host," several excellent and

Has not the press, then-heretofore the political firebrand of the nation—lost all power for evil ? 18th of January, 1837, which was a complete answer occasion, to spread the seeds of Chartism everywhere. THE DROGHEDA ARGUS AND THE LOYAL Has not the Monarch lost all power of persuasion? to the accusations of Ainger, and the others who joined Let them act as Town Missionaries. current, the proceeds for the benefit of the Lecturer ommenced by stating he was greatly pleased with the Fund, Mr. William Taylor in the chair. There was a Have not the Commons lost all popular respect! him. Luke Kelly and his party now became furious. plan of conducting the meetings, and said, that when full and most respectable company, the ball being nearly the common of the common conducting the meetings, and said, that when full and most respectable company, the ball being nearly the common conducting the meetings. Have not the Lords been passed over in public put down the meeting; that he (Kelly) was the friend consideration as a party not worth a thought? Has of O'Connell, the Liberator, and that those who sentimental singing, recitations, and addresses upon not the Church lost its hold upon prejudice? Have assembled in that room were his enemies; that they ing on Monday last, unanimously agreed to the fol- amusement. The meeting was addressed by Messrs not the masters lost all controll over those whose was apparent that Luke Kelly and those who were with moneymongers in their assault upon labour, and the was his, and by Mr. Wilne, of Edinburgh. After three cheers for the rights of the people fallen victims to their own in was his, and if they would not conduct themselves fernal machinations? And are not the Tories, in a peaceable and orderly manner, he would take of time, and the great expense that would be incurred prisoned Chartists, the meeting broke up in the best through their leading organ and their most popular means to compel them to do so. Kelly and his friends NEWARK .- On Saturday last Mr. Skevington de- of the people, and seriously of alterations in the O'Higgins eight years ago, declaring him a slanderer,

the Whigs, gave their undivided support? The Poor Law Amendment Act, the Times tells us, must be all but repealed, and its provisions and effect. The ruffians were then ordered to leave the workings taken away from the Commissioners and room, and were shewn out to the street-door: in pass placed entirely in the hands of local boards, and outdoor relief extended to the pauper. Upon the other friends" took a stone from his pocket, and broke a hand, Lord Ashley revives the factory agitation large square of glass in a window. Soon after this, a which has lain nearly dormant for some time, and party of police arrived, the serjeant of whom asked for rather significantly on the approximation of Down- he had no right to enter without permission. Mr. for a course of action which its advocates-ourselves being admitted, they said that four or five men had especially-have hitherto sedulously regarded as "THE CHARTISTS HAVE PROVED THEMSELVES MORE ever, we take them as "signs" from the Tories—a kind to come there to preserve the peace, but that he had ACCURATE CALCULATORS THAN THE MIDDLE CLASSES. of bidding against the Whigs; for this, however, there WHETHER THEIR NO-TRUM WOULD HAVE MENDED OF DIGHING against the Whigs; for this, however, there life. Mr. O'Higgins explained the objects and rules of the Association, and handed the serjeant and his party HAS SHEWN THAT THEY WERE CORRECT IN THEIR to a man, as they ever have been anti-Tory.

making daily discoveries that the very things for any mischief. Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. John Dwyer, POLITICAL POWER IN THIS COUNTRY, THOUGH IT Which the Chartists have been prosecuted are the very and Mr. James Howard were admitted members. RESIDES IN A COMPARATIVELY SMALL CLASS, CAN ONLY things for which they themselves now declare. For Several notices for the admission of new members were ten years they have had the means of doing these very man, the meeting separated, highly delighted with the things which they not only refused to do, but which triumph they had gained over the "personal friends of they persecuted others for asking them submissively Mr. O'Connell." to do; and, alas! one short month of reflection on their tour to the other side of Downing-street, has Cooper's political preaching in the Market-place last taught them the justice and propriety of adopting a Sunday night, was more numerous than ever. A resocompletely new course. Ah! these are the things wherein rational worship and instruction can be had which disgust the people, and teach them that pelf, twice a-day, on the Sunday, and sufficient accommoda not justice, is their object, and "expediency," not tion can be provided for all other meetings of working "principle," their means. How could it be otherattempt fairly to class each party according to their wise? Was any, the most stupid, ignorant enough day night, in the room, at All-Saints' Open; and Mr. to suppose that men would see all the comforts of Cooper follows, next Monday night, with a familiar the few daily increased, and their comparatively insignificant difficulties removed, while the grievances and wants of those who caused the improvement | nately. Previous to the commencement of the lecture, resulty perpetrating the most diabolical crimes in the money, and who thereby command our monetary and removed the difficulties, increased in the same ratio? If the rich man can now make more of by the meeting. A resolution was also passed to the system to a certain extent, be they Whigs or be his time, and save his money by travelling as effect, that a petition, for the restoration of Frost, far in one hour as he was wont to Williams, and Jones, and for passing the People's travel in four, will not the poor man also begin to of signature, for Leicester; and that drafts of similar through, the Irish members of the association resolved over the actions of the millions in times of look for a corresponding improvement for himself in petitions should be forwarded to the care of our friends the change? If a man can now, by attending in Melton-Mowbray, Hinckley, Shilton, Countesthorpe, an address from the Working Men's Association of They may be denominated the movement pressure of machinery, earn £200 a-year, instead of £20 by the towns and villages in the county where it is possible to old process, will he consent to work harder, and a obtain names. It is intended that all these petitions all denominations, with the most wealthy of their greater number of hours, for a less remuneration? shall be committed to the brave and patriotic Feargus, flocks, who see perfection in things as they are, may and will he receive as a boon that law which tells by deputation, when he honours "the eye of the Midhim that his child shall only devote the whole live- incarceration. The next business of the committee will several names were enrolled. The fellowing resolutions staff of the Tories. The electoral body, in itself, long day to eating, walking to and from slavery be to determine on the manner in which the people two o'clock, Mr. Binns will lecture at the Life-boat Were unanimously passed:—"That five shillings be cannot be very influential, as it is compelled to blow and slaving, while the master, by machinery, makes can best demonstrate their regard for their honoured House. sent to the National Executive Council, with a promise hot and cold; mayhap, a majority of the Commons all the profit, and holds dominion over his very life? delegate sent to Hebden Bridge to the forthcoming being the representatives of a minority of the elec- Because he was fool enough to believe that a "free delegate meeting, and that Robert Brook be the toral body; and thus does the majority lose all pre- trade" in postage would have the effect of lightendelegate. That the delegate support the suggestions of the Filter of the be presented to the House of Commons, in 1842, struggle was carried on inside for popular rights, do his tyrants suppose that he will much longer conpraying for the Charter to become the law of the land," "our hero" lost all distinctive character, and sent to make good a million of a deficiency, although the land, "our hero" lost all distinctive character, and sent to make good a million of a deficiency, although the land, "our hero" lost all distinctive character, and sent to make good a million of a deficiency, although the lattice corresponding to the land, "our hero" lost all distinctive character, and sent to make good a million of a deficiency, although the lattice corresponding to the lattice corresp That Wm. Marshall wait upon James Taylor, became a very docide force, moved by the press at productive of an increase of aristocratic correspontation. This body intends freton, on Friday, the 20th; South Winfield, on will, for the support of some undefined principle, dence, and a reduction upon the postage of to become the agents for the Northern Star, the week Saturday, the 21; and will preach in Belper Market that town. It is an able and spirited document; ard never could "the People" have appeared as a bankers, traders, and merchants? Are any fools after the portraits are given. Mr. Campbell has Place, on Friday evening at half-past five o'clock. and it will be for Mr. O'Connor to decide whether or ard never could "the People" have appeared as a bankers, traders, and merchants! Are any 1001s handed over his subscribers, as he thinks the Asso-distinct political party, so long as they placed enough to imagine that a people so educated ciation should have the benefit of the Star. The of the people," precursory to the Charter, has recently a blind reliance upon others to do for them what as our people have been in the school of adversity. can be again duped or led from the high road week after the portraits are given, on Saturday The great force given to the non-electors during of Reform down the bye-ways of expediency! mornings, as usual. Mr. Sumner, East Marketthe two first years of Reform, when three hours of No, no; and any scheme now tried to insure men, it is rumoured, had actually withdrawn at the each day were set apart for debating their petitions, a kind of sectional outside-support for the old their papers there instead of at Mr. Campell's. Ferry peried his name was placarded and advertised was the foundation-stone of that powerful temple foe, will fail to produce other sensation than which the people have been since engaged in erect. that of scorn and contempt for a faction who There was also another name not very creditably held which the people have been since engaged in erect. that of scorn and contempt for a faction who Connor delivered an excellent lecture in the Odd up to netoriety in the same document, throughout the ing. And however the wily Whigs succeeded, as would give just what they cannot withhold, while Fellows' Hall, Halifax, on the subject of the Corn empire, as the mover of a bigotted resolution, which hosts, in ill-treating the guests whom they had they would much prefer the free exercise of their Laws. Mr. Connor invited discussion; but although

Reform Bill taught them nothing: they were equal share in every improvement for the working ignorant enough to suppose that the whole classes; and if a man can earn plenty for his wants of the former one, viz., "That those gentlemen of the excitement in favour of Whiggery was created in twenty minutes by machinery, instead of working, on well. Our correspondent, in referring to Mr. but Collins scheme by this Union, be required to give ing principle that taxation and representation, or henceforth be excluded from should be co-extensive, while the fact was that not work more than twenty minutes, and also that tegrity, yet was I sorry to meet him in his present position. Is it just or retard like his abound to position. Is it just or retard like his abound to position. Is it just or retard like his abound to position. Is it just or retard like his abound to position. and signed, and handed in due form, the recantation Peterloo, the six acts, persecution of the unstamped every minute of after-work is an unjust competition press, and the long reign of Tory misrule, added to against himself in his own labour market. Such go into a factory, to be driven like a slave, as hunmitted to, and concurrence declined by the guestion being submitted to, and concurrence declined by the subscribing to the great promised change, had wrought the ever has been, and such ever shall be, our demand dreds of thousands of our countrymen are?" He Parties of the council, and none else. He therefore re-whole public mind up to a pitch of insanity against for the people; an equal advantage from all improvements, to that which other classes derive the old offender, Toryism.

In those days how easily were the populace woold from those improvements, and which the people are lecturer for North Lancashire. reney to the letter, and inquired would they do it? and won, and to what madness roused by a single certain to schieve if they only, by union, preserve they have not done it—Correspondent. fixming speech in the House, or a single blazing their ascendancy.

MR. O'CONNOR'S REPLY TO THE HON. AND REV. BAPTIST NOEL.

WE beg to claim the very best attention of every eloquence to stacks, farm buildings, and machinery, working man for the able the searching and consucceed in annulling Hinde's election, the same decision STOCRPORT.—According to announcement, Mr. the supplanter of man; and all of which the poor clusive reply of Mr. O'Connor to Mr. Noel's Plea were taught, by the mild Reformers of the day, to for the Poor," which will be found in our fifth and look upon as their natural enemies. About this sixth pages. We regret that the people have not time, we say, the character of our "hero" was un- more organs for the circulation of sound doctrines, formed: but long service in the Whig camp, and a inasmuch as we feel convinced that nothing could close observance of the duties performed by the long withstand the demands made on behalf of the press-gang, added to a succession of sore and working classes, if the same facilities were afforded vexatious disappointments, taught him wisdom from for the publication of sound views as are presented experience; and, passing over the last ten years of to those who argue the people's cause for their own of his probation, we now introduce him as the benfit, or according to the prevailing political commander-in-chief of all those sections, parties, fashion of party or of the day. This is a document and powers, to each and all of which he bent him- which all must retain as a book of reference. We need make no apology for a scarcity of leading We have witnessed, and are daily witnessing articles this week, as the space could not be better fresh instances of "the People's" strength. Firstly. occupied, or more pertinently to the times and all we find an appeal from the throne, under the cap- engrossing topics of the day, than it has been by

Chartist Entelligence.

DUBLIN.—The Irish Universal Suffrage Association of this place held their usual weekly meeting on Sunday last. Mr. Charles Freebairn in the chair, who opened the business of the meeting by stating its objects; after which, a man, who was admitted by courtesy, and who said his name was Luke Kelly, "a Repeal Warthe People, a large majority of the press, the in- den," rose and insisted on his right to address the meeting; and although he was told by the Chairman support the National Charter Association, as the only fluence of masters holding command over life that none but members had a right to speak, yet he itself, the terrors of the law, the thundering persevered in a most outrageous manner, using language which would disgrace a blackguard. He said the which any Roman Catholic could object. Mr. O'Connell will attend. Mr. T. B. Smith is expected to be present. Reynolds, a nailer, and one Tom Ainger, another nailer. very lives are at their mercy? Have not the him thought to create a riot, in which they were foiled by the cool, steady, and good temper of the membars, and by Mr. O'Higgins telling them that the house popularity-hunters, compelled to speak respectfully then declared that Mr. O'Connell and every member of his family had pronounced a sentence upon Mr. the labourer is so much bound down with low wages livered an able and talented lecture in a large room at two great measures to which they, in common with and setting forth, as his and their reason, that he (Mr. O'Higgins) had brought certain charges against a Mr. Duffy was out this morning for the first time, and, Join Reynolds which he did not prove, and read a paper, which he got from the Corn Exchange, to that ing between the room in which the meeting was held and the dwelling-house, one of "Mr. O'Connell's the owner of the house, declaring, at the door, that ing-street by his political friends, seeks prominency O'Higgins invited the serjeant and his party in, and, on stated, at the Police-office, that there was a riotous and illegal meeting in that house; and, in consequence o sacred to benevolence, and disallied from party. How- this information, he and his party felt it their duty never seen a more orderly or peaceable meeting in his each a copy of the objects and rules. The police Upon the other hand, we find the Whig press retired, declaring that the rioters were all outside and not in, and that they would prevent them from doing

> given, and thanks having been given to the Chair-LEICESTER.—The audience attendant on Mr. lution is now avowed to raise a commodious building men throughout the week. Mr. Smart gave the first of a series of lectures on the People's Charter, on Monlecture on "Geology, and the advantages of a knowledge of science to working men." Messrs. Smart and Cooper purpose lecturing on politics and science altera poetical address, written by Mr. Smart. by way of invitation to our "caged lion," was read and agreed to Charter into a law, should be, forthwith, put in course Lenton; Wednesday, at Radford; and on Thurstowns and villages in the county where it is possible to land" with a visit, after the expiry of the term of his champion, when he comes amongs: them.

SALFORD .- On Sunday last, Mr. Linney delivered a powerful and eloquent lecture in the Chartists'-room. Mr. Linney exposed the factory system street, near the Town-hall, Salford, will be appointed general agent: the subscribers will receive

HALIFAX. -On Tuesday evening, Mr. Charles 1833 and 1834. Those petitions, which flocked in by Household Suffrage, and the Ballot, and the glimmer

> PRESTON .- Mr. Campbell lectured here on Tuesday night to a good audience. The Preston Chartists are re-organizing themselves, and are going nesty has been tested like his should be doomed to suggests that the delegate meeting, which will take competitor. place in Blackburn, on Sunday the 7th of September,

to a numerous audience, on Saturday evening.

PRICE POURPENCE HALPPENNY, or Pive Shillings per Quarter.

GAINSBOROUGH .- On Friday, the 6th inst., Mr. Skevington visited the town of Gainsborough, where he ectured on the principles of the People's Charter, and the state of the country, to an attentive audience, in the Lumb Inn Room. A vote of thanks was given to the Lecturer and Chairman. There is now an Assoof success. The County of Lincoln is much in need of a lecturer, which, if they had, great good would be

LINDLEY .- On Friday evening Mr. Vevers and Mr. Chas. Conner visited the village of Lindley, where, up to the present time, the principles of the Charter were but indifferently and lukewarmly spoken of. Mr. Vevers occupied the chair, and in a few brief remarks, introduced Mr. C. Connor, who, in his usual strain. explained the principles of the Charter. His lecture occupied more than an hour, and a favourable impression was made for the Charter.

MELTRAM.—On Sunday, Mr. Connor visited Meltham, where also he had a glorious meeting.

COVENTRY .- Mr. George White lectured here in his usual excellent style on Friday evening last. The meeting was numerous; several members were enrolled; and at the close the sum of ten shillings was collected to defray expences. The cause prospers gloriously.

LEEDE _O'CONNOR AND O'BRIEN'S DEMONSTRA-TION.—The men of Leeds have come to the determination of doing honour to the brave patriots, O'Connor acting with zeal and energy in preparing for the event. The committee met in the room, Cheapside, on Tuesday night, when what monies had been collected were paid over to the treasurer. If every week follows up what was done on Tuesday, there is every promise that the demonstration in Leeds will outshine every other place. Let the men of Leeds and the out-townships would put it down, to effect which he called for a cheer first meeting will be held at the Swan with Two Necks,

(said he) we are wrong, we are the willing sacrifices of our own folly, and are willing to be sacrificed at the addressed the meeting, and then a new council was lf a petitioner prefers it he may Liberator himself, amidst great cheering. Here the After he had acknowledged the compliment, the meetpowers, put forth at their own proper time and in their meeting was again disturbed by the "personal friends ing broke up highly pleased with the growing success apprepriate toasts were given, which were responded own way,—the wisest man would have laughed and of Mr. O'Connell," as they called themselves, a Mr. of the Society. The men of Leeds have it now in their that the sureties are unobjectionable, in the order in power to make the society a strong and Order being again restored, Mr. O'Higgins read a Let every member prove by his conduct that he has for trying the Petition is then formed. speech of his, published in Freeman's Journal of the the cause at heart, by endeavouring upon all and every

> O'BRIEN'S PRESS FUND .- J. Ogden has received of Timothy Thatcher, contributed by the King George on Horseback Charter Association, 5s. From the Charter Association meeting in Bethel Chapel, Burker's-gate, Nottingham, 5s.

DUFFY, THE SICK CHARTIST.—Received since our

last for Mr. Duffy by Mr. Hick :-James Walker, Leeds A Chartist, Ditto ditto 0 3 A few friends from Horsforth Mr. Vevers, Dog Inn, Huddersfield D. Weatherhead, Keighley

calling at our office, we were happy to see he appears to be recovering, although still very weak. His medical adviser writes as follows:-I certify that James Duffy is in a very delicate state of health, and I beg leave to recommend him my reply shall have publication through the to the waters of Harrogate.

CHARLES H. RONAYNE, M.D. August 12th, 1841. him to do by forwarding their assistance as usual.

Forthcoming Charlist Meetings.

COVENTRY.—A public meeting will be held at the

EDINBURGH.—The delegate meeting about to be judice that at present exists; to bring out a monthly tract; and to appoint a lecturer for the county.

LAMBERHEAD GREEN, NEAR WIGAN.-Mr. William Dixon will lecture here on Sunday, August 15th, at two o'clock, and in the Chartist Association Room, Mill-gate, Wigan, at eight o'clock in the evening. Tydisley Bank .-- Mr. Dixon will deliver a tee-

total lecture at half-past two o'clock, and a political lecture at half past six, on Sunday, August 22ad. Keighter.—The Rev. W. V. Jackson, of Manchester, will preach two sermons on Sunday next. towards a fund for defraying the expences of buildng him a new preaching place. Services will be in the afternoon and evening, and collections made

New Leeds .- An adjourned meeting of the Chartists of this district will take place on Sunday next. The good men and true are particularly requested

Nottingham .- On Sunday, August 15th, Mr. W D. Taylor will preach at Nottingham Forest, at two o'clock, and again at six in the evening .- On Monday, he will lecture at Bedston; Tuesday, at New day, at Lamley.

WEST RAINTON .- On Sunday morning, August 15th, at half-past ten, Mr. Williams will speak at

past six; and on Monday evening, at seven o'clock, tisements, at £2 10s. each, that is, £15 for the series. he will speak at West Auckland Green. SUNDERLAND .- On Sunday afternoon, at half-past | you will have the goodness to give your answer,

HEBDEN BRIDGE.—Mr. Brook will attend as the at full length. Leeds delegate at Hebden Bridge, to-morrow (Sunday), as announced in last week's Star. DERBYSHIRE.-Mr. Bairstow will lecture at the

IMPORTANT LETTER. The following important letter is from Samuel Wells, Esq., Barrister and Common Councilman of London, on the Chartist elections, more especially the Sunderland election :-

Fire-Office, 8th August, 1841. Dear Sir,—I am much obliged by your fetter, and there were two Whig tools present, neither of them had anything to say. The days of bit-by-bit Reform are had anything to say. The days of bit-by-bit Reform are had anything to say. The people listeness which have the meantime I send you some cases w DEAR SIR,-I am much obliged by your letter, and Yes, in truth, Monday will be a proud day for poor your statement, to bear strongly upon Mr. Binns's case. an humble Irish sufferer in the cause of genuine less than the whole Charter. At the termination, your statement, to bear strongly upon Mr. Dinness case.

cheers were given for the Charter, for Frost, Wil
If you determine to petition, I will find one counsel

While upon this subject, we cannot avoid expressionable to the charter of the thousands, taught the Government and representation the Times and the Tories' will shine with equal liams, and Jones, and for O'Connor, and thanks have gratuitously. Mr. Binns would, I think, be returned; at ing been voted to the lecturer and the chairman, the meeting separated.

| Sing our regret that Mr. O'Connor has not, as yet, meeting separated. | Sing our regret that Mr. O'Connor has not, as yet, meeting separated. | Sing our regret that Mr. O'Connor has not, as yet, meeting separated. | Sing our regret that Mr. O'Connor has not, as yet, meeting separated. | Sing our regret that Mr. O'Connor has not, as yet, meeting separated. | Sing our regret that Mr. O'Connor has not, as yet, meeting separated. | Sing our regret that Mr. O'Connor has not, as yet, meeting separated. | Sing our regret that Mr. O'Connor has not, as yet, meeting separated. | Sing our regret that Mr. O'Connor has not, as yet, meeting separated. | Sing our regret that Mr. O'Connor has not, as yet, meeting separated. | Sing our regret that Mr. O'Connor has not, as yet, meeting separated. | Sing our regret that Mr. O'Connor has not, as yet, meeting separated. | Sing our regret that Mr. O'Connor has not, as yet, meeting separated. | Sing our regret that Mr. O'Connor has not, as yet, meeting separated. | Sing our regret that Mr. O'Connor has not, as yet, meeting separated. | Sing our regret that Mr. O'Connor has not, as yet, meeting separated. | Sing our regret that Mr. O'Connor has not, as yet, meeting separated. | Sing our regret that Mr. O'Connor has not, as yet, meeting separated. | Sing our regret that Mr. O'Connor has not, as yet, meeting separated. | Sing our regret that Mr. O'Connor has not, as yet, meeting separated. | Sing our regret that Mr. O'Connor has not, as yet, meeting separated. | Sing our regret that Mr. O'Connor has not, as yet, meeting separated. | Sing our regret that Mr. O'Connor has not, as yet, meeting separated. | Sing our regret that Mr. O'Connor has not, as yet, meeting separated. | Sing our regret that Mr. O'Connor has not, as yet, meeting separated. | Sing our regret that Mr. O'Connor has not, as yet, meeting separated. | Sing our regret that Mr. O'Connor has not, as yet, meeting separated. | Sing our regret that Mr. O' Yours most respectfully.

Mr. Jas. Robinson. P.S. I will also draw the petition.

CIRENCESTER CASE.*

SAMUEL WELLS.

favour the number of voices was first declared on the ciation, Mr. O'Connell observed—"Conquest—con-There being no regular demand of poll, he in whose view, held duly elected. view, elected; unless a poll is demanded by his

If no poll is demanded, election by the view sufficient. 1 Whitelock, 393.

in reference to this subject.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STATE SIR,—In reply to a resolution in the Star of Saturday last, saying, that Mr. Spurr ought to have been called to the sittings of the Executive in preference to Mr. Philp, allow me to state that Mr. Thickill, one of the sub-Secretaries, wrote to me informing me, that Mr. Spurr, at a meeting in Clerkenwell, gave in his card of membership, and moreover, Mr. Spurr is not one of the General Council, so that we acted perfectly correct in sending for Mr. Spurr.

My letters to Messrs. Thickill, Watts, and Spurr, with their answers, are ready for publication any moment the public require them. JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary.

market Do

THE CONTESTED SEATS.

We publish the following directions for the mode of procedure respecting the "Contested Seats;" by it will be seen that a petition must be lodged within fourteen days after the meeting of Parliament, and that it must be accompanied by securities entered into by not more than four persons for the ciation of about twenty friends, with every prospect sum of £1,000 to cover expences. This the Committee must look to, and no doubt the required securities of four persons worth £250 each, may be easily found. However, it is our duty to announce the fact, while it is the duty of the people to provide the means.

> The petition must be subscribed by some person or persons claiming therein to have had a right to vote—or to have had a right to be returned—or alleging himself to have been a candidate. The Petition must state with certainty the facts intended to be relied on in evidence—and the title of petitioner to petition—the charge must be stated in the form of complaint, and not of mere recital; the prayer must be specific. The petition must be presented within fourteen

MODE OF PROCEDURE ON AN ELECTION PETITION.

days of the sitting of the House. Recognizances must be entered into before the petition be presented,—the petitioners in £1000, with not more than four sureties in a second £1000; there may be one, two, three, or four sureties, but not more. The conditions of the recognizances are for payment of costs which shall be adjudged payable by the petitioners, either to witnesses or the opponents of the Petition. No Petition will be received unless and O'Brien, when liberated from prison; they are at the time it is presented, it shall be endorsed by the Examiner of Recognizances, that the recognizances have been entered into and delivered to him with the necessary affidavits thereto annexed—the recognizances may be entered into before the Examiner or a Justice of the Peace, before whom each of the sureties must make an affidavit that he is possessed of property of the clear value for which he see to this, they can do it if they like. The committee | shall be bound by his recognizance, above what will came to the determination of holding a meeting weekly pay his debts, and such affidavits must be annexed in the out-townships, taking them in rotation, and thereto-the Member petitioned against, or the the sureties for insufficiency, improper description, for O'Connell. Mr. Patrick O'Connell rose, and said he Woodhouse, on Wednesday night, to commence at &c.; those objections must be delivered in writing the sureties reside in England, or fourteen if in Scotnothing in the principles of the People's Charter to many of the committee as can make it convenient land or Ireland; these objections are to be heard before the Examiner of Recognizances within five days after they are delivered, who may examine THE ASSOCIATION held its weekly meeting on Mon- witnesses on both sides, and whose determination is

If a petitioner prefers it he may pay any part of After the time for objecting to the sureties has

elapsed, the Examiner of Recognizances is to make out a list of all Petitions on which he has reported which he shall have reported them

DROGHEDA TRADES' ASSOCIATION.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR AND THE CHARTISTS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE DROGHEDA ARGUS.

Sir.-An Irish Chartist has just seut me a copy of the Argus of July 31st, containing "an address of the Loyal Drogheda Trudes' Association to the working classes of Ireland," and to which address you have prefixed the following educrial

"CHARTISM .-- THE LOYAL DROGHEDA TRADES" ASSOCIATION.—The Loyal Drogheda Trades' Association, have put forth an address to the working classes in Ireland, cautioning them against having anything to do with Chartism. The address shows up Chartism and its leaders in proper style. We wonder what will Feargus say for himself. How will he defend himself and his party from the allegations here set forth?"

Sir, this is an invitation, nay, a challenge to reply, and an implied promise of course, that same channel that contained the indictment. I accept the challenge, and rely upon your sense of justice for publication of my answer. You It is quite necessary that Duffy should attend to shall see my reply in the Northern Star of Saturthis advice, which we are sure the people will enable day the 21st. I could not let you have it this week, in consequence of the great length to which my answer to the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel's pamphlet has run. In the meantime, Sir, the allegations, as you properly call the grounds of appeal, being very old and musty, will suffer no great damage by a further week's keeping. Sir, I care not Coventry.—A public meeting will be held at the however venomous, vicious, or fabricated the Chartist meeting room, Park-street, on Friday allegations contained in any indictment against evening, the 20th instant. All lovers of freedom myself and my party may be; I answer, and I undertake to say, manfully and satisfactorily refute them every one. However difficult held in Edinburgh, is fixed for the 23rd of August, it may be to defend an outlawed, beause a surplus, The subjects to be brought before the meeting are- population, (made such by man's artifice) against the better organization of the county; to issue an the exuberance of Irish loyalty, which at present address to the county, in order to remove the pre- swells the hearts and quickens the pulsation of the hyper-loyal Irish, yet do I fearlessly join issue with the Loyal Drogheda Trades Association; and I venture to say they will soon receive an injunction from head quarters to discontinue the controversy. Meantime, Sir, I assert for the present, as I undertake to prove next week, that there is not a single sustainable count in the whole long column of accusation: not one: it is an awkward toss up from the cold and heartless and ignorant sayings of others, made up in a hurry for an immediate feed for the poor Irish who are beginning to ask for their share of agitation, and among whom the Star has sown the clean seeds of righteousness.

Sir, I ask for discussion; I will neither blink, balk, or evade anything; and, therefore, I thank you for you implied promise of opening to me your columns for all honourable and gentlemanly controversy. Sir, you shall have no hard names or scurrillous epithets from me; my cause is sufficiently strong to rest upon its own merits. In conclusion, Sir, I shall thank you to insert this letter as an advertisement in your paper of the 21st: it will serve as my apology for not having sooner replied to the Loyal Tradesmen of Drogheds. You will please transmit your charge for advertising to Mr. John Ardill, Northern Star Office, Leeds, and the amount shall be sent by return. Sir, as I am now about to engage myself in addressing six letters to Mr. O'Malley, upon the question of a Repeal of the Union, and as of course the Loyal trades BISHOP AUCKLAND.—On Sunday evening, August of Drogheda are all Repealers, I take the liberty of 15th, Mr. Williams will speak on the Batt, at half- asking you if you will publish my letters as adver-The Arous is taken at my office; and, perhaps. with names at full length, in your notice to correspondents. The Star of the 21st shall contain the address of the Loyal Drogheda Trades' Association.

Your obedient Servant, FEARGUS O'CONNOR. York Castle, 11th of 16th month of Solitary Confinement.

[Since the above came to hand we have also received a long reply to the address of the Loyal Drognot it shall stand as a substitute in our next for his promised rejoinder. One thing is quite certain, however, that no man belonging to the Chartist ranks has rendered more essential service to the cause than the Whig invalided Peter Hoey, whose presence at Drogheda, however Mr. O'Connor may be made the object of attack, is the real casus belli of the Loyal Association of Trades; and it must be flattering indeed to the recent inmate of Wakefield, to think that his humble exertions in the cause for which he has so nobly suffered, requires the personal attendance of the "Liberator" himself to obviate their effects.

Whig-made invalid. Surely, surely, some little stir will now be made to support our Irish friend struggling for ours and his own country's liberty, and bearding opposition in the very stronghold of faction.]

AT A LATE MEETING of the Dublin Repeal Assoquest is the cry! But let the Tories beware! They shall walk over the dead bodies of Irishmen He who has the greatest number of voices on the cre they shall subjugate the people, or destroy their NORTHERN

liberties !" ALL THE LAWYERS on the Welsh Circuit are starving. There has been little or nothing to do there in the way either of civil or criminal busines A meeting is intended to be held at Sunderland on and at the Denbighshire Assizes there was only one FOLESHILL Mr. George White lectured here Thursday evening to consider what steps should be taken small case of rape; but "what is that amongst to many"-lawyers.



Chartist Entelligence,

Innes in the chair; the secretary read the minutes of debt and some funds on hand. Some arrange-August, at three o'clock, p.m., and that Linlithgow to the friends in the country, as it has been mainly spirit of agitation is roused, and nothing but a commost in the struggle.

business, it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of David Wright, "That it is the opinion of the Charter Union, that the conduct of Arthur O'Neil and John Collins, at the late anti-Corn Law meeting in Birmingham, is highly censurable, and proves them to be unworthy of the confidence of every true son of liberty." [This was received too late for our , ALEXANDRIA, VALE OF LEVEN .- On Wednes-

day evening, an address was given in the streets of this place, by Mr. Wm. Thomasson. The principles of Universal Suffrage and the Charter were argued with thrilling effect by the speaker to the crowd assembled. A proposition was submitted to the meeting to re-organise the Chartists, which was carried unanimously. In Bonhill, Dumbarton, and Alexandria, the cause of political equality is forcing its way among all classes. On Thursday evening, the Council met to lay down a plan of organization. It seemed that another association based upon Mr. Brewster's motion was about to be started and condition. After some discussion, the Council part of the country. God speed the cause.

LONDON.—At a meeting of the democrats on Sunday evening, August 8th, at the Hit or Miss, West-street, Globe Fields, it was resolved unanimously:—" That we, the members of this association, do return our sincere thanks to the stonemasons of London for their patriotic endeavours to bring forth the trades of London to unite under the

their usual weekly meeting on Sunday, the 8th inst. in the Reformers' Chapel, top of Barrowfield. After day, the 22d of August, a lively discussion ensued, on the important subject of sending missionaries throughout the Queendom, to expose all the oppresand agricultural districts. The discussion was kept np for a considerable time, and it was unanimously

MANCHESTER .- CHARTISH AND SOCIALISM --On Saturday evening, the large room of the Hall of ! Science was densely filled by a respectable audience to hear a discussion betwixt Mr. R. K. Philp, Chartist of Bath, and Mr. Bucharan, Socialist missionary of Manchester. The question for discussion was, whether was it most expedient for the working classes of the present day to unite and agitate for Chartism or Socialism. Mr. Buchanan moved, and seconded by Mr. Philp, that Mr. James Leech take the chair. Mr. Philip occupied the first half hour, showing the progress of the cause of Chartism not only among the working classes, but the middle-classes; in doing this, he very ably, but calmly defended the principles of the Charter. Mr. Buchanan contended that it was not religion which they contended against, but superstition; and if the Charter was to become the law of the land, before the people were taught to have charity for each other's opinion, and not punish each other for holding contrary opinions, they would be very little benefited. Too much credit cannot be given to the two disputants for the manner in which they conducted the discussion. The business was altogether managed so as to reflect credit upon both parties, and we are constrained to say, is a positive indication of the progress working classes generally. A vote of thanks was given to the Casirman, who complimented the meeting for the attention which had been given to each speaker, and heped every man present who saw the necessity of a change, would immediately put his shoulders to the wheel to overthrow this infamous, najust, and unbearable system. The people then dispersed.

TIB-STREET -- On Sunday evening last, Mr. Dorle majesty feasted most gloriously. At the close of the delivered an elegant lecture on the points contained in day's hunting, the poor ass asked a share of the game the Charter, in which he gave great satisfaction. The for himself, upon which the lion told him he had sale of the game cash found in his house, £2,426 10s.; silver, £49 to take into consideration the state of health of every stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease, scrofula, swellings in the neck, nodes on the ship less; copper, 11d.; bank notes, £5,237; check, £9; Lieut. Masters, R.V.C., and to report accordingly, in both sexes, including Gonorrhea, Gleets, Secontiets of Tib-street, Manchester, recommend to our Now, such had been the conduct of the Whigs with brother Chartists of Great Britain the propriety of the people, who had gone a braying loudly in their seasing publicly to burn the portraits or efficies of per- behalf, (hear, hear, from Mr. Thomson,) and had sons who have deserted or betrayed the cause of Char- been served just in the same way; but we will tism, but rather leave them, as they assuredly will, to never bray again, unless we have them nailed down die a natural death."

BROWN STREET.-Mr. James Cartledge was unsuimously called to preside, who, by a few brief remarks, cheering) A vote of thanks was then proposed by introduced Mr. James Leech, who delivered a very, Mr. M'Kay to the lecturer, which was given with eloquent and instructive lecture, upon the robberies hearty acclamation, which was followed by a vote practised upon the people—the producing bees of of thanks to the chairman, when the crowded. society, by the idle drones, which elicited the repturous happy, and enthusiastic meeting dissolved. The applance of the crowded assembly. Mr. Griffin then cause goes gloriously on in Glasgow; all minor read the letter from Wakefield House of Torture, that differences have been buried in oblivion. While appeared in last Saturday's Star. Mr. Leech moved, and man clings to man, hand seeks for hand, and every Mr. Cooper seconded, the following resolution, which heart beats in unison, what a pity some of our old was carried unanimonely :- " That it is the opinion of friends in the neighbourhood of Newhall-hill does this meeting that the inhuman, and atrocious, and bar- not imitate our example; not a man can be wanted: barous conduct practised upon the poor unfortunate all must muster at the glorious gathering of the inmates of Wakefield Prison, is disgraceful to a mation clans. Up with the standard of liberty, and down of civilised people, and ought to be resented by every with the factions. lover of his species; and that the working classes should unite to gain a power which will prevent such tyrannical and cruel perpetrations upon any kind of being Whatever."

GLASGOW .- According to previous agreement,

viction and pleasure to every heart. In conclusion, Stalybridge; Mr. Andrew Newton, Ashton; Mr. Jno. he remarked that Universal Suffrage was the birth- Leech, Hyde; Mr. Robert Johnson, Middleton; Mr. right of every man under a pure democratic govern- John Leech. Rochdale; Mr. James Cartledge, Liver-EDINBURGH.—The monthly meeting of the ment. They required no mercenary soldiers to ment. They required no mercenary soldiers to pool; Mr. Wm. Tellem, Eccles; and Mr. Samuel Pen-Edinburgh Charter Association was held in Whitcoerce the people into submission, who fought for deton, Newton Heath.

Mr. Wm. Cookson was called to the chair. No, with Universal Suffrage every citizen would be a of committee for the last month, which were apsoldier, whose interest would be to defend his altars, confirmed, and each man paid his quota towards the
proved of. The treasurer then read his balancehis home, and his country. When the Charter was expenses levied. sheet, which showed that the association was clear first brought to Glasgow, it might be said that it was a wanderer without a home or a habitation; ments were then entered into respecting a meeting but now it had found both in the hearts of every of delegates from all parts of the county of Edin- bold and honest man throughout the length and burgh, when it was resolved that the meeting take breadth of the land. (Cheers.) Now, the hardy and place in Edinburgh, on Monday, the twenty-third of fearless Gaul was travelling over the mountains and glens of Scotland, preaching in his native tongue, and Bathgate be requested to send delegates to the the glad tidings of Chartism. (Cheers.) It is true said meeting. A full attendance will be very desir- we have nothing to expect from the Whig and Tory able as the business will be to consider plans for the factions, whose minds are warped with ignorance. better organization of the county, a lecturer for the interest, and prejudice; and we have also a few old county, and also a monthly periodical. The cause men of the last century, who only required to die out is in reality progressing here. Great praise is due to get rid of their whims; but we have the best sit privately as they hitherto have done." young life and blood of the nation along with us, through them that this meeting was got up. The and no Government can long rule who refuses to go along with the spirit of the age; no expediency or pliance with the just demand of the people will haif-measures will now go down with the people, quell it. Every quarter of the county is crying and they will soon find that simple justice will ultilondly for a lecturer, who can give them that most mately be their best and safest policy, and the important ingredient for the success of the cause, sooner they resolve to adopt it the better it will be political knowledge. We have no doubt but that for themselves and all concerned. The lecturer then Edinburgh will yet take its stand among the fore- sat down amid three distinct rounds of applause .- | meeting." At this stage of the proceedings, the fire engines ABERDEEN .- At the regular weekly meeting passed the door of the church, and the watchmen's to attend to the business of the Executive we on Monday, after the transaction of the ordinary rattles caused a considerable noise, when the Chairman asked if any one present could tell where the present" fire was! He was immediately answered that it was a cooperage in the neighbourhood, but that there was no fear of the church. (Great laughter.) Mr. Cullen then made a few remarks on the lecture; he was followed by Mr. Jack, Mr. C. Matthison, and Mr. Malcolm, who, in reply to something which had fallen from Mr. Matthieon about aristocratic feelings, remarked, that there was too much aristocratic feeling even among Chartists; if some individuals can make better wages, dress better, and behave, as they think, with greater propriety than their neighbours, they assume a supercilious air, and look down with sovereign contempt upon those whom they think beneath them. Each of the speakers was loudly cheered. After a few words from Mr. Ferrar. the lecturer summed up, the time being expired. A vote of thanks was given to him and the Chairman, when the meeting dissolved.—Mr. Roy will lecture on the 16th current.

THE CHARTIST THUNDER has begun to roll, and it was thought desirable to secure the co-operation the flashes of lightning from the lips of the faithof our association if it could be obtained on that ful advocates of the Charter strikes through every crevice of sea-bound dungeons, enlivening the hearts arrived at the conclusion, that to parley about a reso- of the slaves, and petrifying the souls of the doomed lution was only wasting that strength necessary to despots of our native land. In Anderston, a public carry out the Charter, and in order for ever to meeting of the inhabibants of that quarter was held silence any alteration about the matter. The follow- in the Chartist Church there, when Mr. Pattison, to it. This is another strong argument in favour of the ing resolution drawn up by a committee, composed the generous and talented advocate of the people's ing resolution drawn up by a committee, composed the generous and talented advocate of the property of Messrs. James Cameron, Charles Glen, and Wm. rights, delivered a stirring and highly eloquent treatment their order is receiving, compared with the Thomasson, was unanimously adopted. "That in lecture. The meeting was well attended, and the treatment received by Lord Plunkett for resisting the order to meet the views of all parties, and keep the sentiments of the speaker called forth loud bursts eye of the public upon the principles for which we are of applause. Another meeting was held in Bridgecontending—we as an Association refuse to commit ton, on the night of the fifth instant, in the New we recommend the Chartists of every district, where it ourselves to any tes:-excepting that we will endea- Chartist Hall, which was crowded to excess, while can be done, to form mutual and instructive classes for vour peacefully, legally, and constitutionally to the windows were thrown down, at which the ladies the youth, they being likely to do a great amount of extend our views, and by keeping strictly under all congregated in considerable numbers; Mr. Rodgers service to the cause judging from what we have seen circumstances within the pale of the law to carry out was unanimously called to the chair, who, with his in Manchester."

The principles of the Charter."

On Saturday even
usual tact and noble-bearing, remarked that he was ing, another meeting took place in the School room, highly gratified to see such an intelligent audience, and Democratic seminary, Mr. George Ferguson in and was no way astonished to see such a crammed the chair. The Chairman said that the meeting was house, as the excitement among the Chartists was convened to lay before the members of the Associa- now becoming paramount, and would ultimately sion, a resolution come to at the Council on Thurs- involve the last and glorious decision "to be or not day evening. Mr. Thomasson read the resolution to be." (Cheering.) Without any other comment, he and stated the object of the resolution was to put an would introduce Mr. Gardner, from Glasgow, who end to discussions which created endless divisions would lecture, as previously announced by their and rendered united action for carrying the Charter Chartist drummer, on the present and future prosimpossible. Mr. R. Freebairn asked what was the pects of the country. Mr. Gardner, who had just impossible. Mr. R. Freebarn asked what was the pects of the conduct, and composition would pursue cheered the meeting, accompanied by a deputation, I am poor in thanks, beggar that I am, yet accept my shire, common carriers. J. P. Redmayne and D. Hadis for the conduct of the Association would pursue cheered the meeting, accompanied by a deputation, I am poor in thanks, beggar that I am, yet accept my shire, common carriers. J. P. Redmayne and D. Hadis for the honour you have done me. The duty dock, Preston, tea-dealers. ditions. Mr. Cameron remarked, we must act in- audience. He then began with a deep and impressand love I owe my countrymen, I hope will ever ensure dependently of them in our own way. Mr. John sive voice, and in language plain and instruct ve, me to be found at any post they may think proper to Weir said in reference to parties who demanded Mr. to show our present and future prospects that Brewster's motion should be law in their Associa- called forth enthusiastic approbation; and concluded done justly. tion, that they were not bigotedly attached to Mr. by exhorting his andience to beware of the Whig B.'s words if better could be substituted. Mr. influence of the black crows who were about to let no man slack—now is the accepted time. Up, lads, Adam Macanlay said that the Council ought to see meet in Manchester on the Whig Ministerial meaother parties in order to adjust any differences sures of out-and-out humbug; they dared not meet which might exist between them. Mr. Thomasson in Scotland; but let us send some of our Chartist remarked that the Council had no power to sub- preachers among them, so that we may be repremit any articles of pacification until such articles sented among the white doves of heaven and the had been previously sanctioned by the Association, black crows of h-l!. (Great cheering.) He could After some discussion, it was moved by Mr. Robert not emit, as he was now surrounded by the hand-M'Gangan, and seconded by Mr. James loom weavers, the unemployed of which had elected Brock, local Secretary, that the resolution of Council him as their treasurer, to mention one of the most be adopted as the rule of the Association. Mr. extraordinary circumstances ever recorded in the Freebairn moved, and Mr. Robert M'Naught se- annals of our country. The Fresbytery of Paisley conced the reading of a former rule of the Asso. had late'y met, and (would they believe it !) that cistion at the meeting for adopting the present one. Right Reverend body disputed whether they would Mr. Cameron moved, and Mr. Thomasson seconded allow the hand-loom weavers of that town, now the adoption of a rule similar to the one referred to going idle, one penny per day, or threepence! by the Dublin Association respecting the books being Messrs. Brewster and Burns voted against the penny, open, if required, to the authorities of the place, and then left the meeting, after strongly protesting Moved by Mr. James M'Intyre, seconded by Mr. against such an uncharitable and unchristian pro-Richard Monigomery that one poun! be sent to- ceeding-(strong expressions of disapprobation) :wards vindicating the claims of O'Brien, Binns, and yet such was a specimen of the men who held and Lowery to seats in Parliament. Moved by the Church-strings of charity in Scotland; aye, and Mr. Thomasson, seconded by Mr. James Cameron (said Mr. G. with a sneer) the souls of the people in that an invitation to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., to keeping. (" No, no," and cheers.) He then held visit the Vale of Leven when he comes to Sociand, forth relative to the cruelties of the Whigs, and the Mr. Thomasson was then requested to write 10 Mr. villany of the Tories, the forthcoming of the people's O'Connor and get his consent as early as possible, giant pleader, O'Connor, and the necessity of every Everything goes well for a vigorous agitation in this one becoming Fearguses in miniature; and although they did not possess, like that gentleman, the influence of millions in Britain, and his fast-growing and free influence in Ireland—(cheers)—still they had the power of crushing every Whiggish and Torified oppressed principle in their own immediate neighbourhood. (Cheers) He then sat down, by recommending is a priest. How is a king made a watchword among the Chartists in every part of the world where the Jews, when they intended to forsake their princes, of the God-right of man has been proclaimed, of the sweat, the tears, and the blood of nations. banners of the National Charter Association of Great, to resist, with indignation, the false and Britain for the obtainment of their just and inalien- insidious attempts of the faithless, and cruel, and infamous Whigs—the lying scoundrels, MIDDLETON.—The Chartists of this place held said he—(cheers)—who now wish and recommend the people to break out in open rebellion, to take to the breach and the barricade for their making arrangements for two sermons to be preached miserable clap-traps of a little bread and sugar, or a in the above place, by the Rev. Wm. Hill, on Sun-little brick and mortar liberty. (Long and continued cheering from the gentlemen within, and reechoed by the ladies outside.) The Chairman then freedom. followed up Mr. Gardner's remarks in one of those sive doings of both Whigs and Tories, as practised generous bursts which tells upon the minds of an in all the various localities of both manufacturing andience by arguments too cogent and impressive to be easily resisted. I tell you, said he, to watch as well as pray, that you may not be led astray from the even, moral, and pure tenor of your way, in puragreed that it would be a wise step on the part of the even, moral, and pure tenor of your way, in purthe Chartists to adopt something of this kind through suit of those infallible principles of the Charter which we have now so long and so ardnously struggled for, and for which hundreds of our fellow men have suffered martyrdom in the slow, murdering dungeon hells of the Whigs-(great cheering)-and while you agitate for these principles, and while each of you ga her your Chartist chickens under your wings, preparatory to a future hour of gathering, be firm, be peaceable—the work is now being done for you. Tom Steel, the right hand man of Mr. O'Connell, has been showing the people, the moral force people of Ireland, how easily a million of pikes could be manufactured to put down the Tories. (Great cheering and laughter.) Other parties, whom he smiled to think of, were in with their physical force preparations to put down the faction now all but in power; but what signified their threats and their preparations, while we, the people, stood still upon principle, and laughed them to scorn. Before these parties can move a peg they must come to our shop for the proper stuff. I shall suppose (said he) that any of the young ladies outside (giggling from without) should go into a mercer's shop, and fancy a new pattern of ribbons which no other mercer in town has got, and he knows it, tells his price; the lady demurs, goes to another shop, finds it out she is wrong, and has to go back blushing, and pay the original price for her ribbons. (Great laughter and giggling.) So will the of education and sound political principles amongst the Whigs, if we are faithful to the sacred truth which our God has given us, have to come to our shop, and

SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING.

The above meeting took place on Sanday in the

give us the full price-our Charter-before they

can successfully oppose the Tories. (Cheers.) It is mentioned in Esop's fables, that the lion went a

hunting, and took the ass along with him to bray the

which the poor ass did very successfully, while his

to the Charter. (Cries from all parts of the house,

"not one bray without the Charter," and loud

game out of the bushes, while he catched and devoured,

on the progress of democracy, and as adaption to street, Manchester; Mr. Henry Nuttall, Tib-street, sons into whose hands this wealth is eventually five characters and spirited. Mr. Roes was called to the chair; the chair is desired to fall, such interest being of no mean the chair; the chair; the chair; the chair is desired to fall, such interest being of no mean the chair; the chair; the chair is desired to fall, such interest being of no mean the chair; the chair; the chair; the chair is desired to fall, such interest being of no mean the chair; the chair is desired to fall, such interest being of no mean the chair; the chair is desired to fall, such interest being of no mean the chair; the chair is desired to fall, such interest being of no mean the chair; the chair; the chair is one unguarded moment, and by a disease which is not, in its own nature, fatal, and which never proves its properly treated.

Curried did great justice to his subject. He have been decision on this most important and less than the province of the province o

The minutes of the last meeting were read over and

Mr. JAMES CARTLEDGE moved, seconded by Mr. JOHN CARTLEDGE :--"That we the Delegates present for South Lancashire

do recommend the Chartists to use all their influence to extend the sale of the National Vindicator." Moved by Mr. JAMES CARTLEDGE, seconded by Mr. JOHN LEECH, of Ashton, and, after a desultory conversation, in which every Delegate spoke, it was carried

with only one dissentient.

"That the sittings of the General Executive ought to be open to every member of the Association and not The following were then carried:-"That a map of South Lancashire be purchased in order to assist the

secretary in drawing up a plan of lectures." "That the South Lancashire Delegate Meeting be held, for the future, quarterly, instead of monthly." "That each delegate be requested to communicate to his constituents what has passed by the delegate

"That the missionary for South Lancashire having discontinue the engagement of a lecturer for the

"That as the permanent Executive of the National Charter Association has now commenced, we earnestly call upon the members in every district throughout the empire, to rally round them and lend their energy to amply supply them with the means of carrying our principles into any corner of the United Kingdom, and thereby speedily ensure the enactment of the Charter."

"That in the opinion of this meeting, the cruel and evolting treatment received by the inmates of Wakefield House of Correction, or rather inquisition of torture, is contrary to the intention of the law. repugnant to the feelings of human nature, and opposed to the principles of Christianity. That such torture ought not to be tolerated in an uncivilised country, much less in one where the idoctrines of the meek and lowly Jesus are professed, and where it is declared that the Bible is part and parcel of the law of the land. We, therefore, call upon all men whatever may be their political creeds or opinions, to speak out upon this atrocity and wipe the libel from the page of history; that Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen stood tamely by and allowed their fellow-men to be cruelly murdered under the most refined system o silent torture that ever disgraced the world, and, too, under the pretence of reforming the persons submitted authorities and creating a riot."

"That in answer to a deputation from the youths

TO THE COUNTY COUNCIL OF WILTS.

MY BROTHER CHARTISTS AND FELLOW-COUNTRY. MEN IN THE HOLY CAUSE OF MAKING THE WORLD place me. I know all things to be done wisely must be

My friends, now is the time for you to work. and at the bloodstained factions. The men of London are taking a proud position—the trades are enlisting in Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Mr. cepted among you; as I hope again to see those smiling faces and affectionate voices that have given me welrespondent, that London was dull and doing nothing, Mr. Walton, Wapping-street; official assignee, Mr. &c., yet, I find it is not so. Let your watchword be, to your tents, O Israel. O, join my countrymen-join. Let not theological disputes sever you from the grand and glorious cause before you. Your cause-my cause -the cause of our ill-treated, starved, and persecuted country; yes even the cause of the whole worldthe cause of truth and justice that knows no distinc-

The despots of our wretched country tell you we have justice. O, yes, justice indeed. They tell you ter; and Messrs. Milne, Parry, Milne, and Morris, also justice knows no distinction—that she is blind. Temple, London. Indeed, I can tell she is not so. She gives starving short weight to 962, 183, 264 slowish working men, women, and children, and tremendous lumping pennyworths to 27, 880, 685 indolent, do nothing, ravenous, Jewry, London. debauched vultures, who prey on the flesh, bleed, and bones of their fellow men. Is this justice, my countrymen? I tell you the justice is in yourselves. It remains with you if you will be become great, glorious,

There are two terrible sins that now and ever have oppressed mankind; the one a sceptre in its hand, the other a cross. The first is a king; the second chester. Solicitors, Messrs. Turner and Hensman, of the sweat, the tears, and the blood of nations. What makes him gold-gold-gold? What makes a priest hypocrisy and the cross. Then, I say arise from your slumber in the giant strength of union. Take the sceptre, destroy it—it is the king's. Take the cross, destroy it—it is the priest's. Destroy the king—destroy the priest. Eece Homo gives you warrant to do so

more of this anon. My dear countrymen, ere long I will be with you hay and Stevenson, Manchester. again in words, bustle, bustle-on, on to heaven-born

I remain, ever truly, Your humble countryman and Brother, In the cause of human redemption,

RUFFY RIDLEY, 19, D'Olier-street, Sloane-street, Cnelsea. August 9th, 1841.

MR. WOOD, OF GLOUCESTER.—The Judges r. cently met to discuss some point relative to the will of this most singular character, the extent of whose wealth, and the contest for the possession of the same, have already created cosiderable interest in the public mind. The suit between the alleged executors and the next of kin has now been carried on for more than five years, the possessor of this extensive property having died on the 28th of April, 1836, when nearly eighty years of age. It is calculated that the same period of time may elapse before the English laws will allow the final decision to be pronounced. Here, then, must be fine pickings for the lawyers, who doubtlessly will not easily be weaned from the benefits of so rich and abundant an harvest. As it may, however, afford some amusement to our readers, we give an authentic detail of the amount of the wealth which this eccentric and parsimonious old man died possessed of, as follows:
-New Annuities, £06,221 11s; East India Stock, £3,000; Three per Cent. Consols, £57,500; New Three-and-a-half per Cents., £383,098 13s. 8d; Bank Long Annuities, £9 5s.; Three per Cents. Reduced, £9,380 19: 10d.; Reduced Three-and-a-half per Cents. £181,000; Bank Stock, £52,000; rents due from his freehold and copyhold property at the time the time of his death, £710 10s. 91; mortgages, £15,639 6. 1d.; interest on ditto due at his death, £1,391 12s. 9d.; bonds, bills, and notes of hand, £5.408 5s. 10d.; interest on ditto at his death £395 19s. 11d.; banking accounts due to his estate at the same time, £11,225 ls. 4d.; debts owing to him for shop goods, £131 7s. 9d.; balance of cash in the with the five years' interest now accumulated, we tions, especially of the ancle joints; his general completed in a few days.

The rash, indiscriminate, and unqualified use of may reckon his property to amount to the immense health and constitution is much impaired, and, such immense wealth, by starving themselves and service. all around them, should not take means to prevent it being wasted in litigation after their exit, appears mysterious, as those avaricious propensities which enable a man to scrape together such immense sums

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, August 6. BANKRUPTS.

Henry Wood and Alfred Wood, Basinghall-street Blackwell Hall-factors. to surrender August 19, at twelve, Sept. 17, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Gale, Basinghallstreet; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basing-hall-

George Edward Debenham, Bayham-street South. Cambden Town, builder, Aug. 16, at half-past eleven. Sept. 17, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Manning, and Son, Dyer's-Buildings, Holborn; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basingball-street.

Archibald Thompson, Leadenhall-street, merchant Aug. 14, at one, Sep. 17, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Soliciter, Mr. Powys. Staple Inn; official assignee, Mr. Turquand, Copthallhuildings.

Peter Tagg, Tooley-street, Southwark, slop-seller. Aug. 14, at half-past ten, Sept. 17, at half-past twelve. at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicicitors, Messry. Parnther and Fisher, Fenchurch-street: official assignce, Mr. Turquand, Copthall-buildings. Alexander Thomas Harwood, Streatham, Surrey, lodging-housekeeper, Aug. 13, Sep. 17, at half-past

official assignee, Mr. Graham, Basinghall-street. Richard Tunnard Jones, Oxford, chemist, Aug. 16, Sept. 17, at twelve, at the Town Hall Tavern, Oxford. Solicitors, Messrs. Philpot and Son, Southamptonstreet, Bloomsbury; and Mr. Rackstrow. Oxford.

cles. Solicitors, Messrs. Clarke and Medcalf, Lincoln's Life Pills, at Nottingham :-Inn-fields; and Messrs. Margitson and Hartcup, or Mr. Smith, Bungay. Judah Sowerby, Leeds, licensed victualler, Aug. 17.

Messrs. Battye, Fisher, and Sudlow, Chancery-lane. eleven. Sep. 17, at one, at the Commercial Rooms, Life Pills. She had tried almost every kind of Bristol. Solicitors, Messrs. Makinson and Sanders, medicine, and had taken laudanum in large quan-Elm-court, Middle Temple; and Mr. Haberfield, Bris. | tities, but nothing afforded relief.

gory, Faulkner, and Follett, Bedford-row; Mr. Spurgeon, King's Lynn; and Messrs. Taylor and Westmorland. Wakefield.

Frederick Stubbs, Caistor, Lincolnshire, linendraper. Aug. 16, Sep. 17, at twelve, at the Lion Hotel, Brigg. kindly consented to answer any inquiries, either by Solicitors, Messrs. Hardwick and Davidson, Cateaton. street; and Marris and Smith and Smith, Caistor. Samuel Stocks, sen., and Samuel Stocks, jun., Heaton Norris, Lancashire, manufacturers, Aug. 27, Sep. 17, at twelve, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors. Mr. Hadfield, Manchester; Solicitors, Messrs. Johnson, Son, and Weatherall, King's Bench-walk, Temple, London.

Ayshford Wise, William Searle Bentall, and Robert Lincoln's Inn-fields.

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP.

G. White and J. Jones, Manchester, merchants. R. OUR COUNTRY, AND TO DO GOOD OUR RELIGION. Horsman, Liverpool, ale-brewers. J. Parker, H. Par. and on taking two other boxes, his pains have left have fallen into a despondent state of mind, and In the Stur and Vindicutor, of last Saturday, appeared ker, jun., J. Rhodes and Jas. Rhodes, Sheffield, coal- him; his appetite is good, and he is able to follow that distressing train of symptoms commonly denoa vote you thought proper to pass approving of my miners; as far as regards J. Parker and J. Rhodes. J. his vocation nearly as well as he has ever been in minated the nervous. In such persons the mental conduct whilst among you, and recommending your Corf and W. Oulton, Liverpool, butchers. J. Harrison his life. humble servant to the Chartist ranks, where the services and R. Hopwood, sen., Nova Scotia, Lancashire, ironof a corporal may be required to beat up for recruits. founders. J. Livsey and W. Mason, Heywood, Lanca-

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Aug, 10.

George Barlow Scholes, muslin manufacturer, Loctock-hall, Lancishire, Sep. 1, and 21, at eleven, at the the ranks of the Charter. As I hope to be again ac- Law, Manchester; and Messrs. Addinton, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, Bedford-row, London. John Alexander Warren and John Fordham Taylor. come, by the ties of friendship that bind us; I conjure ship-chandlers, Little Hermitage-street, St. George in you, my brothers of Wilts, do not slacken. Some of the East, Aug. 17, at ten, and Sept. 21, at twelve, at you may have read in the Star, from their London cor- the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor,

> Cannan, Finsbury-square. George Last, general merchant, Birmingham, Aug. 18, and Sept. 21, at twelve, at the Waterloo Rooms. Waterloo-street, Birmingham. Solicitors, Mr. Amphlett. Birmingham; and Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, Bedford-row, Loudon. Horatio Nelson, beer-seiler, Pendleton, Lancashire, Aug. 24, and Sep. 21, at ten, at the Commissioners Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Mr. Sutton, Manches-

> Thomas Wilson, fancy shawl dealer, Liverpool, at the Clarendon Rosins, Liverpool. Solicitors, Mr; Evans, Lord-street, Liverpool; and Mr. Oliver, Old

> John Brooks, British sugar manufacturer, Baptist Mills, Bristol, Aug. 24, and Sep. 21, at two, at the Commercial Rooms, Corn-street, Bristol. Solicitors, Messrs. White and Whitmore, Bedford-row; and Mr. Bevan, Bristol.

> Harris Ford, linen-draper, Manchester, Aug. 25, and Sep. 21, at twelve, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Man-Basing-lane, London; and Mr. Benett. Manchester. Thomas Taylor, innkeeper, Royston, Hertfordshire, Aug. 18, at twelve, and Sep. 21, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs Nash, Wedd, and Thurnall; official assignee, Mr Church, Bedford-row, London.

> Thomas Farr, silk manufacturer, Manchester, Aug. 25, at eleven, and Sep. 21, at two, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Johnson, Son, and Weatherall, Temple, London; and Messrs. Bag-

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED J. Bamforth and J. Maite, Holmfirth, Yorkshire,

painters. S. Lees, J. Lees, and J. Lees, Ashton-under-Lyne, roller-makers. J. Robertson and D. Robertson, Liverpool, joiners. W. Kyme and J. Jepson, York, linen-drapers. E. Baines and J. Sutcliffe, Clifton bridge, Yorkshire, bobbin-manufacturers.

CORROBORATION OF THE INNOCENT YET RELIEVING PROPERTIES OF BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. TO MR. PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON.

Hawley, near Bagshot, Jan. 11, 1841. SIR,—It is now twelve months since I made you and have not once had a return of those weakening near Farnborough, carrier, having witnessed the arising from early abuse, or syphilitic infection. effect of Blair's Pills on me, and being himself at-I am, Sir, yours, truly,
J. Masters.

GARRISON ORDER ABOVE ALLUDED TO. (CERTIFICATE.)

St. John's, Newfoundland, 12th March, 1838. Added to this amount of personal property, the liver, and other viscera, and finally given rise to in-(Signed)

Andw. Ferguson, M.D., Staff-Assist.-Surg.

EDWARD KIELLY, Surgeon. Currie did great justice to his subject. He took a chester; Mr. Jonah Schoffeld, Openshaw and Droyles give their decision on this most important and retrospective view of the progress of his an attain of ley, Oldban; Mr. Thomas Pedie, Pilkington; Mr. Thomas Pedie, Pilkington; Mr. Thomas Cheetham, destination of this ample fortune.

It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims thew Wood and the other parties will know the throughout the kingdom. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims thew Wood and the other parties will know the throughout the kingdom. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims thew Wood and the other parties will know the throughout the kingdom. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

RED BOOK, Sixth Edition, Price Fourpence, now Publishing by Cleave, London; Heywood, Manchester; Thompson, Glasgow; Leech, Huddersfield; and O'Brien, Dublin.

OLD PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

MORE PROOFS that this noted Medicine will restore to health the afflicted, and continue in sound health the recovered. Read the following from a soldier, discharged

" To the Proprietors of Old Parr's Pills.

"Gentlemen,-I feel it a duty I owe to you and to the Public at large, to acknowledge the astonishing benefit I have received from taking 'Old Parr's Pills.' I was for nearly nine years in the 52nd Regiment of Foot, but was discharged in the year 1839 as incurable, after having the best advice her Majesty's service afforded, being pronounced con-sumptive. I then returned home to Hinckley, where and hence the new and deceptive forms a tainted sumptive; I then returned home to Hinckley, where my attention was attracted to Old Parr's Pills. I habit puts on, which often deceive the most eminent was induced to purchase a 2s. 9d. box, and from that of the faculty, and baffle the best intentions towards moment I date a renewal of my life; for on taking eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street.
Solicitors, Mesars. Maugham and Co., Chancery-lane;
one box, I immediately began to recover, and two
2s. 9d. boxes more completely cured me. 2s. 9d. boxes more completely cured me.
"I am, yours most obediently.

"JOHN OSBORN." Witness-James Burgess, Bookseller, &c. &c.

William Jennings, Bungay, Suffolk, maltster, Aug.

The following extraordinary case of cure has been communicated to the Wholesale Agent for Parr's The following extraordinary case of cure has been

Mrs. Joseph Simpson, Church Hill Close, Old Lenton, near Nottingham, has been severely afflicted for the last thirty years, with a violent cough, and at twelve, Sep. 17, at nine, at the Commissioners difficulty of breathing. The affliction has been so geons, 44, Albion-street, Leeds, (Private Entrance Rooms, Leeds. Solicitors, Mr. Naylor, Leeds; and severe that she could not fulfil her usual domestic in the Passage,) and 4, Great Charles-street, Birobligations. She took cold when only fifteen years mingham. Henry Greenaway, Bristol, painter, Aug. 14, at old, and the cough never left her till she took Parr's

She heard of Parr's Pills about last Christmas, William Graburn, Downham Market, Norfolk, coal-factor, Aug. 17, Sep. 17, at eleven, at the Duke's Head found herself completely cured, and was never notice whatever can be taken of the communication, Inn, King's Lynn. Solicitors, Messrs. Adlington, Gre- affected in the slightest manner during the severe (postage pre-paid.) weather that followed, and is now better in health

Two remarkable cases (selected from many others) communicated to Mr. Noble Bookseller and Printer 23, Market Place, the Agent for Hull.

Mr. Plaxton, of Cottingham, five miles from Hull, had long been afflicted with a most severe of those previous symptoms that betray its approach Farwell, Totnes, Devonshire, bankers, Aug. 17, at internal disease. So dreadful were the paroxysms as the various affections of the nervous system, obthree, at the Seven Stars Hotel, Totnes, Sep. 17, at | that he frequently expected death was at hand to stinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions, eleven, at the Old London Inn, Ex-ter. Selicitors, Mr. release him from his sufferings. For a great length Edwards, Totnes; and Messrs. Froun and Edwards, of time he had been unable to sit down at all, even being compelled to stand at his meals. His next door neighbour having heard of the virtues and unprecedented success of "Parr's Piles," purchased a small box for him, and en his calling for a second Turner and J. Sugden, Woodsome Lees, Yorkshire, ma- box, he told me that such had been the astonishing nufucturers of fancy goods. R. Frodsham and W. effects produced by one box, he was able to sit down,

> paying doctors for her had beggared him, 'so that Perry and Co's., wellknown Treatise on Secret Vice, last he was compelled to send her to the &c.,) by which one lls. Bottle is saved. (Observe Infirmary; there she received no permanent the signature of R. & L. PERRY & CO., on the benefit. Having heard of "Parr's Pills," he outside of each wrapper.)
> purchased a small box; she began to mend immediately on taking them, and two more boxes have will be a saving of One Pound Twelve Shillings.) cured her. She is as well as she ever was in her life. may be had as usual at 44, Albion-street, Leeds, and

> Mrs. Stephenson, of Cottingham, five miles from in the Country who require a course of this admir-Hull, has been severely afflicted with a bad leg for able Medicine, should send Five Pounds by letter more than ten years, and during that period has which will entitle them to the full benefit of such pried all kinds of medicines, but without any advantage. Permanent relief. After taking four small boxes of Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted Parr's Pills, she is able to go about her day's as usual at 44, Albion-street, Leeds, and 4, Great business in a manner which for comfort has been Charles-street, (four doors from Easy-row.) Birmingunknown to her for above ten years.

EDMUND STEPHENSON, her Son. Signed, Witness-Joseph Noble, Hull, May 8, 1841.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Pills.

"Mrs. Ann Lamb, of Haddington, in the Parish of Auborn, bought two small boxes of Parr's Pills at your Agent's Medicine Warehouse. Mr. James Drury, Stationer, near the Stone Bow, Lincoln, for her son Jesse, who was suffering very badly from Rheumatism in the hands, kneer, and shoulders; he is seventeen years of age, and in service, but was obliged to leave his place from the complaint. The two boxes completed a cure on him, and Mrs. Lamb bought a third box of Mr. James Drury, last Friday, for him to have by him, and to take occasionally He has now returned to his place, free from Rheu-

"This statement, by Mr. Robt. Lamb, and Ann, his wife, parents of the youth, is given that others may benefit by those invaluable Pills, Old Parr, and they will willingly answer any enquiries, and feel very thankful for the good they have done to their son.'

Lincoln, April 17, 1841.

This Medicine is sold by most respectable Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom, in Boxes at 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., and 11s., duty included; and by Joshua Hobson, Northern Star Office, General Agent for Leeds and the West Riding. The genuine has "Parr's Life Pills" engraved on the Government Stamp.

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Birmingham, ILLUSTRATED BY EIGHT FINE ENGRAVINGS

THE SILENT FRIEND,

PRACTICAL TREATISE on Venereal and Syphilitic Diseases, in their mild and most acquainted with the very extraordinary benefit | alarming forms, shewing the different stages of those have derived by taking Blair's Gout and Rheuma- deplorable and often fatal disorders, including obtic Pills, which were kindly recommended to me by servations on the baneful effects of Gonorrhea, Major Birch, of Crondale, near Farnham, who hu Gleets, and Strictures. The Work is embellished manely came to my house to take my affidavit, that | with Engravings, representing the deleterious influ-I might receive my half-pay, being then laid up with ence of Mercury on the external appearance of the one of my serious attacks. I then forwarded to you skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; to the Garrison Order by which I was invalided home which are added very extensive observations on from Newfoundland after many years of great sexual debility, seminal weakness, and impotency, suffering. I now beg further to say, that, within brought on by a delusive habit, all its attendant symthe last twelve months, I have had several attacks, pathies and dangerous consequences considered, with but have, thank God, with the assistance of the Pills, the most approved mode of treatment and cure, been always able to ward it off without much pain, without confinement or interruption from business. the whole accompanied by explanatory engravings. perspirations which formerly afflicted me, and am with general instructions for the perfect restoration now in excellent comparative health. I have also of those who are incapacitated from entering into to inform you that Mr. George Maynard, of Cove, the holy state of Marriage, by the evil consequences This invaluable Work will be secretly inclosed tacked with Gout, tried the Pills, and obtained im- with each box of Perry's Purifying Specific Pills.

of his death, £4,677 15s; rent of lesseholds due at the time of his death, £710 10s, 91; mortgages, additional proof of the value of this medicine.

With each box of Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, and the Cordial (Price 2s, 9d., 4s, 6d., and 1ls.) and the Cordial additional proof of the value of this medicine. Balm of Syriacum (Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle), and is pointed out to suffering humanity as a Silent Friend, to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence of success.

Conformably to a Garrison Order, dated the 9th known throughout Europe and America, to be the this disease :-- A general debility; eruption on the hands of Sir John Lubbock and Co. £9,756 12s. 6d; of March, 1838, for the assembly of a Medical Board, most certain and effectual cure ever discovered for head, face, and body; ulcerated sore throats, cash found in his house, £2,420 103.; silver, £49 to take into consideration the state of neath of less found in his house, £2,420 103.; silver, £49 to take into consideration the state of neath of less for silver, silver, £49; Licut. Masters, R.V.C., and to report accordingly, in both sexes, including Gonorrhæa, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms. Strictures, Seminal Weakness, tioner, forming the Board authorized by that order, after a strict examination of the case of Lieutenant without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from the neck, nodes on the same day of the case, including Gonorrhæa, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms. Strictures, Seminal Weakness, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from the neck, nodes on the same day of the case, including Gonorrhæa, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms. Strictures, Seminal Weakness, the neck, nodes on the same day of the case of the Urinary Passages, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from the neck, nodes on the same day of the case of the Urinary Passages, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from the neck, nodes on the same day of the understance of pieces, produced £5 4s.; one old gold piece, 2s. 6d.; Masters, consider him as entirely unfit for military duty. Lieut. Masters has for several years been afflicted with Rheumatic Gout, which has produced £5; household furniture, £223; plate, £256; stock in trade, £579 10s.;—total, £781,107 10s. 4d. serious functionary derangements of his stomach, and all other wiscers and finally given rise to incomplete the charge completed. cure of the above complaint, frequently contracted freehold estates are valued at £200,000; so that, firmity, weakness, and enlargement of the articula-

sum of nearly £1,2.0,000. That men who amass therefore, in our opinion, he is incapable of further Mercury, has been productive of infinite mischief; at any of the following Agents, with Printed Directive of infinite mischief; at any of the following Agents, with Printed Directive of infinite mischief; at any of the following Agents, with Printed Directive of infinite mischief; at any of the following Agents, with Printed Directive of infinite mischief; at any of the following Agents, with Printed Directive of infinite mischief; at any of the following Agents, with Printed Directive of infinite mischief; at any of the following Agents, with Printed Directive of infinite mischief; at any of the following Agents, with Printed Directive of infinite mischief; at any of the following Agents, with Printed Directive of infinite mischief; at any of the following Agents, with Printed Directive of infinite mischief; at any of the following Agents, with Printed Directive of infinite mischief; at any of the following Agents, with Printed Directive of infinite mischief; at any of the following Agents, with Printed Directive of infinite mischief; at any of the following Agents, with Printed Directive of infinite mischief; at any of the following Agents, with Printed Directive of infinite mischief; at any of the following Agents, with Printed Directive of infinite mischief; at any of the following Agents, with Printed Directive of infinite mischief; at any of the following Agents, which are the printed Directive of infinite mischief; at any of the following Agents, which are the printed Directive of infinite mischief; at any of the following Agents, which are the printed Directive of the following Agents, which are the printed Directive of the following Agents, which are the printed Directive of the following Agents, which are the printed Directive of the following Agents, which are the printed Directive of the following Agents, which are the printed Directive of the following Agents, which are the printed Directive of the fo under the notion of its being an antidote for a certain disease, the untutored think they have only to themselves, without even the knowledge of a bedsaturate their system with Mercury, and the business is accomplished. Fatal error! Thousands are Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, Loudon, Price annually either mercurialised out of existence, or are strong even in death, never forsaking the miser ls. 13d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, their constitutions so broken, and the functions of but with life, as experience almost uniformly proves. lnstead, however, of envying the miser, who suffers end, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, miserable. The disorder we have in view owes its and inflicts all sorts of miseries in the pursuit of his Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, fatal result either to neglect or ignorance. In the darling object, the individual who, with prudence and propriety, enjoys and distributes the funds which Providence places at his command whilst Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Ripon; Fogliving, is much more an object of envy to the liberal and feeling mind, and is one who enjoys pleasures which the miser never appreciated or feit. If no which the miser never appreciated or feit. If no which the miser never appreciated or feit. If no which the miser never appreciated or feit. If no which the miser never appreciated or feit. If no which the miser never appreciated or feit. If no mond; Cameron, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darlingthe first of a series of lectures was delivered on Monday night, at S. Ann's Church by Mr. Charlet Room, Brown-street, Manchester.

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INVERY ONE who wishes to have a PEEP at poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, causing the PEERS, must ask for RICHARDSON'S ulcerations, blotches on the head, face, and body, but nook Sixth Edition Price Fourpence, now dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, nodes on the shin bones, ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, with noctural pains in the head and limbs, till at length a general debility of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts

a period to their dreadful sufferings. These Pills are mild and effectual in their operation, without mercury, or mineral, and require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance from business: possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of the disease in its worst stage, without the least exposure to the patient; they are particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter from her Majesty's service as incurable, after having the advice of the most celebrated physicians:—

into the matrimonial state, lest the indiscretions of the advice of the most celebrated physicians:—

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 a malignant tendency and a variety of other complaints that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

It is only by purifying the vital stream from insidious disease, that the body can be preserved in health and vigour. Hence the infinite variety of a cure.

In those disorders wherein salivation has left the patient uncured, weak, and disheartened, and when no other remedy could restore the unhappy sufferer to that health which he has unfortunately lost, the PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS will be found the only effectual and radical remedy; and have ever been successful, though administered in many desperate cases of Evil, Scurvy, and Leprosy, as well as removing Pimples from the Face, Soro Legs, or other disagreeable Eruptions on the head, face, and

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ture of R. & L. PERRY & Co. impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper, to imitate which is felony of the deepest dye. Messrs. PERRY expect when consulted by letter

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

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immoderate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that deplorable state are affected with any weaknesses, total impotency, barrenness, &c. A perseverance in its use has been the happy means of relieving many thousands, and of restoring a great number to the permanent enjoyment of life. It is remarkable for its efficacy in all disorders of the digestive organs, and is especially recommended to those, who, from the irregularities of youthful age, habits of studious application, or a life of pleasure, them a remedy that acts with efficacy, without inter-

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ham. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient, to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a

N. B. Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, and every other Shopkeeper can be supplied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, and Cordial Balm of Syriacum, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in

permanent and effectual cure, after all other means

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HAVING devoted their Studies exclusively for many years to the successful treatment of the Venereal Disease, in all its various forms; also, to the frightful consequences resulting from that destructive practice, "Self Abuse," may be Personally Consulted from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night, and on Sundays till Two.

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They hope that the successful, easy, and expeditions mode they have adopted, of eradicating every symptom of a certain disease, without any material alteration in diet, or hindrance of business, and yet preserving the constitution in full vigour, and free from injury, will establish their claims for support. As this Disease is one which is likely to be contracted whenever exposure takes place, it is not like many other visitors, once in life, but, on the contrary, one infection may scarcely have been removed, when another may unfortunately be imbibed; therefore, the practitioner requires real judgment in order to treat each particular case in such a manner as not merely to remove the present attack, but to preserve the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition at no distant period. The man of experience can avail himself of the greatest improvements in modern practice, by being able to distinguish between discharges of a specific and of a simple or mild nature, which can only be made by one in daily practice of or due consideration of all processions. practice, after due consideration of all circumstances. In the same manner at birth, appearances often take place in children, which call for a proper knowledge and acquaintance with the disease, in order to discriminate their real nature, and which may be the means of sowing domestic discord, unless managed by the Surgeon with propriety and skill Patients labouring under this disease, cannot be too cautious into whose hands they commit themselves. The propriety of this remark is abundantly manifested, by the same party frequently passing the ordeal or several practitioners, before he is fortu-PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, nate enough to obtain a perfect cure. The following Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per Box, are well are some of the many symptoms that distinguis

Messrs. W. and Co.'s invariable rule is to give \$ Card to each of their patients, as a guarantee for Cure, which they pledge themselves to perform, or return the fee.

For the accommodation of those who cannot conveniently consult Messrs. W. and Co. personally. they may obtain the Purifying Drops, price 4s. 6d. tions, so plain that Patients of either Sex may Cure

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SONGS FOR THE MILLIONS. No. II.

A song for the dungeon'd patriot, let myriad voices It hath not birth, in idle mirth, nor the maddening fames of wine; It emanates from sympathy, to soothe the kindred soul. And deth rejoice, in freedom's voice, which knoweth no controul: It speaks in admiration of the fearless and the brave. The flatterer's lies, it doth despise, and the cringing courtier knave; And where is he so bese of heart that would not swell the strain, That would not lend his voice to rend the hated tyrant's chain? All honour to the patriot he shall for ever be

The terror of the tyrant, and the champion of the

Bandsmen, behold that mighty mind, within a dungeon's Which well may claim the horrid name of a losthsome living tomb; Brect he stands, and free in heart, though manacled in His soul disdains the tyrant's chains, they cannot conquer him; He qualleth not, with coward fear, he uttereth not a The poison'd air, and prison fare, have worn him to the bone, He crieveth not that tyranny his body hath confined-His mind is fraught with one great thought—the freedom of mankind.

All honour to the patriot, he shall for ever be The terror of the tyrant and the champion of the

The tyrant in the palace hall bath said with savage joy, By chain secur'd, in stone immur'd, the patriot will die. That odious shout for liberty will from the land depart, The lion cag'd, by wrongs enrag'd, will burst his mighty heart: and thus the fiendish soul exults with its wonted thirst for blood, O'er all the woes, which freedom's foes, have heap'd upon the good; But let him not forget the sword, suspended by a thread. Which we are told, in days of old, hung o'er a despot's

All honour to the patriot, he shall for ever be The terror of the tyrant, and the champion of the

Ye millions that are groaning now beneath oppression's By orphan's tears, and widow's prayers, the aid of God invoke, Plead with an earnest zeal, and strive by every moral DOWER. To rid the land from slavery's brand, which over it doth lour: Think on the honour'd patriot, now suffering for your And nobly prove you feel the love which sympathy awakas. Unite, be firm, that den of death shall soon disgorge its prev-Ye soon shall see the patriot free—thrice happy glorious day! All honour to the patriot, he shall for ever be The terror of the tyrant, and the champion of the

iree. BENJAMIN STOTT. Manchester.

Ye inmates o' corruption's wa's, Wha mak and mend starvation laws, But dinns heed the poor man's cause, Nor yet his prayers, I mean to tell ye, clause by clause, What needs repairs.

I am a poor but honest man, A member o' the swinish clan; But the' I've neither house nor lan', I has a right To seek my ain, the' you should ban, We a' your might; For prayer, ye dinna understand it, So I maun just affloff demand it,

As I see a' resources straudi:

That's for my good.' And ilka year some ither mandate, To sake my blood I'm Adam's son, as weel as you, And, the' my Latin words are few I understand that Heaven's dew Is sent to nourish

Mankind to cherish. Then why shou'd I be starved and torn Wi toil an' hunger, night an' morn, And fore'd, by tyrant's taunts an' scorn Like Job to rave,

Ilk herb, and plant, and sheep, and cow,

And curse the day that I was born To be a slave? The great Creator hath ordain'd The sea and land, the sun and wind,

And man, with power to understand, The grand design Was to unite in social band, All Adam's line. Then why shou'd commerce be restrain'd By wicked laws, by you maintain'd, While millions o' our race are pain'd, For want o' food,

And distant lands, so sadly stain'd. Wi' human blood? To serve a haughty pamp-r'd few, A worthless, selfish, idle crew,

Wha never aweat in back nor broo, But when they dine-Wha hand na ither things in view But wheres and wine The people's voice ve wints h. ar, Tho' supplicated, year by year, Ye only laugh, an' thunt an' speer At a' their prayers: But never try their homes to cheer, Or ease their cares. Nou', I mann tell you what I want, But no through supplication's cant-

Wha starre the poor— I only tell, by off-hand rant, What I am for. It is that every son o' man, That's reach't the years o' swenty-ane; That's free from crime and no insane, Do hae a vote In choosing men that laws cou'd plan,

I neither worship fiend nor saunt,

To mend my lot That's what ye canno we'el refuse, By ony tarefac'd sham excuse, Like poor felks no be in fit to use Their sense an' sight, Whan you see thousands sae abuse Their ten pound right. It's no the coat that make the man-Its no the cash, the house, nor lan'-

Its him that has a well-filled pan, And honest hear:; But them that's fools, by nature's plan, Aye want a part The next clause maura be rejeckit;

I want to hae the vote respeckit. An' no to bribes an' lairds subjeckit, As votes has been. The Ballot wou'd frae thieves proteckit, An' robbers keen. That's what you'l surely ne'er deny, Or else I'll tell the reason why; Its just because your fear'd to try Elections fair :

Te ken the Bunk wad heave ye high

Up in the air. I hae no' time to sit and pause, So I maun bring anither clause; Its what your honours gravely cas'-Qualification, Which gi'es the right to mere Jack-daws,

To fill your station. Its surely near the end o' time, And nature's centry's past her prime, When brains are made o' stane an' lime, An' lumps o' land.

An' name but blockheads, black wi' crime, Fit to command! This maun be alter'd wi the lave. Or else the wheel will want the nave, And every man remain a slave,

Wha' has use land, Compell'd to crouch to feel or knave. At their command. The next, if I can find expressions,

To hint at half o' your transgressions, Mann he the number o' your sessions; Its base and rude To make lang seven years digressions Frae a' that's good. A year 's enou' to fee a servan'-

Its sometimes mair than he's deservan';

But if you never find him swerven

Frae right to wrang-If both agree, you may reserve 'em Again as lang. When men's install'd for seven year, An' kers that paething can them steer,

To be its minions.

They soon get crouse an' something quest In their opinions; An' then corruption draws them near,

I'm nigh hand tir'd o' picken craws. So non' I'll bring the hinmost clause-I want to keep a' cracks an' flaws Out o' our Charter; And then I think that freedom's cause Will move the amarter.

It is that Members shou'd be paid; Its right that men shou'd get their bread, For wark that's done by hand or head, Whatever station-The ditcher, or the honour'd trade O' legislation.

Its but a silly weak pretence, To say that its to save expence, Whan ilks year lost pounds for pence, To rule the nation. By what it wou'd, if men o' sense

Were in your station.

Its just anither thievish plan, To keep out every honest man That's no connecket wi' your clan By land or riches. Ye ken a poor man never can Serve without wages

An honest man that's duly paid Does a' he can to keep his bread; He trys to plan wi' hand an' head. To mak' good wark ; But them that try the thieven trade Work best i'th dark.

Nou', I hae tell'd ye plump an fair, The nak'd truth, an' nae thing mair; So if ye've any time to spare Frae maken laws. I hope ye'l gle an equal share To ilka clause.

I really think its worth your pains,

To steep your manufactur'd brain's: An' free our land frae galling chains By freedom's Charter; If ony judgment yet remains About your quarter For I can tell ye, for your good, Anid nature's in a surly mood, If you persist in sucken blood, Like hungry bugs, Sh'el send destruction, like a flood,

PETER WILLIAMSON. Sinclairtown, by Kirkaldy,

About your lugs.

February 1, 1841.

Reviews.

LESSONS ON WORDS AND OBJECTS; OR A FIRST PEEP FOR CHILDREN. Arranged for the purpose of Object Teaching. For the use of Private Families or Schools. By John Ellis. don: J. Cleare. 1841.

to convey useful knowledge in the early stages of the invested with all the attributes of free and unrestricted developments of the mind, than the unpretending citizenship." little work before us. It is, indeed, multum in parvo; and cannot fail, when more generally known, to become extensively employed in the business of says-

at once teaching the signs by which ideas are ex- you get the Charter? One of the first would be to The Synod also adopted the petition to the Legislapressed, and placing before the child many of the upset the law of primogeniture; that law which makes ture, praying that provision be made for the use of forms which matter may be made to assume. This is followed by lessons on numerals, arranged in such titles, and then sends the rest of the family upon the grant of public money. The 43d regiment has ara manner as to give the learner a correct notion of country, as parsons, judges, lawyers, admirals, and the relative value of each as compared with another, and lessons of easy sentences, by which the first thoughts of inforces are unusually and lessons of easy sentences, by which the first thoughts of inforces are unusually notices. Another would be to abolish the bread tax, and permit free and unrestricted intercourse when the state of the s thoughts of infancy may be expressed. Then follow with other nations-2 Parliament representing the ADDRESS TO THE COMMONS HOUSE OF lessons on various subjects, including metals, liquids, and spices, which may be made use of for the corrections. double purpose of improvement in learning to read, ceeding on principles of economy would not keep a and as exercises for the mental faculties, though the latter seems to be their legitimate use; the teacher the services of soldiers and police would be put into asking questions from the lessons, and placing the requisition as little as possible. In order that every man various objects referred to before the pupil, encou- might be free and unfertered in matters of faith, a full raging him to inspect them, and to ask freely questions concerning their nature and qualities; the place. And, in order that our people might be intelligible to a state of the place. instructor, at the same time, giving him every encou- gent, a good system of national education would be ragement to express his own ideas concerning each instituted, a fair field and no favour would be opened object freely, and without reserve. Three writing to each member of the commonwealth; an extravagant lessons are subjoined, which tend materially to increase admirable aid to the labours of education.

> A NARRATIVE OF THE EXPERIENCE AND of the state abroad-its whole energies would be SUFFERINGS OF WILLIAM DODD, A employed to maintain an honourable intercourse with FACTORY CRIPPLE, written by himself, other states; and colonies, instead of being as at prehe endured in early life, &c., &c. Second edition. hoods for the members of wealthy families, would London: L. and G. Shelly, 169, Fleet-street; and contribute to the general advancement of the country. Hatchard and Son, 187, Piccadilly, 1841. (Second Science would advance—improvements in arts and

We make no apology for calling the attention of our readers a second time to this afflicting and heartrending narrative of the hellish factory system. Its statements cannot be too extensively known, and we trust all who have the power will willingly aid in giving it a wide and extensive circulation through the country. This edition is much enlarged, and contains statements which causes us to blush for our degenerate country. Dodd's book teems with the most important matter, and is of the most thrilling interest. Who can read the simple but affecting detail of his efforts to obtain instruction, and not feel that such an intellect was not designed to be cramped in the hell-holes to which from early childbright spot on the dark picture, and the treatment he received from the society of Odd Fellows is so creditable to that extensive body of working men. that we cannot withhold it from the notice of the public. The noble spirit of humanity which opened this lodge and their hearts to the poor factory cripple, is beyond any praise which is in our power to offer. Of this fraternity William Dodd thus

some future period of my life, as I had all along been alternate Wednesday, at the Victoria Coffee-house, lows, which is the best of this description that I am nequainted with; but it is not without its faults. In was elected as the Secretary of the Lodge to which I belonged. On that occasion, I well remember, I had to address, for the first time in my life, a large body of men. I felt rather timid; but having practiced in my room for a full hour, I delivered my maiden

satisfied with your decision, whether it be for or against

William Dodd 64 W. S. 4 J. D. 4 J. B. ... 4

lead, but each expressed a wish to be second. The result proved they were all second. These four members were tradesmen's sons, who had received a good education—I, a factory cripple, who had never cost my parents a shilling for my learning. I was elected a parents a shilling for my learning. I was elected a possible to the reign of his late majesty King magisterial sycophants. This however is wander to him and would mast clading represent their views. second time to this office, and had, in twelve months, about 2000 of the Society's money through my fingers. I then received a vote of thanks, and was elected to a higher office. In the year 1835, I was elected to represent the district, a body of seven hundred men, in the annual meeting of the Society held that year at Derby; and in 1836 I was again thought worthy of a seat in that important meeting held in London."

We have already exceeded our limits, but the had so long delayed to do justice to all. He was infernal system; but how lamentably mistaken he following affords such a striking proof of the immo-exceedingly gratified that he was sent by the must be if he supposes that his amelioration will exceedingly gratified that he was sent by the must be if he supposes that his amelioration will exceedingly gratified that he was sent by the rallity engendered by the accursed system, that know-

our notice of this interesting pamphlet.

"While I was in the public line in London, I had broad ground of Christian brotherhood. He had not been built at a cost of nearly £100,000 for noour notice of this interesting pamphlet. to deal with all sorts of people, from the lowest to the been present last night at a very interesting meeting, thing. The symmetrical arrangement of honey-highest. I heard all sorts of coarse brutal expressions; where there was much rejoicing over Sabbath combed cells, and radiating airing yards, like so highest. I heard all sorts of coarse brutal expressions; where there was much rejoicing over Sabbath to same, and so far as each of them respectively is the same, and so far as each of them respectively is the same, and so far as each of them respectively is the same, and so far as each of them respectively is the same, and the same, and so far as each of them respectively is the same, and so far as but in all that time, I never heard anything more school instruction, but he (Mr. S.) could not rejoice many ladies' coffins, has not been perfected for days—from men too who had received a liberal education, and who were called to fill the highest offices in the town, and who, from their superior station in life, leaching creeds and theological instructions to those ought to have set an example worthy of imitating. just around them; something more is necessary, created to torment them, have not been adopted for

actually countenanced and encouraged. A person and who can then retire with clean hands, or a clear conscience, must possess something more in his compo-

* The scenes which I have witnessed, and it is with sorrow I say have in some instances been participator in, are of such a nature, as to be improper to lay before the public eye.

A MANUAL OF POLITICS. By WILLIAM THO-MASON, Alexandria, Vale of Leven. Glasgow: W. and W. Miller, 90, Bell-street. 1841.

truths for plain men. In the first chapter, on daughter in marriage. His religion was the only human rights, there is some clear and forcible reasoning, couched in language which cannot be misun. On a late occasion Maria's father invited the negro derstood. The rights of man, both natural and to dinner. He tasted a plate of rice, but when his acquired, are placed in a clear and convincing point betrothed offered him wine, he repelled it with disordiew. Chapters 2 and 3 treat of the various dain, when she observed "You are no longer a points of the Charter, and set forth the just claims of the people, well sustained by a reference to ancient use and practice. The last chapter is on miscellaneous matters, introducing the Church, the national expenditure, education, and religion, all of which are negro killed the father with one blow, and then handled in a clear and convincing manner. The work, though small, is calculated to do much good. We extract the remarks as to the means of getting the Charter, and also those on the use to be made of power when obtained by the people. On the former

instance to disclaim anything like violence, and peacefully, legally, yet resolutely, to urge our request upon the Legislature. We are endeavouring to spread among our own order useful knowledge, and to give to the rising race an education which will acquaint them with their rights and duties as cit zens. Aware that habits of intemperance have done much towards our national dobasement, we are labouring to cultivate habits of sobriety. Convinced that a people can only command respect by becoming virtuous and intelligent. We are trying to circulate information by Reading Rooms and Debating Societies, and making every class of the community acquainted with our real objects. We intend to establish a system of missionary operations, and employ men of accredited worth and abilities to spread information. By avoiding violence, spreading knowledge, and securing the assistance and co-operation of the virtuous and humane of every class, public prejudice will be best down; the unmeaning calumnies circulated against us rebutted; our cause advancing, as every cause should do based on truth and justice; the operative and Leeds: Hobson. Manchester: Heywood. Lon- artisan will be admitted into the constituency; the spirit of a prostrate nation will come out in all its native greatness; and we shall become the possessors of those We have seldom met with a book more calculated immunities which are our right, and find ourselves

which the people are now seeking to obtain, he

"You have said much about the evils to be redressed; standing army in time of profound peace; and hence, and entire separation of Church and State would take civil list would be cut down, and no pensions granted but for real services. All those unmeaning usages We hope all parents will avail themselves of this which stand between a working man and his constitutional liberties, in the shape of revising barristers, would be done away. Nor would a Parliament, representing the entire mass, be less attentive to the honour giving an account of the hardships and sufferings sent, kept for no other purposes than to find livel:manufactures would be patronised-and the entire people living in the possession of equal political rights, would assume a higher position in morals and religion -misery and crime would almost entirely cease, because their sources would be nearly dried up, and the people of this country live in the peaceable enjoyment of those rights, to the possession of which, existence, reason, and intelligence, give them an indubitable

Local and General Entelligence.

dicator, Chariest Circular, and New Moral World Northern Star, and the Chellenham Examiner, together with a number of periodicals, are taken in

to him, and would most gladly represent their views magisterial sycophants. This, however, is wanderat the Conference. The position which he now occupied was one that afforded him the deepest satisfaction, for he had long sorrowed over the miseries of the country, but felt utterly powerless thrust from the gloomy cells of the Penitentiary for their removed. for their removal. Here, at length, was an oppor-tunity given to all ministers of the Gospel to lift up Bethlehem Hospital, are to be laid aside; and their voice with some chance of its piercing even the Sir Peter Laurie is gratified at having so much

returning again in the evening, with no moral restraint that the whole state of the country, its social, keep the secret. Such have been kept again. vulgar, brutal language, singing immoral songs, swear- party views or class interests but he did go pledged ing, &c., are not only tolerated, but, in many instances, to do justice to all parties, even to those who seemed his fellow-countrymen, he has compelled the Govern
THE POWER OF UNION EXHIBITED IN THAT OF brought up from infancy to maturity in such a school, for they above all others deserved pity for what supreme authority in this matter of prison discipline, elements of nature is small; but each is in his own seperated highly gratified.

HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE.—The Parisian Messager publishes in a recent number, the following frightful details from a correspondent at Florence:- "Prince Corsini, of this city, had a negro in his service, professing the Mahomedan religion, who was much attached to Maria Nunciata Goldoni, a fervent This is a sensible little book, containing plain the young woman's parents agreed to give him their On a late occasion Maria's father invited the negro Mahomedan, you have eaten pork." These words re dered the negro furious; he seized a knife and plunged it into the young person's heart. The parents rushed to their daughter's assistance; the attacked the mother. The son exclaimed for assistance, but before any was procured, the mother and son were laid lifeless on the ground. At length "Your claims appear to be quite just; how do you justice arrived, there remained only to have the intend to carry them out? First, we intend in the first dead bodies of the sufferers interred."

AMERICA. - By the packet ship North America. which arrived on Sunday at Liverpool in nineteen days from New York, we have received the papers of that city to the 20th ult., three days later than the last arrivals. The Caledonia steamer had arrived at Boston, after a very favourable passage of thirteen days; and the news brought by her from England occupies a prominent place in the American journals. There is very little political news in these papers of any moment. The general opinion in New York and Washington was that M'Leod would be acquitted. Matters are going on pretty favourably in Canada. A committee has been appointed in the Heuse of Assembly to equalise the currency. The committee which had been named to decide upon the subject of reporting the debates, handed in a report hundred copies of the Mirror of Parliament. The Government plan of banking and currency is nearly matured. A number of citizens of Quebeo, mostly of French origin, have put in circulation a petition to the Provincial Legislature, praying the House to intercede with the Queen for a full pardon to all persons implicated in the "troubles" of 1837-38. The Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, commenced its annual session at Kingston on the 12th instant, when nearly forty Ministers and about In reference to the use to be made of the power fifteen ruling elders took their seats. A good deal of business was transacted in relation to Missionary labour, and an address voted, congratulating his Excellency on the completion of the Union of the of which it describes as to its peculiar form, thus will you just state the change you contemplate when Provinces, and on his recovery from indisposition. the eldest son the inheritor of the father's estates and the bible in all schools of the province receiving any rived at Toronto. Both Provinces are unusually

Washington speak very discouragingly of the pascurrency, public lands, and imports, all together, consistent with rights, principles, and public policy. Such is the opinion on these points. On the M'Leod case, it is understood that no difficulty will occur.

PHILADELPHIA MORALITY AND JUSTICE.—The Grand Jury of Philadelphia have found several indictments against the Times, and two other penny papers, for libels-that is, for telling too much unwelcome truth. In this same city, Levis, who forged and defrauded to the extent or nearly 1,300,000 and, strange to say, he was also from Cambridge. dollars, was allowed to run away-to come back- | He obligingly favoured the company with his name. and to run away again, without any molestation This case was still more decisive than the last. The from a Grand Jury. In the same city, the Directors of a bank robbed the widow, orphan, and other stockholders of Europe and America, out of nearly 35,000,000 dollars, their all—and they are looked up to as respectable citizens, beyond the reach of a Grand Jury. In the same city, police officers are proved in open Court to be confederates of burglars, in fact, the entire sensation was that of a fainting fit, and they are untouched by a Grand Jury. In the

THE PENITENTIARY AND THE MODEL PRISON AT Holloway.—Thanks to the exposures of the press, and the quiet but effective operation of public feeling thereby elicited, the chilling tortures of the solitary and silent system of discipline, introduced some years since to our English inquisitorial prison at STROUD .- The second anniversary of the Millbank, called in mockery the Penitentiary, instead hood its possessor was the doomed victim. All, society of Rechabites, was held at Spring Cottage, however, in this black book is not of unpleasing character; we look upon the aid offered him by employers in his endeavour to improve himself as a office toasts were proposed by the Chairman, and the treatment.

The free rress was responded to by the members. The free gress was that Bir Peter Laurie, who has the merit of having given with three times three, and responded to by been the first among his brother magistrates to exan unflinching democrat. The Northern Star, Vin- press an opinion adverse to this devilish innovation upon the purity of justice and the rights of humanity. were highly app auded as guides to the lovers of stated that, in consequence of the number of cases of freedom. Since the establishment of this society, decided and incurable insanity that had occurred a library has been procured. Tait's Magazine, the in the Penitentiary during the last eighteen months, Government had at length directed that the system should be discontinued, and a more rational mode of "Thinking I might stand in need of assistance at by the members. The meeting nights are every treatment adopted towards the prisoners confined there. Six persons, during the year 1840, and three obliged to prop myself up, and was evidently working Russell-street, and we rejoice to say the society is, others in the first six months of the present year, above my strength, I joined the Society of Odd Fellin every respect, going on prosperously. have been reported as incurably insane, or hopelessly YEOVIL.—THE MANCHESTER CONVOCATION idiotic, through the body-and-mind-crushing regula-OF MINISTERS.—The Unitarians of this town held tions in force at this silent hell. Sir Peter might this Society I was soon put into office; and, having an a meeting in their place of worship, convened have carried his remembrance back to the cases of active and persevering mind, I put myself forward, and by public placard, on Thursday evening last, the three children, who, under the paternal manageconsider the propriety of deputing the Rev. II. ment of the late Home Secretary, were sacrificed in Solly to attend the contemplated Conference of the year 1839 upon the altar of experimental cruelty Ministers at Manchester. After an appropriate for his edification; but the worthy knight appeared prayer by the Rev. H. Solly, and the object of the meeting stated, M. Lamb, Esq., was called to the promised to be done, which would prevent the future chair. Resolutions were then passed, approving of the intended Conference, and deputing the Rev. II. Solly to attend on behalf of the congregation. Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I now stand before you as a candidate for the important office of Secretary—an office which, I am well aware, requires Solly would, in the event of his being appointed to the existence of something more than mere good intentions," and until the public is satisfied of the control of the existence of something more than mere good in the event of his being appointed to the existence of something more than mere good in the control of the existence of something more than mere good in the event of his being appointed to the existence of something more than mere good in the control of the existence of something more than mere good in the event of his being appointed to the existence of something more than mere good in the event of the existence of something more than mere good in the event of the existence of something more than mere good in the event of the existence of something more than mere good in the event of the existence of something more than mere good in the event of the existence of something more than mere good in the event of the existence of something more than mere good in the event of the existence of something more than mere good in the event of the existence of something more than mere good in the event of the existence of something more than mere good in the event of the existence of something mere than the existence of the e not only talent and abilities, but also great care and go to Manchester, represent the views of that meeting intention in this matter of inquisitorial torture, it attention hear, hear, and although I can say to the Conference, said he did not wish to pledge will not, and ought not, to be satisfied. The mischief of nothing in favour of my humble abilities, having Mr. Solly to any particular line of conduct, oth rwise centralisation is frightfully apparent in this question received no other education than what I have been than to state what was the opinion of that meeting of prison discipline, the Home Secretary is the focus able to scrape together after my day's work was done, as to the causes of the present prevailing distress. from which the gaol regulations of the country still I trust that the interest I feel for the good and Let him urge his own opinions, or vote as he thought radiate. He is, ex officio, the prime custodier of all welfare of this Seciety, will stimulate me to use every proper, still he thought the voice of the people ought oriminal and political offenders after conviction, exercion in my power in the discharge of the several to be heard and attended to.—Mr. Solly fully agreed and, as such, has, it seems, the right (whether conductes of this office, should I be thought worthy of in what Mr. Bainbridge had said, and in reply to stitutionally or not, is a question for another day) holding it. As I am convinced that you will act in the question put, said that although he would not go to regulate at pleasure the discipline by which they this, as in all other matters, solely for the good pledged to advocate any party views or class interests, are coerced throughout the entire realm, and it has of the Society, so I can assure you, that I shall be yet he would go pledged to do justice to all parties.

satisfied with your decision, whether it be for or against the would go in God's name and Christ's spirit. by whom he is advised, that these regulations should the based upon principles alike harsh, unnatural, and the conditates for the effect, and this "There were five candidates for the effice; and this the opinion of this meeting that the Corn Laws are vindictive, without reference to the true purposes was the state of the poll, as taken from the minute-bock:—

unjust and oppressive; but that the real cause of the present discress is the monopoly of legislation, by which the few have the power of making laws for not to his progressive, but inevitable destruction. their own interests, to the great injustice of the In all cases of provincial imprisonment this supreme many; we therefore hope, that the Conference of right appears to have been delegated to the local Ministers at Manchester will direct their attention authorities as eager to carry out the cold-blooded exto this great evil, and will endeavour to obtain for periments of the tyrants of the Home-office, as it every man of mature age and sound mind a voice in their exertions in the task of punishment were the the making of the laws by which he has to be only tenure by which they might preserve to them-"The other candidates thought I should have the lead, but each expressed a wish to be second. The result proved they were all second. These four mem-Woodward, in a few appropriate remarks, and have been mewed up like wild beasts, and treated as across the yard from the condemned cell to the room

most opposed to the welfare and rights of the poor, ment, or that individual member of it who exercises THE l'RESS.—" What one man can do amidst the seemed to him thus mournful errors but the present to issue distinct and positive commands that these orbit the centre of his company of satellites, and so and eternal interests of all must not be sacrificed to newly-introduced samples of systematic torture may contribute a portion of increase considerable to

In the Parish of Rochdale there are at present 1,527 empty houses.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—An exhibition of the remarkable phenomena of animal magnetism took place on Monday, at the Hanover-square rooms. The company or audience assembled in the large room on the ground floor; and, a few minutes after Mesmerised. Pins were then thrust into his head, sion caps discharged at his car without producing The patient's arms then remained upraised above his an individual !) -- say, then, a thoughtless-no, that is not the word—an unprincipled person, thrust a into the upper part of the calf of the leg, yet no symptoms of suffering were exhibited. mention here, to save time, that the reason we have for saying that it was a sharp instrument is the fact that the youth lost more than an In fact, the globus hystericus was visible, and the sensation was so acute that M Delafontaine was obliged to remove his stock, for fear of ulterior consequences. A second young centleman, younger apparently than the last, then desired to be magnetised, patient was in a very few minutes rendered perfectly unconscious, and exhibited the usual phenomena. Ho without its unpleasant accompaniments. It is rerienced the same sensations. We have thus hastily, and to the best of our ability, without leaning to one us, and we believe to all present) extraordinary exhibition. We still withhold our opinion, though we have no hesitation in saying that the phenomena which we have lately witnessed remain yet unexplained on the supposition of imposture. The room was well filled, and with highly respectable persons - Weekly Chronicle.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION (?)—At the Gaildhall, on Tuesday, the Rev. Mr. Hall, a Roman Catholic clergyman, applied to Mr. Alderman Kelly for his the Giltspur-street prison, to visit him, and he did so last week. He afterwards sent him a prayer-book, and also some prayer-books for some other Catholics, who were confined in the gaol. Upon making a subsequent visit, he found that none of these books had reached the prisoners, but had been intercepted by the Rev. Mr. Boddington, the Protestant Chaplain of the goal. The same Prayer-book which he was pleased to prohibit was admitted for the use of the Catholic prisoners in Newgate, with the sanction of the Rev. Mr. Carver, the Ordinary. Complainant had an interview with the Rev. Mr. Boddington, and was not treated with the courtesy which one Clergyman ought to show to another. The complaint he made was twofold-that the Catholic prisoner was compelled to attend with the Protestants at the chapel, against a man's conscience; and next, that he was prevented from receiving a Roman Catholic Prayer-book. The Chaplain said, with respect to the latter, that it contained matters contrary to what he taught, and he had a mind to burn the several copies complainant had sent; and that he should persist in requiring Catholic as well as Protestant prisoners to attend divine service in his chapel. Mr. Alderman Kelly said he had no power to interfere as a single Magistrate, but if the complainant would take the trouble

to make his representation to the Committee of Aldermen, he was sure it would receive due considerathe law was carried into execution upon John Bur- by a policeman to St. Margaret's Workhouse, Westlinson, Henry Nuttall, and Charles G.ll, who were minster, and there refused admission by the porter, convicted at the Yorkshire Assizes of the murder of said that the Poor Law Commissioners had made Joseph Cocker, of Knaresborough. Ever since their full investigation into all the circumstances of the condemnation all the three men have conducted case, and the result was contained in a report, which themselves in a most penitent manner. It does not he begged leave to hand to the bench. The report appear that they ever entertained any hopes of a stated that the Commissioners deemed it expedient reprieve being granted them. They were attended to issue such a regulation as should place the relief in their devotions, from the trial to the execution, of applicants at the said workhouse, in circumstan-by the chaplain of the gaol, the Rev. J. Shackley, ces of urgent necessity, on a more satisfactory foot-Rev. Thomas Richardson, and the Rev. J. Rattan- ing, and should enable the magistrates, if necessary. bury, Wesleyan minister. The unhappy convicts to enforce such relief by the infliction of the penalpaid the most reverent attention to the instructions ties imposed in section 98 of the Poor Law Amendwhich were afforded them by the Rev. Gentlemen, ment Act, on persons guilty of any breach of the and exhibited the utmost anxiety in making them- rules and regulations of the Poor Law Commission selves prepared for entering upon eternity. The ers. In pursuance of which resolution the Commisprisoner Gill has suffered considerably for several sioners had made the following order:—
days from erysipelas, so much so, that for a length of time he was confined to his bed. In walking parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, in the city of the effects of disease, was supported by two of the attendants. At twelve o'clock George H. Seymour, and better Administration of the Laws relating to Esq., the Under-sheriff, demanded in the usual the Poor in England and Wales,' do hereby order manner the bodies of the condemned, immediately and direct that any person in a state of destitution, after which the procession was formed, and the men who may apply for relief under circumstances of walked to the scaffold. They were quite resigned to their fate, and when the chaplain engaged in the usual service they were loud and earnest in their Margaret and St. John, in the city of Westminster, ears of those classes who had it in their power, but accomplished in the way of reformation of the responses. After this the whole three were engaged shall immediately on such application be relieved by in prayer for several minutes. Burlinson, who was admission into such workhouse, and by the supply the eldest of the three men, was placed in the posi- in such workhouse of such food, clothing, medicine, Unitarian body; and he hoped that other Unitarian extend further than Millbank, unless such extension tion of the drop next Castlegate, Gill was in the and other articles of absolute necessity as the emering that our paper circulates widely in many parts of the country where the details of factory life are almost unknown, we subject it, and with it close almost unknown, we subject it, and with it close of the drop next Castlegate, Gill was in the and other articles of absolute necessity as the enterior of the drop next Castlegate, Gill was in the and other articles of absolute necessity as the enterior of the drop next Castlegate, Gill was in the and other articles of absolute necessity as the enterior of the drop next Castlegate, Gill was in the and other articles of absolute necessity as the enterior of the drop next Castlegate, Gill was in the and other articles of absolute necessity as the enterior of the drop next Castlegate, Gill was in the and other articles of absolute necessity as the enterior of the drop next Castlegate, Gill was in the and other articles of absolute necessity as the enterior of the drop next Castlegate, Gill was in the and other articles of absolute necessity as the enterior of the drop next Castlegate, Gill was in the and other articles of absolute necessity as the enterior of the drop next Castlegate, Gill was in the and other articles of absolute necessity as the enterior of the drop next Castlegate, Gill was in the and other articles of absolute necessity as the enterior of the drop next Castlegate, Gill was in the and other articles of absolute necessity as the enterior of the drop next Castlegate, Gill was in the and other articles of absolute necessity as the enterior of the drop next Castlegate, Gill was in the and other articles of absolute necessity as the enterior of the drop next Castlegate, Gill was in the and other articles of absolute necessity as the enterior of the drop next Castlegate, Gill was in the and other articles of absolute necessity as the enterior of the case may require, until some control of the drop next Castlegate, Gill was not c erysipelas. The other two walked to the scaffold And we do hereby order and direct the master. mawith a firm step; but the demeanour of the whole tron, and porter of such workhouse respectively, to three was that of the deepest contrition and peni- admit any such person so destitute as aforesaid into vulsed; the other seemed to die soon after the execu- respect of any such person, by the persons duly auprison, previous to their being buried within its pre-

It is a curious Fact that there is no English upon their action, no pattern shewn them worthy of political, and trading arrangements, were fearfully In short, the snake is scotched, but not killed; and Pronouncing Dictionary compiled by an Englishman. imitating; and where acts of gross indecency, low, unchristian. He did not go pledged to advocate any no Englishman ought to rest satisfied until, by a Stephen Jones was a Welshman, Sheridan was an

sition than human nature can boast of—must be such an one as I am sure does not exist.*

In the Parisu of Rocupare there are at pre
may contribute a portion of increase considerable and in all the shall be at once and for ever abolished in all the conference; may God speed it and bless it. Thanks the prisons of England.—Dispatch.

In the Parisu of Rocupare there are at pre
multitudes forming a mighty aggregate and preinfluence operated upon it, may effect the condition of the whole, and to create a moral force individually weak and of small power, but bound up together and acting with one mind and to one end, that shall unite the power of each into the power of all .-Cleuve's Gazette.

THE CLERICAL ANTI-CORN LAW CONVENTION .- We attached to Maria Nunciata Goldoni, a fervent three o'clock, M. Delafontaine, accompanied by a find the following in the Perth Chronicle:—"THE Catholic. The negro had saved some money, and modest and rather interesting girl, presented him. MANCHESTER CONFERENCE.—The First Relief Conself on the temporary stage. A gentleman, a gregation here has resolved to send the Rev. Mr. foreigner evidently, from his slight accent, then Lindsay to the Conference of Ministers, to be held Lindsay to the Conference of Ministers, to be held addressed the persons present, and in a very lucid in Manchester on the Corn Law question. A meetand appropriate manner offered some observations ling of the congregation was held on Monday evening and remarks on the history of animal magnetism, for this purpose, at which it was also agreed to give which, though in themselves exceedingly appropriate their pastor instructions regarding the best means of and well adapted for the lecture-room, would be mis-placed in our report. At the conclusion he was tions is to the following effect:— That it is the much cheered; and as soon as silence could be decided conviction of the congregation, that the only obtained, M. Delafontaine commenced his experi- way by which a proper adjustment of the grievance ments. In a few minutes the patient was fast asleep. Cau be obtained, is the admission of all classes of her Pins were then stuck into her hands and head, with- Majesty's subjects to an equal participation in the out any signs being indicated that she experienced right of being represented in the House of Commons. pain or uneasiness. The company being satisfied The resolution only suggests that the reason for with this exhibition of M. Delafontaine's magnetic coming to this conclusion is, that the classes whose two carabineers arrived, when the negro seized a musket and killed one of them, but his comrade in return shot the negro dead; and when the officers of justice arrived, there remained only to have the line chair, and in a very few moments completely congregations will give similar instructions to their ministers; and thus a mighty movement may be thighs, and hands. Ammonia and the lucifer commenced which will, ere long, be the means of renmatches were applied to his nostrils, and the percus-THE BISHOP OF LONDON .- A certain aged Rector. any visible effects. It was then suggested by a gen- in Middlesex, has lately been summoned to attend tleman, who said his name was Jackson, and that his Lordship to give an account of his conduct on he was well known at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the following charges :- That he is in the habit of that, to test the truth of M. Delafontaine's experi- opening his window, and converting himself into ments, he should be allowed to hold up the arms of what the Americans call a trollop, viz., sitting in an the patient in a horizontal position, and that during arm chair and giving the passers-by a view of the that period M. Delafon aine should magnetise, and soles of his shoes-that, in such unclerical posture, produce in them a cataleptic crisis. M. Delafontaine he has been seen reading a newspaper on the Lord's consented, and in about five minutes so perfect a day-and last, but not least in the Bishop's eyes, state of catalepsy was produced that Mr. Jackson that his reverence has a cask of ale (canon ale of (of St. Bartholomew's Hospital) expressed himself course) on his drawing-room sofa! The old gentlemuch alarmed, exclaimed, "You will throw him man, not a little annoyed at being brought from a into convulsions," which to a certain extent he did. distance to answer such paltry charges, told the Bishop that he was not aware there was anything in favour of the Assembly subscribing for five head, and in a most painful position. Pins were hundred copies of the Mirror of Parliament. The again thrust into his hand and thighs, and we blush were all true, but pleaded not guilty to find a to record it, some (how shall we characterise such an individual?)—say, theu, a thoughtless—no, that learned man like Dr. Blomfield listening to the tittle-tattle of every busy fool. If a clergyman is sharp instrument—we should say it was a lancet— guilty of any immortality, it is a Bishop a duty to into the upper part of the calf of the leg. yet no interfere, but the eccentricities of seventy may surely be passed over. It is too late at such an age to study Chesterfield or the dancing-master.—Sunday Times. EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR.—Great excitement prevailed at Wootton Bassett on Saturday week, in ounce of blood; nor was this known until he had consequence of the following circumstance:- A man been removed from the chair, he having, contrary to of the parish of Cliffe Pypard had been taken into all experience felt so ill, that M. Delafontaine was custody the Saturday previous by the police-officer. compelled to retire with him from the room. In our for threatening to beat a woman. The officer. opinion it was the loss of blood which caused the faintness. On his return, M. Delafontaine was desirous of proceeding with the voltaic and electro-galsassett, and turned him over to the policeman vanic experiments, but the company expressed themselves perfectly satisfied. A gentleman of Caius put him into the Blind-house, where he was confined College, Cambridge, and with whose name we were kindly favoured, presented himself, and desired to be magnetised. This gentleman's father was present.

M. Delafontaine, through his interpreter, said, that from the appearance of the gentleman refusing to allow him to breather from sage of a Bank Charter at the extra session; and from the appearance of the gentleman, who was a the policeman refusing to allow him to breathe fresh some go so far as to say that nothing will be done of strong young man, about twenty-two years of age, air, or to obey the calls of nature, otherwise than in any importance, except the new loan of 12,000,000 sinewy and powerful, he did not think he would such his dungeon! Thus was a free born Englishman imdollars. It is said the President is against all action ceed in magnetising him, but he would try. In about instituted into the charge on which he was apprepublic lands, until the meeting of the regular session remarkable case, and excited great interest. When hended. The Mayor hearing of the matter, and unin December next. He will then be prepared to awakened, this gentleman was kind enough to exframe a general system of legislation in the finances, plain to the company all his sensations. He said he the manner of confinement (the Blind-house being was in the first instance a passive patient, but that miserable hole, only six feet by four feet), desired as soon as he sat in the chair he did everything in the policeman to take the man to the parish where his power to resist the influence of the magnetiser, the alleged offence was committed, and in which but that he could not succeed. He complained that previous to his sleep he felt as if about to be suffocated. posed of, and the man dismissed, it appearing posed of, and the man dismissed, it appearing that he was of unsound mind! Surely this matter requires investigation .- Wiltshire Independent. MELANCHOLY CASE OF FEMALE DESTITUTION. - OR Saturday, Jane Knight, a remarkably fine-grown and interesting girl, between fifteen and sixteen years of ago, was placed at the bar, before Mr. lardwick, the sitting magistrate, at Marlborough street, on the following charge:-Police constable 70, of the C. division, stated that, about eleven o'clock on Friday night, he found the defendant sitting on the step of a door in the Quadrant, Regent-street, with her head leaning on her hands en her knees. She was sobbing violently, and had no bonnet or shawl on; the rest of her apparel was drenched with the rain. In answer to the questions witness put to her, she stated that she was in same city, torgers and murderers are tried, and get markable that both these gentlemen, who were of the first of the pustice and morality of Phila- very dissimilar temperaments, should have expe- Witness, therefore, out of a feeling of compassion, proceeded to take her to the station-house, but was obliged to support her all the way thither. Suitable eide or the other, reported the particulars of this (to refreshments were provided for her, and, under the circumstances of the case, she was made as com-fortable as possible. Mr. Hardwick asked the defendant how she became so reduced to such a wretched condition? The defendant (bursting into tears) said that her mother had been dead about eighteen months; that she had no brothers or sisters: that her father run away from her five weeks ago, after disposing of his furniture, being under pecuniary embarrassments. She had since subsisted on what the neighbours, who respected her mother, had given her; but at length every resource had failed her: advice under the following circumstances:—He was dered about the streets, without a place of shelter or rest, or a morsel of food; and, when the policeman found her, she had but just sat down, being unable to proceed further from sheer exhaustion. - Mr. Hardwick inquired if she knew to what parish she belonged ?-The defendant said she had been told to St. James's, Westminster, as, for many years, and until about three months after her mother's death. her father, who carried on an extensive business as a ladies shoemaker, paid £180 per annum for the house he occupied in Brewer-street.—The policeconstable, who took the defendant into custody, said he had ascertained that the account she had given of herself was perfectly correct: and he had also learnt that, while she was wandering the streets at night, she had been despoiled of her bonnet and shawl through refusing to accompany some of the most abandoned of her own sex, who endeavoured to inveigle her into a life of shame and infamy.—Mr. Hardwick said that he would see that the defendant was properly taken care of in future; and, for the present, he should send her to St. James's work-house.—The poor girl sobbed aloud her gratitude and left the office. NEW ORDER OF THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS RELATIVE TO DESTITUTE PERSONS FOUND IN THE

STREETS.-Sir Francis Head, one of the assistant Poor Law Commissioners waited upon Mr. Twyford. the sitting magistrate, at Bow-street, and after referring to a statement that had appeared in the papers, of some proceedings that had taken place in that court on Monday, the 26th ult., relative to Em Execution of the Knaresborough Murderers. ma Watson, a young woman found in the streets in -On Saturday last, at noon, the awful sentence of a case of complete destitution, who had been taken

> Westminster. We, the Poor Law Commissioners sudden or urgent necessity, at any workhouse belonging to and situate within the parishes of St. thorised in that behalf.

(Signed) " Dated Aug. 6, 1841. ongst to have set an example worthy of imitating. The men engerly foll, wed the example set them by the masters, and cursing, swearing, and low language, became the order of the day. Respecting the moral conduct of the young, I can say but little; any one may think for himself what will be the result of one may think for himself what will be the result of one may think for himself what will be the result of one may think for himself what will be the result of one may think for himself what will be the result of one may think for himself what will be the result of one may think for himself what will be the result of one may think for himself what will be the result of one may think for himself what will be the result of one may think for himself what will be the result of one may think for himself what will be the result of one may think for himself what will be the result of one may think for himself what will be the result of one may think for himself what will be the result of one may think for himself what will be the result of one may think for himself what will be the result of one may think for himself what will be the result of one may think for himself what will be the result of one may think for himself what will be the result of one may have deed for the first time into the prisons of England the three were quite young men, Burling discipling the three were time time the prisons of age, Nuttall 22, and Gill 9.

Burlinean and the was glead the case had attracted the moral the wind with the moral dueed for the first time into the prisons of age, Nuttall 22, and Gill 9.

Burlinean and the was prison of age, Nuttall 22, and Gill 9.

Burlinean and the thre "G. C. LEWIS."

TO MY UNREPRESENTED BRETHREN IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

Lancaster Castle, August 10th, 1841. banners, portraits, mottos, &c. &c.

Now, my friends, it is to this latter point. I wish to draw your attention-I mean the demonstrations and the public dinners.

things, especially the former. They are also, in my throughout the empire." opinion, (unless on great occasions), very unnecessary and useless things. The late demonstrations in Manon an average, more than forty guineas each. Some of one hundred guiness and upwards. If all the money round sum! The wages that workpeople have lost larger sum; and the largest of all would be the sum of what workmen have lost through dismissal or loss of employment consequent upon their attending demonstrations. Fifteen poor fellows lost their employment altogether, for attending a demonstration once given to me by my warm-hearted constituents in Leigh, Chowbent, &c. I was taken by surprise on that occasion, not having had the remotest intelligence of what was to occur, until on my approach to Leigh, I saw half a mile of a procession marching out to meet me. My friends in Leigh will remember how grieved I was, at what they intended for my gratification, and what too many others would be but too proud to witness. But the sequel proved I was right. When I heard, on the following day, that fifteen poor fellows had been turned off by their employers, I cursed myself for having entered the town, and I made a solemn vow never again to have a demonstration got up for me, if I could prevent it, until the time should come when the people, after obtaining some signal victory over their oppressors, might be able to attend demonstrations without entailing upon themselves the harrowing consequence of seeing their wives and children without bread. To that vow-made ANOTHER though it was in the bitterness of spirit-I have ever since religiously adhered. I have never allowed any demonstration to take place for me that I possibly could prevent, and, with God's blessing, I never will, until either tyranny has ceased to live amongst us, or I have ceased to live myself. I do, therefore, most earnestly intreat of you, my

friends, not to think of demonstrations so far as I am concerned. Do what you like in respect of Mr. O'Connor and others: it is your right; and if you and they are demonstrations in honour of others, because I decline them for myself, or who would apply degrading nicknames to any form of procedure, or modus operandi, by which the people may choose to give public expression It is your right to choose your own mode of doing honour to these to whom you think honour is due: and if the persons so honoured are consenting parties to, and satisfied with, what you do, it is only envy or impudence that would presume to call into question your act. I may think demonstrations, in certain cases, to be "foolish and vain displays," but others may think differently. In all such cases, it is for the people, and those they honour, and for them only, to decide. I objections apply exclusively to those intended for myself: I am, by constitution and temperament, unfit to address large open-air meetings. Other for, by any effects they produce. Others think differently. I am of opinion that up to this moment, we our own party,-and holding this opinion, I cannot, and will not, be a consenting party to processions and "triumphal" entries, with bands playing "See the conquering hero comes," &c -all of which-in the case of I could bring myself to consent to a public oration anywhere, it would be in bonnie Newcastle, where something like a victory has been obtained in connection with my name. But even there I shall decline every thing of the kind, until I see whether the victory can be turned to a useful account. On these and similar points, other persons, I am aware, hold very different opinions from mine. They cona succession of triumphs from the commencement Nay, they actually regard the result of the late general election as a triumph for the people. Well, let them try the cherished conviction. Such persons can have none of my objections to triumphal demonstrations. I prefer soirces to public dinners, because they are less expensive, interfere less with working hours, and above al!, because working men may more conveniently

I do, therefore, my friends, once more urgently request of you to get up no demonstrations or public dinners, but as many soirces as you like for

take their wives and sisters to soirces than to public

Your's, sincerely, JAMES B O'BRIEN.

LONDON .- MASON'S CHARTER ASSOCIATION .-This body met on Saturday last, at their Room, the Craven's Head Inn, Drury Lane. Mr. Wilson was called to the chair. A resolution, appointing a Committee to act as deputations to the various be perfectly justifiable; but when I find in many other trades, was carried unanimously. Mr. Whitehorn parts of your pamphlet very positive reasoning in aid having made a present of a silk waistcoat, to assist the O'Connor Banner Committee, received a vote of thanks, and the waistcoat was ordered to be raffled. Two addresses to the trades were read, and on the motion of Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Walker, one The deputations to the different trades gave in their reports which were received. Mr. Watkins' lecture, on account of the pressure of Society busithe following Saturday.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY DELEGATE MEETING.—This open ground. body met on Sunday afternoon last, at 55, Old Bailey; Mr. Mills was called to the chair. The following gentlemen handed in their credentials and took their seats, viz. :- Messrs. Wheeler and Ruffy Ridley, for Kensington; Messrs. Walton, Worthington and Wilson, from the mason body; Messrs. Mills, Drake and M'Grath, from the Tower Hamlets; Mesars. Knight and Smith, from Finsbury; Messrs. Tupill, Humphries and Goodfellow, from St. Pancras; Mr. Pickersgill, from Globe Fields; Langswith. Mr. Drake opposed the reception of Mr. Pickersgill, but the opposition was overruled. Mr. Wheeler was unanimously appointed secretary. appointed a finance committee. Messrs. Tupsill. Wilson, Goodfellow, Ridley and Wheeler, were appointed a visiting committee. Messrs. Humphries, M. Grath, Wilkins, Mills and Pickersgill, were mously agreed " That no person be allowed to hold County Council were read. Mr. Fussill read a letter from Feargus O'Connor, Esq, in answer to a letter directed by the Council to be written by him to Mr. O'Connor, in which he states that he feels proud of holy man whose picture Christ drew. approved of, and that he should certainly attend to their invitation and communicate with Messrs. O'Brien and Benbow on the same subject. Mr.

Tower Hamlets .- Mr. Preston lectured on Sunday evening last, at the Charter Coffee-house, Bricklane, and Mr. Wall, in consequence of Mr. Spurr's non-arrival, occasioned by a death in his family, attended at the Freemason's Arms.

The concert was opened by the singing of the Marrising and joining in chorus to the last verse. Miss Bishop gave two recitations; Mr. Watkins gave the "Gladiator" from Byron; Mr. and Mrs. Jocelyn, a

twelve o'clock. FINSBURY.-Mr. Culverhouse lectured here on the conclusion of his lecture. A letter was read from the Executive, giving, as the ground of the rejection o Mr. Spurr, his having thrown up his card at a chalf of the O'Connor Banner.

held on Monday last, at the United Coffee House, Bank closed against them? Were you not aware was thoroughly cultivated, and not capable of employ-George-street, Chelsea, Mr. Smallwood in the chair. The following resolution was unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be transmitted by Mr. Wheeler to many friends in England and Scotland after my liberathe Executive Council:—" That we have heard read turists from the field to the cottonmill—to the road—or tening mutton for idlers, while the poor were starving corn of America and of the world. tion; that is to may, after the 24th of September—the with great pleasure, the manly and straightforward to death? day on which my term of eighteen months' imprison- address of the National Executive to the Chartists ment expires. In some places I am invited to public of Great Britain, and have the greatest confidence dinners; in others, to soirces, or tea-parties; and in that their future labours will be productive of great several places, it is intended (as I am informed) to honour benefit to the cause, though we cannot, at the me with what are called "Demonstrations;" that is, same time, avoid expressing our regret at their not lots into large farms, for the more easy collection of processions or public entries, preceded by bands of having acted upon the suggestion thrown out by music, and with the usual accompaniments of fligs, the Chartists of this neighbourhood, and the metropolis generally, for securing the return of Messrs. O'Brien and Binns to the Commons' House of tenants to deal with. When a middle man took a 80,000 persons, instead of 1,000,000; would you say Parliament; for we are well aware that if the sub-thousand acres of ground at £1 per acre, he subdivided ject be taken up by the Executive, it will be it into small farms, of sizes just capable of catching all Demonstrations and public dinners are very costly responded to with alacrity by every true Chartist

MR. RIDLEY, late M.C., delivered a lecture "On and useless things. The late demonstrations in Man-the Evils of Class Legislation." During the course chester, Dundee, Glasgow, and many other places cost, of his lecture, which was most ably conducted, he described the baneful effects class legislation had on leaving him without capital. Many leases of thirtythe Kersal-moor and Peep-green demonstrations cost all classes of society, the deplorable condition to which it had reduced the agricultural population of that has been expended upon demonstrations since the Wiltshire and the surrounding counties, through movement began in 1838, were now forthcoming for which he had passed lately on his lecturing tour; useful and practical purposes, it would make a good and concluded by proving that the only panacea was assumed period; and the small farms were, accordthe Charter. Thanks were voted to the lecturer, and through attending demonstrations would make a still to Mr. Whitehorn for his present to the Banner Fund, and which will be raffled for on the 26th of August. The Chairman announced a lecture by your ten years, had also a powerful effect as well Dr. Webb, on Monday next, at this place; and one also on Sunday evening, by Mr. Stallwood, at the Charter Coffee House, Stretton Ground, Westminster.

> On SUNDAY EVENING LAST, a meeting of the several divisions of journeymen boot and shoemakers of the But above all, the disfranchisement of the Irish City was held at the Bull and Bell Inn, Rope- 40s. freeholders, in 1829, amounting to more than makers-street, Moor Fields, to establish a Charter Association separate from their Trade Society. A goodly number attended, and the interest and anxiety displayed during the evening augur well for which you describe, and from which you would ingethe establishment of a numerous and powerful Association. A deputation from the stonemasons attended to address the meeting on the cause of the Charter, and give any information required. It was resolved to form a branch of the National Charter Asso-

"PLEA FOR THE POOR."

TO THE HONOURABLE AND REVEREND BABTIST NOEL, MINISTER OF ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, BEDFORD ROW.

SIR,-I wish I had the henour of being personally loads of speculators were thus drawn from, and smugacquainted with you. I wish very much indeed that I | gled from the quiet vale of innocence into the valley of satisfied, no other party has a right to find fault. I had. I wish it, because I could then be the better judge am not one of those starched personages who object to whether I should deal with your fallacies as the goodnatured whimsy of a good-natured man, or as the subtle and of all sorts of deprivaty. pleading of an interested advocate. However as I have not the honour of being personally acquainted with to their feelinks, and to vent their honest enthusiasm. you, I must deal with your assertions and conclusions as I find them in your pamphlet, very whimsically

"A PLEA FOR THE POOR."

In a postscript to my last letter to the Irish landlords, I gave an extract from your pamphlet, as I found Noel says so, and it is the interest of influential men With that intention, Sir, I shall now select a few of manufactured goods, being at the rate of £200 worth it in the Morning Chronicle; and having read a great to uphold him in the assertion. many highly complimentary comments upon your work claim no right whatever to make suggestions, pro or in the two Morning and Evening "anti-monopolist" moment's thought upon the subject? and if so, has it in aid of which assertion they have been routed con, as regards demonstrations got up for others. My papers, as they very humorously call themselves, I was never struck you that, allowing your numbers to be out from all sources and quarters. anxious to discover whether or not judicious and fair quite correct, the truth is easily arrived at. And how Rev. Sir, I shall select a few passages, which the selections had been made by the commentators from are we to arrive at the truth? Why, simply, by giv- press has thought proper to pass over, and from produced by each. demonstrations, and the losses in wages and employment holds, that if one portion of a letter be put in evidence, make you up a million for the sake of round numbers, and hearted man. Which they invariably cause, are seldom compensated the parties affected by it may insist upon all being which million divided into the cultivable lands of Great read; and, again, that the best evidence which can be Britain, amounting to above 50,000,000 acres, leaves on the contrary, have suffered many and grievous practice and principles of the law of evidence, I ordered must be known to every person who understands the reverses through the folly and treachery of leaders in your pamphlet. I have read it; and so far from subject, that those fifty acres would be in an almost finding any qualification of the extracted parts in the sterile and unproductive condition for want of a suftext, I find that the scribes have, as is their custom, ficiency of labour; while the same fifty acres, subdiwithheld those very portions which, if perused by a vided into lots of five acres each, would improve a beaten man like me—I should consider to be common-sense hand-loom weaver of eighteen years of yearly, and maintain in the outset ten families instead so much Tem-foolery, or something werse. If age, must have induced him to say, if there is no better of one, leaving also a larger, a much larger, surplus for too numerous, must become an intolerable burden to advocate to support

> "A PLEA FOR THE POOR," under their tender mercies!

Now, the passage of all others which struck me as being the most monstrous, appears to have gained for making all rich, every one of them, is simply 10,000,000 sider the cause of Chartism to have had little else than you the highest amount of Editorial praise. I quote it of acres of land, at any rent-I care not what amountagain. Here it is-

meaning persons, that we ought to keep up the agri- labour husbandmen, if you please. 1,000,000 of the cultural population, and prevent the multiplication of great manufacturing towns, with all their disagreeable accompaniments of dirt and smoke and noise. But this opinion is surely thoughtless. The land is already so thoroughly cultivated that while the number of families in Great Britain employed in agriculture in that tribe who would rather not have land, say 1,000,000 1821 was 978,656, the number employed in the same manner in 1831 was reduced to 961,134. The land. therefore, cannot employ the additional population; and to endeavour to prevent multiplication of towns and the extension of manufactures, is to endeavour to made out of land, after a fair standard price of labour had secure that the whole additional population of Great been established in the free labour market. Now to the Britain and Ireland should be without employment and latter 1,000,000 heads of families I assign 40,000,000 without feed."

conclusive in itself) for comment, would, in any case, much more than they could compass. of the above assertion; and when I further find you selecting all the serviceable bits from the works, the letters, and even from the rambling speeches of others, in support of this monstrous assertion, I am on those of them was adopted for going to the trades in grounds still further justified in dealing with it as London, and the other for the trades in the country. your most important position, and one which you appear resolutely determined to maintain. If then I can successfully drive you from your strongest fastness, I ness, was deferred till Saturday next; Mr. Wall's on shall have but little difficulty in convincing you of the hopelessness of an attempt to sustain your battle upon

Rev. Sir, when I read the extract upon which I am now about to comment, it brought to my recollection a frightful picture which you had previously drawn of the poor, and in which you described "500,000, living Mr. Wilkins, from North-street, Whitechapel; and divine visitations, which so constantly affect the flock; storm—unhurt by others sorrows; and moved only to

Sir, the shepherds have devoured every green thing; numerous for the pasture. Before I have done. I two officer." The minutes of the late Middlesex shall show you that it is the shepherds who have become too numerous, too ignorant, too intolerant, too negligent, too luxurious, too proud, and too unlike the formerly thoroughly cultivated? Is it upon the pre-

him to attend when liberated, that his conduct was vated, that while the number of families in Great the smaller number previously required? Is it upon Britain employed in agriculture in 1821, was, 978,656, the presumption that horse power and steam power intercept the bounty of God, and sentence them to the number employed in the same manner in 1831, was have been more extensively applied to agricultural perpetual want? Knight moved "That the Sunday meetings be dis- reduced to 961,134, "THE LAND THEREFORE purposes within the assumed period? Is it upon the pensed with, Mr. Drake seconded the motion, to CANNOT EMPLOY THE ADDITIONAL POPULA. presumption that more corn-producing ground has been which an amendment was moved and carried by a TION." The land THEREFORE cannot? Where- laid down in grass land? or is it from a comparison of monsly, "That they do assist the masons in waiting beyond assertion, that the diminution of persons condition antecedent to 1832?

on the trades." Adjourned till next Sunday.

employed in agricultural pursuits at the respective.

Now Sir allowing you the late employed in agricultural pursuits at the respective Now, Sir, allowing you the latter, as the most feasiToo much interested in the question on account of their periods, was owing to the fact of their labour not being ble means of judging, and allowing that you have from large possessions to adopt an opinion hastily, and too why not state them? Were you not cognisant of in the memory of man, was land in its highest or in one the change is safe; and their opinion is surely entitled your "Plea." You saythe fact, that causes simultaneously operating in half of its highest producing tilt? I deny that it ever to the very highest respect." England, Ireland, and Scotland within the very has been so; and so far from your assertion being capable Rev. Sir, allow me to say that the words, "God it renders an exchange of foreign corn for English goods Shoemakers' Charter Association.—This body the first meeting on Sunday evening last, at assumed period, had a powerful, nay, an irre- of proof from even the narrowest has provided food for them in other lands," savours impossible. 1,491,631 quarters of wheat and flour loto colo, with both McCulloch and Porter, in the first meeting on Sunday evening last, at assumed period, had a powerful, nay, an irre- of proof from even the narrowest has provided food for them in other lands," savours impossible. 1,491,631 quarters of wheat and flour loto colo, with both McCulloch and Porter, in the first meeting on Sunday evening last, at assumed period, had a powerful word localism. From these words I wholiv and were required in 1831, but only 64 653, in 1834; place and with volument in the grand. You say: sistible influence in unfairly and artificially pro. and best cultivated locality, I broadly assert that there strongly of Infidelism. From these words I wholly and were required in 1831, but only 64,653, in 1834; place, and with yourself in the second. You say: THE CONCERT, in behalf of Bronterre O'Brien, on ducing that state of things which you set down to the are not in all Greet Britain lying together, and in the entirely dissent, and against them I enter my strongest Monday last, at the City Rooms, Old Bailey, was inability of the land (from its advanced state of cultimost numerously attended. Mr. Jocelyn presided.

| Very continuous possession of the cultivation of corn by the high prices of 1835, 1836, and 1837:
| Very continuous possession of the cultivation of corn by the high prices of 1831, led to the low prices of 1835, 1836, and 1837:
| Very continuous possession of the cultivated all-wise dispensation, has not left him whom he created by these low prices the foreigner is short out of the cultivated all-wise dispensation, has not left him whom he created by these low prices the foreigner is short out of the cultivated all-wise dispensation, has not left him whom he created by these low prices the foreigner is short out of the cultivated all-wise dispensation. The concert was opened by the singing of the Marseilles hymn. During the evening a number of
patriotic songs were sung by Mr. and Mrs. Jocelyn,
the singing of the Maryou not aware that the very ten years which you have
patriotic songs were sung by Mr. and Mrs. Jocelyn,
Mr. Hornby, Mr. Cchen, and Mr. Tipper, who was
the triumph of art over nature? Were you not aware
encored in the song of "Emmett." the company that in England the rural villages were robbed of their
to one-half, may one-third part of their highest productafter his own image dependent on far-away and distant
market, and consequently can take no English goods."
Rev. Sir, can words more plainly admit, unless
of the available land into calculation, that it is not cultivated to one-half, may one-third part of their highest product.
after his own image dependent on far-away and distant
countries for the means of existence! I believe He has
of the available land into calculation, that it is not cultivated to one-half, may one-third part of their highest product.
after his own image dependent on far-away and distant
market, and consequently can take no English goods."
Rev. Sir, can words more plainly admit, unless
of the available land into calculation, that it is not cultivated to one-fifth part of its highest product.
Sir, can words more plainly admit, unless
tivated to one-fifth part of its highest producing power.

Short terms. I believe that God gave us land, but the innecent and healthful inhabitants, by the bloodhounds Rev. Sir, suppose that Earl FITZWILLIAM should devil gave us landlords and legislators. of the human race, who stole, and seduced and kid. take it into his head to covert some ten thousand scene from John Frost; and Mrs. and Miss Ford, napped whole families, and sold them to the tyrant acres of his Yorkshire estates into a large sheep-walk; with Mr. Ford, gave John Frost, and many other from whom they could never again purchase their and suppose that those ten thousand acres had been that system was naturally to raise the wages of hundred acres each, and that each farm maintained the subject being "The prospects of the people under a was to throw much land cut of cultivation into pas- thousand upon the ten thousand acres; and suppose commandment:-He was much applanded on ture? And were you not aware that the result of that the tending of the sheep required no more than resources," when the forced and unnaturally employed all one hundred persons, would you in this case argue HATH GIVEN THEE." public meeting. Further subscriptions were made in portion of the agricultural community were sent that a clear case of inability to support more than the

benefit of the small farmer, had the effect of inducing Irish landlords to knock those farms leased into small rent, and, as they thought, for the purpose of reducing 1,600,000 persons and which were converted into farms the little ready money which a thrifty labourer had amassed through many years of industry and privation, and which (after bargaining for £1 10s. per acre, with the middle man) "his Honour" took by way of fine; thus one years made by Irish landlords (who abandoned their country) to middle men in 1797 and 1798, during Mr. Pitt's Rebellion, expired within your of course, that the land thus stripped of its usual ing to the Scotch principle, knocked into large farms. Mr. Goulburn's Tithe Composition Bill, passed within

in increasing the large farm system as in making many gentleman theretofore engaged in the art of war, become farmers upon the more extensive scale; turning their "swords into ploughshares." 200,000 heads of families, swelled the numbers of manufacturing population of Great Britain to the extent the remuneration for the operative's labour was quite commensurate with the increase of numbers in that department; the fact being that a kind of state-labour lottery was established in which all the prizes were said to be on the side of artificial labour; and all that trick, invention, and knavery could invent, was put into requisition to induce the confiding, the innocent, and unsophisticated husbandman to sell his wife and little family, not for the chance, but for the certainty of a prize, the prize being his own ease purwife and children. Waggon loads, coach loads, ship loads, boat loads, horse loads, cart loads, and foot death; they were consigned to the charnel house, and made conversant in the ways of sin, of vice, of crime,

Rev. Sir, my answer to your assertions shall not

general use after consumption.

Rev. Sir, estimating the population of Great Britain, "Preserve us from our friends!" for, verily we shall perish in round numbers, at 20,000,000, and allowing five to a family (your own average), we have 4,000,000 heads of families. Now, Sir, what I ask for, as a means of but in perpetuity, and at a corn average, for 1,000,000 "There is an opinion sometimes expressed by well of those heads of families—we will call them the freemanufacturing families added to the free-labour husbandmen, would constitute one-half of the whole population. Then for trades, professions, shopkeepers, artists, money-jobbers, manufacturers, soldiers, sailors, and all families; and there will remain 1,000,000 heads of families consisting of landed proprietors, and large tenants, and hired labourers, who would still speculate upon profit of acres for large farms, domains, pleasure grounds, deer Hon. and Rev. Sir, selecting this single passage, (so parks, and so forth; that is, four-fifths of the whole, and

Now. Rev. Sir. by that arrangement, I make each man independent of all, and all labourers dependent upon their "own resources." I require no emigration-no foreign aid to support them-no dreadful foreboding, about a night's mildew, or a night's wind-no capricious reliance upon the farthing-sliding-scale rule-no man with the power to say to another, "Work for ME and for THIS, and at THAT, whether you like your master, your pay, or your job, or let it alone and starve!" I open all the avenues of life for each to walk in, according to his taste.

thoroughly cultivated, that it cannot employ any addi. flourish to an extent of far greater proportion than longer marvel that a flock so shepherded should have so say that because a dimunition in the number of to the towns, it should insure for them a more cultivated and cannot employ any additional population. -uninjured by national calamity-unshaken by the that because a Lancashire manufacturer thought proper artificial market; so do you. But, then, if I mistake to dismiss his hands who refused to submit to a designation for further on denominate a manufacturing life Messrs. Walton, Watkins, and Drake, were compassion when poverty become valiant, threatens tructive reduction of wages, or from any other cause, as the ratural life of a Briton, and agriculture as an

> cultivated?" Is it upon the grounds that fewer pages 11 and 12 hands now do more work than formerly, and that it was

liament sent nearly one million of poor Irish agricul- you say that it was most beneficially employed in fatfor want of means to produce food from their own

Yes, Rev. Sir. the Subletting Act, intended for the resources? Again. Would you say that the 400,000 acres of Irish land which supported 200,000 forty-shillings-freeholders and their families of five to a family. or responsibility, by having only one instead of ten of 100 acres each, worked by twenty to a farm, or only that "therefore" it followed that the 400,000 acres which did maintain a million, was by the new move rendered incapable of supporting more than 80,000,

> Would you argue that because my Lord A. or my Lord B, or Mr. C wished to knock several small farms. into others of sufficient size to produce a £50 tenant-at-will voter, who would be under his immediate control, that it "THEREFORE" followed. as a matter means of producing, lacked some of its former powers, and was, "THEREFORE," incapable of supporting the of the natural resource. In good truth, Sir, if you had cog in a main wheel of a cotton mill will be considered population? for to nothing more does your assertion

Would you argue that Sir Arthur Brooks's estate had been cultivated to the highest, because failing to get Protestants hardy enough to displace his Irish Catholic sweeping calculation. You say:tenants, though offered the tempting bait of a reduction sheep-walk or dairy-farm? As well might you say that the land had conspired not to grow food for Catholics! Yes, Rev. Sir, just as well; because you attriwill not allow to be done.

pages 25 and 26; and there you will find that the very growing the means of employing them, that the want of expulsion of agricultural labourers from the land in the prescribed period, had caused a great rise in prices in the year 1831, and had very nearly caused a famine by making us to require 1,491,631 quarters of wheat from the foreigner, which we could the whole additional population was in each year the Corn Laws, and then in the language of poor Butter. have better produced for ourselves. So that what you ascribe to the inability of the land from its high state chased by no more than the healthful exercise of his of cultivation in one part of your letter, you ascribe to want of speculation, and want of cultivation in another

Hon. and Rev. Sir, having now answered, and I think conclusively, your assertion as to the present and that also each workman employed produces annually upon it that wisdom left them but one course, and that state of the land of Great Britain, and its inability to support any greater population, I should be justified in leaving the general question, weakened as it is by the refutation of your strongest presumption. However, as whom are to be engaged in commerce, or 20,000 Corn Law repeal agitation. Believe me, Sir, he is stand as mere assertion to assertion. No, no; I will it is my intention to demur generally to your "Plea to be manufacturing operatives,—that is quartering perfect "master of arts:" and he knewfull well that the meet your every guess with an opposing fact; and to for the Poor," I shall not yet desist; and, in fact. Sir. begin, I meet your first assertion :- " The land THERE- the great fault with those who write for public instruc-FORE CANNOT employ any additional population." tion consists in leaving off at that very point where Again, I ask "wherefore it cannot?" and the only answer | they feel satisfied themselves, instead of making the is, because the Honourable and and Reverend Baptist | whole subject intelligible to the meanest capacity. those passages from your work which hinge most closely produced annually by the 20,000 new-comers. This of the Corn Laws: because no one thinks of asking M. Now, then, Reverend Sir, have you bestowed one upon the assertion that the land is thoroughly cultivated, you admit; because you arrive at your £1,555,000 per

people are not I consider that the expence of your text. We barristers hold, and the law of evidence ing you an additional 40,000 families or so in 1831, to which I have drawn my conclusion that you are a kind-

"The number of families employed in agriculture was. have not obtained a single victory over our enemies, but precured should be procured. Upon those rules of just one family to every fifty acres. Now, sir, it in 1811, 895,998, and in the year 1831 it had only in operatives; and mind, you speak of more, and so do all creased to 961,134; while the number of families the school,—but I take 500,000 with "plenty to do," employed in trade and manufactures, &c., had grown and I multiply the 500,000 by £200, the amount in during that period from 1,129,049 to 1,434,873; and on the whole, if Mr. Ward is corrrect, two millions of persons of agricultural origin, whose parents were om. ful result of one hundred millions of English manuployed upon the land, have since 1811 obtained a livelihood by manufactures. Should our manufacturing annual addition of £4,000,000 worth, the produce of the industry be repressed, the country labourers, already the parishes: but should our manufactures flourish. many will find employment as domestic servants, porters, warehousemen, artisans, and sailors. The effect of this demand for labourers must be the same as the effect of a similar demand in towns."

between yourself and Mr. Ward, the very first authority whom you quote—cautiously I admit, for you say IF Mr. Ward is correct." You make it appear that from 1811 to 1831 there was an emigration of some 65,000 agricultural families to the manufacturing towns; while to the present time Mr. Ward estimates the number at no less than two millions. This great discrepancy between you and Mr. Ward, who generally prefers a reliance upon prophecy (and credit for the fulfilment of prediction which he foretels after it has happened,) to vulgar arithmetic, militates no further against you, it is true, than as proof of your credulity, and the leose manner in which you have arranged your materials. However, Sir, in the concluding portion of the above passage, you have again asserted that the agricultural labourers are already too numerous; and you propose to obviate their becoming a burden upon their respective parishes by sending them to where they will become a burden to themselves, and a reserve for the masters; a sure means to prevent the very object which you profess to desire—the establishment of a regular standard price

for la our by power-loom service. You say, "in such case," that is in case of the agricultural labourers going to work at manufactories in towns, "they can make their own terms." A very curious theory that! I should have judged that the very reverse was the case; that the increased number would enable masters to make THEIR own terms. But your assertion, you will say, depends upon Rev. Sir, you say that already the land is so that mechanical invention and improvements will quence of "plenty to do."

"Left alone, they could feed and clothe themselves, educate their children, and provide for the decrepitude the invitation which the men of London had given You say that the land is already so thoroughly cultithem in other lands; and if no law prevented, they could easily buy it. Can it be right that the law should

KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA.—A public meeting was upon, and where they found the door of the Savings' that it followed as a matter of course, that the land Russian land, or American land? Aye, aye, the Eng. your assertion, "the land THEREFORE cannot employ lish and Irish priests well know that in the event of the additional population," you have mistaken cause that within these very ten years, two Acts of Paring any of the nineteen hundred outcasts? or would THEIR land being put out of cultivation, they would for effects? soon establish a title to the "teens" of the thrashed

Rev. Sir, would the shepherds have advocated the non-production of grain from which they received payment for their valuable services, if they had not firstly transferred the demand to a general mortgage upon the whole land, yea, upon the rent or value whether rented or not, cultivated or not?

have the tithe of beasts!

Rev. Sir, pray, pray, pray erase the passage from any further editions through which your "Plea for the Poor" may pass. Believe me it is hetreodox, antinational. unscriptural, anti-scriptural, unwise, and as the humane object of all those who experimental

wisdom you would rely, I think I might balance the if ever England shall be able to maintain a force shall noble scales by a very heavy counterpoise of nobility, and cient to curb the indignation of a brave people real thus balanced, call in aid of a fair judgment those who dered useless by machinery, and deprived of a provision are much more "interested in the question," namely, the from their own labour expended on their own soil. people for whose benefit the artificial is tendered in lieu aye, their own—that force will be raised : and then the searched the peerage and left out the names of Spencer and Fitzwilliam, you could not have more effectu- men's lives. ally damned yourself and your "Plea," by authority. Rev. Sir. I now come to a most important and

" Meanwhile, the population of the United Kingdom of ten per cent, in the rent, he had converted it into a is now increasing at the rate of 400,000 per annum; and since nearly the whole of these must be maintained by commerce and manufactures, the alleged increase of hands to work 52,000 horse power; so great was the exports amounting to the value of £14,000,000 in nine invention against man's industry, comfort, and happi years, which is at the rate of £1,555,000 per annum, bute to the inability of the land that which the unjust may still leave a vast number of persons unemployed, niously, but very disingenuously, lead us to infer, that powers of landlords—unjustly and capriciously used,— and allow a constant increase of permanent distress. To justify the present Corn Laws, it should be shown either that if the standard or relative dependency had that the amount of employment has grown faster than Just refer for an answer to your own pamphlet, the population, or that if the population has been outemployment has not in any degree arisen from the operation of the Corn Laws. But if each workman can on that about 60,000 hands in 1839, applied to machiner. an average manufacture, annually, goods to the value of £200, these additional exports have employed annually not more than 7775 additional workmen. And as 400,000, it is obvious that population may still have worth, the masters would "go to bed by steam" outgrown employment."

> Here we have the fuct that the population is now the displaced workman. increasing at the rate of 400,000 annually, and the assertion that all of those must be maintained by commerce, as the land is not capable of supporting them; the cause even of the manufacturers. You may reh £200 worth of manufactured goods.

> tieth of the annual increase of population, all of manner in which Mr. O'Connell set the example for nineteen drones upon one busy bee; and suppose the only argument of which the question would admit was: repeal of the Corn Laws does, in truth, produce what "O, GIVE THE PEOPLE CHEAP BREAD; ABOVE ALL we are assured of, namely, " plenty to do, high wages, and LET THE POOR MAN HAVE HIS FOOD UNTAXED." chean bread:" well. Sir. in that case we should require a new annual out-let for £4,000,000 worth of annum of increased imports for nine years, making a shilling loaf with, if she was made the offer. Exciting total of £14,000,000, by multiplying your presumed increase of 7775 auxiliaries by £200, as the amount anti-Corn Law pantomimic agitation; for, believe me, Now, Sir, I have you! and I take you all in a lump,

take "PLENTY TO DO, HIGH WAGES, AND CHEAP BREAD," and even as few as 500,000 of producing value produced by each workman, and I have the frightoperative portion of the annual increase of 400,600 of the manufacturing population.

Now, Sir, I will take the average guess of M'Culloch, Porter, Hume, Colonel Torrens, and yourself-namely, Laws would not throw land out of cultivation, nor yet that "rents will fall: "eand "they won't fall," and "they will not fall much;" and "they will rise, in consequence of Rev. Sir, here exists a very curious discrepancy the increased demand for meat and vegetables;" and thousand Chinese, instead of every John Bull!" Such, Sir, is the balance of opinion of the greatest

Suppose, then, the price of corn to be as you state it while you speak of cheap bread, you coolly tell us that 58s., with 8s. protection, and become our customer): and suppose we required four million quarters of foreign grain in aid of home produce, what would be the result? Why, that 50,000 operatives at full work would produce enough, according to your own calculation, to buy all that great quantity of corn! And pray what is the foreigner to give in return for the remaining ninetyfour millions sterling worth? "O, tea, sugar, timber. raw material, and all those good things!"

But, Rev. Sir, bear one thing in mind: you have and all, will be reduced, while the respective scales of prices will nevertheless enable landlords, farmers'

Hon. and Rev. Sir, allow me now to submit for

"Besides the ruin which this brings upon farmers, 28,483 in 1835, and 30,046 in 1836. Thus the stimulant given to the cultivation of corn by the high prices by these low prices the foreigner is shut out of the

that in England the rural villages were robbed of their tivated to one-fifth part of its highest producing power. short terms, I believe that God gave us land, but the favour of "NATURAL STEAM POWER," that the "STI-MULANT GIVEN" to manufactures by the new would tend to diminish rents; and then you conclude by What! Rev. Sir, "God has provided food for them in combination of chances, backed by fictitious money, assuring us that the very same causes "would enable the OTHER lands!" What then becomes of country? of say in 1842, would lead to low prices in 1845, 1846, farmer to pay a higher rent?" I trust, Sir, that in the patriotism? of laws? of kingcraft? and of priestcraft? and 1847? But here we have a very valuable admissimplicity of your kind heart you have not fallen into ladies and gentlemen, among whom was Alrs. emancipation? Were you not aware that the effect of previously divided into one hundred farms of one Where is the father-land? Where the homestead? sion! no less than the fact that the land, which was the error of supposing that although those different Where the rallying point for Britons or Irishmen, or brought to its highest producing power in 1831, and causes had led to the farmers' ABILITY to pay a kigher the diminished numbers in the agricultural mar- tenant and three agricultural families, or four fami- men of any country? Where the value then of the which required a foreign supply in aid of home pro- rent, yet that the landlords' love of justice would forbid Honday evening last, to a numerous audience, his ket? And, were you not aware that the effect of that lies, at five to a family, that is twenty persons, or two beautiful and divine injunction contained in the fifth duce of 1,491,631 in that very year, and which a demand for any increase? could not produce more because it was then "THO- A little farther on, in the very same paragraph, you "Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may ROUGHLY CULTIVATED;" we have the admission that assure us that the facility which farmers would have of was a law to throw the unemployed "upon their own some twenty shepherds and their families, making in be long in THE LAND which THE LORD THY GOD the same land, when called upon in three succeeding procuring enough of manure for the lesser amount of years, appears to have been adequate to the produc- land in cultivation, would enable them to bear "a still What, then, Rev. Sir, constitutes a better title to the tion of a sufficiency to create a glut and to produce higher rent; those are your very words, Sir; so that

I have always said that a Repeal of the Corn Laws would give such an impetus for gambling, until a farfailures had taken the first blush of novelty; the we should appear to live in a second heaven; but that at the end of one year woeful would be the disappoint ment-and for this reason. Either warehouses would be full of surplus produce, while bills were being die honoured; or demand having shewn the utmost supply Ah! Sir, your order had the tithe of men; now you which the whole world would require, machinery would be increased to an amount more than cent per cent beyond the required means.

Hon. and Rev. Sir, you have yet to learn that although living man and his condition is necessarily lugged in upon his labour and forbearance, that nevertheless Rev. Sir, as to the noble authorities upon whose the grand object is to do without him, if possible; and of more value than a man's limb-nay, than a thousand

Rev. Sir, you appear to have taken a very stand-stm view of the moving powers about which you write m fascinatingly for the press and the economists. You take no note of invention. You make no calculation of increased powers. You have lost sight of the fact this while it required in 1836, (in round numbers) 355,000 ness in three short years, that in 1839 it only required 423,000 hands to work 102,000 horse power: been preserved between horse power and manual service—the number of hands required in 1839 should have been nearly 700,000; but we find were equivalent to 355,000 applied to its service in 1836, just three years previous! Aye, Sir, and repeal while the same power would steal the bed from under

The farther I proceed with your innocent admissions the more I am convinced that you have but ill served was in exciting nothings. " Vir sapit qui paucaloquitur." Now, Sir, suppose we assume that one-twen- was never more aptly applied than to the judicions " Mammy, I'me HUNGRY, GIVE ME SOME BREAD" "HOULD YOUR TONGUE, MY JEWEL, SURE THEY TAXES IT." Now, Sir, that's the way to argue a repeal O'Connell if the destitute mother had a farthing to buy nothings, Sir, should constitute the chief reliance of that the moment the economists do as you have doneattempt to sustain their cause by argument, that moment will reason step in and demolish all their airr dreams of the existence of an artificial heaven in an English rattle box.

> They might, perhaps, have added, and with effect the blood-sauce of the Globe to their "bread-pudding. and thus serve up another course of "BREAD AND BLOOD" to feed the heated imagination of a starving and insulted people; but, believe me, that argument in that alone can man recognise an inheritance, a homestead, a fire-side, a country, a castle, and a sentry box.

Sir, after giving a quotation from M'Culloch by Sir R.

Peel, in which he contends that a repeal of the Com sensibly affect rents, you then quote Porter in coroboration of the same assertion. Sir, I admit, after the land had changed hands, that whether worth "corn will always be a remunerating crop to the English 10s. or 30s. an acre, it would be cultivated; but if you farmer;" and "he won't be a worse consumer in the home rely upon M'Culloch and Porter, that rents would not market;" and if "he is, what matters? surely, we have fall and that prices would not be sensibly affected, then a thousand Poles, or ten thousand Russians, and twenty do I say at once that the whole thing is a hoax; and for this reason: because, if prices do not fall to the continental level; and if labour does not also fall to that authorities! no two agreed-nay, not one agreeing with level, then does your whole scheme fall to the ground. Just imagine, Sir, what the great bone of contention is; enough of corn and the great thingswhich the inwould be likely to be, in page 30 of your book, 50s. habitants of corn-producing countrieswould take from per quarter, if relieved from all restrictions-(indeed, us in exchange. Exchange, for what? Why, for the produce of something less than one-fifth of a country the foreign grower could not let us have it at less than of the same size as Wales. Yes, Sir, one million acres of the land of Poland would produce the whole quantity of corn required in aid of British supply. You must not stir from this point, Sir. If you go to sugar, timber, tea, coffee, spice and luxuries, to ship ping and so forth; I go to residue of low wages to pay heavy national and Government expences, and State-Church, and army, and navy, and "idle pauper's fund" You have made corn the summum bonum. I take it; and I show you, firstly, that the produce of even 500,000 operatives, with the annual appendage of a argued one portion of your subject very candidly. You twentieth of 400,000 increase of population, would admit that prices of labour, of produce, raw material leave a surplusage of ninety-four million pounds worth annually, after paying 50s. a quarter for 4,000,000 quarters of wheat. I show you that the shepherds labourers, operatives and all, to hold their respective receive the full amount of what is required to feed the manufactures flourishing. To that I answer, firstly, positions, being rather served than injured, in consemust be paid out of the residue of low wages. I show Sir, you have not said one word about the old and you, that if you have not low wages you can have no tional population; and you jump to a conclusion, would be required to supply any increased demand: heavy incumbrances to be discharged out of the small increase of foreign consumers—and that if you have low mistaking causes for effects, and effects for causes secondly, that agriculture, in case of manufactures residue of reduced wages :-- what of that pray? Will wages you must have low rents, and bad home cus forgetting what you had vouched in your 25th and 26th flourishing, should flourish also; and so far from the net all the Government expences of the poor remain tomers at reduced prices. I show you that foreignen without God, and without hope;" and, in truth, I no pages. You establish your position boldly i' faith. You fourish of manufacturers driving agricultural families the same? Will the army, the navy, the civil list, the will not give you the inside lining for more of debt, national and personal, the church, the law depart- the outside covering than they require. I show strayed; but I did wonder how it was that, in all the husbandmen, has taken place in the ten years, between flourishing condition on the land; and thirdly, I am ment, and all the heavy commission departments; will you that you must undersell the foreign alare casualties, misfortunes, liabilities, fuc uations, and 1821, and 1831, that "therefore the land is thoroughly happy to find that we agree upon the necessity of these not swallow up much more than the residue, after in his own market with your slave-produce, otherwise establishing some just standard for the price of labour, provision for all the increased comforts was made by the foreigner will not barter with you. I show you from the City of London, Messa. Watkins and how, in the midst of all, the shepherd stood scathless Sir, you might with equal propriety have said while I deny however that it can be done in the life fully-employed labourer out of his reduced wages? that you will but have created a new medium of specific propriety have said while I deny however that it can be done in the "O, no," you answer, "our increased imports and culation for monied men in the article of food, I show exports will do all that." Let us see; I will just take you that if you repeal the Corn Laws without putting one item, the shepherd's share: looking then at the your house in order, by first reducing expenditure to them with the foul folding of those committed to their THEREFORE that mill could not be set to work again. artificial state of existence! while you very whimsi. amount paid in lands and money to the shepherds of the proper level, you will have a blaze of stacks, the But I will have no light reasoning or wide fencing cally reverse the case for all other inhabitants of this State flock, leaving out those of the "stray sheep," what present proprietors themselves destroying them rather with you. You appear to be a good man, and I will great globe, by making the land their natural element do we find? Why, the monstrous fact, that while we than see the Jews walk into quiet possession. You appointed a committee of observation. It was unani- and now you tell us that the flock has become too therefore reason closely with you. Upon what data then and manufacturing an artificial state of employment. have you presumed that the land is already "thoroughly I shall now proceed to another passage. You say in a sufficiency of food for the shepherds of the same amount of tithe out of reduced amount of one flock actually receive about the exact price of the income. So, Sir, if you are for a revolution, in which greatest quantity of foreign corn, which would be re- funds, pensions, placemen, sinecures, private and quired for feeding the flock,-four million quarters, national debt, srmy, church, and all, must go as a firstsumption that 15 per cent added to the population of age. Why should the law step in and say, you shall at 50s. per quarter!! or ten millions sterling, fruits, in God's name, at it! for the people cannot be warse annually !!! Will they reduce commensurately with off!! but mind, upon your order be all the responsibility. any reduction which a Repeal may cause in wages? The LAND must come to the people, whether for higher Hon. and Reverend Sir, I ask you once again, if rent with restriction upon the importation of foreign it is so wonderful that there should be 500,000 of the grain, or for lower rent after those restrictions are taken "If it be replied that grave interests require this flock "living without God and without hope," and off: and in that case will the scale and standard of M'Culinterposition of the law, let me ask what interests? without bread, while the shepherds herd them without loch and Porter be perfectly correct; things will in It is not very likely that agriculture would suffer by a devotion and without fear, and while, having cropped such case change appearances; three thousand a-year large majority, "That they be continued." The land Interest connois where the continued in the corn fields, they be continued." The land in its present condition as contrasted with its and Devonshire, of Sutherland and Cleveland, the the pasture and shorn the corn fields, they leave the then will be equal to five thousand a-year now, because after some little discussion agreed upani. Marquis of Westminster, Lord Leicester, Lord Spencer, flock to brouse upon the bare one and to glean the the Budget end will be knocked off; and after good and wholesome, and fresh living, the residue of smaller wages will be still a residue and a Savings Bank for required? Or, if you were aware of the true reasons, such data drawn your conclusion, then, I ask, when enlightened to be easily deceived, they yet believe that your consideration a passage from pages 25 and 26 of the labourer. Sir, how can you establish a free trade in labour in an over-taxed country, without making every labourer a mere stone? I defy you to do it.

> "The lowered price of corn would tend to diminish rents, but as the prices of all other things would fall in the same proportion, the diminished rent would be as valuable as the higher rent had been, for the put-

chase of all the comforts and luxuries of life. So far, Rev. Sir, can words more plainly admit, unless therefore, the land-owners would be no losers. But in other respects they would be considerable gainers." In the outset you say that the lowered price of lands

back to their parishes after being experimentalised one hundred persons in labour was made out? and tithe of Polish land, 'ow prices! Now, Sir, is this not full proof that in n fact the conclusion to which you come is, that

foot with a spade at the end of it.

Hon. and Rev. Sir, as it is a favourite practice of Hon. and Rev. Sir, I find also that a number of The author of the "Plea for the Poor" save:-

"But the proposed change would be still more certhe amount of agricultural employment; but meanwhile an unlimited extension of our commerce, would so much enlarge manufacturing and mercantile employment, as to drain the country of all its superfluous labourers: or low wages! and this must increase the comforts of the poor. FOR AS THE BENTS WILL BE KEPT DOWN, not by the liberality of the landowners, but by the increased num-

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES, DRAIN OVERWORK? THE COUNTRY OF ITS SURPLUS LABOURERS.' Now, Sir, that is my question; I should wish you Now, Sir, if your book contained no other damning to answer it.

hope," but are YOU, the advocate for the poor, for is only ten miles distant. driving all the flock from the pasture into the loath. Hon, and Rev. Sir, my earnest request is that you the subjugation of labour.

engaged in the good work starving the while!! porters of the poor.

to his flock. You say, speaking of emigration-"Let; their NATURAL Work. those who have SENSE and COURAGE, seek happier Ah! Sir, never again write down the condemnation rulers, than a recommendation to all who had "sense" and "courage" to abandon their country, and shorten their days "in the land which the Lord their God has given them?" In truth, Sir, "sense and courage" are qualities now but little required, and less valued, in a nation of smoke kitchens.

"As we have now seen that the working classes would be great gainers by the change from an artificial sider whether this change is, on other accounts, inconvenient or dangerous."

In God's name, Sir, I ask whose servant you are, that you thus set up a God in each country of the universe. embetitating art for nature here, and nature for art there? What do you mean, Sir, by calling that labour "natural," which is regulated by masters' conspiracy; in the exercise of which the sexes are sometimes immorally thrown together, and always like swine, work all the same hours, and thus obey the artifice of the fat horse and his gorgeous trappings? man instead of following the dictates of nature, and you that natural?

der of calling manufactures the "natural state" in England, while you would call it an "artificial state" in countries producing corn for Britons? Surely, Sir, if agriculture is an artificial state in England, it must be equally so in Poland, Russia, and Germany. But who can have patience to comment upon such folly. Men working for others for little remuneration; women, in consequence thereof, producing cripples and carrying those cripples to the slaughter-house upon their backs: hiring strangers to suckle them; estranged from them in youth, unknown by them in manhood, and advocate for "CHEAP BREAD," or cheap mall, which is you call a "natural" state of society, while, of course, for the Pour." man digging in his own field for the support of himself. his wife, and his family, multiplying and resentence marked for comment, which escaped my plenishing the earth over which his God gave him notice, it is this; you say:dominion, is an "artificial" state. Hon and Rev. Sir, "For, whereas, now corn rises in bad years to 66 or ficial blunders laugh at your credulity.

My letter has now run to a great length; but I thought it right to let the poor, on whose behalf I plead, see that I was ready and willing to meet all opponents who entered the magic field of political economy. I may be passed over for a time in silence: but yet others shall not assault the garrison of natural labour while I hold the post of sentinel.

to publish "SCHEMES" and prospectuses, such as upon ten millions of quarters! the following, in aid of money profits and specula-

Read the following table of profit and loss:-

Dixon, the newly elected President of the Conference, in the chair.

from the foreign stations was above £8,000. He rejoiced that these infant churches had acted so nobly, for the amount already realised.

and others, it appeared that there were considerable certain, both from home and foreign circuits. "The committee continued a long time in deliberation weekly to a family of seven, on the best method of securing payment of any ont-

tion of the surplus.

standing balances, and also on the ultimate appropria-

"On the following evening, the Appropriation Com-General Committee, to make a final appropriation of the surplus; when they unanimously agreed to the

" 1. To raise the Guarantee Fund, (in order to meet the current and incidental expenses of the Fund and to secure the full operation of the New Auxiliary Fund from £10,000 to ... £15,000

" 2. Additional to the Centenary Chapel Relief Fund, to assist in meeting the claims upon that fund until the Loan Fund hasbeen worked out 3,000

"3. To the Mission Fund for the annual repairs, &c of the Centenary

Hail and Mission House...... 2,000 20,000

voted to a Miss Birch, for a donation of £1,000 for the he gives what he calls a "free translation.

cheap corn would considerably increase the price of hope;" and think of the SUMS SPECULATED UPON the anticipations from free-trade in corn will be as principles, had left both parties, in many instances, by land and would enable farmers to bear much higher bringing in a goodly return from the FORRIGN MARKET. | unlike the literal thing as Mr. "COTTON TWIST'S" free a show of hands, in a minority. The object of the rents. As to manure, Sir, I beg to assure you that the In God's name, Sir, what is all this but a "pious translation is unlike the literal construction of the thraldom of hereditary and legal wrong. He believed hest in the world is to be found in a man's arm and fraud," committed by a Joint Stock Company of jobbers original. in faith?

mine to answer a man out of his own lips, will you have queries are to be submitted to the shepherds of other the goodness to read the following passage in answer to flocks, about to meet at Manchester; and among others, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Baptist Noel's assurance, that I find the following :- " Have you perceived any conrents would be raised by a repeal of the Corn Laws, nection between high and low-priced food and an increase or diminution of the funds of your religious and benevolent Societies?" Rev. Sir, what think you tainly beneficial to the labourers. A certain proportion of that? and may not the answer be ventured upon. of arable land being turned into pasture, would lessen and the motive in putting the question guessed at? If there had not been any diminution of the funds, believe me there would not have been any question about high

Hon, and Rev. Sir, will you allow me to add one query to those already proposed for solution. It shall ber of situations open to the children of the farmers, so be one easily answered, and decided on view-DO YOU wages will rise, not from the liberality of the farmer. PERCEIVE ANY STRIKING DIFFERENCE BETWEEN but by the increased amount of employment for the THE APPEARANCE AND CONDITION OF THE SHEP-HERDS AND THEIR PLOCKS? AND DO TOU OBSERVE Is it not curious that this Rev. Gentleman assures us ANY SIMILITUDE WHATEVER BETWEEN THE SHEPthat "rents will be kept down," While you tell us that HERDS OF THE NEW NATURAL STATE OF ARTIFICIAL "farmers will be able to pay a higher real." And, again, SOCIETY OF THE PRESENT DAY AND THOSE DE. that" they will be enabled to bear a still higher rent." SCRIBED BY OUR SAVIOUR? AND IF ANY ARE LEAN, So. Rev. Sir, you would "BY AN EXTENSION OF DOES IT PROCEED FROM A WANT OF FOOD, OR

proof of the result contemplated by the "POOB Sir, when at Manchester, you will be within twenty MAN'S FRIENDS," I would say horrible! shocking! minutes (by the "NATURAL" mode of travelling) of Bolton, Steckport, Stalybridge, Hyde, Dukinfield, and Why, Sir, have you not already sufficiently added Oldham. Now all these towns, save Bolton, are to the numbers " living without God and without within six and a half miles of Manchester, and Bolton

some and squalid pens which man in his dirty ava- will put yourself in some convenient thorougfare, at rice has prepared for them? Ah! Sir, this is the five o'clock in the morning, without the master's knowvery thing against which I have been cautioning the ledge, and being there stationed, that you will look poor for whom I have pleaded for many years. Yes, upon God's image going to what you call his "natural" many is the time I have told them, that not suffi- work. Behold the swollen stomach, the emaciated ciently warned by the failures in the last lottery, all limb, the splayed ancle, and splayed foot-see the grim the poor agriculturists would greedily purchase tickets features, made large by the flesh receding-look upon in the next: and thus add to the master's reserve for the crooked body—the tottering step—the listless air. and the almost lifeless eye and blushless cheek of in-Sir. if your plan was fully carried out, England, fants who have not yet seen one hundred months. See in less than two years could cover Europe with a Jonder father carrying his cripple to his NATURAL carpet and the Atlantic with a tarpaulin; while every work, while he himself is denied employment at the man in the world could be furnished with more ma- artificial land. See yonder female about to produce an nufactures from Slave-land than he could wear in the artificial labourer-look at her and blush, and then say longest life; and the "NATURAL PRODUCERS" that you are, any of you, followers of Christ and sup-

Rev. Sir. I was struck, formibly struck, with such Sir, go again at eight at night and remain till ten an invitation as the following, coming from a shepherd; and see the NATURAL state in which they come from

homes, if they will, under fairer skies and less crowded of self and brothers, by publishing to the world that shores." Sir, your definition of sense and courage must we have 500,000 of a flock "living without God be very curious indeed; but, pray, could you have and without hope," while the amount devoured by the cast a more cutting reflection upon yourself and our shepherds, estimating the "flock" at five to a family would A CITIZEN OF CORK must excuse us: our space is allow £100 per annum to each family; or 500,000 acres of church land would feed them, clothe them, fat them, give them hope, and make them bless God Yes, Sir, one-fourth of the tithe, that is, one-fortieth part of the annual amount raised by the State shep-Hon. and Rev. Sir, I have reserved the crowning herds alone, would pay 10s an acre for 500,000 acres, Hon. and Rev. Sir, I have reserved the crowning nerds alone, would pay 10s. an acre for 500,000 acres, send us his address?

feature of your romance for the last. In page 25 you upon which all those now "living without God and J. R. RAWLINGS.—We have no room. without hope" would become happy, sober, and thrifty. Will the shepherds give a fortieth—one quarter, Horticultural Show.—Robert Petty writes us to of the tenths?

to a natural state, which should leave them their right. Pray. Rev. Sir. has it ever struck you that there of buying corn in exchange for their labour, let us con- must be something very, very, wrong in that NATURAL state in which you see the splendid draft-horses of Sir Fælix Boothe, drawing gin to the palaces under the very nose of the head of our church? Have you seen those horses, Sir, particularly the teams of Roan's? Have you seen their protection against a shower, the fit of their harness-I cannot vulgarly cal it tackling? Have you seen your face in the bright brasses and polished skins, and have you blushed to whereby the sick and the healths, the halt and the turn from the fat beasts to some of the lean tribe light of limb, the young and the old, are constrained who pass you, bearing God's image, and from whom to rise at the same hour, to eat at the same hour, to you turn in disgust while you feast your eyes upon

Now, Sir, which is the artificial, and which is in the yet none having controll over their own produce. Call natural state—the man or the beast? and in the eyes of God, which of the parties will be most guilty, Sir But, Sir, again I ask, how you committed the blun- Poelix who makes the poison, the poor heart-broken J. J. L.-His verses will not do. creatures who take the poison, or the monarch and her servants who live upon the poison, and therefore allow Sir Fœlix to traffic in the poison?

Hon, and Rev. Sir, have you seen the stables of these horses and their curtained windows? If not, pray go and see them, and then visit those hovels of wretchedness from which the means come, and then tell me that Poland, Russia, and Germany are to cure the evil! -Sir, do'nt you think Sir Fœlix is a disinterested

separated from them in old age; such, Sir, is what all the same? I wish he would treat us to his "Plea

Sir, in looking over your book again, I find one

believe me that those who naturally use your arti- 70 shillings the quarter, and quantity under the fixed duty might be imported from foreign countries at the rate of 57 to 58 shillings, and would therefore keep the price down to that level"

Now, Sir, here we have the whole thing for which the people are to contend. You have before told us, and you now repeat it, that with a duty of 8s., 58s. would be the lowest price at which foreigners could supply our wants, while you designate 68s., that is the Rev. Sir, I shall not, like the lazy shepherds, average of 66s and 70s, as a high and destructive sleep upon my post, and then attribute the disasters price. Well, then, suppose you required 4,000,000 caused by my own neglect to the vices, crimes, or quarters in aid of British wheat; or to put it more advantageously for you, suppose that you required this Hon, and Rev. Sir, it is not wonderful that Minis- foreign standard to regulate the price of the whole stock ters of Christ's Gospel should become speculators in for consumption, what would be the difference between grain, when a whole body of shepherds lately assemt he lowest imported price and the highest home price? bled at Manchester, have had the matchless effrontery Why just 10s. the quarter, or five millions of money! From M., Pentonville

esteem them as correct, but to argue upon. I do not esteem them as correct; because I feel con-"WESLEYAN CENTENARY FUND .- The General vinced that many countries could send us wheat Committee met on Wednesday week, the Rev. James at 40s, the quarter, after paying a duty of 8s. Pray Sir, bear in mind, that ten million quarters of wheat "James Wood, Esq., the General Treasurer, said Would furnish to twenty million persons, old and the amounts he had already received, made up a grand young, infants, delicate women, old persons, and the total of £185,000 and upwards. The amount received aristocracy, 280 pounds of household flour per annum; and that, after all, the difference between the and, in conclusion, expressed his thankfulness to God highest home price and lowest continental price upon the whole stock would be £5,000,000. Two hundred the amount already realised.
"In answer to inquiries made by the Rev. J. Powler pounds of flour would bake into more than three sum others, it appeared that there were considerable hundred and sixty-five pounds of bread, which would From W. Holiday, Moor-square, London ... 0 10 0 give an average of three and a half stone of bread

In truth. Sir. you have put all former calculators to shaine upon this subject, for they estimate the "Thinks were voted to the Treasurer, James Wood, difference occasioned by restriction at millions up-Wednesday Evening, Aug. 11th.

Esq.; and to the Secretaries, Messrs West, Lomas, on millions pocketed by the landlords; always

T. P. Bulting, J. D. Burton, and John Westhead;

Ther which the proceedings closed.

"On the following evening, the Appropriation Composition of the fact that the greatest profits, the greatest profits, would still remain; and blackers found on her longings of the very representative conduct of a stranger wood, difference occasioned by restriction at milions up
Wednesday Evening, Aug. 11th.

Searched by police-constable Wheeler, 71 R, the ar
ticles now produced, consisting of a pair of trousers, losing sight of the fact that the millers and bakers brokers deliver us." A discussion ensured when the three men came found on the very representative conduct of a stranger wood, difference occasioned by restriction at milions up
ticles, and on her longings being to the very representative conduct of a stranger wood, difference occasioned by restriction at milions proceeds by police-constable Wheeler, 71 R, the ar
ticles now produced, consisting of a pair of trousers, losing sight of the fact that the millers and bakers brokers deliver us." A discussion ensured when the three men came

found concealed under her bed. Mr. Grove—"Are morning; I was there when the three men came mittee met, according to the appointment of the just as Sir Fulix Booth would make little or no re- Messrs. Stallwood, Watson, and Watkins. duction in the price of gin, whatever may be the alteration made by a free trade in the price of the raw Tavern, Warren-street, Tottenham Court Road, about material, we should find the loaf coming from the 100 persons sat down to supper, Mr. Brettingham solicitor, and the Magistrates' Clerk here intines produced the main's own property?

ON TUESDAY Mr. Sankey was entertained by his Corporal Scott—"After he has paid for them." Mr. o'clock; I did not know them. One was an Irish-supporters and friends at a public supper at the Feathers Grove—"Then he has a right to dispose of his own man, the other was a sweep, and the third was a property.

The men came about microstic field of them." Mr. o'clock; I did not know them. One was an Irish-supporters and friends at a public supper at the Feathers Grove—"Then he has a right to dispose of his own man, the other was a sweep, and the third was a property.

The men came about microstic field not know them. One was an Irish-supporters and friends at a public supper at the Feathers Grove—"Then he has a right to dispose of his own man, the other was a sweep, and the third was a property.

The men came about microstic field not know them." Mr. looks; I did not know them. One was an Irish-supporters and friends at a public supporters and friends at a public

source or regumate power," drank with three times of found deficient, were liable to be punished if they drank it out of the pitcher, and the could not reasonably account for them. John Freer, the could not reasonably account for them. John Freer, the could not reasonably account for them. John Freer, the could not reasonably account for them. John Freer, the could not reasonably account for them. John Freer, the could not reasonably account for them. John Freer, the could not reasonably account for them. John Freer, the could not reasonably account for them. John Freer, the could not reasonably account for them. John Freer, the could not reasonably account for them. John Freer, the could not reasonably account for them. John Freer, the could not reasonably account for them. John Freer, the could not reasonably account for them. John Freer, the could not reasonably account for them. John Freer, the could not reasonably account for them. John Freer, the could not reasonably account for them. John Freer, Irishman did not take any of it. The Irishman could not reasonably account for them. John Freer, Irishman did not take any of it. The Irishman not touching it. He ordered and that he had been in the regiment about ten months, and that he had taken the articles to the prisoner at the could not reasonably account for them. John Freer, Irishman did not take any of it. The Irishman not touching it. He ordered and that he had been in the regiment about ten months, and that he had been in the regiment about ten months, and that he had been in the regiment about ten months, and that he had been in the regiment about ten months, and the two men drank that alone could the stability of all institutions be founded, to take care of; they were right, and just as he left them. The corporal mentioned to the worthy Mathe ignorant people, that they believe those calling. become the law. He proposed "The People's Charter, gistrate that the man had been punished for the remainder. A fifth pint was ordered and part of it military offence by having a ring placed on his arm, was wasted under the table, and Sir John Kaye's and confined to barracks. Mr. Grove could not groom, who came in got the principal part of it. Chairman then proposed "The return to the old law of recognize the military law as stated; he must look A sixth pint came in and the greater part of that

of your " Plea for the Poor." However, Sir, I have polist Editors to the people. Our respective "Pleas" on their behalf will be before them; and it will be for them, as an enlightened jury, to decide in favour of

> I have the honour to remain, Rev. Sir. Your obedient and very respectful humble Servant.

> > FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

To Readers and Correspondents.

DAVID CATER recommends, as a means of removing much of the prejudice arising from their ignorance of Chartist principles from the minds of the middle classes, the members of the National Charter Association resident in the various districts of the metropolis, to use their best influence to prevail on keepers of coffee-houses, &c., to accept the weekly loan of the Northern Star, National Vindicator, and other invaluable vehitime, when and where the readers of them can deep, for his oppressors. become members of your association, and appoint a committee to select and purchase the tracts, and have the entire management of the same. The funds to carry those societies into effect to be raised by voluntary subscriptions, the profits of the sale of social festivals, concerts, and dancing admission tickets.

G. would recommend every association to form a society for the reception and distribution of the Star. or any Churtist publication, among the middle classes; that an active committee be chosen, and that its business be to receive information from the different members where there are ignorant or prejudiced middle-class men, and that they endeavour to get papers and send them by post to such individuals before the papers get a week old.

LEICESTER CHARTISTS.—Their "address" has been sent to Mr. O'Connor, and will probably be published next week.

T. R. N. Clover.—The enigma has been answered.

FRIEND' must take the same answer. P. P. SHELLY. - We have no room. A FEMALE CHARTIST.—We have at present a heavy stock of poetry on hand.

P.-His " Lines to O'Connor" shall appear. REAL DEMOCRAT, BRIGHTON.—Thanks for his kindly and very proper letter: it shall have our best attention; and if the evil exists any longer, it shall be the fault of the Brighton friends themselves. Will a "Real Democrat"

"THE O'CONNOR WELCOME" shall appear. ROBERT SUICLIFFE. - Our space is full.

complain of ill treatment, by the Star and Garter Committee, at the late show at Kirkstall. He had paid his 5s. for entrance two days before the time of closing the list, and given in his name and residence, and was not objected to until the morning of the exhibition; when, after the trouble and expence of travelling, with his fruit, &c., a dis. tance of twenty-two miles, he was refused admission and his money returned, on the plea of late payment and distant residence. He thinks think so too.

wish to state, that they did not walk in procession at the laying of the foundation stone of this edifice.

REIGHLAY NEW CHURCH.—The Free Gardeners

signature: will the author write us again, and write his name plainly? HE SECRETARY to the Todmorden Association requests a letter from Dr. M'Douall as soon as

possible.

A. M., BARNSLBY .- We have not room for " The Beauteous Isle." W. MARTIN.- A letter on Thursday morning will suit

us, or, if the news be very important, on Friday morning. MR. Joseph Macdonald, of Newry, acknowledges the receipt of thirty-eight copies of the Northern Star, of the 31st of July; six copies of the Scottish Patriot; two of the National Vindi-

is now 122, High street, Newry. THE BOSTON CHARTISTS are desirous of knowing to at the same time, that although the legislature had known as soon as possible. Address Wm. Fox. stone-mason, Boston, Lincolnshire.

HENRY Ross must excuse us: we are full. VILLIAM GRIGGS must take the same answer. A Dozen or two of Poets must take like answers.

CHARLES STEWART, St. ANDREWS .- Send 1s. 8d. for the postage, &c.: will send by return. JOHN STEIN.-First: They must continue till the Plates are viven. Second: Yes. To AGENTS. - Those Agents who have their Plates from A. Heywood, J. Cleave, or J. Guest, cannot

have anything enclosed from the office, as the

FOR MRS. PROST. From Mr. Jones, per Mr. Morgan, Bristol ... __ Mr. Tredwell 0 2 6 __ Miss M. A. Phillips, London ... 0 1 0 a few Shoemakers, per J. Blake ... 0 4 0 CHARTIST CONTESTED SEATS. From M., Pentonville the Vale of Leven Univeral Suffrage

Association 1 FOR THE O'BRIEN FUND AT NEWCASTLE. From Mr. T. Ireland, Dunfermline... ... 0 1 FUND FOR PERSECUTED CHARTISTS. From Wm. Hollidsy, Moor-square, London 0 10 0 FOR J. B. O'BRIEN.

From Patrick Fox, Manchester ... 0 2 6 John Osman FOR PRESS FOR J. B. O'BRIEN. From W. Livingston, Edinburgh ... 0 2 0

FOR RICHARDSON, MANCHESTER. From Old Squinsy 0 6 0 CHARTISTS.

FOR DUFFY. From the Paddock Chartists

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. Wednesday Evening, Aug. 11th.

Russian oven bearing evident marks of grinding and baking before the NATURAL labourer could purchase it proposed "The sovereignty of the people, the only every month on an examination of necessaries, and, every month on an examination of necessaries, and, source of legitimate power," drank with three times if found deficient, were liable to be punished to the articles of war, was called upon to preside. After the removal of the articles of war, that all soldiers, according to the articles of war, were compelled to produce their "kit" complete drank by the sweep and the labourer. I sat in proposed "The sovereignty of the people, the only every month on an examination of necessaries, and, source of legitimate power," drank with three times if found deficient, were liable to be punished. They become the law. He proposed "The People's Charter, gistrate that the man had been punished for the remainder. A fifth pint was ordered and part of it "All of the present amount of the Centerary Fund.
"Being the present amount of the Centerary Fund.
"It wis then resolved unanimously, that the "Cotton Twists" eleventh production upon free trade, between the Theological Institution and the preceding ones, it is headed—"PLENTY of the through the preceding ones, it is headed—"PLENTY of the first the preceding ones, it is

that until the people had good government no repose Sir, I have now done; and if any should consider would be allowed. (Hear and cheers) Cost what it my answer to your "Plea" too long for a newspaper, might, the factions were determined to govern the nation without granting that liberty which alone made I have only to say that in no other shape could the reduced operatives purchase it—and I believe it to be proved they were determined not to be satisfied until commit on the poor slaves under their power. Last necessary, in some shape, as an antidote to the poison their rights were conceded, and their wrongs redressed. (Cheers.) Convinced, as he was, that the present system of legislation stood in need of reform, he came now appealed from yourself and the four anti-mono- forward the advocate of the People's Charter, the abolition, nay, entire annihilation, of the Poor Law Amendment Act. (Hear, hear.) Upon those principles he stood, and upon the avowal of those principles he sought their suffrages. Why should not the man, and not the house, be represented? Why not intellect, and not material, be the test for admitting to the suffrage? He would not detain them longer than by returning his warmest thanks to those around him, and declaring he was ever ready at their bidding to fight the battle of true reform, heedless of the worn-out cry of Whig against Tory. (Cheers.) Mr. Goodfellow proposed-" The electors who voted for Mr. Sankey at the last election." The toast was responded to by Mr. Nicholson. Mr. Wall proposed. "The speedy restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and the release of all political prisoners." Drank with three times three, the company standing uncovered. Mr. Hibble proposed—" The health of the Ladies." "The success of the Northern Star, the only truly people's paper," was given and received amidst great applause Mr. Peat addressed the meeting at some length, and the company broke up at a late hour, well pleased with the entertainment provided by the worthy

cles that advocate our cause (purchased by the A lecture was delivered by Wm. Farren, jun., before Mr. Bilston when he found that his word had not individual members), and to impartially allow the Bermondsey Chartists, on Tuesday evening, at the the potency of an eastern Bashaw. The instalment their customers the reading of the same. Se- Horns, Crucifix Lane, Bermondsey-street. Subject- was left on the desk, and this week Mr. Bilston condly—for each said locality to form a loan "The Moral and Social Improvement of the Men of will have to show cause why he sets reason, justice, tract society of sound political Chartist principles, London, which can only be obtained by having a Lon- and law at defiance by his insolent conduct. Next to be similarly conducted as those are in the don Journeymen's Trades' Hall." After a vote of thanks week, we will report the result, and, in the meanreligious bodies; for each tract to be stitched in to the worthy lecturer, several persons who were pre- time, beg to hint to the present Company the prostiff paper covers, and on the outside of each to sent promised to become shareholders. The business have a printed label posted, bearing an adver- of the evening concluded by giving three hearty cheers tisement of all your local meetings, the place and for Feargus O'Connor, and three groups, loud and

> REMOVAL OF THE NORTH PIER LIGHTHOUSE. SUNDERLAND.—We have this week to record one of the most ingenious efforts of mechanical skill. which has ever been exhibited in the town of Sunderland. The enterprising engineer to the Commissioners of for laying the foundation stone of a new church, near the River Wear, John Murray, Esq., who has the Paper Mill Bridge, the old one, according to their already manifested so much ability in improving our account, being too small for the growing demands of harbour, and our noble piers, has long been engaged the public, who appear to have taken a peculiar in erecting a new pier on the North side of the river, liking to its doctrines since the late attempt of the for the purpose of widening the entrance to the port. and this being now nearly completed, it has become necessary to remove the lighthouse from the old pier to the present splendid erection. To give our Foresters, Second Quality, and Sunday Scholars, on-distant readers an idea of the difficulty we may closed between two bands of music, formed in prostate that the height of the lighthouse is sixty-eight cession, and marched from the parish church to the feet, and its weight 280 tons. It was on Monday, site of the new building. The ceremony of laying the 2nd inst., every thing having been prepared the stone was there performed in the usual manner, for the attempt, that Mr. Murray carried the first but by whom is not so well known, as a few men, depart of his design into execution, and actually suc- lighting in the name of constables, armed with heavy ceeded in moving the ponderous mass twenty feet staves, beat back the working class, and would suffer five inches to the northwards. The means by which none but the respectable portion of the crowd to witthis was accomplished will seem very simple when ness the affair. It was, however, understood that explained to our readers; but in reality great in- the Rev. Gentlemen who spoke on the occasion ex- the purpose of receiving the reports of the deputawere strongly fixed to the glacis in front of the sufficient to accommodate the whole of the inhabit- Hogg gave in the report of his visit; he said he had building, and were attached to chains fastened to ants, and thus finally swallow up the Catholics, and been received most cordially by the men at the Bull the cradle upon which the lighthouse stands. These all other denominations entertaining heterodox op-screws were worked by twenty-four men. In addi-nions. The Ancient Order of Druids, about 100 a report of his visit to other branches of the shoetion to these, there were four screws behind the strong, established at the Fleece Inn, also walked in propelling it, which were worked procession from there to the Old Methodist Chapel, friendly. The Secretary gave in a report of his visits. supported on a great number of wheels, which travelled on eight parallel lines of rails, and the excellent dinner, provided by the worthy host, Mr. John Walker. Brothers P. A. Clayton and P. A. been seconded, was carried unanimously.
>
> City of Westminster.—Mr. Watkins lectured balks. Operations were commenced at half-past satisfaction by their superior arrangements. On the here last evening, on the five points of the Charter. three P.M. and at a few minutes after eight it was same day, the teachers and scholars of the New The meeting was well attended. safely landed on the new pier, where it now stands, Christian Church, at Club Houses, held their annual without the slightest accident having taken place. The building is now intended to be carried 150 usual, enjoyed themselves with tea; after which the vards to the eastward, or very nearly to the end of the New Pier, and for that purpose it will be blocked the yard with innocent recreations till the approach up in its present situation, until the railways and of evening. Another tea party was held in the reply to the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Noel's letter occuwheel timbers are reversed, which part of the work Working Man's Hall, by the Female Chartists, got

VALUE OF EXERCISE.—Exercise, of which walking and dancing are but branches, is indispensable to health: and cheerfulness is inseparable from GILLING. NEAR RICHMOND.—We have received a activity. But exercise and activity are beneficial in letter from this place, and cannot make out the proportion to the excellence of the motives which puts them into action. Thus it is that the efforts remembrance of the man who has such a claim upon produce the clean hearth, the bright fire, polished furniture, and all the thousand charms of a wellordered home, so well reward the dispenser-such exertions have called up her holiest feelings, brought from Mr. George Julian Harney. The meeting was her happiest pulses into play. I am certain, were held in front of the shop of Mr. Wilkinson, who exertions have called up her holiest feelings, brought personal activity less confined to the kitchen, listleness would be less present in the parlour:-was there more action of hands, to say nothing of minds. there would be more overflowing of hearts-English Chartist Circular.

rest me the operations for its removal.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE UPON TWO FEMALES. - At the Lewes assizes, James Clarke, aged 26, a railway labourer, was indicted for a capital effence upon cator; and one copy of the People's Charter, Lucy Sturt. Mr. Clarkson conducted the prosecuduring the past week. Mr. Macdonald's address tion, and he described the case as one of an extraordinary and aggravated character: and he observed whom they are to address at Lincoln for Chartist seen fit to abolish the capital punishment for offences information. It is desirable that this should be of this description, that alteration would not come into effect for some weeks, and, in point of fact, the life of the prisoner was at stake on the present inquiry. It appeared from the evidence that the prosecutrix, a very sickly young woman, twenty years of age, was left in charge of some younger children R. CORE, DUNDEE, received too late for notice this in her father's cottage at West Hoathly on the 13th of July last, and in the middle of the day the prisoner and another man, named Robert Tandy, came to the house and asked the prosecutrix to give them some cabbages, but she said she must not do it. as her father would scold her if she did. Without any thing more being said, the prisoner Clarke seized the poor girl, dragged her with great violence into an adjoining washhouse, and having locked the door. committed the offence imputed to him. He then called on the other man Tandy, and he also assulted Plates are packed at the respective places, and the girl. The Jury found the prisoner guilty.

Robert Tandy, 31, was then indicted capitally for his share in the same transaction. The evidence was to the same effect as that adduced in the last case, and the Jury also returned a verdict of guilty. James M'Donald, aged 38, was indicted for a similar offence upon Jane Langbridge. The prosecutrix in this case was eighty-five years of age, and on the 23rd of last April she was lying in her bed, being poorly; and the prisoner, who is a tramp, and gets his living by vending ballads about the country, found his way into the house, and committed the offence. The Jury found him guilty. Lord Chief or six children who were waiting on the steps of Justice Tindal then ordered the three prisoners to the mill, were all more or less seriously injured by be placed at the bar, and after observing upon the enormity of the offences they had committed, and say that one of them, a girl of the name of Sarah urdered that judgment of death should be recorded against them, but he said, that although their lives would be spared, they would be transported for the remaining period of their existence. the aggravated circumstances connected with them.

remaining period of their existence. THE RIGHT OF A SOLDIER TO HIS OWN "KIT."there was a strong muster of the military, relative to a case to be decided by the presiding Magistrate, Mr. H. Grove, respecting the "kit" of a soldier, driver, John Freer, of the regiment, had been absent since Sunday night last, and had made away with his "necessaries." He had been subsequently taken, had not won, yet the people at the hustings nearly The decision excited the astonishment of the mili- was very urgent to have it. The men were about conversion of the Ashantees, while we have 500,000 Rev. Sir, if this is not free-trade with a ven- throughout the United Kingdom had proved they were tary present, as the usual mode has been either to three-quarters of an hour in house. The Irishunder our noses "living with ut God and without geance, I know not what is. But, Sir, I fear that tired of both factions, and by their testifying of their fine the parties or commit them to prison.

SUNDERLAND -MAGTEDS AND MEN-We would not be parties to exciting feelings of hostility between employers and the employed, but we should abandon our duty as the friends and advocates of the sons of toil, if we were not at all times ready to expose and denonnce the injustice and tyranny which the master class are so generally prone to

week we published an account of the proceedings before the Magistrates at Sunderland, on a dispute between some of the workmen and the Bishopwearmouth Iron Works Company. The magistrates, it will be remembered, decided against the masters, and expressed their opinions of the disreputable conduct of the masters in severe but just terms. The decision of the magistrates galled some of those gentry to the quick, and they soon sought opportunities of inflicting their petty vengeance upon the most intelligent and spirited of the workmen. Four of them, John and Edward Wallis, John and James Williams, received notice on Saturday last that they were to quit the employment in a fortnight's time. This was for the evidence given before the magistrates. Formerly it was the practice to pay the men weekly, now, the company having been changed, a new system has been introduced by paying the men monthly, the masters retaining one wolver HAMPTON.—Mr. Candy lec-week's work in their hands. Against this the men tured here on Wednesday. Several new members have strongly protested, and last week when this change was first made, without any notice, one of the men, John Callis, refused to take the wages offered. which was considerably less than he had carned. The manager insisted upon his taking them, and on his continued refusal, he had the folly to send for a policeman to arrest the man because he would not take an instalment of his wages! The policeman THE LONDON JOURNEYMEN'S TRADES' HALL - very properly refused, and great was the wrath of priety of retracing their steps, and earning that nonourable character and competency, which the former proprietors enjoyed.

KEIGHLEY.-Monday last being a kind of general holiday, called Parish Feast, numbers of clubs and institutions took the opportunity of making their various public displays, by tea parties, processions, &c. The most numerous and imposing amongst the group was that of the votaries of the Established Church, who had chosen the occasion Rector to enforce the payment of Easter Dues To make the affair as brilliant as possible, a number of Church Parsons, Free Masons, Free Gardeners, Foresters, Second Quality, and Sunday Scholars, enfestival in their place of worship. The parties, as children and young persons amused themselves in he is ill used; and, if his statement be true, we will occupy about a fortnight, when it is intended to up by them for the express purpose of raising a fund for the purchase of a flag, in honour of the liberation of Mr. O'Connor. A numerous and convivial party of both sexes honoured the occasion, by partaking of tea, after which dancing was commenced and kept up till a late hour. The amount of profit, which was very handsome, will be applied to the purpose intended, and the flag will no doubt be long kept in the love and respect of the labouring class.

HONLEY.—A large open-air meeting was beld

here on Wednesday evening last, to hear an address upon this, as on former occasions, kindly granted the use of his premises to the Chartists. At eight o'clock, the hour of commenciong proceedings, many hundreds had assembled. Mr. Christopher Wood was called to the chair, and introduced the speaker. Mr. Harney spoke for two hours, explaining and illustrating the Charter, showing its immense supe riority over the Whig and Tory nostrums-and vindicating the right of each man to the franchise. Mr. Harney's spirit-stirring appeal was warmly In the Press, and will be Published next Saturday responded to. At the conclusion of his address, three cheers was given for Frost, Williams, and Jones; three for Feargus O'Connor; and three for

the Charter, and no surrender. the Mercury shall maintain the character Cobbett only safe way of Repealing the Corn Laws, by gave it, for he says, in reference to the man Murray enabling each. Working Family in Britain to who committed the assault upon Spivey, that he had | produce a drank no less than three pints or brandy at the Dog Inn, that day. It may be requisite to keep up the title of the Mercury, and that the pitiful malignance of this great Gulliver might shine conspicuous nevertheless, it is more requisite that the truth should be told. It appears upon strict enquiry into the truth of such an improbable tale, that the whole he drank in the said house that day was three pennyworth of "ram" (rum) as he calls it. So much for

Mr. Gulliver! DARING ROBBERY.—Late on Saturday night, or early on Sanday morning, the residence of Mrs. Winstanley, at Dalton, near Huddersfield, was entered in the absence of the family, and property to a serious amount taken therefrom. Happily for the family, the whole of the valuable silver plate was removed to a brother's house previous to their departure.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM-ENGINE BOILER.—On Monday morning, about six o'clock, a most alarming explosion of a steam-engine boiler, took place on the premises of Messrs. W. and S. Douse. silk the falling of the brick work, and we are sorry to able time, gave a verdict of " Accidental death."

YORK .-- AWFUL DEATHS FROM DRINKING AR-At the Woolwich Police Court on Wednesday, DENT SPIRITS .- On Saturday morning last, a painful sensation was produced in York, in consequence of its being reported that two men had lost their lives from immoderate drinking of ardent spirits. On infound in the possession of an unfortunate nymph of quiry it was found that this report was true, and that FOR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE INCARCERATED the pave, named Elizabeth Weeks. It appeared by an elderly man named Thomas Beadle, a bricklayer's the statement of Corporal Scott, of the Royal Artillabourer, residing in the Barleycorn Yard, Walm-lery, stationed at Woolwich, that a gunner and gate, and John Bailey, a sweep, residing in Hungate, both married men, were the unfortunate victims.— Inquests were held in the afternoon, by Mr. John Wood, the coroner, on the bodies. The following and acknowledged that he had deposited them with evidence will give the reader an idea of the beastly the prisoner at the bar; she resided up Jacob's state of intoxication in which the men were, and Ladder, High-street, and on her lodgings being of the very reprehensible conduct of a stranger the articles produced the man's own property?" in. The men came about five minutes before six

Mocal and General Intelleeeng i done for you!" It appeared to me that the Irishman was giving them the liquor to make them drunk; there was no wager made.—By Jurors—Indeed I am myself quite positive that six pints of rum were brought in. When the Irishman was going out he asked me to have a gill of rum. but I said I would not. He said he would make me, I said I would not have it. He said his father had left him some houses in Ireland, and he had a quantity of £5 notes in his pocket: I saw two or three of them. I have seen the Irishman several times in York: the sweep and he were acquainted. I don't think the Irishman could have put anything into the rum without my seeing it, but I am not cortain. The man fell suddenly on the floor. The sweep was as steady as I am now when he went out; he did not appear stupified at all. Other corroborative evidence was given, and Mr. Brown, a surgeon, who examined the bodies, gave an unqualified opinion that the quantity of liquor taken into the stomach had produced death in both cases. Harriet Leckwood, a niece and servant to Mr. Lodge, after much pressing, admitted that she had filled the three men six pints of rum, nearly the whole of which they drank neat. Her conduct was severely censured by the coroner, and the jury, after a long debate, returned a verdict of Died from excessive drinking.

were added

BILSTON .- Mr. Candy lectured here on Thursday last. Upwards of twenty new members were enrolled.

CITY OF LONDON .- A general public meeting was held on Tuesday evening, at which Messrs. Watkins and Parker were nominated for the ensuing General Council. It was resolved to remove from the books of the Association all members of the "new move," or who do not attend to their duties, and that the portrait of John Collins be removed from the Hall, and destroyed. The London reporter for the Northern Star was visited with a vote of censure, for neglect of duty.

BOLTON.-Mr. Leech visited this town on Tuesday, and delivered a lecture in the Town Hall. Little Bolton, fraught with facts, arguments, and loquence as his lectures atways are. After the ecture, a resolution favourable to a repeal of the Union was moved by Mr. Daniel Diggles, seconded by Mr. John Sullivan, and carried with enthusiastic cheering without one dessentient voice.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Thursday Evening, August 5. The following, which is a copy of a letter I have seen, will afford some pleasure to every honest THE VICIIM FUND.

1, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street. DEAR CAMPBELL,-I have very great pleasure in informing you, that a gentleman has placed in my hands ten pounds, for the use of the distressed Chartist body; if you will, by return of post, let me know if there be any fund opened for the relief of the men wounded at the Corn Law Meeting, in Stevenson's Square, I will at once forward you the money, with directions how to apply it. Yours, very truly,

THE COUNCIL OF MASONS met last evening, for genuity was requisite in overcoming difficulties, pressed their high satisfaction at the spread of tions appointed to wait on the different branches of which to many persons, seemed to present obstacles orthodox principles, and hoped that the time was not the shoemakers, Mr. Charles Thomas was called to altogether insuperable. Five principal pulling screws far distant when the number of churches would be chair. The minutes were read and confirmed. Mr. by three men each; the total number of men em- where a suitable discourse was preached on the occa Mr. Hogg moved, "That sixteen members be apployed on the occasion was forty. The cradle was sion. On their return to the Inn they partook of an pointed, to be always ready to attend as depu-

TO THE IRISH LANDLORDS.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,-This week, my pies that space which should have been devoted to my sixth to you; and next week the space will be devoted to a reply to an address of the Loyal Drogheda Trades Association; so that my last letter must stand over till the 28th of August. Mean time allow me to correct a very silly error which appears in the following passage of my last. It runs thus :--"The straw of an acre of wheat, at five cwr. to the acre, and at 5s. per cwt, will be worth £1 5s. Od. The passage should run thus: -the straw of an acre of wheat at five HUNDRED to the acre, and at 5s. per HUNDRED. The hundred means a hundred sheaves, consisting of six score to the hundred, and not five hundred weight. By the error, the straw would be made appear to be worth £5 a ton in Ireland, whereas, five hundred sheaves would only fetch about £1 5s., and would weigh much over a ton. These errors would naturally lead to doubts, and therefore I hasten to correct them.

I am, my Lords and Gentlemen. Your obedient humble servant.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

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chester; and J. CLEAVE, London.

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A N Inquiry into the Nature of Responsibility, as deduced from Savage justice, Civil justice, and Social justice; with some remarks upon the doctrine of Irresponsibility, as taught by Jesus Christ and Robert Owen; also upon the Responsibility of Man Dowlass, died in the course of the afternoon. On to God. By T. SIMMONS MACKINTOSH, author of the " ELECTRICAL THEORY OF THE UNIVERSE." "Id quod ntile sit honestum esse, quod autum inutile sit turpo esse."

> Birmingham: Printed and Published by James Guest, 93, Steelhouse Lane; London: Cleave, Shoe Lane; and Watson, City Road; Manchester: Heywood; Leeds: Hobson; Liverpool: Stewart, White Chapel; and all Vendors of Periodicals.

JUST PUBLISHED. WAT TYLER, or the Poll-Tax Rebellion, an Historical Play in Five Acts.

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CUMBERLAND SUMMER ASSIZES.

CROWN COURT.-WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4. Before Thomas Lord Denman, Chief Justice.

The business in this court would have been comparatively light, but for a number of cases of riot and sessuit, arising out of the late election for Carlisle, and two cases of murder; one the murder of a policeman named Jardin, and the other a case of child murder, under most extraordinary circumstances. Until these casizes we had not thought it possible that the sacredness of a court of justice could have been so epenly desecrated by the most gross and barefaced par-Establia, both on the part of the Grand Jury and the In the himself, whose mind had evidently been poisoned by a misstatement of facts. There appeared to us to be an overweening anxiety on the part of the leading Wrigs, those immediately concerned in the election giois (if such they could be called, but which we most em; hatically deny) to sit upon the Grand Jury to find tra- bills against the parties, who were charged by the police, and committed by a violent Whig magistrate. and slavish partizan. Whom did we see in the Grand Jury box! Why the very men whose obnexious aprearance, flanked around by an armed police force. was the original cause of the disturbance; P. H. Heward, Esq., M.P.; William Marshall, Esq., M.P. who were not so immediately concerned in these credit tr-sactions; but Whig impudence, and want of prin-&i e. are proverbial; and, in this instance, the truth of the observation has been fully realised, to their future discomfiture and eternal disgrace, for we can seeing them, that their present doings will never be 28 3 canker, which will increase with time, and finally acquitted the prisoner Conway. have the effect of crushing to atoms the whole Whig fat it. These late signal defeats have irritated them labour, and to find bail themselves in £40 each, and berand endurance, and such is the gall and worm wood two sureties in £20 each, in each case. which they feel, that they have not scrupled to on truth and common decency, and even staining we would ask, to sit on the Grand Jury, armed. as they must have been, with all the vengeance of a degraded and disappointed faction? No! Decidedly not Nor ought the Judge to hold conversations with parties previous to his sitting in judgment on those who are looked upon as the enemies of peace and good erecr. We would direct particular attention to the following portion of his Lordship's address:-

" It was a shameful, it was a painful circumstance to those who had a high reverence for popular institutions, and who had been accustomed to regard with approba-How the admission of a greater number to the exercise of the elective franchise—it was painful to them to find that when a large body of them assembled for the purpass of exercising one of the most important privileges granted by our constitution, instead of proceeding with dec-ney, calminess, and respect for the the public peace, they found them banded together for disturbance, for acts of intimidation and violence, and at a time when they We've too often ready to have their passions wrought to the commission of the worst of crimes. It was neceseary that the law should be declared distinctly on the subject. It was but right that those engaged in the affairs of the law should receive the protection of the haw—the humblest man in the exercise of his duty in the protection of his feliow subjects, had as much right to its protection as he who came in all the pomp and sirenmetance which attached to high office, to carry the law into effect. It was not to be endured that those who exerted themselves for the preservation of the lives of their fellow subjects should be exposed to the stracks of any one without receiving the full amount of protection that the law allowed. From the depositions that had been laid before him he had strong reason to ployed in preserving the peace of the city, had been sacrificed by an attack of the description to which he had slinded. It was for the jury to inquire, with much attentive consideration, whether that attack had been made by an individual with a malicious intention. 'If they found that some particular wound had been the cause of the man's death, and if they could trace the individual who had maliciously inflicted that wound, then it would be a clear case of murder. When he said maliciously, he begred them to understand that they did not require proof of personal malice in the person who inflicted the wound-or even an acquaintance with the person who was the object of his attack ; for if a man inflicted a wound which was likely to be followed by death, and which did produce. death, that man was clearly guilt; of murder. Supposing | murder of Thomas Jurdine, a police officer, at Carlisle. that to be the nature of the offence, there might appear to on the 29th of June last; and Junes Juckson, 20, was be a difficulty as to whether if the person committing such charged with aiding and abetting him to commit the off-nce received the assistance of other persons, those same. persons were guilty of the same offence; because if one | Sir G. LEWIN and Mr. THOMPSON prosecuted: Mr. particular blow, inflicted by one person, was the cause MATTHEWS defended. of death, it might appear that that individual would alone be answerable to the ia w, and that the other have given occasion to several indictments against per-Dersons were not partickers in his guilt. If it appeared some for riots and assaults on the police force, which then been given to understand from him his determinathat many had concurred in inflicting a mortal wound, have been duly reported in this journal. The evidence tion not to accede to the workman's wishes. The Journal it became the duty of the Grand Jury to enquire what disclosed that on the day in question, which was the led to it. And he felt bound to state, that if they found incommunities considered it a duty incommon and imperative on themselves to withdraw individually many aiding and assisting for the purpose of unlawfully of this borough, a considerable rioteus mob was assemresisting a lawful authority, when in the execution of a bled in front of the hustings. After the proceedings at own responsibility for their future welfare and interests; necessary duty, and if while such resistance was being the hustings had terminated, the candidates repaired to knowing that the excessive number of Apprentices now made, a blow was struck by one man which deprived the Crown and Mitre Coffee House, in the Green Mar-bound to the Trade, and with the introduction of another of life, the law decreed that those aiding and ket. The mob also came in front of that hotel, and machinery and great improvements of late years has assisting, though they did not strike the blow, were continued very riotous. The police were drawn up in been made in the Coppersmith's branch, is likely, if equally guilty of the murder. The question, therefore, front, and the mob becoming, as the witnesses describwould mainly be, not whether death was produced, for ed it, outrageous, the superintendent of police directed ed to the Journeymen Mechanics now employed in the about that there could unfortunately be no doubt.—nor his men to disperse them. A conflict then arose, and Coppersmith trade, and providing restrictions are not whether it was produced by an unlawful blow, because the police were compelled to use their staves. The made and complied to, the workmen would inevitably upon was, whether that blow which produced death in the Green Market, Kirkpatrick struck him a violent was an insulated act, perpetrated by a single individual, blow on the head with a life-preserver, which respect and courtesy to Messrs. E. & W. Pontifex, when others were not concurring with him, or whether felled him to the ground. He afterwards attempted to Wood, & Co., have ventured to lay the following resoit was the act of one concurring with many others, rise, and while he was in the act of rising, the other lutions before you, in hopes they will meet your approwho knowingly assisted him in the perpetration of the prisoner also struck him, but not so violently. The bation, and be the means of coming to an amicable unlawful act. The law was perfectly clear on the deceased was then taken into the coffee house, and a understanding, which may tend to be beneficial and question. It had been established at an early period, surgeon attended him. He had a cut on the back of his agreeable to all parties, viz. the number of Apprenand it had never since been doubted, that when several head from which the blood was flowing, and another tices. persons were engaged in an unlawful act, such as ob- cut on the forehead. After remaining at the coffeestructing an officer in the execution of his duty, and house a short time he was sent home to his house in a when one person, while the rest were so engaged, in- fly. Mr. Elliott, the surgeon who had a first a attended, flicted a blow upon a man, which blow killed him, the afterwards saw him at his house, and found him labourpersons who were thus unlawfully engaged, could be ing under compression of brain. He died a short murderers, and were held equally guilty with him post mortem examination took place, and a quantity of It appeared from the desposition, that at the recent coagulated blood was found under the dura mater, which election, the candidates and their friends, on leaving was uninjured above the ear, at the place where the the hustings were encrounded by a mob of persons who wound had been inflicted. expressed threats against them, and they were obliged te enter an inn for protection, and that the act of vio- soners. lence took place there. If it appeared that the act was ecumitted by one man, with the assistance of others who were rioting in an unlawful manner, nothing sould a verdict acquitting Jackson, but fluding Kirkpatrick be more proper or necessary, if the state of things he guilty of Manslanghter. spoke of was true, than for the police to be endeavouring to protect individuals from violence—and if the for fifteen years. blow was struck then while other persons were thus engaged, it was clearly the act of many concurring in one unlawfu: purposa. But if there was a constion of viofrom the crowd-in that case it was evidently the act of certain, that if such proceedings, by whomsoever com-

lence, and a man committed the act when separated one and not of the whole body. This, however, was MONOPOLISM. COMBINATION, AND OPPRESSION IN mitted, were tolerated on such occasions, every day of election would be a day of civil war, and in the event of parties being equally balanced, instead of peace and quietness, we might look for nothing but massacres an ! disturbances. It was gratifying that violence of this kind had been extremely rare; and although the public feeling had been, at the recent election, in a most excited state, and had been in many instances expressed in a very strong manner, yet instances such as it was now his painful duty to comment upon had been few indeed, and where they had occurred they were found, on investigation, to be traceable to persons uninstructed and of the lowest class. This, he hoped, would add another to the many arguments for a strict attendance to the education of the people at large—another reason why every opportunity should be taken to diffuse knowledge among the ignorant, and to raise their condition from one of mental abjectness to one of intelligence. With these few remarks he would leave the cases en- wards us the unfortunate, undermined, and injured artifirely in their hands, and for their careful considers. sans, and by our friends' determined, undeviating genetion. He concluded by recommending the Grand Jury rosity, shall be enabled to continue to withstand against, to begin with some of the lighter business, in order and conquerourunconstitutional monopolising oppressors,

Sentenced to be imprisoned six months with hard

Mary Leithwaite 32, was charged with stealing one shawi and one muslin cop, the preperty of Sarah Johnston, and also two cotton suits, the property of Mary apprentices. We look round in the midst of increasing Murthwaite, and also one shawl, the property of Ann

The prisoner pleaded guilty to one indictment and was found guilty of the other. Sentenced to be transported for the term of her natural

This sentence was considered very severe. We understand that it has been remitted, through the interference of Mr. Aglionby, M.P., for Cockermonth, and some others, and that are is to be sent to some Penitentiary. John Laughlin, was charged with having riotously assembled at the parish of St. Mary's, Carlisle, with other persons, and injured and obstructed Thomas! Hetherington, in the execution of his duty as a by their masters to their parents or themselves for not only to recover the amount but make them an

The prisener was ably defended by Mr. MATTHEWS, a system as this, we, legal, honest mechanics shall be The Jury retired for upwards of half an hour, when every necessary of life.

they returned and pronounced the following verdict-Guity of an asseult only. hard labour, and to find bail himself in £40 and two consideration, and to see the oppression and oversureties of £20 each to keep the peace for two whelming ruin that is coming upon us.

Robert House, stood charged with a similar offence. Sir GREGORY LEWIN was for the prosecution, and Mr. MATTREWS ably defended the prisoner. The Jury returned a verdict of Guilty of the assault, but recommended the prisoner to mercy.

labour, and to find the same bail as the last prisoner.

Thomas Ruddick and Joseph Haugh, they being two expect that you will leave them free, the blood that which, if you send them soon, I shall endeavour to do constables in the discharge of their duty. Sir G. Lawin was for the prosecution, and Mr. Matthews defended the prisoner.

The Jury returned a verdict of Guilty, but strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy, on account of his youth. Sentence—to be imprisoned three months, and kept to hard labour, and to find bail, himself in £40, and two sureties in £20 each! William Maxwell, 16, John Jackson, 20, John Whar-

ton, 20, James Conway, 23, were charged with having tumultuously assembled in English-street, and thrown stones at David Errington and other constables, while in the execution of their duty. Sir G. Lewin wished Mr. Nanson, the Town Clerk,

to withdraw the prosecution, as he understood Mr. Matthews was prepared to prove a complete alibi. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Nanson was determined proceed. The trial proceeded, and a complete alibi for the borough; C. Howard. Eq., M.P. for the was proved in all the cases, by eight or ten respectable sestern division of the county; John Dixon, Esq., the | witnesses, whose evidence agreed in the most minute Whiz mayor. These men, shove all others, ought to particulars. The evidence against the prisoners, Jackhave observed a common decorum and decency by keep. son and Smith, was that of a solitary policeman, whose ing in the back ground, and allowing others to preside equivocating manner did not entitle him to the slightest

The Judge summed up the evidence in a very partial manner, which, no doubt, had the effect of influencing the Jury in their verdict.

The Jury retired for about half an hour, and returned to Court and gave a verdict of Guilty against William for rotten by the people, but will remain on their minds Maxwell, John Jackson, and John Wharton, and Sentence—To be imprisoned three months, with hard

Under the circumstances, the ball is tantamount to commit the greatest acts of injustice by trameling perpetual imprisonment, for the parties and their his respective vocation upon a more secure and per- was obtained from his father, notwithstanding they friends are very poor; so much so indeed, that had a manent basis. the very judgment-seat itself. Were these fit men, defence not been got up by subscription, the prisoners would have been undefended.

THURSDAY, AUG. 4.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF CHILD MURDER. Jane Hogg (36), and Mary Hogg (81), stood charged The prisoners both pleaded Not Guilty. The circum- tions, are enabled, by the assistance of each other, to you give for them? Mr. Hopkins-Twelve shillings in detail created a sensation in the court. The elder pri- oppression. Therefore if this cause is lost, our pros. did you purchase? Mr. Hopkins-About £17. Sir P. soner is grandmother to the younger, and the husband pects are ruined for ever, and we shall be subject to Laurie-Pray, whom did you purchase them from? Mr. of the former died on the night previous to the com- opprobrium and oppression by our oppressive adver. Hopkins-From a Mr. Gilbert. Sir P. Laurie-Where mission of the murder. The child was born on the saries, and slavery, misery, want, distress, and afflic is Mr. Gilbert? morning of the 17th, whilst several neighbours were tion will be our portion; and our offsprings at some A person of the name of Williams, who represented at the house assisting in laying out the old man. The future day, will urag their inherited chains across our himself as his clerk, said that he was a livery stable young woman was said to have the dropsy. The sur- graves, and load our memories with reproaches and keeper, and he got them from Mr. Baudry, who keeps and was pleased to hear of your being at Attercliffe the police had lent its countenance to such unlawful geon deposed that the child had been born alive, and imprecations. had been strangled by having a piece of tape. Therefore we must be diligent in our cause, be dry got them from Somerville, and Gilbert gave 55s. per anywhere but in this miserable place.

round its neck. The Jury found both the prihonest, be film to each other, be indefatigable; pursoners Guilty. The Judge, in passing sentence, sue our determination with a diligence that never tires, the other parties are dealers in them? Williams—Yes, your letter. I thought you had known me better than said that they had both been convicted by a verdict of and with perseverance that never falters. Then the they are, when legally endorsed. a jury, after a careful consideration of their case, and just cause will be our own: liberty, honour, and haphe deemed it his duty to declare publicly his reason for piness will be our just reward. We shall be on the give them up? Mr. Hopkins-I have not got them. upon the silent system. I am aware I have never find. not leaving them for execution. One of them had land of the brave and the free; our sons will have no Sir P. Laurie—Where are they? Mr. Hopkins—I sold entered into any detail of it, but it was not through the mercy of the cause to reproach us; all our deserving children find them. Sir P. Laurie—When? Mr. Hopkins—About fear or any restraint I am under, for I knew my ina. Ashley, the solicitor, attended to watch the pro-Court, in sonsequence of her appearing to be a person favour in our eyes, support on our arms, and protection six weeks after I purchased them. Sir P. Laurie-When bility to do justice to my thoughts on the subject; and ceedings on the part of the broker and his principal, of weak intellect, and to have been actuated by in our bosoms. stronger feelings, and with less controll over them when the act was committed than the other. With regard to the elder prisoner, no recommendation had been made. No doubt the jury were of opinion that she, being the older and more active person, had committed the act, making her danghter rather the instrument in the performance State and before from the had strong reasen to of it. If he (Lord Denman) could see that she had receive and comply with.

Suspect that the life of a police officer, who was emdestroyed the child for the purpose of saving the expence of keeping it: that she had deliberately pe child to death, or urged her daughter to do so, in that case he should have no choice but to leave her in the hands of the executioner. There were, however, circuinstances in this case which were opposite, and he thought the evidence was scarcely sufficient to induce him to leave the extreme penalty of the law to follow. The sentence of death would, therefore, be recorded against Mary Hogg; but he should recommend a commutation, but only on the condition that she leave this country for the remainder of her life. The other prisoner would not be transported, but she would have to suffer a TO MESSRS. E. & W. PONTIFEX, WOOD, & CO., which he called "A Narrative of the Wars of Europe," long term of imprisonment.

John Kirkputrick, 21, was indicted for the wilful The humble Memorial from the Journeywan Copper-

This proceeding arose out of the circumstances which would mainly be, not whether death was produced, for ed it, outrageous, the superintendent of police directed that was most manifest—but what they had to decide deceased was one of the police and as he was standing be ruined. indicted, with the person who struck the blow, as time afterwards from an internal effusion of blood. A Mr. MATCHEWS addressed the Jury for the pri-

> His LORDSHIP having summed up, the Jury retired and after having been absent a short time returned with His LORDSHIP then sentenced him to Transportation

THE LONDON COPPERSMITHS AND

THE SHOR-LANE FACTORY, LONDON .- TWENTY-THREE APPRENTICES IN THE COPPERSMITHS'

men Coppersmiths and Braziers to their Inde- Somerville:pendent and Generous Subscribers, and all Fellow Mechanics and Tradesmen of England, Ireland,

FRIENDS AND FELLOW MECHANICS.—We, the coppersmiths and braziers of Messra. Pontifex's factory, have been now standing out and contending for our just rights these last fourteen weeks, and as a sense of gratitude towards our London, Bristol, Birmingham, Manchester, Southampton, Saliabury, Liverpool, Glasgow, and other liberal benefactors, we return our sincere acknowledgments for their generous and unflinching attachment toto keep the time of the Court profitably occupied."

John Cape, 19, stood churged with having stolen a further side of the property of Isaac Sherwin, of Aspectation to his health.

These, sir, are only a lew of the too many instances. Thorntey contains blice seams. The message of them; but a further side of them; but also our friends relax in their aid, we shall not only which I can recollect of duplicity practised by Alexander and their sufferings severe, and we nope further the five-quarter seam, and its depth is 85 formers and their sufferings severe, and we nope further the five-quarter seam, and its depth is 85 formers, which is message the seam of them; but also our friends relax in their aid, we shall not only which I can recollect of duplicity practised by Alexander and their sufferings severe, and we nope further the five-quarter seam, and its depth is 85 formers, the second is the Hutton seam, which is message the seam in which this mest melancholy and unfortunate of the five-quarter seam, and its depth is 85 formers, and their sufferings severe, and we nope further the five-quarter seam, and its depth is 85 formers, and the five-quarter seam, and its depth is 85 formers, and their sufferings severe, and we nope further the five-quarter seam, and its depth is 85 formers, and their sufferings severe, and we nope further the five-quarter seam, and its depth is 85 formers, and their sufferings severe, and we nope further the five-quarter seam, and its depth is 85 formers, and their sufferings severe, and we nope further the five-quarter seam, and its depth is 85 formers, and their sufferings severe, and we nope formers, and their sufferings severe, and we nope formers, and the five-quarter seam, and its depth is 85 formers, and their sufferings severe, and we nope formers, and the five-quarter seam, and its depth is 85 formers, and the five-quarter seam, and its depth is 85 formers, and the five-quarter seam, and its depth is 85 formers, and the five-quarter seam, and its depth is 85 formers, and the fiv playment daily decreasing and becoming poorer, while our employers are daily becoming richer, through their taking and overrunning the trade with a multiplicity of luxury, and we, who produce it all, are the first parties that are neglected, through Messra E. and W. Pontifex employing labouring men who have not served a legal apprenticeship to the trade, and also binding boys and young men apprentices from fifteen to nineteen years of age, and sending them out to work at the different factories of arts, such as brewhouses, distilleries, sugar refiners, and other places connected with the copper of one of his hands. Some time after this accident, an tride, and only giving them upon an average, during advertisement appeared in the London journals, as well the whole of their apprenticeship, from seven to tweive as the provincial ones, and placards, signed "Alexander shillings per week, and their parents are compelled, by an agreement, to supply their offspring with every necessary of life; and if any accident or illness befall them during their apprenticeship, no remuneration is allowed maintenance during the loss of time; and through such advance.

Brother Mechanics-We feel in duty bound to call upon all the mechanics and tradesmen in England, Servenced to be imprisoned three months and kept to Ir-land, and Scotland, to take our cause into their

completely deserted, and ultimately left destitute of

We call upon you, being what trade or calling you may follow, to open your hearts and hands, and feel for us as though our cause was your own, knowing, that if we cannot stop this undermining system of utter ruin to all trades as well as ours, that the liberty letter, and have to say, that I can do nothing with trict where the accident had occurred; and accord-

runs in our voins must thrill at such proceedings, will next week. you suffer your liberty to be wrenched out of your hands, and all of us together to be bound in slavery. half wages, half-starved. half-naked, totally driven out of our rights, exposed to all the miseries of life, and end eur days in pauperism, or in a Union, and our families enslaved for ever, when by a trifling subscrip- stone quarry, and latterly was an orderly to Colonel tion you can deliver us and yourselves, and show to Jacks. Subsequently he went to Glasgow, and comthese unfeeling, unprincipled, over-bearing, cruel, tyrannical oppressors, that we will not submit to them? we were born free and we cannot bear the yoke; we will not be driven out of our trade, we will maintain our certificate?—Scott—An offer of 13s. in the pound was rights our fathers handed it down to us, and shall we made to me.—Captain Roberts—The father of Scott, not hand it down to our children? yes; and we call on receiving Somerville's letter, forwarded the certiyou to assist us, to lend a helping hand to carry on our fleates unendorsed, and of which they heard nothing cause as your own and by your exertions and liberality until they made application to the Spanish Government, and brotherly love, you will show us that you are lovers and the following answer was received from M. of liberty, and victory must follow; they are determined | Castaneda, the Spanish Commissioner: for our utter ruin, and we are determined to resist to our uttermost, and as it is a war of extermination to all the trades of England, Ireland, and Scotland, we shall be finally ruined if the cause is lest.

Then is it not legal and just for every mechanic to protect his trade from being ultimately ruined? Yes. Then, in the name of Heaven, we ask, can it be wrong for men to attempt to improve their condition, and the preservation of their natural rights? Is it wrong for men to unite for the purpose of resisting their masters' encreachments on their trade !- is it wrong to oppose monopoly and mercenary ambition !-is it wrong to restrict the principle of selfishness to its proper and legitimate bounds and objects?—is it wrong for men to consult together for their interest, and seek their welnot wrong for man to establish the honour and safety of endorsed them; also a declaration to the same effect

Friends and Brother Mechanics, we will no longer detain you on this part of our subject; but, in conclu- Mr. Hopkins was, that he should give up the certificates sion, will merely observe that culture of the mechanic | which he holds of Scott's, and the endorsement on art is not only calculated to elicit, expand, and invigorate the inventive faculty of man—to remove his natural

"England expects every man to do his duty!" Subscriptions thankfully received at the Golden Lion, Fore-street, Cripplegate, London.

The following is a copy of a Letter and Memorial everything being correct. which Messrs E. & W. Pontifex and Wood, refused to TO MESSRS. E. & W. PONTIFEX & CO.

GENTLEMEN,-We are Delegates nominated to lay a Memorial before you, and we hope an impartial perusal will be given an answer to the same effect; will much oblige Your humble servants,

WILLIAM MISCELDINE. WILLIAM JAGELMAN. RICHARD HEWSON. TROMAS COPPEY.

SHOE-LANE, HOLBORN.

smiths late in the employ of Messes. E. and W. Pontifex, Wood, and Co.

from their employment, and to act entirely upon their

Therefore your humble Memorialists, with every due

COPPERSMITH SHOP. One Apprentice to four Men. Two ditto to eight ditto Three ditto to twelve ditto. Four ditto to sixteeu ditte. Pive ditto Six

to twenty ditto. ditto to twenty-four ditto. And two Apprentices in the Braziers' Shop. Fore-street, Cripplegate.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF SWINDLING.

in-the-Wall public-house, Flect-street, appeared before Sir Peter Laurie, who sat for the Lord Mayor, at the creditably come forward to meet the charge, and as Mansion House, to answer the complaint of the British 'they are respectable people, they will give to Scott any-Auxiliary Legion, under General Evans, in Spain, under thing they made by the purchase of the certificates. the following circumstances: - Captain Roberts said: Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Williams having agreed to do that he appeared to support the aummons, in conse- so, Sir P. Laurie inquired what became of Somerville? quence of reading the following letter:-" King-street, Long Acre, June 23.

AND BRAZIERS TRADE, 10 THIRTY JOURNEY- same time, grateful for your kind consideration, I hereby endeavour to transmit to you a few of the names of those unfortunate individuals who, like myself, have been Address from the oppressed and injured Journey- defrauded by that prince of swindlers, Alexander

			£	s.	đ.	
James M'Culloch, 8th Scots		•••	7	13	0	
Robert Johnson, ditto	•••		3	1	0	
John Holland, ditto			10	13	0	
Robert Cohen, ditto			7	10	0	
Samuel Cuddy, ditto			9	3	0	
James Callagher, ditto		•••	3	17	2	
Edward Fields, ditto			3	17	2	
Daniel Grady, 6th Scots	• • •	•••	5	0	8	
James Mullin, ditto	•••		7	12	6-	•
John Mullin, ditto		•••	9	2	6	
Henry M'Every, ditto	•••		9	2	0	
James Stuart, 4th regiment	•••		9	3	0	
James Scott, 2d Lancers			17	2	8	

£112 4 2

" Sir, "Your most humble servant, " ROBERT M'CORMICK,

" Late 5th Scots, British Auxiliary Legion. ' To Captain Roberts, British Auxiliary Legion."

Captain Roberts stated that the complainant was a private in the Lancers of the British Auxiliary force, who served under General Evans in Spain, and on the dissolution of that force Scott retired to Belfast, in Ireland, where he worked for some time as a wood-turner until he met with an accident, by which he lost the use Somerville," stating that he was an agent for the recovery of gratuities and pay due by the Spanish government to the British legion, and which was secured under the convention of both countries: he undertook

Sir Peter Laurie-Was this the Somerville that made such a noise at the Reform Bill, and figured away in the Scots Greys ?- Captain Roberts said that it was, and proceeded to state that every soldier on his discharge obtained certificates for his gratu ties and pay, which being endorsed by the holders were transferable. Scott, on seeing Somerville's hand-bills in Balfast, applied to him by letter, to which he received the following

"4, Brydges-street, Strand, London, Jan. 13.

Sentenced to two months imprisonment with hard gone for ever; and as we have but one chance left, them to the judgment of the Spanish Commissioner killed confined to a space of 200 yards in the north-(that is your aid,) rise up with the spirit of our fore. who is appointed to inspect them. The moment he west district of the Harvey seam. Two horses were Francis Gillespie, 20, stood charged with having fathers and make the last struggle for all our liberty; sees them, and says they are good ones, I shall instantly also found dead. The villagers remained in anxious latter 51 years of age, were charged before M. stolen a quantity of tools, the property of James Bow- can you see us fall under the tyrants' blows, and stand send you money for them. I shall either purchase them suspense for the period of one hour, during which Mr. man and isaac Key. Guilty. To be imprisoned still and look on with indifference and ultimately fall at 13s in the pound, or get you the instalments, keeping Heckles and his party were engaged in bringing the fourteen days, the three last to be in solitary con- with us, or will you instantly rouse yourselves and 2s each for my trouble, or I will do anything else you bodies up the shaft. It must not be imagined, howourteen days, the three last to be in solitary connement.

William Maxwell, 16, was charged with having

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William Maxwell, 16, was charged with having lies were forcibly ejected from the domiciles they had been only injured remained in the parties concerned, to say that in a quarter of an bound in duty to assist: the rising generation looks up bad documents received already, I cannot do anything the parties concerned, to say that in a quarter of an interesting and lending money on bodies up the shaft. It must not be imagined, howo, stateu that, un rimay last, and they been taken in by purchasing and lending money on bodies up the shaft. It must not be imagined, howo, stateu that, un rimay last, and they been taken in by purchasing and lending money on bodies up the shaft. It must not be imagined, howo, stateu that, un rimay last, and they been taken in by purchasing and lending money on bodies up the shaft. It must not be imagined, howone to our rescue and deliver us from bondage; you may instruct me, if that is in my power. Only, as I ever, that those who had been only injured remained in the domiciles they had bay been taken in by purchasing and lending money on bodies up the shaft. It must not be imagined, howone to our rescue and deliver us from bondage; you may instruct me, if that is in my power. Only, as I ever, that those who had been only injured remained in the domiciles they had been taken in by purchasing and lending money on bodies up the shaft. It must not be imagined, howone to our rescue and deliver us from bondage; you may instruct me, if that is in my power. Only, as I ever, that those who had been only injured remained in the domiciles they had been taken in by purchasing and lending money on bodies up the shaft. It must not be imagined, howone of the shaft. It must not be imagined, howone of the shaft. It must not be imagined, howone of the shaft. It must not be imagined, howone o riotously and tumultuously assembled in Castle-street bound in duty to assist; the rising generation looks up bad documents received already, I cannot do anything the parties concerned, to say that in a quarter of an and English-street, and throwing a stick and a stone at

"I am, yours faithfully, "A. SOMERVILLE.

"Mr. James Scott, 5, Mitchell-street, Belfast." Sir P. Laurie-What was Somerville originally ?-Captain Roberts-He was originally a labourer in a menced agent for the recovery of the British claims, and. Belfast being so near, he despatched his emissaries out there. Sir P. Laurie-What was the price of the

"163, Albany-street, Regent's Park, "April 21, 1841. "James Scott,-In reply to your application respecting certificates, I have to inform you, that the one for arrear of pay was presented at the office by Mr. W. Hopkins, of the Hole-in-the-Wall, Fleet-street. London. who obtained a final certificate of the same in his own name. The other, for gratuity, was also presented at this office by the same person, who received the first and second instalments, payable thereon, on the 14th of February last. " MIGUEL CASTANEDA."

Accordingly an application was made to a Mr. Bradburn, a gentleman much employed in the recovery of the endorsement of Scott; and what was required of accidental death.

which is forged. Mr. Hopkins-I bought them in the market at the ignorance, and enrich his natural poverty, but also to market price, and they are ransferable by endorsement. advance his morals, refine his manners, and elevate his Sir P. Laurie-There is no doubt but Somerville forged with the murder of an illegitimate child, at Irthington, character; and by being in possession of these qualification the endorsement. Pray, Mr. Hopkins, how much did stances were of rather an unusual nature, and their oppose and supersede the greatest menopolism and the pound. Sir P. Laurie-To what amount of Scott's

the Britannia public-house, Commercial Road, and Bau- Feast. I should have liked to have been there too, or and tyrannical proceedings, but he presumed that the

had you notice of the forgery? Mr. Hopkins-About I was aware that others, who knew as much of it as and Mr. Hunt appeared on behalf of the aggriced before you had the notice? Mr. Hopkins-I did; it was odious forms. decidedly wrong to have purchased them without ascer-

and he had them from Somerville.

played by Somerville? Sir P. Laurie-What has become of Somerville?

Captain Roberts - After finishing his agency operasold very well, and he subsequently came to London, and published a sixpenny work in fifteen numbers, of the comprehensive nature of the stlent system. restrict the Coppersmith Department of their Factory Sir P. Laurie-However, it appears that those parties for my legs. to a limited number of Apprentices, en the twenty- did not know of the forgery. Captain Roberts-Cereighth day of April last, when several of the workmen tainly. I am sure they were not cognisant of it. Sir had an interview with Mr. Edmund Pontifex, and P. Lauric-Why did Somerville choose Glasgow as the week. I perhaps need not inform you that his Lord- broken open by the broker's party, and the few

> Williams-Upwards of 4,000. inquiry is to spoil Somerville, which, as sure as it is subject? made public, it will do.

Mr. Hopkins—To Mr. Gilbert. Sir P. Laurie—To Mr. Gilbert, from whom you bought them, how came that? | weeks. Mr. Hopkins—When I heard there was a likelihood of there being trouble about them. Sir P. Laurie-How are in so great a minority. I received the half dozen given the person who removed a single article into came you to suppose that there was to be any trouble stamps for which I return my friend thanks. You must custody on a charge of follony. about them? Mr. Hopkins-From a letter I received from Mr. Kirkman Lane, the attorney. Sir P. Laurie - wrote this letter: you are not aware how painful stoop. Did you sell the certificate back to Gilbert before or after you received Mr. Kirkman Lane's letter? Mr. Hopkins—Oh, before I received the letter. Scott-No, you did not: for two months afterwards

I saw my certificates in your hands. Mr Hopkins-No, you did not; I showed you the certificate of another Scott. Scott-There was no other Scott in the same regi-

ment. Sir P. Liurie—It appears that there has been most extraordinary dealings in these certificates. Captain Roberts - Most shameful. I know where one person holds £900 of those certificates, composed entirely of Subscriptions thankfully received at the Golden Lion, the two months' and six months' gratuities, the former £3, and the latter £9, for which a mere trifls was given; and the publicans, Jews, and crimps of Portsmouth obtained hundreds of them for a pot of beer, or a glass

Sir P. Laurie-Oh, shocking! shocking! Captain Roberts-And I know that one physician, at the west-On Thursday, William Hopkins, landlord of the Hole- end, holds £15,000 worth, purchased through an agent. Sir P. Laurie-Well, I think, as these parties have

Captain Roberts said that it was reported that he was in the Isle of Man, and begged to say, that as the case Sir,-In compliance with your wishes, and, at the would no doubt go before the public, he did not, in the most remote way, impute anything improper to Messrs. Hopkins, Gilbert, and Bludry. Sir P. Laurie perfectly concurred in the observation, and congratulated Capt. Roberts on the victory he had achieved. The parties then left the office.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION AT THORNLEY COLLIERY. MELANCHOLY SACRIFICE OF LIFE.

On Saturday morning, at an early hour, a tremendous to the severe restrictions of the silent system, for so explosion occurred at this place, which is about fourteen long a period, and having, by his sentence, yet to miles from Sanderland.

2,700, chiefly colliers' families.

fathoms.

above were left to attend to the ventilation, &c. The putters and trappers alone were left in the pit, with one unfortunate individual, Thomas Haswell, hewer. who is lame, and who has on two occasions been before most seriously injured.

Information was immediately given at Thornley Colliery Office, that a serious accident had occurred. and Mr. Heckles, the resident viewer, Mr. Carnes, together with the under-viewer and overman, immediately resolved on descending the shaft, in order that every assistance might be given to sny parties who had escaped the explosion; which was only known to the workmen in the other seams by a rushing of the air in the staple, which led them to the conclusion that something was wrong in the Harvey seam. In the meantime the news of the fatal accident spread like wildfire through the village, and even to the adjacent district. and the whole population had assembled at the bank of the pit.

"Sir,-I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your directions, himself and the overmen examining the disof English wen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen will soon be your certificates until I see them, and have submitted ingly, his party found the bodies of those who had been counsel employed to obtain redress.

hour they were all "at bank." They were all able to under one of the arches of the Kastern Counting walk to their respective homes, excepting Jonathan Railway. The occurrence had occasioned consider-Gardener, who died in about five hours after leaving able excitement in the neighbourhood, and the ad-

The following is a correct list of the unfortunate suf- crowds of persons assembled round their place of ferers:—

Killed-Thomas Haswell, overman, 42; Peter Graydener, trapper, 9; Themas Hall, putter, 18; John Gra-ceive charitable donations, and, as the prisoners, who ham, putter, 16; George Graham, do., 17; John Armstrong, do., 15; John Gardener, do. 16.

Seriously injured-George Crozier, wayleaver; James Maudlin, overman; Themas Pile, trapper. The following, though in the same division of the pit escaped unhurt: --

John Humble, trapper; George Gillings, driver; R. Palmer, putter; J. Wilson, trapper; Wm. Willis, do.; the front of the boxes, with the following inscrip.

M. Gardener, hewer; Thomas Welch, putter; Wm. tion:—"Two hundred men, and children, at Eltringham, do.: Andrew Bones, water leader; Wm. a moment's netice, turned into the open air from Woollett, do., George Hogan, shifter; Thos. Atkinson, Hope-street, Spitalfields, being distrained on, and

With respect to the condition in which they found the pit, little difference was observable in its aspect. There were a few board end stoppings, or wood partitions, which had been violently knocked out of the place? ends of the galleries which they enclosed. These were immediately restored, in order to renew the ventilation, and this was effected in about three-quarters of an

The greatest praise is due to the faculty, who lost no time in being present to render their best services to and scauty furniture belonging to the parties,

up-cast and down-cast shaft. The blame, so far as it The majority of them were poor weavers out of emfare?—is it wrong for man to attempt the elevation of Spanish claims, and he took Scott to Queen-square can be ascertained, there is little doubt will be found to ployment, and the distress and wretchedness that his morals and intellectual standing? No. Then it is Police Office, when Scott declared that he never rest with the boy Gardener, who has already suffered .- the scene presented was truly heart-rending. A Northern Times

> The coroner's inquest has since been held, and, with were sold in this market to Mr. Hopkins, and they bore the exception of one, returned unanmously a verdict of

A VOICE FROM NORTHALLERTON HELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Brampton, August 8th, 1841. SIR,—By inserting in the Star the following letter,

received from one of the Chartist victims in Northalierton Hell, you will much oblige, Yours, respectfully,

WALSINGHAM MARTIN.

"RESPECTED FRIEND,-I received your kind letter,

to have such an opinion of me, as to think for a moment Sir P. Laurie-Well, Mr. Hopkins, had you not better that I am afraid to speak what I think or know as many of the unfortunate outcasts as he could the 19th of July. Sir P. Laurie-Did you sell them I do, are well qualified to treat the matter in all its parties.

taining the genuineness of the endorsement, but when I of the subject: it is our rascally Government that is to purchased them from Mr. Gilbert, I had no doubt of blams for sending a set of men to such places, and treating them as felons, for a political offence. The new though seriously indisposed. Mr. Williams-Gilbert purchased them from Baudry, rules were revised and altered, as they now stand, by the Marquis of Normanby, backed, as you must know, of a poor weaver, with seven children, who stated Sir P. Laurie-Oh, yes, we know that; but what I by the statute law; and you may depend it is useless that a broker who distrained upon her goods at her her it was likely that Hopkins, trying to get them altered. Talk of convicts! I would last place of abode recommended Gilbert, and Baudry, had any knowledge of the trick rather ten times be one of them, than be under the her family into one of the houses in Hope-street, severe discipline of this place. They are allowed which was abandoned, and she accordingly did so. Captain Roberts said that he did not believe they social intercourse with each other, and it is not a She had lived for some weeks in the house, and no breach of discipline, with them, to cast a look at the application had been made to her for rent. neither heavens.

"I do assure you, Sir, I have not seen the sun for morning she went to the workhouse to apply for tions in Glasgow, he published a work called "A above twelve months. I was reported the other day some relief, and, on her return, she found two men Narrative of the British Campaign in Spain," which for looking as high as the prison windows, when they in the room, who told her to "get out" with her were straight before me. So you may form some idea goods and children, or they would turn them out. "Sir, I cannot say that I have been treated in any sideration of her sick child, but they refused to do which also sold well, and a part of which appeared in | manner contrary to the rules of the prison; but I do say | so, and she collected her few things and left the

the Dispatch. Sir P. Lauric-On, in the Dispatch; that the severity of the rules has given my health place. She remained in the street with her children then he was one of the pillars of the Dispatch? Cap- such a shock as I shall perhaps feel whilst I live. I am until night, when they were admitted into another tain Rob rts-Yes; and for which he was tied up; he sorry to inform you that my back is no better; it house. Your Memorialists Sheweth,—That in consesubsequently fell out with the Dispatch, and published has been coming on me for months: it is the same comA poor man, named Philips, was next examined,
a letter in the Morning Advertiser, and he had latterly plaint that I have had so long in my legs—at least, and he stated that he had lived three months in quence of their late Employers not being willing to | become an advocate for military flogging. (Laughter.) I think so, as I am taking the same medicine for it as one of the houses, and had agreed to pay eighteen-"My friend, I have enclosed you a copy of a petition | paid. On Friday morning he went out to seek work,

field of his operations? Captain Roberts-Because we ship can ascertain how far it is true, if he thinks proper, things he possessed were scattered about the enlisted 2 500 men there, and upwards of 100 in Bel- I think that if Sheffield was to get up a public meeting, street. No notice had been given to him to leave neymen Coppersmiths considered it a duty incumbent fast. Sir P. Laurie—How many certificates are still and send a petition, signed by the Chairman, to the Home-office, perhaps most of us might be forgiven, and open air. the other removed; at least, it is worth trying for. Captuin Roberts-My object in seeking this public Will you have the kindness to write to Sheffield on the exposed for three days and nights to the late incle-"Sir, when you receive a copy of the Bradford Peti-

Sir P. Laurie-It does you infinite credit to come for- tion send me one, but do not write anything else on, so the broker or his men removed any of the goods ward in behalf of of those poor plundered men. Pray, as to make a letter of it; if you do, it will prevent me with their own hands, but they stated that they Mr. Hopkins, to whom did you sell your certificates? receiving it, as the prison rules will not allow us to were peremptorily ordered to remove them them receive or send a letter oftener than once in three

> excuse the rambling, unconnected manner that I have ing to write is to me. I will endeavour to do the next "Give my respects to Mrs. Martin and all friends:

and before I conclude, let me beg of you, my friends, to use your endeavours to get us removed. Health and and although he could not now deal with the case strength is the only property I have; and if that is as he desired, he would, upon application being made, destroyed, how, in the name of God, am I to get my grant warrants against the parties for a breach of bread, if ever I live to get my liberty? "Let me know in your next what exertions have been made.

The following is a copy of the petition:-

IO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY, SECRETARY OF STATE The humble petition of Samuel Holberry, a prisoner in

North Riding of the County of York, SHEWETH,-That your Lordships' petitioner was SHEWETH,—That your Lordships' petitioner was insane are the notions connected with manual convicted of conspiracy and sedition at the York labour. Louis XVI. would have been a locksmith Spring Assizes, of 1840, and sentenced to four years had the bent of his taste beeen permitted scope; in prisonment in the above-mentioned gaol. That the severe confinement he is enduring is not a pity either were compelled to forsake the path of

only ruining his health, but daily diminishing his mechanical usefulness for that in which they have strength; and to give your Lordship an idea of his left their names, afflictions, and that his person is undergoing a considerable change for the worse, his legs are subject to continual swellings, and his appetite has lost all relish for the prison diet. That your Lordship will feel convinced from these

circumstances that your petitioner must be considerably debilitated, and hourly feeling his afflictions more and more. That your Lorpships' petitioner having been subject

undergo two years and a half imprisonment in the Thorniey is an important colliery, which has been in very closest of confinement, he feels it a duty he owes operation about six years, and this we understand is to himself for the protection of his health, may, his very the first revious explosion which has occurred. The life, to petition your Lordship for a mitigation of his population, according to the recent census, is about punishment; not that he prays for that almost unhopedfor favour at this stage of his sentence of a total re-To give our readers a better idea of the nature of mission of it, but for a relaxation of the prison disthe locality of the accident, we must premise that the cipline by being sent to some other gaol where the

accident occurred, viz., the Harvey seam, which is at a above circumstances into consideration; that is—anticipated and predicted, the "lady thief" has been depth of 166 fathoms. This is certainly a great depth, the length of time he has served under the most severe permitted to escape; she has quitted Lincoln, it is but it is only trifling when compared with the prison discipline—the time he has to serve under the stated. Several fresh cases of daring theft on her Monkwearmouth Colliery, which is upwards of 270 decline of health—and the present state of his health; part are now freely spoken of, showing whatever and may your Lordship, under the circumstances, see The accident took place at fifteen minutes past four, the absolute necessity of granting his humble petition, jewellery, fancy wools, or anything portable that mmediately after the principal part of the workmen by removing him to some place where the restrictions came in her way. Many tradesmen have missed immediately after the principal part of the workmen by removing him to some place where the restrictions in the Harvey seam, the hewers, to the number of are less severe, thereby holding out the hope that his articles of great value. During the latter part of fifty, had left the pit, and the putters and trappers health may be protected, and his life spared; and your last week the lady called several times at the shops petitioner will ever pray.

SAMUEL HOLBERRY Prisoner.

July 29, 1841. BRUTAL, CRUEL, AND SCANDALOUS EJECTMENT FROM THEIR HOLDINGS OF UPWARDS OF ONE HUNDRED

(From our own correspondent.)

PERSONS.

through the exertions of Mr. Drake, and the hatred the police have to Charlist subscription hoxes : the boxes belonging to the members of this district debt under this flat is 539. The amount of the debts having been lent to the miserable victims of lawless proved against the Macclesfield Bank is £116.302 Mr. Heckles, and the gentleman who had descended the the pit, had, by this time, ascertained that the accident had originated in the north-west direction from the shaft. Mr. H., however, despatched parties in different directions, himself and the overmen examining the district where the accident had occurred; and, accordpersons, &c., as warrants will be applied for, and I endor, claim to pro e for £216,708, 5s. 34.

Two wretched-looking beings, named Richard Williams and Ellen Sheen, the former 65 and the Broughton, at Worship-street, under the following extraordinary circumstances:—Sergeant Teakle, H 6, stated that, on Friday last, about fourteen famijoining streets had been greatly obstructed by the encampment. He proceeded to the place on Sunday afternoon for the purpose of preserving order, when don, driver, 11; George Ord, flatman, 17; Robert Gar- he found two boxes placed on the pavement to reappeared to have charge of them, refused to take them away, he considered it his duty to take them into custody for the obstruction.

The sergeant produced the boxes, which he said were the same as were used by the Chartists in cal. lecting contributions for the defence of their imprisoned fellows. Two slips of paper were affixed to they are now to be seen there, in want of shelter and of the necessaries of life."

Mr. Broughton inquired by whose direction and under what particular process the ejectment took

Sergeant Teakle said that he happened to be passing through the street on Friday morning when the families were turned out, and he observed that the directions were given by a broker named Hardy who was attended by several assistants. The goods the poor fellows.

The pit is ventilated on the same principles as the best collieries on the Tyne and the Wear, viz. by an of all ages and both sexes were wailing over them. policeman now present would be able to give the magistrate further information, as he accompanied the broker when he made the ejectment.

Police constable Spencer, H 92, was called, and in answer to the magistrate's questions, he stated that on Friday morning Inspector Lewis sent him to Hope-street with the broker, to prevent a breach of the peace, and he remained in the street whilst the poor families out of fourteen houses were ejected. They were all in a most destitute condition, but the most distressing case was that of a poor woman who had a family of eight children, one of whom was ill with the small-pox; another woman had seven children, and one of them had been severely scalded on the same morning. The broker promised the woman to procure the admission of herself and family into the workhouse, but he did not know whether the promise had been fulfilled.

Mr. Broughton said he was greatly surprised that object for which their services were required had been misrepresented to the inspector.

Tilt, the usher, was directed by the magistrates

to proceed immediately and bring to the court

Tilt informed the magistrates that several of the "I cannot but think our friends take a wrong view poor people were waiting outside to be examined. Amongst the number was the woman whose child was said to have died, but her child was not dead.

> The first witness called was Susan Potts, the wife had she received any notice to quit. On Friday She implored them to allow her a little time in con-

pence a week for his room, part of which he had that I have sent to the Marquis of Normanby this last and on returning he found that his door had been

> ment weather, gave similar evidence. Mr. Hunt questioned the witnesses as to whether

Several other witnesses, some of whom had been

solves Mr. Hunt said that if the answer had been in the "My dear Sir, I am heartily glad that the Whigs affirmative he should, on his own responsibility, have

> Mr. Broughton said he very much regretted that all he could do, as the case now stood, was to discharge the prisoners. He had occasionally read of the occurrence of such proceedings in Ireland, but he never conceived that such a heartless and lawless transaction could ever take place in this country;

Mr. Hunt said that he would take out the warrants without loss of time, as he was determined to prosecute the parties to the utmost extent.

The prisoners were then discharged. [The amount in the boxes is supposed to be about 15s., which would have been distributed amongst the unfortunates on Sunday evening, if the police had not interfered. The police, it is said, have broken open the boxes. I write in haste, having only just time for the post; I have been engaged in this case for the last five hours.]

MISCHIEVOUS SPOILING OF TRADISMEN. - The the House of Correction, in Northalterton, in the unnatural separation of dignity and usefulness, the pernicious association of elegance and inutility, has created immeasurable mischief. How absurd, how and George III. was foud of watch-making. What

> "To point a moral, and adorn a tale." -English Chartist Circular.

UNEMPLOYED OPERATIVES IN PAISLEY .- We regret to state that the number of unemployed continues rather on the increase. The number on the books yesterday was 748, but this gives but an inadequate idea of the whole numbers unemployed. On these 748 as many more are more or less dependent as swell the number up to 1800. Of these, all that are employed about only to 60, who have work at breaking stones. The others are relieved by orders on grocers and others for food. The voluntary assessment was expected to yield about £700, but from inability in some cases, and unwillingness in others, it is to be feared it will fall much short of this. Only about a third of the inhabitants, however, have yet been called cn. The calls will be renewed next

from which she was positively known to have stolen. to endeavour to compromise matters by paying for the goods. One party refused until she had not only returned all they had seen her take, but everything she had taken; she went away, returned, and delivered up a bundle of fancy wools and worsteds. Not content with compounding crime (an indictable offence, by-the-bye), and defeating justice to the public, parties are framing excuses for the thief worth £400 a year. Her disorder is tenderly as cribed to a morbid and irrepressible propensity, or monomania. And it is sought to palliate her offence by the representation that she did not intend harm I send the following account of this outrage, in taking what belonged to others.—Lincoln Mercury. which would never have been brought to light, but

MESSES. DAINTRY, RYLE AND Co.'s BANKRUPICT -We understand that the total number of proofs of Manchester Guardian.

MR. R. J. RICHARDSON AND THE MAN-CHESTER COMMITTEE. The following letter from Mr. Richardson reached

ns by the afternoon post, on Thursday last, just before going to press:-TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR-When I last wrote to you, I did not think that any Radical would have presumed to say, that telling the plain and simple truth was libelling the people of Lancashire—that it in any way was ques-goning their honesty. Neither did I think that there was one word of falsehood in my "case," much less did I think, that the men who have appended their names to a pretended refutation of my claims could have done so. Sir, I have no desire to be the subject of a paper war, for that would delight our enemies; but truth must come forth: and I was somewhat brief in stating my case before, which perhaps has been the cause of the personal attack mide upon me by the Manchester Committee. In the first place I deny every line of the letter which appeared in your last in answer to my case, and pronounce it to be full of malignity and falsehoodgot up by a party who have for two years and a half pursued me with every species of petty malice. But to facts. I complained formally to Mr. Bell. of Salford, the Secretary of the Liberation Demonstration Committee, of the debts owing to the Advertiser office, and Mr. Bell promised me, in a letter sent w Kirkdale gaol (which I have in my possession,) that the debts ought to be looked after, and that something should be done in the matter when I came out of gaol. Well, I came out; for a month nothing was done; I made another appeal to the National Association in Tib-street, and a committee (of whom Linney was not one) was appointed to examine into the accounts; I waited upon that committee, and gave them bills, amounting, I believe, to £19 odd. Mr. Chamberlain got these bilis, but the committee could not be got together to examine them. Wheeler and Chamberlain know these facts. At last an effort was made, and a few of them came, and without examing the bills at all, agreed to hand them over to the County Delegate Meeting, in March, I believe it was. I attended that celegate meeting, and explained the whole affair, when the delegates took up the question, and resolved to do not assign any reasons for it. Let us see if we can furall in their power to see the debt honestly liquidated; and further, I offered to attend, and give a lecture or lectures in any of the surrounding towns, for the purpose of assisting the delegates in raising the money. Mr. Davies was appointed treasurer. Taese proceedings were advertised in the Star of the week following. I waited a whole month, and nothing was done either by the Manchester "proper" committee or the county delegates. Weli; I waited upon the delegates at their next monthly meeting, and it appeared that the delegates had lett Manchester on the understanding that I was to have written to each town; but the resolution in the Star showed they were wrong. However, it was agreed that the various delegates should write to me-Droylsden and Oldham did so. I attended there and lectured at Droylsden once, and Oldham twice. No other town having written to me, I got up a course of lectures in the Tib-street Room, which the National Association Committee gave me the gramitous use of; but the lectures were not weil attended—in fact, did not pay the expences. I was so disgusted with the coolness of the Manchester Committee, and the county delegates, that I resolved to try my fortune elsewhere; and I came to Scot-lind, with a view of raising, if possible, a trifle amongst strangers; seeing clearly that a prophet hath no honour in his own country. Let any man in Manchester deny a word of the above facts, if he can. Now, as to the details. O. Sir, I am sick has but small almost to death that men can be found so base as private debte quarrel about trifles, and stoop to wound a man s henour and reputation, who has served them faithfelly and honourably, and ruined himself, in their being a private speculation, I deny it-distinctly to his letter, as a witness of the facts without his deny it. I produced a similar report of the Birming- | consent. ham meeting to the Committee in Newall's Buildings, and it was agreed that, if the Advertiser tolks per" committee into a corner; to which we reply, that great changes; but, for my part, I had nothing to do, one way or other, with the books; I was the feel who ordered, at the bidding of the committees, and who now has to pay for them. Then why challenge me to produce the books, minutes, treasurers, stewards, &c.! What have I to do with them. Every one must see that I have nothing to do but to pay the piper; and every honest man will see that the challenge is a mere subterfuge to escape paying an honest debt. The debt is owing. The simple question is, am I to pay it, or am I not? Now, Sir, to the last part of their letter,-"The reading of Mr. Richardson's letter might lead people to believe that he was unjustly treated by the working men of Manchester, for his services in the Convention, and that he made great exercises by attending that body. The answer to that is, that he RECEIVED FIVE POUNDS PER WEER, besides travelling expences; and as to his attending Palace-Yard Meeting at his own expence, it is niterly false." Villany cannot parallel such a mass of injustice. I received £5 per week! I only ought to have done so, according to agreement before I went up. I was in the Convention from the first week in February to the first week in July, twentysix weeks, and all I received was 231 to pay travelling expences and everything else. Let them make that into "I received five pounds a week" if they can. I came down from London at their request to afterwards indicted, and served nine months in pri- departure, and £2 on his return. son, and they tell me I made no sacrifices! And; ray, vilely treated, by those who were in power in take charge of the petition. Manchester. I could have forgiven almost anything,

"This is the unkindest cut of all!"

but such a wicked assertion as saying I was not

badly treated. Linney and Wheeler have often said

reverse. As to the Palace Yard meeting, a mere trifle was says,collected, which was nothing to what ordinary expeaces were attending the journey. But what is more, I went to Birmingham Great Meeting with feargus O'Connor, and no man gave me a fraction; and when John Frost was in imminent danger of being ou: to pieces by the " base, bloody, and brutal Mesers. Linney and Co. say who paid my expences with success to London, if not, I will tell them that the Charists of Manchester, I mean Messrs. Linney and not collect money for it. No; Butterworth and old Mr. Eaton collected fifteen shillings, which received from Mr. Barrow, to pay my expences to London. I went to London at my own expence (saving the 15=), presented the petition of the people of Manchester, which, along with others, succeeded in rescuing poor, betrayed Frost from the headsman's knife, and to this day never received one farthing more from the people of Manchester towards defraying my expences; and, withall, the public are to be sold by Messrs. Linney add Co., that I have not been had y used! Is not such conduct sifferent to sieken a man, and make him turn with disput from advocating a cause that is cursed by such dishones: practises. Indeed it is. The public know well many an hones: and warm hearted Radigent working classes. I shall write no more what- plague on both your houses."—Ep.] the they may say; I believe in my conscience, that every word above written is honestly delivered from my hanc. They are facts, and nothing but facts; and I will rest my hope upon the public, who will preciste my case, and give me their assistance. I do not wish to say more, or I could "a tale un-Daries, the Treasurer, at Manchester, and let not a plaguy near rather be a butcher than a calf." Oth the decriser's debt, but Heywood's cebt, and O'Connor's debt, be paid: that has always been my with and I hope the public will see that I had no is carried in in London to a great extent by a set of and the tyrant's dread, you will much oblige am honest, and I hope to remain so.

I am yours, R. J. RICHARDSON, crown a piece.

MR. R. J. RICHARDSON AND THE MAN-CHESTER COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR, - We perceive that Mr. Richardson (through the respect and gratitude to you as the defender of equal medium of the Dundee Chronicle) has issued a rejoinder to our former letter, in which we come in for no small share of odium and vulgar abuse. Whether, however, the elegant epithets of Mr. Richardson are more applicable to us or to himself, we shall leave the public to decide, after their perusal of both sides of the question. crifices, knowing that the persecution you are about to 'ull of malignity and falsehood, got up by a party who to the standard of liberty that has been raised, nursed, have for two years and a half pursued him with every and protected by your determined love for the principle of species of petty malice. To which we reply, that if selling from seventeen to twenty Northern Stars per week in one district, besides a great number of Black Books, and other periodicals, picture frames, &c. for Mr. Richardson, without any deductions, together with that line of policy and honour that has won for you his hungry wife and starving children, whose cries four shillings per week from the Manchester local fund, independent of what he received from the National Victim Fund, and other sources. If doing these things be evidence of malignity and petty malice, we must e'en plead guilty to the charge.

As to Mr. Bell's letter (in which Mr. Richardson says he promised him something should be done, &c) be wrote it on his own responsibility without being fully acquainted with the circumstances of the case and when remonstrated with, excused himself by saying he feared it might create division. The "proper" committee of which Mr. Richardson speaks so sarcastically, well knew that the debt was not owing by the South Lancashire Chartists, but by Mr. Richardson; but knowing also that he was involved in difficulties, they sympathised with him. and allowed him the use of they sympathised with him. and allowed him the use of the enemy, we have kept up a fire that has paralyzed their room free of expense, in order to assist him in the Tories, shielded by the battery of corruption; raising the money. Another instance this we presume of their petty malignity.

at the honour and honesty of the Manchester proper committee, it may not be out of place to give the country a sample or two of the honour and honesty of this most honest and honourable gentleman himself. He tells the public that his lectures were badly attended, but does

He will no doubt recollect that the first of his lectures

was to be on the "Repeal of the Union," and that the town was placarded and notice given on the Sunday evening in the Room; (the lecture was to take place the night following;) that he left word on Monday, that he had to go to Dublin, and consequently the Committee and the people were left to bear their disappointment as they best might. But what will the public think when informed, that instead of going to Dublin, this most honest and honourable gentleman went to Liverpool, to give evidence against his brother Chartist, Christopher Dean, if he had been brought to trial; and on being asked, on his return, if it was true that he had been subprensed against him, he replied, "No, I went to assist him?" the fact being, that Bibby, the Inspector of Police, whom he directed where to find Dean and apprehend him, had subjected him with a sovereign the Saturday previous, to go to Liverpool, AGAINST from the place of torment at Wakefield, we got into Mr. Dean, and part of his "fee" was paid to him conversation about the cruelties the inmates have to at Liverpool, and the remainder on his return to indure. Amongst other things he told me that during Manchester, at Mr. Hertford, the prosecuting his imprisonment two of the prisoners died. I asked

attorney's office, vis for six day's attendance, the sum him if he knew them. He said, no, only by name people. Most people will, no doubt, think this a toler- Hunt, or some such name.

Now for a few remarks upon the subject of "ms | middle of May. lignity and falsehood," for which this honourable and If this be correct, I trust our Dewsbury friends will truthful gentlemen professes such an aversion. This see further about it and publish all the particulars. By cause. The amount of the whole debt is only £16 16s. lover of truth then had the audacity to declare, in the inserting the above you will much oblige, Li How scrupnlonsly exact. I say it was £19; presence of parties who are prepared to prove the fact, but whether or not, why were not these matters rections and James Bronterre O'Brien (to whose intellectual sized when I was in Manchester! Why, because acquirements and Zealous labours we are indebted for they were too careless about a poor fellow suffering many invaluable works and writings,) was not posin their cause; the greatest fault amongst the Char-| seesed of two single ideas; and that instead of his tists. When pressed into a corper they were com- being the author of the Life of Robespierre, he actually pelled to stir themselves to get out of danger. When stole it from a Frenchman, and palmed it upon the made out my case, I saw I had stirred them up; public as an original work of his own. Mr. Richardson their honour was wounded. I sent word to Wheeler when in Lancaster Castle, memoralised the Government to let me see the result of the investigation of the to remove him from thence to Kirkdale House of Coraccounts by this "proper" Committee, before they rection, the restrictions in the former place being prejusent them to the press. But no. Wheeler told Mrs. dicial to his health; but when (during the sittings of Bull and Bell, Ropemakers'-street, Moorfields, on Sun-Richardson that as I did not let them see my letter the Petition Convention) the people memoralised the day last, August 1st, the following resolutions were before I sent it to the Star, they would not let me Government for the release of Mr. O Brien, this lover see theirs. Petry malignity! Will Wheeler dare of all that is honourable actually wrote to Mr. Danto tell the country that he and the Committee did combe, stating that Mr. O'Brien was as comfortable as not know, months before, the whole of my case ! if he were in a palace; that the prisoners there were dom, Bronterre O'Brien." However, they admit £16. Now, as to £55s. paid much better off than when they were at large; and for printing 1,000 reports of the Demonstration, he had the modesty to append Mr. Butterworth's name

Mr. Richardson speaks of having pressed the "prowould print them cheap, no doubt they would go if Mr. R. does not feel the want of elbow room, we of amongst the trades and Associations. I ordered have little reason to complain. With regard to our them, and I have to pay for them. Now, as to the admission of a debt of £16, we refer the country to on the seven divisions of the Eastern Division of Boot jority, they were warned that the Chandos clause last. The following are the places which sent dele-1,500 cards, that were sold at 6d. each, which I find our former letter, where they will see on which side and Shoemakers, this meeting being a portion of that would produce its present results. The reply was, it gates, and letters approving of the object for which written in such a manner as to convey to your readers the balance stands. As to the reports alluded to, he body, for the purpose of bringing them over as a body is intended the landed interest should predominate. The meeting had been called, namely—" To investigate that I had sold the cards. That, they care ordered them: let him say who got the money for them, to join the Charter Association, or of getting as many Sir De Lacy Evans, when in Parliament, sought to not say; but they know as well as I do as we know nothing about it; but we believe they as they could from each division, and met separate obtain an alteration in the tax-paying clauses, by between the Pastors of the Christian Chartist putting the period back six months. The answer to clause the same question we get the money and who got the books, which they for. Mr. Richardson puts to us the same question we clation, when this meeting agreed to give all the asternation in the tax-paying clauses, by between the Pastors of the Christian Chartist putting the period back six months. The answer to Church and the National Charter Association, and seven the Pastors of the Christian Chartist putting the period back six months. The answer to Church and the National Charter Association, and who got the books, which they are the cause of the charter them as they could from each division, and met applied to be a seven to putting the period back six months. The answer to claim. After the Whigs this was the Reform Act is final. After the Whigs and actionally ask for-all of them know that I waited asked of him in our former letter, as to who received sistance in their power; and the usual monthly meet- return to office, Lord John Russell did then propose vide a proper lecturer for the district, and devise a upon John Quin, of Manchester, many a time for the money f the principal part of those books, which Quin had Our answer is, apply to Messra Richardson, Cottrel, their vote in favour of it. given up to semebody else-I believe, but I will not Willis, Cobbett, and Co.. And as to Mr. R. saying that during which time the Association had undergone in possession of the books. As to the minutes of the Union, Messrs. Richardson and Co., ought to produce tablishing a shoemaker's Charter association. them, as Mr. R. was connected with them from September to February (before he went to the Convention) during which time the debt was contracted.

As to his assertion about subterfuge to escape paying horest debts, we think we have sufficiently shown by whom the debt is owing; and as it is customary for honest men to pay their debts, we hope Mr. Richardson will not incur the charge of dishonesty by refusing to pay his. He then asserts that he served in the Convention for twenty-six weeks, without receiving more than £31: the fact being that he received £5 per week during the whole period of his services, with the exception of three weeks, when he was employed on a mission from the Convention, for which he received £24, as a reference to the balance, of atrocious cruelty to a child in this Union, for pub-

at our request to attend a meeting in Batty's Circus, for which he was not paid, whilst O'Brien, M'Douall, the Warminster Poor Law lieges, an idea that they and Rowson were. The fact is, he was in town on may safely do as they like, we do not undertake to some private business before the letter requesting his say - but strange rumours are abroad, which we can attendance was put into the post-office. How, then, tell them the fear of another prosecution shall not could be expect his expenses to be paid? Mr. O'Brien induce us to "burke." We have received the folbeing sent for, of course had his expenses paid. Mr. lowing letter, and we think it due, not less to the Rowson, from Bury, was paid also; but M'Douall never "Guardians of the Poor at Warminster," than to received a farthing.

For attending the Palace Yard meeting Mr. Richard- lish it :attend a meeting at Batty's Circus, for which I was son received £5, according to agreement,—£3 on his

He next asserts that he attended the Birmingham, Marchester, and from that time, twenty-third to take a petition to the Queen on behalf of Frost, and aged and don't know how soon she will be obliged

> We have now replied to Mr. Richardson's assertions and falsehoods, and leave him to his reflections, and the country to decide between us. We have also cursed by such dishonest practices, and as Byron

They certes all are entertaining facts, And most essential to our hero's story; But then they don't contribute greatly to his glory.

Mr. Richardson asserts that villany cannot parallel the injustice of our former letter; to which we reply, Whigh," I was elected by a large meeting, to that if he cannot find one in the above true relation of take a petition to the Queen in his behalf. Will facts, we can have no hope of directing his researches

We remain, Sir,

JOSEPH LINEEY, Chairman. JAMES WOOD, Secretary. PAUL FAIRCLOUGH. SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN. HENRY NUTTALL. JAMES WHEELER. JAMES HARRISON. JAMES LEECH. THOMAS DAVIES. GEORGE MITCHELL. ROBERT GRAY.

We are of opinion that the people have now had quite enough of this very edifying correspondence. Mr. Richardson avows his intention to write no more-and we are giad of it, as it affords us the right to say, that, Ca has been sacrificed by petty men, whose ambition in our columns at least, nobody else shall. Nothing is Prompts them to any act of meanness—to destroy more calculated to damage the cause than squabbles like

WHICH IS THE WORST !- When the late Lord Clive was a boy, and once walking with a schoolellow through Drayton market, the two lads stopped to look at a butcher killing a calf. "Dear me. fold," but I will avoid recrimination, as it begets Bobby," says the lad, "I would not be a butcher for limit. I leave my case with the public. What all the world," "Why, I should not much like it,"

Every the same of the Proposed let it go into the hands of Thomas said Clive, "its a dirty, beggariy business; but I'd

mister object in the without I wished to paim no fellows selling sparrows about the metropolis, dexprivate debts upon the people whatever. I believe I terously painted, so as to make them resemble bulfinches, for which they ask the moderate price of a

CAUTION TO BIRD FANCIERS.-A species of fraud

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ. SIR,-We the delegates representing the various Chartist Associations located in the metropolis of Great laws, as contained in the People's Charter.

Sir, we have felt it our duty to adopt this course, as

the only means of discovering our contempt for those base men who have been endeavouring to rob you of the reputation which has been earned by so many sa He first complains that our reply to his statements is be released from, arose out of your fervent attachment Universal Suffrage; but, Sir, we feel much pleasure in having even this opportunity of making this poor atonement to you, feeling satisfied that your past conthe affections of a grateful people, and who, in spite of misrepresentations of an hireling press and pretended friends, still look up to you as their pilot to the good ship Charter, knowing that when once ogain you shall have been restored to liberty—that your discerning mind will guard as against the breakers, corruption, wickedness, and treachery, which threaten to drive our goodly vessel from her course, unless they are discovered to our crew; but, Sir, hitherto an allwise Providence has been our captain and guide, for He has enabled us to stand against the machinations of evil designing men, for satisfied that we are right in struggiling for political (quality, we have been able to with the palace.

What matters it to a hunger man whather they stand the whirlwind of persecution, and the dreadful storms and hurricanes that have assailed the political hemisphere; and, Sir, when we have had cause to attack neither have we spared our friends, if they have dared strike from the mast head, the standard of the As Mr. Richardson seems to sneer very complacently National Charter Association, bearing in mind the necessity of Universal Suffrage and no surrender.

On behalf of the delegates. Yours, &c. No. 13, Northampton-row,

To Feargus O'Connor, Esq.
P.S.—DEAR SIR,—You will much oblige, by return-O'Brien by a public procession and meeting.

Rosamond-street, Clerkenwell.

Trusting you are in good health and spirits.

I remain, Yours, &c. JOHN FUSSELL

13, Northampton-row, Rosamond street, Clerkenwell.

MORE OF WAKEFIELD HELL TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAB

SIR,-Having met with one that has lately arrived

of £6 6z, which this most honest and honourable gen- and number; he said one of them was "One of these tleman charged for his honest services in the cause of the Chartist chaps," and they called him Emanual Hutt, or ably good reason why his lectures were badly attended; I have since looked over the list of prisoners and I and also that an honest gentleman, who receives such found "Emanuel Hutton, comber, eighteen months liberal remuneration for his most honourable services imprisonment, for a riot at Dewsbury." I have no has but small occasion to palm upon the public his own doubt, but this is the person he alludes to. According

to what I can learn he must have died about the Yours.

In the cause of freedom, G. CLARKSON. Sheffield, August 8th, 1841.

SHOEMAKERS' CHARTER UNION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-At a meeting of the Incarcerated Chartist Victim Fund subscribers (a few flint shoemakers), at the unanimously passed:-

"That seven shillings be voted in assisting the providing a printing press for that stanch advocate of free-

"That ten shillings be voted to Frargus O'Connor, as tressurer to the Fund for the Persecuted Irish." "That ten shillings be sent to the General Victim

Head, Drury Lane, having attended this meeting, to get slander is to them as nothing. When they were in their co-operation and assistance to wait, by deputation, the ascendancy, and possessed an overwhelming ma- Chartist meeting room, Freeman-street, on Monday

The deputation having expressed satisfaction for the be certain, to Butterworth and Leech. Why ask me he applied to Quin and Butterworth for them, it is a reception and support they had met with, and thanks where are the minutes of the Union? They know I mere subterfuge, as they had no connection with the having been voted to the chairman, the meeting sepawas at the Convention from February to July, association at the time, and consequently could not be rated, to meet again the next Sunday evening, to meet the deputation again, and devise the best means of es-

W. HOLLIDAY, Secretary. London, August 8, 1841. P.S. The seven shillings voted for O'Brien's printing

Moor-square, Moor-lane, Cripplegate, City of London.

WARMINSTER WORKHOUSE. MORE DISGRACEFUL RUMOURS.

Our readers of course remember the former story lishing which, though it was never disproved, we even this act contradicts itself. His next assertion is, that he came down from London were prosecuted in the person of Mr. O'Connor. Whether their success on that occasion has given to the public, and the Warminster paupers, to pub-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,-There has been a rumour affoat in this town of another case of starvation in the Union Bastile, and I what is more, I was never paid for attending that meeting without being paid; but he forgets to mention have been trying to find out the truth of the story, and instance, it is not required that a person should reside meeting, when O'Brien, M'Douall, and Rawson who sent him there. The Manchester people never to do so I called on the mother, who came down from in the cellar; but he can deposit goods, even lumber therein, and to have the residue, which I paid sent him; how then should he expect they would pay therein, and call it a warehouse, or a shop, if he sells into the Convention on behalf of the people of his expences. He was also elected at a large meeting the case looked into, but the poor woman is very poor April to July following, I never received Williams, and Jones. This ELECTON TOOK PLACE to come to the same terrestrial hell, and therefore she is a farthing piece. Almost every man in Man- AT HIS OWN REQUEST! he stated that he was afraid to say but little about it, but the following is the thester knows well that I was badly treated, going to London on some private business, and would tale she told me, which made my blood run cold:—The deceased was a young man who had been ill for more than two years past, and he has been in one or two hospitals in London, and from thence to Bath hospital, but must enter from the street, it matters not by what and there got a little better, but not cured; and about means. I was; and now when I am far away, they say the related a few instances of his most honourable conduct. in that cause which he professes to regret should be paradise, and put to hard labour; but the poor fellow complained very much and said he could not do the work, and for this offence his food was stopped, which caused the poor fellow to make his escape, and at nightfall he was found in the wild fields adjacent to Salisand put him in the cells for that night, and in the weekly, monthly, or yearly; it is value that the person and complained of the conduct of John Collins. He to the deputation, he considered it his duty to promorning to the Bastile again, to pump water and turn bone dust, which is the same that he did the day that he died. And the disagreeableness of the work comof ten pounds, or four shillings weekly, provided there bined with the complaint that he laboured under caused such an internal fever and thirst that he drank a great quantity of bacon liquor, and it was supposed by some that that accelated his death. He was taken with violent pain at eight o'clock in the evening, and cried out for the doctor. But there was no doctor for him, poor fellow! He was locked up in a room in the greatest agony with another pauper, until eleven o'clock, and then the doctor was sent for, and in justice to him he came immediately, but he died in a few minutes after his arrival. At twenty minutes past eleven he died, called odd workers.) and to prove that he was not got rid of by unfair means, the doctor opened his stomach, and there found half a tes cupful of potatoes and cheese; so that was satisfactory to the saints that he was not starved to death, but how the worldly-minded portion of the community will take it, I must leave, and inform you of the conduct of that monster Marchant, the governor, towards the poor mother of the above victim. The mother came, your permission, however, allow me to advise and of course could not help weeping and crying for her son, but that great fat monster, Marchant, told her she ought to be glad that he was dead, for it was a misery those who are respected by the honest and intelli- these; and we invariably exclaim on seeing them, "a to see him about. Now if he was so ill that it was a a misery for that monster to see him about, why put now claiming will be in a situation to vote until next him to hard labour? O, not to prolong his life, of November twelve months. It is advisable to tender any course, for had that been the kind governor's design, he amount of poor rate that may be due at the time of would have treated him different to what he did. I think he gives us good reason to think that he wanted to get rid of him as soon as he could. There was no questionable-if after the first time it could be again coroner's inquest held over the body; no, they want to enforced—at all events, the right having been once keep those things from public view. This Mr. Marchant; admitted, it has been decided that the overseer cannot is the same fat monster that Mr. F. O Connor held up legally omit to insert any person. to public gaze at the time of his trial for libel. Mr. Marchant is about two stones heavier now than he was requires the payment of the poor rates and window tax. the Chartists of Birmingham. They refused to conthen, and no wonder, when other stomachs go so empty. Collectors usually demand several taxes together, such sent to it; and did not give a reason why they did so.

> And a hater of oppression, Church-street, Warminster, Aug. 7th, 1841.

A constant Subscriber,

Warminster Guardians ought to know that such

take which they like.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ. RESPECTED SIR,-We the undernamed individuals are all men, (Irishmen, and consequently can have no claim for parish relief, though we are residents of ten,

twenty, and some thirty years in Manchester,) of large families, whose sufferings are unparalelled in the history of commerce.

Look at the broken-hearted father, surrounded by would pierce the most callous heart.

Oh, Sir, behold the pride of Britain's greatness, with her artizans clothed in rage, whose miserable appearance is sufficient to convince the most unreflecting mind that something is surely wrong, and that the old vaunting boast of Englishmen should be changed to the tune of Britons shall be for ever slaves. Slaves must we say, yes, Sir; for we consider, in the first place, the very essence of liberty is in a full belly, and he who is without it is a slave of the very lowest degree, though

What matters it to a hungry man, whether they be Whigs, Tories, or Radicals, who rule, so long as he and his family are starving. We have tried every where and tried in vain. The new Whig Poor Law has dried up all the resources which has been heretofore our only stay, from the fact of our appealing to the guardians of the poor for relief for a few weeks until things would take their proper place again. Was our appeal responded to? Yes, Sir, with a recommendation to break stones and a pass to Ireland.

Such, Sir, is the way we are treated in the most Christian country in the world, and such is the cause of appealing to you on this occasion, as we can only find a few real philantrophists who can feel for another's woes; and though we are thus compelled to solicit the charity of a man who is suffering persecution for jusing an answer to this note, stating when it will be con- tice sake. The day, we hope, is not far distant when a venient for you to come to London, and whether you grateful people will know how to appreciate your love would we should get up a dinner, or meet you and of liberty; and the handloom-weavers of Manchester, has reserved for themselves for your former kindness their meed of thanks, until you appear amongst them unshackelled and free.

We remain, Sir,

JOHN RYAN, 19, Old Mount-street. PATRICK FLINN, 17, ditto. MICHAEL HAYES, 25, ditto. JOHN BARRY, 23, ditto. JOHN WHITE, 12, ditto. JAMES FLINN, 33, ditto. JAMES COLLINS, 14, Ludgate-bill. PATRICK RYAN, 7, Silver-street. MATTHEW O'BRIEN, 14, Back Ashley-street. THOS. KELLY, 15, Old Mount-street. DAVID NANGLE, ditto. JOHN O'BRIEN, ditto. THOS. PATTERSON, 19, ditto. THOS. BARRY, 22, ditto. JOSEPH STARR, 15, ditto. EDWARD FIELD, 23, Ludgate-hill TIMOTHY FIELD, 32, ditto. PATRICK- WHITE, 6, Silver-street.

Your obedient servants,

PETER POWER, late Secretary to the handloom-weavers, 16, Old Mount-street, St. George's road, Manchester.

To F. O'Connor, Esq., York Castle. Manchester, August 2nd, 1841.

Courts at Westminster.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. London, 9th August, 1841.

SIR,-I am not altogether insensible to the annoyance that the newspaper press endure from troublesome correspondents. Now, however, that the cry has gone forth by Whigs, Tories, and Chartists, "Re-

Permit me, however, to observe that the defeat sus tained by the present Ministers is their just reward. The sacrifices made by the people to support them when expelled, and afterwards triumphantly to carry them back into office, are much greater than the public are generally aware of. The subsequent cruelty inflicted upon all those who afterwards continued in the honest path of progressive improvement is too well known. A deputation from the Stonemason's Society, Craven's Now that the Whig days are numbered, violence and

> failed: it was too late. cure those evils, and however much you extend the Suffrage, without it I do not think that much will be Stourbridge, John Chance. accomplished. Upon this so much difference honestly Bilston, Mr. Moseley. exists that I do not do more than offer it as an opinion.

I have been led into these remarks by the very nature of the subject, and it may happen, nothing that is not already known may be contained in that which is to follow. In either case, allow me most respectfully ress, as above, can be had by the parties concerned by to solicit your indulgence, and to offer the best apology applying to me when they think fit, W. Holliday, 3, I am able, (namely, the desire to extend the franchise,) for having occupied your time improperly.

All persons who have in the slightest degree ob served the operation of the laws of this kingdom are aware of the glorious uncertainty of its decisions. So it is with the franchise.

The highest legal authorities have decided that for the purpose of a burglary being committed, a single room was a house. The Reform Act for the purpose of voting for representations says this is not so; but

It may be asked what then is a house? The Reform Act being that with which have to do, allows houses to the letters, he hoped he might be allowed to express be constituted thus: Firstly, a house, in the common acceptation of the

word—one vote. A house with shop and private entrance—two votes.

This can again be multiplied by more than one person being inserted in the original agreement for taking of the premises, provided the value is sufficient to give each £10 yearly interest thereon. The interpretation of the word occupier is perfectly misunderstood. For any article out of it. This will be occupation.

Thus one claim for the house. Another claims for the hoase with private entrance. Another claims for the shop, without either the house or private entrance.

Another claims for the cellar, as a shop, or warehouse.

In all these, as in every other cases, the value must be ten pounds by the year. Again, it is not the amount that is paid by the value to the occupier.

who claims has to do with. Lodgers-in single rooms are entitled, if of the value

is no STREET DOOR. tailor, weaver, shoemaker, a little hitch exists in this stated that they understood a delegate meeting was declare that the Birmingham National Charter about obeying, but I would advice all to claim), some

landlord pays the taxes, every occupier is entitled if of ten pounds value. Cellars-used as workshops, (by that class of persons delegate should be sent from Birmingham, and ing, we must come to the conclusion that they are

Stables-will also confer the franchise, and so will the outside, and of sufficient value—ten pounds, or four shillings weekly. I am trespassing, and will not attempt to carry this

further, though it is capable of being extended. With that every person who considers himself in the most remote degree entitled to the franchise to send in his claim, more especially should this continue daily, as hardly any one of those who are claiming. Shillings are not payable until the name is inserted in the list by the Revising Barrister, and highly

With regard to the paying of taxes—the Reform Act mittee might be chosen at the meeting on behalf of If you will insert the above in your invaluable paper; as window tax, land tax, sewers rates, poor rate, Seeing that they desired division rather than union,

We do not vench for the facts in this letter, for Therefore let all claim to be rated (to prove the claim assembled at Manchester, with a view to the adopwe know nothing of the writer; but we think the is sufficient) examine the lists, and if the name is not tion of the same. The meeting was well attended. Warminster Guardians ought to know that such inserted, claim to have it inserted. Look after the first resolution, in favour of the "People's Britain take this opportunity of soliciting your presence at a banquet, to be given for the purpose of shewing our have two courses open for disproving them—a court respect and gratitude to you as the defender of equal of law or the columns of the Northern Star, which laws, as contained in the People's Charter. shall be freely open to them for reply. Let them exertion the Reform Act can be made useful. The subject is important—but I feel how deeply I have (if you have taken the trouble to bear with me)

trespassed upon your time. ONE WHO PEELS INTERESTED IN EVERY MAN EXERCISING HIS OPINION IN THE CHOICE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE MANCHESTER PETITION COMMITTEE. EXPENSES.

... 3 12 83 Tib-street room ... Brown-street ... Salford Chorlton and Hulme ... Tailors and Shoemakers 0 9 0 Clitheroe Pilkington Middleton 0 3 0 Stalybridge... 0 1 4

 Shaw
 ...
 ...
 0
 2
 6

 Oldham
 ...
 0
 13
 4

 Openshaw and Droylsden
 ...
 0
 6
 0

 Davy Hulme ... 0 2 0
Hickey, by Cartlidge ... 6 8 10
From Hetherington and Lee's shop 0 3 3 Cartledge's book... Smith's book, by Gresty Swire's do. do. Swire's do. do. Yarwood's do. do... ... Gibson's do. do. Roach's do. do. 0 Roberts's shop, by Wilkinson ... 0 P. C. Gresty's book A friend, by Chamberlain... Jones, Mr. 0 0 3 Wormal, Mr. 0 6 6 Murphy's book 0 3 1 James Renshaw 0 0 6 6 Sheets sold to friends at a distance 0 2 7 Richardson's box and eight sheets sold 0 0 112 James Wroe James Wroe 0 3 0 Collected by Johnson and Harrison 1 0 0 Females, Brown-street ... 0 5 0 Mr. Booth 0 0 6 Mr. Watson... ... 0 0 6

Treasurer's Balance in hand £ 1 6 5 Moved by Mr. Fildes, and seconded by Mr. Pollin, "That the Balance be paid to Dr. M'Douall, for travelling expences." Carried unanimously. "Moved by Mr. Davis, and seconded by Mr. Gresty, "That the above Balance-sheet be published in the Northern Star." Carried unanimously. EXPENDITURE.

Total Income 12 6 8

Total Expenditure 11 0 3

Books and paper ... Sent to Convention 2 10 Postage and paper... ... 0 2 To printing 50 bills... 0 3 To 15 quires of petition sheets ... 1 11 To 150 heads for petition sheets ... 0 7 To 50 slips for meeting 0 3 To posting the same... ... 0 2 To candles 0 • 95
To Thomas Fildes, for wages ... 1 2 6
To pens and ink, for signing petition ... 0 0 11 To Salford member's wages To Salford member's wages To Harrison and Johnson, for two days' REGISTER! REGISTER!!! To Dr. M'Douall's expences in going to To Fowles and Wood, for wages ... 0 16 3 To Richard Wood, for receiving signatures

Total Expenditure gone forth by Whigs, Tories, and Chartists, "Re- "That the best thanks of this Committee be given good feeling throughout the district, and hoped gister!" I cannot resist the temptation to forward you to all parties who have so liberally subscribed to- that the parties whom he brought the charges the result of some experience in the Registration wards the expence of the National Petition Con- against would come forward and defend themselves, vention."

John Pullin, Sec. THOMAS FILDES } Auditors. ROBERT HOLT

BIRMINGEAM.

IMPORTANT DELEGATE MEETING. A meeting of delegates from the various towns in Warwick and Worcestershire, took place in the

Birmingham, George White. My opinion is the Ballot would, in a great measure, Kidderminster, Edward Charlton and William

Coventry, Mr. Knight. Worcester, by letter. Warwick, do. do. Wolverhampton, do. do. Wednesbury, do. do. Walsall, do. do. Bromsgrove, do. do.

Staffordshire Potteries, do. do. Daventry, do. do. A large number of persons, male and female, attended for the purpose of witnessing the proceedings, and, at half-past one, Mr. Chance, of Scourbridge, was unanimously appointed chairman, and

Mr. George White, secretary.

The CHAIRMAN returned thanks for the mark of esteem they had shewn to him, and called on the Secretary to read the correspondence which he had

received. Mr. WHITE said that previous to the reading of his regret that the other towns had not sent delegates instead of letters, when such important business was to be brought forward. He then read letters from the places above-mentioned, and hoped that afull and A house with shop, private entrance, and —— doors or flap, opening into a cellar from the street—three cause of the difference which existed in Birmingham, so that the blame might be placed on the parties who deserved it; after which he hoped to see the various towns in the district working cordially together. He concluded by suggesting the propriety of first pro-

ceeding to the business connected with the appointment of a lecturer. Mr. CHARLTON thought that it would be better to proceed at once to an investigation of the cause of the difference that existed between the Chartist

Church and the National Charter Association, which was agreed to. Mr. GEORGE WHITE then preceded to state the facts which had transpired between the Christian Chartists and the National Charter Association since he had been an inhabitant of Birmingham. When he first arrived in the town, he found that there were a number of men who were members of the National Charter Association, of which he also was a member. He found that there was also another body professing to be Chartists, who met at Newhallstreet, under the denomination of Christian Chartists. He therefore waited on both parties, in order to induce them to act together. Also, the payment of rent forms no part of the The members of the National Charler Association consideration if it is not paid at all, or if it is paid expressed their willingness to act with the other, did not feel disposed to give credence to all that had pose the following resolution: been stated with regard to Mr. Collins, being at the time on friendly terms with him. He afterwards assembled, the conduct of John Collins and Arthur he was one of the persons who objected to its le- Britain. the loft over them, provided you enter by steps from gality. He attended at Newhall-street, with the circular, and hoped that it might have been the seemed willing that a union should take place; but anything to do with it. After the decision of the assembled delegates. delegates had been published in the Star, together with the opinion of the Editor, that the association was strictly legal, he again waited on them and suggested the propriety of calling a meeting of the Chartists, in order that a reconciliation should take place. They raised two objections; first, that the Council of the National Charter Association had not been elected at a public meeting, and also that it would depend on which party called the meeting. whether it was well attended or not. He then proposed to them that the Council should resign their places, to which measure the Council gave their consent, and proffered to call the meeting on his own responsibility, and that a Provisional Com-

delegate meeting which had been held for the purpose at Manchester, and moved a resolution in approval of the same. Mr. Arthur O'Neil and John Collins opposed the resolution, and moved, as an amendment, "That a committee should be appointed to enquire into the legality of the National Charter Association." The Chairman took the sense of the meeting, and declared the resolution to be carried. Mr. O'Neil wished the question to be put again, after which the Chairman declared it to be again carried in favour of the Association. They then called for a division, when three-fourths of the meeting divided in favour of the resolution. Messrs. O'Neil and Colline then left the meeting, attended by their friends. They afterwards formed a committee to correspond with Mr. Roebuck with regard to the legality of the Association. Previous to the late election, public meeting was called for the purpose of choosing a non-electors' committee, to conduct the business of the election on behalf of the Chartists. Forty mon were chosen, and their meetings were held week y, but neither O'Neil or Collins ever attended. The committee subsequently determined to put him in nomination for the Borough of Birmingham; and in order that no division should exist on the day of nomination, entered into an arrangement with it's Christian Chartists, allowing them to nominate who they thought proper. They afterwards had placa: Is posted, calling on the Chartists to attend at the Town Hall, and vote for White and Collins. On the day of nomination placards, signed "Arthur O'Neil," were posted through the town, informing the public that John Collins would be nominated, but not in connection with any other person—times endeavouring to cause a split. Mr. Collins was not nominated, although he sat in the organ gallery. amongst the Whig party, and tried to hinder Mr. Followes from seconding him, so that if Mr. Collins had his will, no Chartist would have been brought forward. At the time that he was proposed, a Whig, who sat near Mr. Collins, asked him who or what White was ! Mr. Collins replied by making an 0 on a slip of paper, signifying, of course, that he considered him nothing. He could bring the person forward who witnessed that proceeding. At the late unti-Corn-Law meeting, at Duddeston row, Mr. O'Neil had moved an amendment to his resolution, Mr. O'Neil at the same time declaring that there was no such thing as a National Charter Association, because they had not received above £70 in a half year, and that the people of Scotland disapproved of it-he being then acting as a delegate from the Central Committee of Scotland. Mr. Collins seconded his amendment. He (Mr. White) thereupon asked Mr. O'Neil if he could show a proper cause why the Chartists of Birmingham should not join the Association, and receiving no reply, he challenged them to meet him on the following evening to discuss the question; this they also declined. He had attended at several times for the purpose of bringing about a union with them; but it was long sizes fully established in his mind that they wished to do all the injury in their power. The Secretary of the Charter Association had given them due notice of that meeting, and he would leave it to Arthur O'Neil and John Collins to come forward and defend their conduct, if they were capable of doing so. For his part, he never intended to mention the names of such men after that day. His only wish was, that the country might be aware of their conduct, and decide for themselves. He was glad to have it in his power to state in the presence of so many of the members of the National Charter Association and the parties from a distance, that their Association in Birmingham was getting on prosperously, and that their numbers were rapidly augmenting; they had now surmounted every obstacle. and should take no further notice of the Christian Chartists of Birmingham; but publish their conduct to the country. Some people had talked much of the division which existed in Birmingham; for his part, he did not think there was any; for there was ... 1 13 113 but one Chartist Association in the town, and he considered no man a real Chartist who did not belong to it. He concluded by hoping, that the in-Moved by Mr. Pullin, and seconded by Mr. Holt, vestigation might have the effect of producing a and show cause why they opposed a union of the people in the National Charter Association.

Mr. EDWARD BROWNE rose and said that if the Chairman would permit him, he should wish to ask Mr. White a few questions. Leave being granted, he asked Mr. White whether he had not refused to leave out the National Charter Association in his resolution at Duddeston Row anti-Corn Law meeting, when requested to do so by the Christian Chartists? Mr. G. White answered that he had refused to

do so.

Mr. CHARLTON should wish, if poscible, to arrive at the latent cause of the difference, as the division in Birmingham had done serious injury to the Chartist cause in Kidderminster. In that town they had a body of highly intelligent men belonging to the Chartist Association, and when their opponents could no longer oppose their principles, they cast the Bir-mingham differences in their teeth. He feared very much that they should not be able to arrive at the real cause. He should have wished to see the parties against whom the charges had been made present, in order that they might come to a proper decision.

A long discussion for and against then took place. the parties who were in attendance, both members of the Christian Chartist Church, and the National Charter Association, being allowed to take part. It was ultimately agreed that a deputation should be appointed to wait on Mr. John Collins and Mr. Arthur O'Neil, requiring their attendance at the meeting.

Mr. Hill, sen., and Mr. Cresswell were then appointed as a deputation, and the meeting adjourned When the delegates assembled at five o'clock, the Chairman called upon the deputation to deliver their

Mr. Cresswell stated that they had waited on Messrs. Collins and O'Neil, and that they refused Mr. Hill (a member of the Chartist Council) correborated Mr. Cresswell's statement.

Mr. KNIGHT then addresed the meeting. He had hoped that Messrs. O'Neil and Collins would have attended that meeting at the request of the delegates assembled, and was sorry to be under the necessity of condemning their conduct; he thought they justly merited the censure of the meeting. Mr. Mosetev entirely agreed in the sentiments of Mr. Knight, and thought that as Messrs. O'Neil

and Collins had opposed the National Charter Association, they ought to have attended and stated their reasons for doing so.

Mr. Charlton could hardly give an opinion on the matter. He had no doubt that the decision of that meeting would be productive of results in Kidderminster which he could not at present foresee, as

the members there held various opinions on the question. Mr. Ellary held similar opinions with those of Mr. Charlton. Mr. WHITE entered into a recapitulation of his

former statements, and declared his intention to move a resolution on the facts which he had brought under their consideration, and to prove still further the unaccountable conduct of Arthur O'Neil, he produced the Northern Star for August, 1840, from which it appeared that Mr. O'Neil had accually seconded a resolution approving of the National Charter Association, and pledging himself to support it. He thought that every person present would be fully satisfied that a full and fair opportunity had been given to the accused parties, and as no defence was offered, but an absolute denial given

of ten pounds, or four shillings weekly, provided there is no STREET DOOR.

Again, single rooms used as workshops, such as a tailor, weaver, shoemaker, as little hitch exists in this shout to be held in Manchester for the purpose of Association have done their duty, and have extended removing their objections as to its legality, after their principles as far as they possibly could, and as Houses-in courts and such like places, where the which they should have no objection to unite. Pre- John Collins and Arthur U'Neil have refused to vious to the delegate meeting, he received a circular come forward and defend their conduct. When from the Executive, at Manchester, desiring that a requested to do so by a deputation from this meetsuggesting the propriety of sending Mr. Collins, as unworthy of the confidence of the Chartists of Great

Mr. KNIGHT seconded the resolution. He thought that if either Mr. Collins or O'Neil could show & means of effecting a union. The persons present proper reason why they differed from the Association they ought to show the grounds of their objection, Messrs. Collins and O'Neil refused to have he considered their conduct as an insult to the

Mr. MOSELEY supported the resolution, and spoke n strong terms against the conduct of Messrs.

Collins and O'Neil. The CHAIRMAN asked if any person wished to move an amendment, and after pausing for a short time. no person seeming inclined to speak, the resolution was put to the vote, and declared to be carried.— Messrs. Charlton and Ellary voted against the reso-

lution. The CHAIRMAN then brought forward the remaining business connected with a lecturer, and requested the delegates present to state the position of the place they represented.

Mr. CHARLTON stated, that he was authorised to agree in the appointment of a lecturer for one month. and that they would pay their share of the expence. Mr. ELLARY hoped that a clever person would be county rate, police rate, and several other rates and he determined to call a meeting himself, and got appointed, who could enter into the question of taxes, but in order to obtain the franchise the tender of a number of placards printed calling upon the Chartism, so as to give satisfaction to his constipoor-rate and window tax only, though the collector may Chartists to assemble at Holloway-Head, for the tuents, as they already had a number of highly inrefuse to take the amount so divided, it will not dis-tranchise.

Onations at Trondway-Tream, for the plan of telligent working men who well understood the prin-tranchise. BIRMINGHAM DELEGATE MEETING.

(Concluded from our seventh page.) Mr. Moserry stated that Wolverhampton, Bilston, and Wednesbury, would contribute their share in support of a lecturer, and would want one every

Mr. KNIGHT said Coventry and Foleshill would

pay their quota, and wanted a lecturer very much. The Chairman delivered a statement with regard to Stourbridge, and agreed to pay, on their behalf, Whatever was deemed necessary.

Mr. White said that a great number of his con-

tmrer should be.

The delegates wished Mr. White to mention the names of parties who might be applied to for the with them for a repeal of the Corn Laws and House-purpose. Messrs. Mason, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, hold Suffrage. Where were their Household Suffrage then severally proposed, and as it was doubtful whe- and tell it not in Bradford. All honest men would get ther they were disengaged, it was determined that rid of their crotchets, and go the whole hog for the any of the three who could attend, should be ap Charter. He believed that the combers, who were not

tion: "That the delegates present recommend to to create a good feeling among the working men of that remedy? (Hear, hear, hea the towns in this district the propriety of holding district. He knew there were many obstacles to the another meeting on that day month, and regret that diffusion of political knowledge; they arose from the so many places have neglected to send a delegate on such an important occasion as the present."

unanimously agreed to.

money in advance as soon as possible.

PUBLIC MEETING -A public meeting was held in was addressed by Mr. George White on the struggles and the tact and cunning resorted to by the middle; classes to render their exertions of no effect. He traced

REPEAL OF THE UNION .- The usual meeting of parties favourable to a repeal of the unholy alliance between Great Britain and Ireland was held at Mrs. Cateley's large room, in Old Meeting-street, on Sunday evening last. The room was crowded with a body of Well-dressed English and Irishmen. Mr. Stone was appointed chairman; after which the meeting was addressed in eloquent speeches by Mr. Murray, and several other intelligent Irishmen, whose language pourtrayed the fervid love they held towards the land of their birth. After the Secretary had read the names of the members, Mr. George White enrolled his name as one of the advocates of repeal, and addressed the meeting on the wrongs of "green Erin." A discussion, which was conducted in perfect good humour, afterwards took place, in which the Chartists, Feargus O'Connor, and Philp, from Bath, member of the Executive Council, Daniel O'Connell were the chief topics. The company afterwards separated in a friendly manner. The meeting is held every Sunday evening, when all persons favourable to a Repeal of the Legislative Union be- powerful appeal to the audience on the alarming contween Great Britain and Ireland, are requested to attend: it commences about eight o'clock.

GRAND TEA PARTY AND BALL.-It has been determined by the Council of the National Charter Asso- up. Several persons were enrolled as members. ciation of Birmingham, that a tea party and ball shall be provided to honour the members of the Executive on their arrival in Birmingham. Tickets will be printed this week, and there is every reason to hope that it will be the most numerous gathering of the description which has been witnessed in Birmingham for some time. Further notice will be given next week.

SUNDAY EVENING'S MEETING IN FREEMAN'S SIREET.—Mr. White addressed a meeting at the Charhist-room, Freeman-street, on Sunday evening last, on various topics connected with the Chartist movement, street, Portwood. The meeting was well attended. An address is delivered every Sunday evening at half-past six o'clock. FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES .- At the usual weekly meeting of this committee held on Tuesday evening last, at the National Charter Association

Room, in Freeman-street, Birmingham, Mr. Blake in the chair, it was unanimously resolved, "That as no answer has been received to the Memorial sent by this Committee to the Home Secretary of State, the Secretary of this Committee be requested to write to his Lordship requiring an answer to the same." The balance sheet being completed was ordered to be printed as early as possible. The Committee as Chartists and ing notice, which was only issued three or four Reformers, being taught by dear-bought experience to hours prior to the time fixed for the meeting:place more confidence in actions than professions, and being aware that this feeling prevails generally among their own order, the working people of this country, they therefore conceive that an account of their stewardship will be the best guarantee for the purity of their motives and the integrity of their actions.—By order of the Committee.

JOHN WILKINSON, Joint Secretaries.

All communications for the Committee to be addressed to Mr. Guest, bookseller, Steelhouse-lane, Bir-tlemen.

BRADFORD.—The weekly meeting of the females took place on Monday evening last, in the room over the business of the evening.

the Chartist Provision Shop. Three directle-street, Good.

Lord Ashley after having been introduced by the the Chartist Provision Shop, Threadneedle-street, Goodmansend, Mrs. Smith in the chair, who after the business of the meeting had terminated, read a portion of said he had come amongst them for the purpose of Howitt's History of Priestcraft.

THE CHARTISTS OF THIS PLACE met at the house of R. Carrodis, North-street, on Sunday last, Mr. Clarkson in the chair. The committee appointed to inquire; respecting the Victim Fund gave in their report, stating that on inquiry at the Post-office, they found that Henry Burnett, of Reform-street, had received on the 28th of May, £2 19s. 6d., and on the 30th of June, 19a 9d. from Peter Shorrocks, of 70, Gun-street, Manchester; and on applying to Burnett for the same, he denied receiving the money. He afterwards left Bradford, and his name was ordered to be expunged. Mr. John Arran was appointed to represent Bradford at the delegate meeting to be held at Hebden-Bridge.

of Thorsday week.

lent results are anticipated.

this place on Wednesday, where he delivered an excel-

MIDDLETON FIELDS -A meeting was held at the Three Pigeons last week, for the purpose of forming an association for this district. Several names were enrolled, and a committee appointed to superintetend the affairs of the association.

attendance, and the following resolution was put and propose, and which is as follows:carried: "That it is the opinion of this meeting that though it is essential that Local Associations should be formed, yet it is expedient that we should act in conjunction with our sisters in Bradford for the attain ment of our objects, which are to do honour to our revered patriot Feargus O'Connor, Esq. and to compel

lecture was delivered in the School Room, Amblerthorn, legislation and its dire effects upon the working portion of the community. The lecturer, from historic facts, showed that just in proportion as the people of this country exercised their physical powers in the production of wealth, in the same proportion had the government taxes, the rent of the land, and the exactions of the middle class been augmented. The lecturer was listened to throughout with marked attention, and gave general satisfaction.

WHITE ABBEY .- LECTURE .- On Tuesday evening stituents were present. He had no doubt that Birlast, a public meeting was held in the Chartist Meet-mingham would pay their share of the lecturer's exing Room, Gracechurch-street, for the purpose of hearing Mr. Martin lecture. Mr. Sutcliffe having been that a lecturer should be called to the chair, was surprised that working men appointed as soon as possible, and that the secretary should correspond with the various towns, requiring them to forward their money as soon as possible.

Called to the chair, was surprised that working men did not act together in the present advanced state of the pres A conversation then took place as to who the lec- at that such expressions should fall from men whose interests were directly opposite to theirs-when working men were so base and hypocritical as to unite Bairstow, of Derby, and Martin, of Bradford, were Associations now? Ask not that question in Leeds, any of the three who could attend, should be appointed, giving them priority as they stood in order of nomination.

The following persons were then appointed by the delegates to act as a committee for the management of the lecturers' fund—Messrs. Hopkins, Nisbett, Cresswell, Corbett, and White.

Mr. Charlen the believed that the combers, who were not of 63,263 hands, or 19 per cent. This great increase of 63,263 hands, or 19 per cent. This great increase of 63,263 hands, or 19 per cent. This great increase of 63,263 hands, or 19 per cent. This great increase of 63,263 hands, or 19 per cent. This great increase of 63,263 hands, or 19 per cent. This great increase of mechanical productive power had materially of the delegates to act as a committee for the management of the workhouse. He would take up no more of their duestion; and if for its regulation a ten hour's bill of the lecturers' fund—Messrs. Hopkins, Nisbett, Cresswell, Corbett, and White.

Mr. Charlen the believed that the combers, who were not of 63,263 hands, or 19 per cent. This great increase of mechanical productive power had materially of the delegates to act as a committee for the management of mechanical matters, (Hear, hear, be would take up no more of their duestion; and if for its regulation a ten hour's bill of the workhouse. He would take up no more of their duestion; and if for its regulation a ten hour's bill of the workhouse. He would take up no more of their duestion; and if for its regulation a ten hour's bill of matters, he would tell the Noble Lord, and those who productive power had materially of the would tell the Noble Lord, and those who productive power had materially of the would tell the Noble Lord, and those who productive power of their of mechanical productive power had materially of the workhouse. He would take up no more of their duestion for its regulation at present the mill might be set acted the creating of the workhouse. He would take up no more of their duestion for the materially of the mechanical productive power district. He knew there were many obstacles to the diffusion of political knowledge; they arose from the circumstance of so many men existing who derive wealth, culty of legislating upon the subject. Within the who possess power—sye, and even claim infallibility in last few years, manufacturing ingenuity and mamanimonsly agreed to.

Within the subject. Mr. Corbett was appointed treasurer to the lec- act together, they could soon remove those obstacles; us, were now entirely taken away from us by alluded to the King of the factory children. Richard which with two hours for refreshment, would leave Mr. Corbett was appointed treasurer to the lecture's fund, and Mr. White secretary. After which Mr. White proposed and Mr. Chorlton seconded a vote of thanks to the chairman, for his praiseworthy conduct on that and former conditions.

The Chairman returned thanks in a neat and effective manner, after which the business constitution, and they will find it effective manner, after which the business constitution.

Mr. Corbettr was appointed treasurer to the lecture away from us by alluded to the king of the factory children, kinchard which may from us by alluded to the king of the factory children, kinchard which may from us by alluded to the king of the factory children, kinchard which may from us by alluded to the king of the factory children, kinchard which he several orders in the supply of home manufactured goods; and a still the would but take a view of the several orders in the supply of home manufactured goods; and a still the work of the king of the factory children, kinchard which with two hours to retreamment, would leave the supply of home manufactured goods; and a still the supply of home manufactured goods; and a still to become Chartists. Let by the competition now going on between us and our former customers for the possession of neutral condition. According to the king of the factory children, kinchard which the supply of home manufactured goods; and a still the supply of home manufactured goods; and a still the supply of home manufactured goods; and a still the supply of home manufactured goods; and a still the supply of home manufactured goods; and a still the supply of home manufactured goods; and a still the supply of home manufactured goods; and a still the supply of home manufactured goods; and a still the supply of home manufactured goods; and a still the supply of home manufactured goods; and a still the supply of home manufactured goods; and a still the supply of home manufactured goods; and a still the supply of home manufactured goods; and a still the supply of home manufactured goods; every where in the possession of a parcel of mounte- was the rapid developement of manufactures in All towns requiring the assistance of a lecturer support and never-varying reply is, it "is established— evidence of Mr. Montgomery, an intelligent practical in which all parties and sects could and ought cor- There was a difference also between the poor and are requested to take particular notice of the fol- it is the Constitution; we have power, and like any man, who had for some time been superintendent of dially to unite—the cause of humanity; that was a the rich, one might live as usual after losing a lowing arrangement: -Such places as Bromsgrove, other pirates, we'll keep what we have as long as we Stourbridge, and Walsall are expected to pay 2s. 6d. can." On the utility of the powers which these men derable time to acquire a correct knowledge of man would be concentrated. (Hear, hear.) of the means of obtaining a livelihood; and the week fully supported. But title payance noted last man would be concentrated. (Hear, hear.) of the means of obtaining a livelihood; and the livelihood is and the livelihood; and the live pected to pay as their circumstances will admit is in the case of the poor fellows who are imprisoned taking Birmingham as the largest, and the other in Northallerton and Wakefield,) consigning to tor- towns as the smallest sums. The lecturer will be ment those who point out the evils arising from their which she worked, and, after being this week had very small arrivals of Grain, &c. expected to publish his route in the Northern Star system of rule, He would ask, had not men as great to visit, so as to avoid heavy travelling expences. Internal star of the property of the mill-owner being made to the ground, with her coastwise and from Ireland. Those from abroad are which occur under the whirled round, was dashed to the ground, with her coastwise and from Ireland. Those from abroad are which occur under the whirled round, was dashed to the ground, with her coastwise and from Ireland. Those from abroad are which occur under the whirled round, was dashed to the ground, with her coastwise and from Ireland. Those from abroad are which occur under the present factory. System." He then adverted ancles dislocated, and one of her thighs broken. Comprised in 2,245 quarters of Wheat, and 3895 qrs. The then adverted and one of her thighs broken. The thigh broken is then the property of the mill-owner being made. He would not say all that he heard about her emilliple accounts to the owner power, and unfavourable accounts deviced the property of the milliple of the property of the country for all accidents. The thigh shows the property of the manufacturer, in consequence of having the raw while deviced the property of the milliple of the property of the property of the milliple of the property of the milliple of the property of the milliple of the property of t soney in advance as soon as possible.

Suppose, said the lecturer, that people were liable to be of 3 per cent. over the British manufacturer in all dents originating through a negligence of not having this he would state, that her wages were due on the from the agricultural districts, have kept our marther the secretary, Mr. thrown into prison, tormented to death with cold, the lower description of fabrics. The increase of the word wheat in the secretary is a soft the cultural description of the secretary in the secretary is a soft the cultural description of the secretary in the secretary is a soft the cultural description of the secretary in the secretary is a soft the cultural description of the secretary in the secretary is a soft the cultural description of the cultural description of the secretary is a soft the cultural description of the cultural des George White, 3, Court, Essex-street, Birmingham. damp, and privations, bereft of the earnings of their the population, the improvement of machinery, and that where life was sacrificed, the employer, under it might be supposed that he paid her her wages, industry, because they endeavoured to convince as many as they could, in all possible ways, that copperations to health and hapkitchen utensils were pernicious to health and happiness, and suppose that the makers of these uten. It might be supposed that he paid ner her wages, and several weeks in advance to suppose that the paid ner her wages, and several weeks in advance to support her advancing prices; 9s. 2d. per 70lbs. has been paid such circumstances, ought to be indicted for manand several weeks in advance to support her advancing prices; 9s. 2d. per 70lbs. has been paid slaughter, if not for wilful murder, and dealt with but did he do so! No; he calculated what the general brands of United States Flour; as high as shield then from the accident to her wages 34s. has been obtained for a very choice parcel. The the Chartist Room, Freeman-street, on Monday evening piness, and suppose that the makers of these uten. a constant tendency to lessen the existing disparity last, Mr. J. Williamson in the chair. The meeting siis had the power of punishment in their hands, that had taken place in all countries in favour of liberty, culinary vessels? Yet, such is exactly the case with turer could ever overcome the permanent and the holders of political power in these countries. The natural difficulty of having to bring the lecturer then proceeded to shew that the advocates raw material from that country to this, and the conduct of the middle classes of Great Britain, of the corrupt systems which existed in the world re-transport it for sale in its manufactured since the passing of the Reform Bill, and shewed how were the bonze, the musti, and the European priest, they had injured the cause of liberty by their time and lawyer; all of those became indignant when any serving policy. He then pointed out the bad use which part of their systems are called into dispute, and they had been made by the Whigs of the power with all are ready to unite (as in the case of the last war which the people invested them, and shewed the im- against the French) for the purpose of staying the prophet to predict, looking at the facts to which he pertant position which the Chartists would hold when progress of democracy. He then referred to the morals had briefly alluded, that unless comprehensive and the Whigs should have lost their hold on the public and habits of the rich and the poor. Do they (said he) radical measures were speedily adopted, the manupurse, and exhorted all present to work incessantly to ever associate together—the very rich with the poor? facturing supremacy of Great Britain was drawing augment their numbers and extend their principles. For what purpose should they associate? The pursuits to a close. Mr. Fleming here rapidly alluded to The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. T. P. and the conduct of the rich man, if followed one day the present condition of the people in the manufac-Green, and Mr. Wilkinson, the sub-Secretary, after by the poor man, would involve him in ruin for life; turing districts, in support of the statement in the which several persons enrolled their names as members while to the rich it is but a day's pastime. If it were resolution, that distress, disease, and vice emanated not for the present unconstitutional mode of legislation, from the abuses of the system. He then proceeded such a state of things could not exist. It then behoved to enquire what these abuses were, and pointed every man to exert himself for the attainment of the out the long hours of labour, the effects of which Charter, which was the only basis upon which the were, in connection with machinery, to produce happiness of society could be built. The lecturer conmore goods than could be disposed of, and reduced. cluded his address with an appeal to the females to use at once, the rate of profit on capital, and the rate their exertions in that locality, for the purpose of of wages for labour. (Hear.) He next alluded to the giving Mr. O'Connor a good reception in Bradford. Mr. Separation of families, by which the dearest ties Reily having moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, of nature were completely broken, and their order which was carried amidst thunders of applause, the reversed, the children having to labour for the supmeeting separated, highly pleased with what they had port of the parents, instead of the parents for the heard. It was announced that a meeting of the children. The consequences of this unnatural state females would take place on Sunday next, in the room, of things was to produce a general recklessness of Gracechurch-street, to form an Association. Mr. Martin | mind and conduct, to lower the standard of moral

> STOCKPORT .- On Monday evening, Mr. R. K. delivered a lecture in the Chartist Association-room, Bomber's Brow. The worthy lecturer having explained the principles of the People's Charter, made a dition of the country. After a vote of thanks being born in Manchester died under the age of five years, given to the lecturer, and cheers for O'Connor, J. B. O'Brien, and all political victims, the meeting broke

NAMES OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. George Broadburn, shoemaker.

Mr. Charles Davis, beerseller. Mr. John Conway, shoemaker.

Mr. Charles Rogers, stripper. Mr. John Ellison, weaver.

Mr. James Proudlove, weaver.

Mr. Wm. Williamson, weaver. Mr. John Mansfield, Sub-Treasurer.

Mr. Joseph Carter, Sub-Secretary, residence, Water-

WEEK.

THE TEN HOURS' FACTORY BILL.

On Thursday evening, a very numerous and respectable meeting, composed principally of the working classes, was held in the Picture Gallery of the Music Hall, Albion-street, called by the follow-

"THE TEN HOURS' BILL. "Lord Ashley will meet the Short Time Committee, and other Friends of the Ten Hours' Factory Bill, at the Music Hall, this evening, at eight o'clock. The Working Classes are respectfully invited to attend. "Jos. Hobson, Sec."

Soon after eight o'clock his Lordship entered the room, and was cordially greeted. He was accom-panied by B. Jowett, Esq., B. Sadler, Esq., Wm. Walker, Esq., of Bradford, and several other gen-

Mr. Joshua Horson, publisher of the Northern Star, was called to the chair, and briefly introduced Chairman, made a few observations, in which he Lordship, and assured him that they would go with hearing from them their opinions, their grievances, and the evils under which they laboured; as well as what they proposed as the remedy. He knew that if he wanted a knowledge of themselves he must go

to them for it, and not take it at second cluded a long and eloquent speech, of which the hand. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Wherever he preceding are only the leading points, amidst loud had sought information from the working classes, he had never been deceived, never misled, and their demands he had always found reasonable; and he entreated them to give him their opinions with candour, and to deal with him in the spirit of frankness. He would first hear what they had to say, and then give them a detail of his plans. Mr. G. A. FLEMING was then called upon by the SUTTON IN-ASHFIELD .- Mr. Dean Taylor visited

> "That this meeting is fully convinced that a great portion of the distress, disease, vice, and immorality, so prevalent in the manufacturing districts, has its

call for an immediate reformation.'

vote of thanks having been moved to the Chairwoman meeting to declare their opinions as to the nature and joys of domestic life. He would support the children for the parents. (Hear, the case his best attention; for it was one of the for her able conduct in the chair, the meeting adjourned to Monday next.

The consult them how far the Ten Hours' ability. He concluded by proposing:

The consult them how far the Ten Hours' ability. He concluded by proposing:

The consult them how far the Ten Hours' ability. He concluded by proposing:

QUEENSHEAD.—On Tuesday evening, August 10th, a Bill would meet the wishes and improve the con-The reasons for this opinion were, that in the interval new elements had been introduced, new circumstances created, which totally altered the aspect of the country and the question, and materially added to the difficulties which originally beset it. He

between us and the Americans in these respects: it. (Hear, hear, hear.) Our manufacturing system was thus, it would be seen, menaced alike from within and from without; and it required no

generation in the manufacturing districts was twenty years, while in the agricultural districts it was forty years.—(hear, hear,)—and according to the returns of Dr. Johns, the superintendant registrar of Manchester, it appeared that one-half of all the children while in Birmingham, on the contrary, where the labour was less monotonous, exhausting and continued than in the cotton factories, one-half of the children died under the age of 16. Here was an system would, in three generations, reduce its victims to idiocy. (Hear, hear.) He could tell his Lordship that the working classes had been thinking upon this subject,—thinking long and anxiously; they had been led to sift the question thoroughly; which their deficient accomplishments in that respect would permit them to make, yet they were now looking for more, and would not be satisfied until they had accomplished a total, radical, and fundamental change in the entire system-(tremendous cheering)—a change which would not injure either one party or the other, but would benefit all; a change which would strike at the root of their distresses; and at the root of the diseases of the entire system. (Hear and cheers.) The Conservative Member for Leeds had found out only onehalf of the truth when he stated that over-production was a cause of their distresses, because along with this over-production, the wealth-producers were not half fed, half some means must therefore be devised by which a beneficial, equitable, and profitable distribution of the products of labour could be assured to them. Mr. Sharman Crawford and Mr. Feargus O'Connor had proposed a plan by which this could, to a considerable extent, be effected, and by which agriculture and manufactures could be united, with equal benefit to landlords, capitalists, and labourers; and by which the latter would be ensured a plentiful and cheap supply of the first necessaries of life. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Mr. Fleming then turned to his him to get the Ten Hours' Bill, but they would not promise to stop there; and they hoped that as they should have his company so far, that when they got to that point he would not desert them, but accompany them still further. Mr. Fleming con-

and repeated cheering. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Hurron, and not tend to lower and degrade the physical conon being put was carried unanimously. Mr. T. B. Smith rose to move the second resolution. He said that he was sorry that he was not
more conversant with the details of the important

much much must be produced upon remaies
would produce food and comfort in abundance, it was
fixed the top price of Flour at 65s. per sack, and
the height of folly not to so unite them. It was
also intended to make a formal demand on this
dearer. Barley was rather higher than last week. PADDOCK.—Mr. Harney lectured here on the evening greeted by cheers. He said it was only since he had spent nearly all his life in a seaport town, where entered that room that he had had the resolution little was known of the factory system; but the the most endearing ties of nature. Children, in the purpose of drafting Several samples of new Peas were offering, of mode-RIPPONDEN.—Mr. Harney visited this place on Friday; he delivered an excellent address, and the care of hirelings, in many cases little older than the care of hirelings, in many cases little older than the care of hirelings, in many cases little older than the care of hirelings, in many cases little older than the care of hirelings, in many cases little older than the care of hirelings, in many cases little older than under proper arrangements upon the Land, (either last week for old, but scarcely fixed for new themselves. He had been told of an instance after having heard the remarks of the care of hirelings, in many cases little older than under proper arrangements upon the Land, (either last week for old, but scarcely fixed for new themselves. He had been told of an instance where a mother, shortly after her confined after having heard to the mill, where and William Mackerel. Sab-Treasurer. Joseph was doomed to toil for twelve hours a day in an surely a system of the unemployed out of the largetowns; to locate them to income to fine dunder proper arrangements upon the Land, (either last week for old, but scarcely fixed for new themselves. He had been told of an instance with the whole question. In his resolution, he with the whole question, he with the whole question, he with the whole question, he wished them to speak impolition and unchristian; and surely a system of the unemployed out of the largetowns; to locate them to lessons, and as he now entered the field of factory the care of hirelings, in many cases little older than under proper arrangements upon the Land, (either last week for old, but savely fixed for new themselves. The new of hirelings, in many cases little older than under proper arrangements upon the Land, (either last week for old, but savely fixed for new themselves. The new of hirelings, in many cases little older than under proper arrangements upon the Land, (either last week for old, but savely fair themselves, and the unemployed out of the short.

The care of hirelings, in many cases which he was about to propose put into his hand, men of Leeds had taught him some most important their earlier years, were but too frequently left to them for information, and he expected them to speak impolitic and unchristian; and surely a system of in order to find support for nerself and her family, the mistance of Mr. Sale of the for information, and he expected them to speak impolitic and unchristian; and surely a system of in order to find support for nerself and her family, the mistance of Mr. Sale of the first opinion of the mistance of Mr. Sale of rous meeting here on Saturday last, from which excel. country were thus inquiring—that a nobleman who stroyed the physical, mental, and moral powers, upon in the arms of its idle father—necessarily but ranks high, and who had the ear of influential per- the proper culture and developement of which de- not wilfully idle-was carried to the mill to sons, had taken this method of ascertaining what pended the physical, mental, and moral well-being of the opinions of the working classes really were—generations yet un-born. But the resolution declared (hear, hear)—he wished that others of the same method. There the existing state of factory labour, not only included the physical, mental, and moral well-being of gladly have given if she could. (Hear, and cries of so, for their own emancipation. They also thought that of the black slaves, to ask for £20,000,000, or gladly have given if she could. (Hear, and cries of so, for their own emancipation. They also thought that others of defining and incompletely and incompletely and the proper culture and developement of which dependent to the min to the deader in the House of Commons to be worse than pended the physical, mental, and moral well-being of gladly have given if she could. (Hear, and cries of so, for their own emancipation. They also thought that of the black slaves, to ask for £20,000,000, or shame.) The Ten Hours's Bill would, if it accomplished nothing else, give the mother two hours would not be reliable to the proper culture and developement of which dependent to the min to the min to the deader in the House of Commons to be worse than pended the physical, mental, and moral well-being of gladly have given if she could. (Hear, and cries of so, for their own emancipation. They also thought that of the black slaves, to ask for £20,000,000, or shame.) The Ten Hours's Bill would, if it accomplished nothing else, give the mother two hours would not be reliable to the same method. There have a shape of the could also the proper culture and the proper culture and the pended that others of the black slaves, to ask for £20,000,000, or shape of the could also the pended that others of the black slaves, to ask for £20,000,000, or shape of the pended that others of the black slaves, to ask for £20,000,000, or shape of the could also the pended that others of the black slaves, to ask for £20,000,000, or shape of th and less of the alienation of feeling and in- nature of things, be unjust, because all the rights reversed the order of Providence; it turned terests amongst the different classes. (Hear.) His and claims of humanity had been stamped upon it man into woman, and woman into man; it placed them Lordship agreed with them in the justice by the Creator, and to deprive it of any of these in the way to produce an offspring, but neglected of their claims; he observed and admitted the rights, must be, therefore, an act of the greatest to provide the means for bringing them up. His patience and good temper with which they endured injustice. But the system was also impolitic. To Lordship went into statements as to the religious in his power. their distresses, and the calmness with which they whom were we to look for the future strength and and moral education which ought to be provided. The Short Bowling—A meeting of the females of this town—their distresses, and the calmness with which they whom were we to look for the function of the females of this town—their distresses, and the calmness with which they whom were we to look for the factory children; and went on to inquire their views respecting the question of the Land, observations, read the resolution which he had to present generation? and if they became, as under what they could possibly learn, either in the way handed to his Lordship Mr. O'Connor's letters to this system they must become, physically and of domestic duties or otherwise, while they morally degraded, the consequences might be of the were confined as at present. He had learnt most disastrous character. Mr. S. then proceeded recently, in a Sunday School, while inquiring in a clear and forcible manner to demonstrate the as to the absence of the scholars in the forencon, unchristian character of our factory arrangements, that several of the girls were kept away by their origin in the abuses of the factory system, which loudly the aristocratic and middle class legislators to adopt the He then proceeded to say that the resolution stated our young men and maidens from the factory hells, of the benefits of early lessons from their mothers. View to moving for a Select Committee of the House P-ople's Charter, we therefore propose that two dele as a general principle, that distress, disease, vice, and suffering them to breathe the pure air of heaven; In Lancashire, parents were maintained in idleness of Commons to inquire into the truth of the stategazes be appointed by this Association to represent this and immorality, were the results of the abuses of the wished them to become located upon the Land, by the earnings of their children—a reversal of ments contained in the letter we this day publish, the which the General Committee at Bradford, and the factory system, and that such a state of things and thus to be enabled to enter into the nuptial the order of nature, by which they were taught that that Mrs. Healy and Mrs. Symes be the delegates." A demanded an immediate remedy, leaving it to the state with a fair prospect of enjoying the comforts it was the duty of the parents to lay up for the system." His lordship promised to give

"That this meeting considers it inhuman, unjust, districts, it was shown that there were as many impolitic, and unchristian to work the immature por- died under twenty years of age as under forty in any lecture was delivered in the School Room, Amblerthorn, dition of the people in the manufacturing districts, impolitic, and nuchristian to work the immature pordied under twenty years of age as under forty in any by Mr. W. Bell, from Manchester, upon exclusive class That the passing of that measure would, to a certain tion of our species beyond their natural strength, as is other part of the country. (Hear, hear.) The extent, have abeneficial effect, there could be no doubt, now the case in the mills and factories of the United scheme he proposed had no political object; they but it would not now produce the results which its Kingdom; we, therefore, pledge ourselves to support, could unite on neutral ground for the purpose of bestowal ten years ago would have realized. The to the utmost of our power, a bill restricting the carrying out a great national question. His own boon had been too long deferred. (Hear, hear.) - operation of the moving power to ten hours per day."

Mr. Hurron, Jun., seconded the resolution, and like its predecessor, it was unanimously carried, as were also the whole resolutions of the evening.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon WILLIAM RIDER and property were not thus used, he would say would take the liberty of briefly alluding to a few of to move the next resolution. He commenced by let station and property go down to the level of the the more prominent of these circumstances. According that he was glad the Chairman had called upon working classes. (Hear.) The Noble Lord proceeded ing to reports laid on the table of the House of Com. him to move the resolution, without expressing any to an analysis of the intended Bill, embodying mons by the inspectors of factories, showing what desire that he should address the meeting upon the number of horse-power was in work previous to subject-matter thereof, as the elaborate and argu- which he expected would be laid before in the number of horse power in a period which, though not expressed in the resolutions, moved for, and whose labours had been drawn to a of about three years of 93 per cent. Another fact were, nevertheless, remotely connected with the close by the dissolution of Parliament. The first of Tuesday rather less, but still not a bad market. of equal importance was the small increase of hands business of the evening. Drowning men were wont these was that it would be advisable to The demand is principally for heavy low-pridect which had been required to work the great increase to catch at straws, and, no doubt, now that the extend the protected age from eighteen years goods. of machinery. According to the first return, the question was again agitated, the opponents of to twenty one years; that was, that parties from number of hands employed with 52 7032 horse the measure would attempt to injure or retard the thirteen years of age up to twenty-one, should not power, was 355,373; and according to the second progress of the cause by pointing to the present return. the number of hands employed with the locality of the second progress of the cause by pointing to the present work more than a prescribed number of hours per return. The number of hands employed with the meeting, and exclaiming, "Behold another coaliday; and that the master should have no power to 102,0733 horse power, was 423,636, being an increase tion of Chartists and Tories." Now, for his own banks, who will admit of no reasonings, whose whole America, more especially in cotton. According to the ultra Chartist; they were met to promote a cause laceration to the loss of life and limb. (Hear.) factories in Maine, and who afterwards devoted conse- focus in which the feelings of every right thinking finger or an arm, while the other it would deprive of labour, the superiority of machinery, and the the very apposite remark of Mr. Fleming, of a young woman at Stockport, twenty years of unfavourable to the new crop. "coalition." The resolution was-

of this meeting that the owners of all mills in such condition ought to be made amenable to the laws of the country for such wanton neglect."

Mr. TEMPLE seconded the resolution.

which was seconded by Mr. Dyson:-"That this meeting is of opinion that no females

entered the marriage state." moved and seconded the last resolution :-

"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Right Hon. Lord Ashley, for his disinterested and inde. endeavours, and enumerated Mr. Sadler, Mr. Oastler, fatigable exertions in promotion of the interests of the

feeling, and prevent the growth of intellect. With respect to the physical effects of the system. Mr. Sadler had shown that the average duration of a the meeting whether they would not have the patience and kindness with which he had been Charter in preference, calling upon them for a show heard, and retired amidst great cheering.

The Chairman immediately interfered, and was which was read by Mr. Matthew Balme; his Lord-supported by the bulk of the meeting. He said Mr. ship accepted the address, and made a suitable Moseley was clearly out of order in the course he reply. Referring to the latter paragraph in the immense difference between two manufacturing was then pursuing, he was at liberty to speak, and address, in which it states that they had heard with towns; and the greater mortality in Manchester to say what he pleased; and was also at liberty to pleasure the declaration of his Lordship, that under towns; and the greater mortality in Manchester to say what he pleased, and was also as a pleasure of move any thing he deemed proper, either as an whatever changes of administration, or otherwise, that evil which that meeting sought to remove; smendment or as a resolution, and it should be sub- he would never desert the cause he had espoused,

first place to the expectations he had formed in his first address-he had asked them for information. and he had not been disappointed; he would confess FROM OUR SECOND EDITION OF LAST the Ten Hours' Bill before with the best bow extent of their information, and the simple and hearty eloquence in which they enumerated their propositions. (Cheers.) They had met not so much stated their differences of opinion with great judg- evils. ment, and in a good spirit, so that it was impossible their observations should not have their due weight. (Hear, hear.) The question on which they had more particularly met, had now attained a degree of importance which it never attained before. clothed, nor were their houses properly furnished: (Hear, hear.) They were not told now, as they formerly were, that their interposition on behalf of by every principle of law and justice, that they had a right to interfere to limit the hours of labour. It was not necessary to prove now that a child should eleven were better than twelve—that ten were better than either, and by ten he would stand. (Cheers.) One of the speakers (Mr. Smith) had remarked, that when they began to plough the soil, they must expect to encounter great trouble and difficulty before they reaped the perfect crop; they had had their inconveniences, and had on former occasions being met by difficulties at every turn; but it was now his firm opinion that henceforward nothing but benefits could accrue. (Cheers.) His Lordship contended that what would benefit the mass would never be deterimental to individuals—that no man would deny twelve hours uninterrupted labour would dition of the species, to say nothing of the moral

political opinions were "Blue," or Conservative but his Conservatism taught him to look upon station and property as not given to him for himself alone, but as a trust reposed in him for the benefit of his fellow-men; and if station several amendments upon the present system,

limb of a factory worker were no less valuable than being due, and deducted eighteen-pence from her free market has not been influenced to the same would there be much chance of the improvement of while it was impossible that the British manufac- were those of the idler who lived in affluence at the earnings. He (Lord Ashley) knew that the prin- extent, but we quote Wheat 4d. to 6d., Oats 2d., culinary vessels? Yet, such is exactly the case with turer could ever overcome the permanent and expence of such sacrifices. He concluded by conjur- ciple of the law was favourable to the workman; Flour 2s. per sack and barrel, and Oatmeal 2s. per ing the meeting to use every possible exertion to and, determined to shew that it was so, he load higher than on this day se'nnight. Barley has accomplish the manumission of the victims of that instituted a prosecution against the factory owner, also brought more money, and Beans and Peas are re-transport it for sale in its manufactured hydra-headed monster, the steam giant, and to state at the price the Americans could manufacture unite hand and heart with all who in sincerity advotes the Americans could manufacture in the hand and heart with all who in sincerity advotes the Americans could manufacture in the hand and heart with all who in sincerity advotes the first the supply of stock at market to-day has been very pences on both sides to pay, amounting in all to large for the season of the year, and the quality on "That this meeting is aware that many severe and fatal accidents occur in mills and factories, through the parsimone of the ampleyers who to avoid a the parsimony of the employers, who, to avoid, a prevent injury; if this was neglected it was in request. Best Wether Mutton may be quoted at the lives of the employed. It is therefore the opinion the duty of the Inspector to see that it was about 6jd. varying from that down to 6d.; ordinary done, or to subject the offender to heavy penalties. and Ewes from 5d. to 6d.; and Lambs, about from (Hear.) If any man were to refuse to do this, and 5½d. to 6½d. per lb., sinking the offal. Although the an accident were to occur from it, it was proposed market was tolerably brisk, there were many Boasts to make it the duty of the Inspector to bring the subject, not before the magistrates, but before the but those were of an inferior description. Number Mr. WM. HICK moved the fourth resolution, judges of the land, and to prefer a bill of indictment before a jury of his countrymen; to Lambs, 9498. pay the expences out of the Government funds. "That this meeting is of opinion that no females ought to be employed in mills and factories who have the amount recovered, to the injured party. (Hear, and cheers.) He had called this novel legislation, Mr. Matthew Crabtree and Mr. Robert Perring and it was so; but it was only an earnest of what they would yet get. He then called attention to the friends by whom he had been assisted in his Mr. B. Jowett, the Rev. G. S. Bull, Mr. John Wood, of Bradford, and Mr. Wm. Walker, of the same place; and amongst those Members of Parlia-Mr. Moseley then, in a few words, expressed his ment whom he had ever found sincere friends of the fears that Lord Ashley should go away with a false impression on his mind; he thought his Lord-ship ought to be told that they wanted something further than the Ten Hours' Factory Bill—that they wanted the Charter; and he therefore put it to

At the close of his Lordship's speech, a deputatiion from Bradford presented an address to him. and it was further proved, by medical and statistical data that but for the infusion of fresh blood from the country districts, the unchecked operation of the proceedings. Mr. Mosley therefore withdrew. Lord Ashley then proceeded. He alluded in the been proposed by Lord Ashley, seconded by

> This was the fifth meeting of the kind which Lord Ashley has attended: one at Manchester; one at Bolton; one at Ashton; one at Huddersfield; and to discuss questions which were remote, as those the one at Leeds. At all and each of them was the which were immediate. In the assembly were men same hearty feeling for the cause of the infant factory arrivals of all articles both coastwise and from of all opinions, and in the expression of those slave evinced; and at all of them was Lord Ashley Ireland; those from abroad, with the exception of opinions they had all thrown some light upon the subtold the truth respecting the condition of the working 7585 quarters of Beans from Egypt, are also small; of all opinions, and in the expression of those slave evinced; and at all of them was Lord Ashley

> ject; they had done this with much forbearance—had people, and their proposed remedies for existing and from Canada there are only 1638 quarters of On Friday morning several members of the Short Time Committee had an interview with Lord Ashley, at his hotel, when they again pressed upon his Lordship's attention the fact, that remedial measures of far greater scope than the Ten Hour's Bill, were required by the present condition of the operative on the contrary, it was now shown to be sanctioned population; though their opinion as to the necessity and beneficial operation of that measure, for the protection of the infantile and adult female factory workers, had undergone not the slightest change. not work twelve hours a day; they had only to prove the Ten Hour's Factory Bill, had been of the most They informed his Lordship, that the agitation of essential service to the working classes themselves; for it had opened up to their view the whole question of labour and capital; and of Oats were trifling for this day's market, as well they had attentively considered the subject, thought deeply upon it, and arrived at conclusions which they deemed just, because they were based upon first principles. The result of those inquiries were, that they were satisfied that the only mode of fair this morning, with a low barometer and unsaving this country, and rescuing the people from settled appearance. There was a fair steady demand their present misery and degradation, was by giving for English Wheat, at about the rates of Friday, a new direction to the industry of the producers, by being is to 2s. per quarter above the currency of getting them upon the LAND—to produce a "big loaf" last Monday. The choicest qualities now left of and a "cheap loaf" for themselves. They further free foreign obtained a similar improvement in value told his Lordship, that while there were 15,000,000 whilst all descriptions of bonded must be quoted acres of waste lands in this kingdom, and so much full 4s. per quarter higher, with more disposition unemployed labour; and while the union of the two evinced to buy than to sell. The town millers have would produce food and comfort in abundance, it was fixed the top price of Flour at 65s. per sack, and head, to the proper parties. The intentions of the with a moderate demand. Malt was held for more working people were, to ask for a grant of some money, which checks business therein. Beans, from millions of money, either to be raised by direct loan, their scarcity, were again 1s. per quarter dearer. which £20,000,000 had been raised from the working Barley, 4s 3d to 4s 9d; Beans, 5s 6d to 6s per people of this country; surely it would not be too bushel. much for these same working people, now that their condition was declared by the Ministerial

> > Lord Ashley expressed himself in a friendly manner respecting this "new move," and said that those of last week. in many of the points alluded to in their conversation, he should be happy to render them every aid

the Landlords of Ireland, as far as they have been published.

They also took occasion to call his serious attention to the horrible revelations contained in this and concluded by showing that a return to a sound mothers, in order that they might learn to cook. day's Star, respecting the operations of the " silent and healthy state could only be effected by removing It was unnatural that children should be deprived system" in Wakefield House of Correction, with a

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10 .-There is a large arrival of Wheat to this day's marke, other kinds of Grain small. The weather has been rather showery since Friday. Wheat has been ls. per quarter higher, but the demand rather limited. Oats have been 1d. to 1d. per stone, and Beans 1s. per quarter higher.

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEER ENDING Aug. 10, 1841. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Peas. Qrs.

£s.d. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. 312 91 1 14 31 1 5 42 0 0 0 2 2 0 2 6 81 LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS .- On Saturday there was a good share of business done at the Cloth Halls: on

YORK CORN MARKET, AUGUST 7 .- The weight of rain which has fallen in this neighbourhood during the past week, has not been great, yet there has been little sunshine, and crops come forward slowly. The few samples of Wheat shown to-day, command a ready sale, at advancing prices; and for all descriptions of spring corn there is a better demand, and prices improving. White Wheat 72s to 76s; finest to 78s per qr. Red Wheat, 70s to 72s; finest to 74s per qr. Oats 11d to 13d per stone. Beans 38: to 44s per qr. Flour has advanced 3s per sack. HULL CORN MARKET, TUESDAY Aug. 10.-There is a generally prevailing opinion here that the duty on foreign Wheat will be in the course of a weeks come to a low, if not the lowest point; this combined with the known and positive smallness of the stock of free Wheat throughout the kingdom, has caused a good deal of excitement and speculation in bonded Wheat, and many parcels have changed hands during the week, at daily advancing prices, fully establishing 4s. and 5s. per quarter more mency than was paying last Tuesday. The weather also has been very unfavourable; at intervals we have had heavy showers with very little sun, thus keeping back harvest, which is not expected to be general of fully fourteen days from the present. Spring Corn. under lock, has met with more inquiry, but there is little here of any description; for prices, I refer to my quotations. There is both a home and export demand for Linseed, and the advance noted last

state: large transactions have occurred daily at

as well as Sheep and Lambs left unsold at the close, of Cattle at market-Beasts, 1,103; Sheep and

Newcastle Corn Market, August 7.-For the season of the year, we had this morning an unusually large show of Wheat at market from the neighbourhood, which, meeting liberal arrivals from the coast, our millers were enabled to supply themselves at about Is per quarter advance on the prices of this day fortnight. Bonded Wheat is much enquired after, but the high prices asked prevent business. Fine Rye is in good demand, and is ls to 2s per qr dearer. Barley is scarce, and meets with a ready sale. Beans and Peas are more enquired after, and the few sales made are at an advance of 1s to 2s has brought us in a good supply of Flour, which, however, meets with a fair sale at an advance of 2s per sack.

London Smithfield Market, August 9 .- The arrivals of beasts fresh up to our market this morning, from the whole of those districts whence the principal portions of the bullock supplies are usually derived at this period of the year, being considerably on the increase, and the weather somewhat unfavourable to slaughtering, the beef trade, notwith-standing the attendance of provincial dealers was tolerably numerous, ruled heavy, at an abatement in the currencies noted on this day week of 2d per 8lb and a clearance was not effected without difficulty. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman had From Scotland about 300 beasts and 320 sheep came fresh up by steamers. Sheep, which came freely to Benjamin Sadler, Esq., and supported by William hand, experienced a sluggish inquiry at a depression Walker, Esq., of Bradford, and carried by of fully 2d per 815; the highest price obtained for acclamation, the meeting broke up at nearly midlittle was passing, and the currencies declined from 2d to 4d per lb. The veal trade was firm, at a trifling improvement in the value of calves. Pigs were unaltered in value.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, Aug. 7.-Our import list this week shews only moderate Wheat. The duty on Foreign Wheat has again declined to 21s. 8d. per quarter, and on Flour to 13s. per barrel. A moderate business was transacted in Wheat at our market this morning at 2d. to 3d. per 70lb. above the rates of last Saturday. For Flour we raise our quotations 2s. per 280lb. with a fair demand. Oats and Oatmeal were each free sale at an improvement of 2d. per 45.b., and ls. to ls. 6d. per 240 b. Malt, Beans, and other articles. were in moderate request at fully the previous

LONDON CORN MARKET, MONDAY, AUGUST 9.—The quantity of Wheat on sale this morning from Essex was pretty good, but only moderate from Kent and Suffolk, with a limited supply of Barley, Beans, and Peas from all these counties. The fresh arrivals English and Scotch as Irish. The imports of foreign Grain have been only moderate during the past week. Since this day week the weather has been variable, mostly unfavourable; rain yesterday, but

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, AUGUST 7 .- We had a good supply of all kinds of Gram in our market to-day. Wheat sold from 9s to 11s; Oats, 3: to 4s;

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, MONDAY, AUGUST 9. -The market to-day has shown some improvement upon that of iast week. Indeed we have not had so brisk a demand for flaunels since this year came in as there has been to-day, and the manufacturers have obtained a little advance in price. In the wool market there has not been much alteration; the dealers have asked higher prices, but have taken

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