At one o'clock, the Chartists were busy taking nor, they got up a social tea party at the Me-lags and banners through the town, and in a few chanic's Institution. The room was tastefully de-At one o'clock, the Chartists were busy issuing greated between, and in a few ginutes after they were flying from the houses of green and o'Connor, the suspended the town, to the man whom the people had. To this was assuspended the portrains of freely and o'Connor, be susifiedly decorated with his part for in the brease, and o'Connor, be susifiedly decorated with his part for in the brease, and in the first from the houses of seven and o'Connor, and white riband in their bosom, the green and white riband in their bosom, and the constituent in the first war to o'clock the sex since and portraits; but the most of profit meeting and the gainties of the dealy said of the constituent of the deal beat faction, the green of the first state of the profit o Thomas was called to the chair, who briefly opened the business with a few good remarks; after which Mr. Cronin addressed the meeting at great length, pointing out the many good acts he knew Mr. O'Connor to do in Ireland. Mr. C. showed that Mr. O'Connor was in Ireland what he is now in England, struggling for the rights of the people. merry evening was spent. Is was always his delight to suppress parsons, ma gistrates, police, or any other humbug who would dare to oppress the poor man. Messrs. Hitchings, Williams, Rock, and others addressed the meeting in a spirit of democracy, all crowning the glorious O'Connor with laurels. Such a spirit of patriotism mere prevailed as was shown at Newport on this base meeting and they were approved of. Some with inserting and they were approved of. Some in the duty of every specifally invited to Newport, on his return from Merthyr. Mind it is the blistered hands who do nivite him. We shall have a good petition ready. Dr. Price, of Newbridge, is requested to pay his Newport friends a visit at the same time. After hence of the specific provided a point of the chair. An address from Mr. O'Connor was dark with others. It was the nanounced that the members of the National Charter Association would meet in the Hall every Teesday evening, and the numerous company then separated.

Tower Hamlers—At a meeting of female Charter association. We note to give not to carry the national distriction of Mr. O'Connor, and the numerous company then separated.

Tower Hamlers—Brown-Street Charters—Brown-Street Charter Association. We had the numerous company then separated.

Tower Hamlers—Brown-Street Charters—Brown-Street Charters—Brown-Street Charters—Brown-Street Charter association while the numerous company then separated.

Tower Hamlers—Brown-Street Charters—Brown-Street Charters—Brown-Street Charters—Brown-Street Charters—Brown-Street Charters—Wood, O'History and the numerous company then separated.

Tower Hamlers—Brown-Street Charters—Brown-Street Charters—Brown-Street Charters—Brown-Street Charters—Brown-Street Charters—Brown-Street Charters—Brown-Street Charters—Brown-Street Charters—Wood of the National Its the Date of the National Its the C Williams, Rock, and others addressed the meeting besiness was over, cheers were given for O'Connor, Frost, Williams, and Jones, and all who are suffering in a righteous cause. A vote of thanks was parts of England and Scotland. Mr. O'Higgins gave given to the chairman. Thus ended one of the most miristic meetings held in Newport this long time.

HEXEAM.—On Monday the Chartists of Hex- of Lords in 1825, relative to the disfranchisement of him celebrated the release of F. O'Connor, Esq., the the Forty Shilling Freeholders. Mr. O'Connell is min chebrated the release of r. o Connor, Esq., the the Forty Shining Freeholders. Mr. o Connon is midelatigable champion of liberty, by a social tea reported to have said at a meeting of the Loyal party, held at Mr. John Hindmarsh's Temperance Association of Ireland, held on Monday, the 23rd Hotel. Every soul seemed inspired with fresh zeal instant, "When I was examined before a Comand ghidness, because the real friend of the people Forty Shilling Franchise, I stated then, on my cath, rejoiced in the liberation of their friend Feargus oath, in the hope of inducing him to abide by it. association in a manner worthy of the joyous O'Comor. The following sentiments were responded Thanks were given to the Chairman, and the meet- occasion. to in able and energetic addresses:- 'The people, ing gave three hearty cheers for the Radical friends nor, the champion of liberty, and may he long live and his Scotch Radical companions. to fight the battles of the people," responded to by Mr. John Avery and Mr. M. Hodgson "Frost, Williams and Jones, and may they be speedily restored to their families and homes," responded to by Mr. George Proud and Mr. John Hindmarsh. "The Charter, and may it speedily become the law of the land," responded to by Mr. John Davidson and Mr. Matthew Wilson. "The Press, and may its power be directed to the total annihilation o delighted with the entertainment of the evening.

Ist. That this Committee have observed with most exhibitating part of the festive day. Flags had hold their weekly meetings on Monday nights as extreme regret the conduct of several Associations been hoisted at early morn, from Mr. Cooper's win-LONDON .- MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL .- This

with regard to the election of the delegates to meet Feargus O'Connor, Esq., on his liberation, had been conducted irregularly; inasmuch as persons not members of the council had been allowed to vote at the meeting held at the Dispatch Coffee House.' Mr. Goodfellow reported—" That he had visited the Tower Hamlets, and likewise the braziers and Committee brought up their report, from which it appears the total sum of money in their hands, to meet the expence of the delegates, was £4 12s. 5d.; rations sums having been advanced by private individuals, showing the necessity of the localities immediately serting on foot a subscription to defray the necessary expences of the delegation. Mr. Wilson withdraw his motion, which had been adjourned from last week, after leave having been given by the conneillers present. Mr. Walton moved-" That each locality keep the funds of their locality, until a demand be made upon them, to meet the necessary expences from the County Council." Mr. Watkins was appointed secretary, pro. tem., in consequence

M Mr. Wheeler's attendance at York. MEETING OF MASONS.—On Saturday last, the easons held their weekly meeting, Mr. Worthinggave in the report from the County Cenneil. Mr. Russell, and Mr. J. W. Bostock addressed the Chairman, the meeting dissolved. Burnup gave in a report from the deputation appointed to visit some divisions of the tailors' body.

Mr. Kussell, and Mr. J. W. Dostock sourcesced to the meeting dissolved.

Mr. Russell, and Mr. J. W. Dostock sourcesced to the meeting dissolved.

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Mr. Russell, and Mr. J. W. Dostock sourcesced to the care of Meeting. We are making rapid progress, and the middle class manifest their approval of our conduct on "Poetry," in the Association Room. A very sounce to the care of Meeting dissolved.

Mr. Russell, and Mr. J. W. Dostock sources the council have called the progress, and the middle class manifest their approval of our conduct on "Poetry," in the Association Room. A very good audience was present.

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Mr. Russell, and Mr. J. W. Dostock sources the class of the council have called the class manifest their approval of the called the class manifest their approval of the called the class manifest their appr other branches of the tailors' body, they found one and a-half, and gave general satisfaction. body of t00, and another 400, who had received them most cordially, and one branch had promised that the only measure likely to benefit the working classes, was the obtainment of the People's Charter. After a long discussion, the debate was adjourned until the following Saturday.

DEPTFORD. Mr. Wall lectured here on Sunday as, on the principles of the People's Charter, preving by historical data the right of the people to the franchise, how they had been defrauded of their rights, and the only means of obtaining their recog-

BANNER FUND.—On Thursday evening week, the present of Mr. Whitehorn, given to the mason's body, was raffled for, for the purpose of assisting the fund for procuring a banner in honour of that indefatigable advocate of the people's rights, Feargus when cleared up. Several patriotic songs were sung after the raffle had terminated, and the evening was spent amid the height of harmony and conviviality. T. Nicholson, a working man, in the chair, and the feeling and public decency, to the injury of those of the evening's following resolution was passed:—"That this meeting halfs with delight the liberation of that noble patriot, Feargus O'Connor, from the accursed Whig dungeon; and in order to shew our attachment to and confidence in that incorruptible friend of the working millions, we pledge ourselves immediately understand the following are the places fixed upon: to join the National Charter Association, and never affect of the raffle had terminated, and the evening a public meeting was held, Mr. To Nicholson, a working man, in the chair, and the feeling and public decency, to the injury of those feeling and public decency, to the injury of those whom they afflict, and to the desecration of thy saered whom they afflict, and to the desecration of thy saered by the private feeling and public decency, to the injury of those feeling and public decency, to the injury of those feeling and public decency, to the injury of those feeling and public decency, to the injury of those feeling and public decency, to the injury of those feeling and public decency, to the injury of those feeling and public decency, to the injury of those feeling and public decency, to the injury of those feeling and public decency, to the injury of those feeling and public decency, to the desecration of thy saered man, in the chair, and the feeling and public decency, to the injury of those feeling and public decency, to the injury of those feeling and public decency, to the injury of those feeling and public decency, to the injury of those feeling and public decency, to the injury of those feeling and public decency. bono. T would soon be amongst them, and then they to join the National Charter Association, and never Glossop Road—Near the Railway (Wicker)—
Would prove to the world that the Chartests were a to cease agitating until the Charter becomes the law

# Dorthern Si

LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. IV. NO. 199.

for having sent within the last week upwards of 400

formidable a matter for the lean pockets of half-

famished framework-knitters; yet, it was determined

observance in the central town of the Midlands. A

liberation of the Chartist chief. The crowd outside

on rapidly, and by the time that the beloved and

revered Feargus makes his visit to us, (and a tri-

RELEASE OF F. O'CONNOR.—On Monday, a great

treasurer, John Hardy, secretary.

of the land."

tic heart.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1841.

The Part and Concert.—A numerously-attended 1. The joint came upon us, we were really astounded 1. The joint came upon us, which is state and prospects of Chartism in this town, all seems to be going and the country, shewing that the cause why the work on the protest of Chartism in this town, all seems to be going on well.

The PART AND CONCERT.—A numerously-attended the people the protest of Chartism in this town, all seems to be going and the country, shewing that the cause why the work of the country, shewing that the cause why the work of the country, shewing that the cause why the work of the country, shewing that the cause why the work of the country, shewing that the cause why the work of the country shewing that the cause why th

been held, at which it was agreed that Mr. James Arthur, of Carlisle, do represent the people of that place at York, on Monday last, at the liberation of Mr. O'Connor.

O'Connor on his liberation, and also to invite him to visit Sunderland. Resolutions, expressive of the duced, and the temperate pleasure which they had place at York, on Monday last, at the liberation of Mr. O'Connor.

PATH—On Monday there was a large well-gate so lock, to welcome mr. O'Connor on his liberation, and also to invite him to visit Sunderland. Resolutions, expressive of the joy of the meeting at Mr. O'Connor's liberation, and also to invite him to visit Sunderland. Resolutions, expressive of the paper which they had appointing Mr. Binns as delegate to convey the sen-

evening, in honour of our esteemed friend, Feargus O'Connor, Esq. The morning was ushered in by the firing of cannon, which continued at intervals during the day. The time appointed being seven o clock, for the members to meet, a goodly number attended, and the health of our noble patriot, Feargus O'Connor, Esq. tended, and the health of our noble patriot, Feargus O'Connor with the distance being only the continued at intervals and other sough and recitations were given by Messrs. Fennell, Keen, Taylor, and others; the ladies also exerted their vocal powers on this occation. The following resolution was proposed and the distance being only the column to the distance the column to the distance the column to the distance that the column to the column to the distance the column to the col O'Connor, Esq., was received with tremendous ap- carried with acclamation :- "That this meeting hails

Northern Stars and Scottish Patriots from various notice for next day of meeting, that he would bring forward a motion upon the subject of Mr. O'Con-nell's solemn oath before a Committee of the House

who appeared to be highly gratified. Monday ing was afterwards spent in a joyous manner. being the day on which the brave and patriotic on Tuesday night; in Tib-street, on Sunday night; in motion until the arrival of Currie and Killfillan.

No. Manday night; in Tib-street, on Sunday night; in motion until the arrival of Currie and Killfillan.

No. Manday night; in Tib-street, on Sunday night; in motion until the arrival of Currie and Killfillan. and courage-every countenance beamed forth joy mittee of the House of Lords on the subject of the being the day on which the brave and patriotic was once more at liberty and mingling in the society that the remedy for the franchise would be the con- confinement, the people of the neighbourhood of those whose interests he is anxious to promote. ceding of UNIVERSAL SUFFRACE. I am the only assembled in thousands to witness the illumination After tea, J. Ridley, Eq., being called to the chair, public man in the British dominions who is bound of the Chartist Association Room, and the casting spened the business of the meeting, in aspeech which by oath to the doctrine of Universal Suffrage." This off of their balloon. The church bells of Heptondid credit to his head and heart, congratulating the motion said Mr. O'Higgins, has become absolutely stall sent forth a merry peal on this joyous occasion, Chartists as respects their present position, and necessary in order to remind Mr. O'Connell of his and the evening was spent by the members of the

ROTHERHAM.—The Chartists here held their the only legitimate source of power," responded to in England and Scotland, and one cheer more for usual weekly meeting for discussion on Tuesday light, at the conclusion Thomas Dutton by Mr. John Gray and Mr. James Kell. "O'Con- Mr. Con Murray, the Irish Catholic nailor in exile, evening. After a discussion on the subject of the nouncing that F. O'Connor would be liberated from Corn Laws, Mr. Parks proceeded to read and com-LEICESTER.—Though the distance of York from ment on some parts of the Charter. Three new Leicester rendered the idea of sending an effective members were enrolled; the cause here wears a sucdeputation to greet our liberated chief, rather too cessful aspect.

NORTHAMPTON. The members of the Working Men's Association met on Monday evening, and that the day should not pass without honourable after the necessary preliminaries, dissolved the association, and appointed a person to enroll names public meeting was held in the Market-place, at for the National Charter Association. It being neces-noon; at least two thousand working men were pre-sarily late before the business of enrollment could Gray and Mr. Wilson. Being late, the meeting during the delivery of brief addresses by Messrs. night, and to afford the opportunity to others, Mr. then broke up and each returned home, highly during the delivery of brief addresses by Messrs. Smart, Cooper, Markham, and Bowman. The Ex. T. M'Farlane will attend at the Association Room, county. change clock struck one, before one of the speakers | Carlisle-street, between the hours of two and four HAWICE —At a meeting of the Committee of was aware, and without signal, the multitude burst on Sunday afternoon, September the 5th, for the the Hawick Chartist Association, held last Monday into a spontaneous shout, which was repeated to purpose of receiving the names of those who may evening, the following resolutions were agreed to: - three times three. The evening, however, was the wish to join. The Chartists of Northampton will

portraits, &c. as quite unbecoming men professing was displayed, the window being got up with a so noble an object as the attainment of their just device of arches of flowers, mingled with portraits, and trust that these plans for increasing and and inscriptions, such as "O'Connor our pride and trust that these plans for increasing and and inscriptions, such as "O'Connor our pride and trust that these plans for increasing and and inscriptions, such as "O'Connor our pride and trust that these plans for increasing and at dust, a tasterul intumination of saturday evening, regular versuing, regular vers rights, and trust that these plans for increasing and and inscriptions, such as "O'Connor our pride and strengthening our organisation will be discontinued glory," The People's Charter, and we'll have it," The placard calling the meeting also challenged the propriate songs and recitations were delivered in Dissenting Ministers who had figured in the late excellent style, at the conclusion of which dancing to always the forward and delivered and seventy sat down, at five Been nothing to alter the favourable opinion they o'clock, to tea; dancing commenced in one room, as Manchester Conference, to come forward and dehive always had of John Collins, or anything which soon as the tables were removed, speaking in another, fend their conduct in excluding the Chartist Minismorning, when the company separated, all exprescould justify any body of Chartists in passing a vote and singing in another, and between dusk and one ters, and to show, if they could, that the humbug sing themselves highly delighted with the evening's of want of confidence in him." 3rd. "That these in the morning, from four to five hundred persons of Corn Law Repeal was calculated to remove the amusement. resolutions be sent to the Northern Star and Scottish crowded the rooms, all eager to testify their sympathy with Chartist joy, and their exultation at the none of the "Reverend" Gentlemen invited made their appearance. At eight o'clock, Mr. Joseph the house amounted at dusk, to more than three Marsh was called to the chair. The Chairman havbody me: on Sunday last, at their usual place, Mr. the nouse amounted at dusk, to more than three marks was taked the business and read the address from Microth in the above. The Observation Committee which appeared M'Grath in the chair. The Observation Committee compelled to get on the leads of the shop-windows the York Demonstration Committee, which appeared reported—"That they considered the proceedings to address them. Enrolment of new members goes in last week's Star, Mr. G. J. Harney was appointed delegate. Mr. Harney proposed the following resolution in a lengthy address, " That this meeting deumphant entry he will have) he will find such a clares that it has no confidence in either the Mincompact and determined phalanx gathered round isters who composed the Manchester Conference, room of the King George on Horseback, and the men and permitted them to speak, excluded the moment the clock had struck one, commenced firing Chartist preachers, and would not hear their advoa feu de joie of small arms from the windows look- cates whom the people themselves have elected for ing into King-square, and kept this constantly up for an hour, the multitude collected in the square frequently cheering during the ceremony. In the afternoon, parties adjourned to the Forest and partook of moved the second resolution, "That it is the opinion of the second resolution, "That it is the opinion of the second resolution, "That it is the opinion of the second resolution, "That it is the opinion of the second resolution, "That it is the opinion of the second resolution, "That it is the opinion of the second resolution, "That it is the opinion of the second resolution, "That it is the opinion of the second resolution, the second resolution of the second a comfortable tea upon God's green earth and of this meeting, that the present constituency cannot, beneath heaven's wide canopy. Dancing and other however it may be inclined, repeal the Corn Laws, mirthful sports were continued all the afternoon; in and that nothing but an extension of the suffrage, as the evening, they again assembled in great numbers | defined in the People's Charter, can give Englishat the Chartist weekly meeting, held in the Demo- men cheap food, and constant employment with reton was called to the chair. The minutes of the Chapel and paid for their cards and gave their first Mr. Harrison seconded the resolution, which was

tering. On the evening of their visits to some village, in the open air, his address lasted two hours THE BLACK SLUGS AGAIN!—The truth of the foland a half, and gave general satisfaction.

lowing may be fully relied on. A young man who or 700, situate at the back of the White Swan yard, had been confined "sick unto death" for a consider-which which will be opened on Sunday next. that their delegate to the general body should do Monday evening, when several animated speeches able time, feeling life's sands run fast, solicited his mai their delegate to the general body should do were delivered, and an accession of fourteen members all that he possibly was able, to bring the subject generally before the whole of the representatives. Mr. Walton opened the discussion as to the policy when the great champion of our rights was emerging which should be pursued by the working classes as regards the Corn Law agitation question. He contends that the people would not be benefited, and that the people would not be benefited, and that the only measure likely to benefit the working that a policy measure likely to benefit the working that the people would not be benefited. And the more of the sands run fast, solicited his parents to request the attendance of a certain minister of the Establishment, whose church stands make arrangements for the demonstration, and for minister of God, the dying that, at the hand of the minister of God, the dying adjourned to Sunday the 12th of September, at two or the comfort he required without troubling their son the comfort he required without troubling the first head of the minister of the Establishment, whose church stands make arrangements for the delivered, and their son the circumstance of the certain held in the Association Room, on Monday last, to minister of the Establishment, whose church stands make arrangements for the delivered and their son the circumstance of the certain minister of the Establishment, whose church stands make arrangements for the delivered at the policy when the property of th ARNOLD.—The council for the Arnold Association has been rechosen, and their names are as attendance, the father went to the residence of the follows:—James Hardy, Isaac Thorp, William Rev. Gentleman, whom he found, on inquiry, dressing George-street, when 150 persons sat down to test. Brown, William Bates, Saul Cundy, Daniel Cliff, to go out; the father told his business, but his After tea was over, Richard Clarke, Esq., of Roereverence stated he could not come then, as he was KINROSS.—This day (Monday) being the day just going out to dinner! The father remonstrated, of liberation to our indomitable patriot, Feargus and begged of the minister to come and pray with O'Connor, Esq., a number of flags were hoisted here his son as the sufferer was dying: he coldly refused, in honour of that event, through the day; in the adding he would come to-morrow. The father deevening we had a splendid torch light procession. A resolution, proposing confidence in Feargus O'Connor, and an invitation to him to call at this place, on his teur through Scotland, were carried with heaven rending cheers.

Adding ne would come to-morrow. The lather de manche come to manche parted. To-morrow came, and with that morrow, others.

BRAI was opened by the father. "I have come to pray with your son," taid the dinner-loving parson. Mr. R. ("My son is in heaven, and needs not your prayers reports." WINLATON.—The liberation of Mr. Feargus now;" was the reply of the grieved indignant O'Connor was celebrated by the Chartists of Winand which is expected to realise £4 and upwards, laton by the firing of fourteen small cannon at mourning. O Christianity, how are thy precepts our noble chief shall visit Bradford. A plan of local mourning. O Christianity, how are thy precepts different intervals during the afternoon of Monday, winlated when the ministers thus outwards patriotic songs were sung violated, when thy ministers thus outrage private lecturing was submitted to the Council, and approved

(Park.)

Marphy in the chair. The meeting was addressed Commons for an inquiry into the silent system, and by Messrs. Halton, Swindlehurst, Oddleham, and it was ultimately resolved that a deputation should Several friends from a distance addressed the per-

HEADLESS CROSS.—The female Chartists met on Monday evening last to celebrate the release of meeting was called for the purpose of forming a Feargus O'Connor, Esq. They hope to have a visit from Mr. O'Connor when he comes to Birmingham, the distance being only twelve miles.

In Meeting was called the National Charter Association. The room Mr. O'Connor when he comes to Birmingham, the distance being only twelve miles.

Bradburn, one of the Stockport Council was called

and in Eccles, on Monday night.

and slanderous charges of Mr. O'Connell. MANSFIELD.—Mr. Bairstow lectured here on Thursday night, at the conclusion Thomas Dutton

nouncing that F. O'Connor would be liberated from the tyrauts. Three cheers were given separately for Frost, Williams, and Jones; F. O'Connor, the Charter, and the lecturer. The cause is progressing rapidly here.

ASHBURTON.—Devon.—The Chartists of this gow, three cheers for O Connor, three for the town and Buckfastleigh, hailed the joyful news of the liberation of Feargus O'Connor, Esq. from the Whig dungeon, more so than if the greatest royal personage was to visit the town. We hope the day personage was to visit the town. We hope the day operative Store, where the health of Feargus O'Connor was drawn with all the honors. Manchester.—Mr. Leach will lecture in Eccles.

great, numbers of woolcombers are out of employment, and are driven to great privations.

WORCESTER.—As soon as the news reached here of the release of O'Connor, we commenced pre-

AT A MEETING of the Chartists of this city, held on Tuesday evening, the following resolution was adopted:—" That the Chartists of Worcester rejoice with their brother Chartists throughout the United Kingdom, at the release of that man of the people, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and pledge themselves to

the banner of the Charter, as will rejoice his patrioor in the measures they propose for the relief of the celebrated the release of Feargus O'Connor, by a inchail with extreme delicht the measures they propose for the relief of the celebrated the release of Feargus O'Connor, by a inchail with extreme delicht the second relief to the celebrated the release of Feargus O'Connor, by a inchail with extreme delicht the second relief to the celebrated the release of Feargus O'Connor, by a inchail with extreme delicht the second relief to the celebrated the release of Feargus O'Connor, by a inchail with extreme delicht the second relief to the celebrated the release of Feargus O'Connor, by a inchail with extreme delicht the second relief to the celebrated the relie MACCLESPIELD.—The Chartists of this town commercial embarrassments of the country, or for grand festival, on Monday last. The rooms were NOTTINGHAM.—On Sunday last, Mr. Bairstow the relief of the distressed and neglected working decorated with evergreens, flowers, and appropriate experimiths." Mr. Ridley reported—"That he had lectured, on Sanday last, at the rooms in Siretton Grounds, Westminster." The Finance of Manday and Services and Authorities of the distribution of the distrib rights, especially as they have witnessed that even brilliantly illuminated in every part. Dancing, number of the Chartists assembled in the large the Ministers of religion, though they admitted lay- patriotic speeches, and singing and recitations, were continued till a late hour.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, -At the weekly meeting of the Chartists of this town, held in their room, Catherine-street, on Sunday last, it was agreed to perform the trial of Robert Emmett, Esq., for the second time, in the Working Men's Institution.

Hyde, on the 11th September. college youths of Ashton ascended the tower of the New Home Secretary, in consequence of no answer parish church, and rang a true and complete peal in being received to the one sent to the Marquis of beautiful style, consisting of as many changes as Normanby. Mr. R. Thompson having returned and cratic Chapel, Rice-place, and to the George on Horseback, where a free and easy was held, to celebrate the liberation of the lion from his cage. The society of shoemakers came to the Democratic Structure of the shoemakers came to the Democratic The society of shoemakers came to the Democratic Structure of the shoemakers came to the Structure of the shoemakers came to the Structure of the shoemakers came to the George of the structure of the shoemakers came to the George of the structure of th being made a Chartist church, for the ringers vote of thanks was unanimously presented to Mr. attend. last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. Wilson Contribution to the National Charter Association. Unanimously adopted. Thanks being voted to the are all Chartists, and declare they will ring for no Committee. Message Carter and Thornton were

HALIFAX -Mr. Leach lectured here on Wed- cations to be addressed to the care of Mr. Guest, meeting will be held, for the purpose of enrolling

DELEGATE MEETING .- A delegate meeting was

OLDHAM.—On Tuesday last, the annual teaparty of the Oldham Relieving Society, was held in the Independent Methodist Upper School Room, green, was unanimously called to the chair, and those present were addressed by Mr. Joseph Hulme, of Roe-green; the Rev. W. Drummond, of Oldham, Messrs. Humphrey, Harper, and Joseph Armitt, of Manchester; William Stringer, of Ashton; and

BRADPORD.—The Chartists residentin Bradford held their usual weekly meeting at the house of Mr. R. Carrodus, North Tavern, North-street, when reports were received from the various localities, announcing their intention of using every means in of. The meeting adjourned to Sunday, Sept. 5th, & six o'clock in the evening.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALPPENNY, or Pive Shillings per Quarter.

arthur, of Carlisle, do represent the people of that place at York, on Monday last, at the liberation of place at York, on Monday, there was a large meeting the 30th ult., the Chartists of themselves like bold, transpart on this day the primors, and the brave of commons and the brave of commons as at present constituted, the place at York, on Monday, there was a large meeting appointing Mr. Binns as delegate to convey the seming classes, and to retain place, pension of the working classes, and to retain place, pension of the working classes, and to retain place, pension of the working classes, and to retain place, pension of the National Charter Association appointing Mr. Binns as delegate to convey the seming classes, and to retain place, pension of the National Charter Association appointing Mr. Binns as delegate to convey the seming classes, and to retain place, pension of the National Charter Association has been formed, called the Annan Charter Association.

BATE.—On Monday, there was a large meeting to visit Sunderland. Resolutions, expressive of uncertainty appointing Mr. Binns as delegate to convey the seming classes, and to retain place, pension of the National Charter Association has been formed, called to petition Parliament for the adoption of the National Charter Association has been formed, called to petition Parliament for the adoption of the National Charter Association in this of the meeting a phoninting of the National Charter Association has been formed of the National Charter Association browning as true to the most aristorate portion of the bord, or the purpose of forming a pranch of the National Charter Association has been formed on a Charter Association.

PRESTON.—On Monday there was a large meeting the being and their own affairs. After the financial business had to the propose of forming a pranch of the National Charter Association to the National Charter Association of a Charter Association.

PRESTON.—On Monday there was a street out of the National Charter Association in this the mos

HASLEGROVE. - On Monday evening last, a public plause. Other toasts and songs followed, and a merry evening was spent.

DUBLIN.—The Universal Suffrage Association held their usual weekly meeting on Sunday last, Mr. Henry Clark in the chair. An address from Mr. Con Murray, a nailer in exile, was read, after the stream of the name of the nam person present to earol themselves as members of Upwards of twenty members have been enrolled in MANCHESTER — Brown-Street Chartist the National Charter Association." After a vote of the association at Haslegrove.

> gus O'Connor, Esq.; the levy money collected was 6s. 6d.
>
> City of London.—The cards of Chartist membership have been lodged, by the County Finance Committee, with Mr. Watkins, 9, Bell-Yard, Temple-Bar, for the convenience of purchasers from the several London localities.
>
> HEBDEN-BRIDGE.—Mr. Leach, from Manchester, delivered a lecture in the large room in the Chester, delivered a lecture in the large room in the White Horse Inn, to an overwhelming audience, Who appeared to be highly gratified. Monday
>
> LIBERATION OF FEARGUS O CONNOR.—On Mandand and female of connection in monutary although wet, was ushered in with rejoicings for the liberation of Feargus O'Connor. Parkhead and Camlauchre, and the other villages around Glasgow, hung out their flags, and prepared to hold meeting, and prepared to hold meeting for the purpose hoisted through the window of the large on the occasion; Messrs. M'Kay, from Bridgeton, of the lorestion of Feargus O'Connor from the Whig dungeon, after sixteen months' incarceration, for advocating the rights of the working classes," than one universal shout rent the air, of long life to Feargus O'Connor, the people's friend. The even-liberation of Feargus O'Connor.—Parkhead and Camlauchre, and the other villages around Glasgow, hung out their flags, and prepared to hold meeting, and the commences his labours on the coasion; Messrs. M'Kay, from Bridgeton, of the liberation of Feargus O'Connor from the Whig dungeon, after sixteen months' incarceration, for advocating the rights of the windows, with a transparency bearing the mottos of Universal Suffrage, Loith, 30th. N.B. All communications to be addressed to the chair, who briefly alluded to the object of the meeting, and introduced of the meeting, and introduced of the chair, who briefly alluded to the object of the meeting, and introduced of the chair of the liberation of Feargus O'Connor from the Whig dungeon, after sixteen months' incarceration, for meeting from Ruther, and the cher will be delegates, and the communication of Connor.—The f alluded to the object of the meeting, and introduced DROYLSDEN.—The Chartists of this place held their weekly meeting on Monday, when it was resolved, "That the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Peter Brophy and Mr. O'Higgins, for the spirited and manly manner in which they have met the false and slanderous charges of Mr. O'Connell.
>
> Currie then delivered, with a few additions on the day evening, Mr. Dean Taylor will lecture on democracy. King place, Nottingham; Tuest on the sacrifices of the O'Connor family for liberty at Radford; each evening at seven o'clock.
>
> Mr. O'Brien.—The men of Lambeth have a benefit for Mr. O'Brien, at the Pantheon of Mr. Dean Taylor will lecture on democracy. Chapel, Rice place, Nottingham; Tuest on the sacrifices of the O'Connor family for liberty at Radford; each evening at seven o'clock.
>
> Mr. O'Brien.—The men of Lambeth have a benefit for Mr. O'Brien, at the Pantheon of Catherine street, which will take place on the subject of the meeting, his lecture on democracy. Chapel, Rice place, Nottingham; Tuest and Ireland. Mr. Smellie then proposed the follow-at Radford; each evening at seven o'clock.
>
> Mr. O'Brien, at the Pantheon of Catherine street, which was unanimously carried:—
>
> That we, the Chartists of Peterhead and West of the meeting, his lecture on democracy. Chapel, Rice place, Nottingham; Tuest of the meeting have a result of the meeting, his lecture on democracy. Chapel, Rice place, Nottingham; Tuest of the meeting have a result of the meeting have a resu Muir, hail with unfeigned pleasure the emancipation of their unflinching friend and advocate F. O'Connor. from the cold walls and dismal cell of York Castle, in Glasgow and surrounding districts, to welcome Scotland, and that they would never cease to agitate until the Charter became the law of the land."

> > personage was to visit the town. We nope the day will arrive when that gentleman will pay the Chardists of Devon a visit, by taking a tour through the county.
> >
> > The Distress here and at Buckfastleigh is very The liberation, some of whom kept it up until a late hour KIDDERMINSTER -The Chartists of this on Sunday evening next. town held a ball on Monday last, in honour of that bold and unflinching patriot, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., at the White Horse Inn. After a short dance

> > > BRIGHTON.—A meeting of the Chartists, On Sunday Evening, (to-morrow) the Rev. Mr. most numerously attended, was held at the Cap of Starkie, delegate to the Anti-Corn Law Conference, Liberty, Portland-street, on Monday evening last, will give an exposition of the proceedings of that to celebrate the release of the people's champion, assembly in the Chartist Room, Brown-street, Man-

Feargus O'Connor, Esq. Toasts were given, excel-lent songs sung, and a most happy and harmonious A Pun evening was spent. NEWCASTLE.—The Chartists of this town

called a public meeting for Wednesday evening, to elect a delegate to meet Mr. O'Connor at his prison gates. Mr. Mason was elected.

A PUBLIC MEETING was held in the Spittal, (the stand by him, so long as he advocates the people's site of the battle of the Forth), on Monday evening, right to enjoy Universal Suffrage and the other at seven o'clock, for the purpose of celebrating the points of the Charter."

held in the Association-room to-morrow, on the question—" Whether a Repeal of the Corn Laws, there was called to the chair. It was carried una-O'Connor, Esq. from the fangs of the Whigs, and as will be preached on Sunday next, by Mr. Ingham, a proof of our confidence in, and attachment to, that at Manningham, at two o'clock, p.m.; and another incorruptible friend of the millions, we immediately enrol ourselves members of the National Charter Association of Great Britain, with a firm determination of Great Britain o nation never to cease agitating until the Charter is | prisoner in Northallerton "hell-hole." made the law of the land."

BIRMINGHAM .- FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES .- The General Restoration Committee of Bir. o'clock. mingham held its usual weekly meeting on Tuesday evening last, at the Charter Association Room, Freeman-street, Birmingham. Mr. Hopkins in the chair, when Messrs. Green, Thom, and Thompson were appointed, with the secretaries, to draw up a CHARTIST CHANGE RINGING.—On Monday, the second memorial in favour of the victims to the Committee. Messrs. Carter and Thornton were will lecture at the Life Boat House, at half-past elected members of this Committee.—All communi- two. On Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, a public

NEWRY.-On Monday evening last, the Chartists of this town held a tea party in honour of the liberation of our own countryman, that uncomprising patriot, Feargus O'Connor, Esq. The party was composed of an equal number of both sexes, who congratulated each other upon the benefit which the Lancashire.—Mr. Doyle will lecture in Warringcause would derive from the liberation of our noble ton on Monday the 6th; Prescott, Tuesday the 7th; hero. Chartism is rapidly spreading in this neighbourhood. and Liverpool on Wednesday, the 8th September; and will be in Dublin on Sunday the 12th, from

most respectfully congratulate Feargus O'Connor, Esq., on his release from a felon's cell, and beg to assure him that they place implicit confidence in him as their most sincere leader.

NEWTON HEATH.—The spirited Chartists of this place being anxious to show their respect down at Brighton on a plan projected by Captain to the much-esteemed and beloved advocate of the Taylor, R.N. The inhabitants have come forward nearly wights, and to compare the release depeople's rights, and to commemorate his release, determined on a lecture on Monday evening. The room £500; and no doubt whatever exists of the complewas filled almost to sufficiation. Mr. Robert Kellet tion of the project, which will afford perfect security was unanimously called to the chair, and introduced at all times, and in all weathers, to persons landing Mr. John Massey, who gave the factions a real and embarking. brushing down.

held at New Leeds, was ably addressed by Messrs.
Alderson, Flinn, and others. On Saturday, Mr.
Charles Connor lectured at Clayton, and was afterwards entertained along with Mr. Flinn, the returned exile, at a supper provided for the occasion.
On Monday, Mr. Flinn lectured at the house of Mr. Sedgwick, in Silebridge-lane.

They were determined that the day should not pass he must consider himself horsewhipped; upon which the must consider himself horsewhipped; a semilar that meetings should be held at three public places, half an hour previous to the time for liberation. Messrs, Webster, Croly, Burton, Hoghton, Conway, on the pavement, when the bystanders interfered, and Lowe were appointed to attend. Large auditories were separated. Some matters consider himself horsewhipped; upon which the must consider himself horsewhipped; a semilar that meetings should be held at three public places, half an hour previous to the time for liberation. Messrs, Webster, Croly, Burton, Hoghton, Conway, on the pavement, when the bystanders interfered, and the parties were separated. Some matters consider himself horsewhipped; a semilar that meetings should be held at three public places, half an hour previous to the time for liberation. Large auditors were separated. Some matters are meetings and the must consider himself horsewhipped; a semilar that meetings are meetings and the must consider himself horsewhipped; and the must consider himself horsewhipped; and the must consider himself horsewhipped; and the must consider himself here.

ment at Gorgie Mills en Monday, the 23rd ult.; it was conducted with great propriety and to the satisfaction of all present. This meeting, though public, was held for a private reason. It is well known to the people of Edinburgh that the people of Gorgie are principally supported by Messra S. and G. Cox in their various amployments of the same of the cox in their various amployments. S. and G. Cox, in their various employments; but they have shown themselves men of feeling. They have given the people the choice of a room, with an excellent selection of various works from the most eminent authors, with coal and candles free. What can we say when we see men unite their powers to serve their fellow-men! Such honourable acts, which breathe so much love and charity, we cannot too deeply respect. The entertainment was highly satisfactory.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE. \_\_\_ A public meeting was held here, on Monday evening, in honour of Feargus O'Connor's liberation.

BERMONDSEY.—At the weekly meeting the ollowing resolution was unanimously passed:—
That the thanks of this meeting be given to Messrs. ing classes are reduced to their present wretched condition is owing to the exclusive system of legistation which has so long curbed the energy and persevering industry of the people.

SUNDERLAND.—On Friday evening last, a grand and most enthusiastic meeting was held in the Arcade Room, Sunderland, to consider the propriety of sending a delegate to York, to welcome Mr. O'Connor on his liberation, and also to invite him to visit Sunderland. Resolutions, expressive of the toy of the meeting at Mr. O'Connor's liberation, and object of both parties being to fleece the latter of the propriety of the meeting at Mr. O'Connor's liberation, and object of both parties being to fleece the latter of the propriety of the meeting at Mr. O'Connor's liberation, and latter of the meeting at Mr. O'Connor's liberation, and latter of the propriety of the meeting at Mr. O'Connor's liberation, and latter of the meeting at Mr. O'Connor's liberation, and latter of the propriety of the meeting at Mr. O'Connor's liberation, and latter of the most aristocratic portion of the meeting to condition of a fervent admirer, and excited the admiration of all who saw it.

BUNNLET.—At the weekly meeting of this increasingly important society, held in the Temperature and propriety increasingly important society, held in the Temperature and propriety in the most aristocratic portion of the working men when actuated by right principles, are perfectly competent to manage their own affairs. After the financial business had been gone through, Mr. Hick, the delegate to the

John Variey. John Crossley. John Midgley.

Matthew Hawkes. Thomas Dawson, Sub-Treasurer. Henry Barritt, sub-Secretary.

HASLEGROVE.—The following have been elected

Joseph Wood James Fiddler Benjamin Simpson John Daniels, sub-Treasurer

Joseph Brooks, sub-Secretary, Chappel-st.

Forthcoming Charlist Meetings.

Currie then delivered, with a few additions on the subject of the meeting, his lecture on democracy. Chapel, Rice-place, Nottingham; Tuesday, at Beeston; Wednesday, at Lenton; and Thursday,

MR. O'BRIEN.—The men of Lambeth have got up a benefit for Mr. O'Brien, at the Pantheon Theatre, Catherine-street, which will take place on Monday, September 13th. The performances are "Venice Preserved," and the "Wreck Ashore." Bills and and that they agree along with their Chartist friends in Glasgow and surrounding districts, to welcome Walk; Lambeth Coffee House, North Place; 55, him when he arrives in the sweet Metropolis of old Old Bailey, and at Mr. Cleave's. We trust Mr. O'B. will have a bumper.

DERBY.-Mr. Bairstow will lecture at the under-A vote of thanks was then given to those from Glas- mentioned places during the following week:-

MR. WM. BELL, of Salford, will lecture in Bolton

MR. Cooper will preach in the Market Place. Manchester, on Sunday evening, Sept. 5th, at six in London and other places, as reported in the Star, in reference to John Collins. That we consider such boughs, wreaths of flowers, and a picture of the selly practices as that of burning and beheading great patriot, and at dusk, a tasteful illumination of the such as the white Horse Inn. After a short dance of consider with green of the parations for bolding a festival in honour of the parat Esq., and may he live long to watch over the rights meeting is intended to be held at Leicester, on Sunand liberties of the people.

A Public Recital will be given for the benefit of

that tried and dungeon-proof patriot, Christopher Doyle, in Brown-street Rooms, on Friday evening. Sept. 10th. LEEDS.—At the weekly meeting in Fish-street, on Monday evening, a petition will be submitted on the

norrible silent system. NEW LEEDS, BRADFORD.-A discussion will be or the Charter, is the best calculated to ameliorate

the condition of the working classes.' Bradford.-Brooke, THE VICTIM.-A sermon

MACCLESFIELD - Mr. West will lecture on Sunday evening, in the Chartist-rooms, at half-past six

MIDDLESEX.—The County Delegate Council of Middlesex will meet on Sunday next, for the purpose of devising the best means of providing for making a demonstration to welcome O'Connor. ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE. The members of this As-

sociation are requested to meet in their room, Catherine-street, on Sunday next, at two o'clock in the a'ternoon, on business of importance. Leigh.—There will be a meeting held next Snn-

day, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the Association-room, when friends from Astley, Fildsley, Chowbent, Lowton, and Westhoughton, are desired to Sunderland.—On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Binns

members in the National Charter Association. Messrs. Binns, Williams, Taylor, Bragg, and others will address the meeting.

SALISBURY.—The Chartists of Salisbury which place he will go to Drogheda, Newry, Armagh, Lisburn, and Belfast. HASLEGROVE.-Mr. William Fenton will lecture in this village to-morrow evening. (Sunday) at six o'clock.

> A NEW FLOATING BREAKWATER is about to be laid very liberally, the Chain-pier Company have given

reports were received from the various localities, announcing their intention of using every means in their power to make a splendid demonstration when our noble chief shall visit Bradford. A plan of local lecturing was submitted to the Council, and approved of. The meeting adjourned to Sunday, Sept. 5th, at six o'clock in the evening.

New Leeds — On Wednesday, a public meeting held at New Leads — september of the meeting addressed by Massra, held at New Leads — september of the Mall. — A personal collision took the place, on Wednesday afternoon, in front of the place, on Wednesday FRACAS IN PALL-MALL .- A personal collision took

#### Chartist Entelligence.

·EDINBURGH.—A meeting of delegates from the country was held in Whitflield Chapel, on the \$3rd ult. The delegates present were as follows:-Daikeith, Messra Potts and Taylor; Lasswade, Mr. Danlels; Pathhead, Mr. Scongall; Edinburgh, Mostra Watson and Ranken; Leith, Mr. M. Laren; Mr. Innes appeared from the Edinburgh Tectotal Chartist Association, for the purpose of assisting in the business, but was in no respect to be considered as a delegate. Mr. Potter was called to the chair, and in a lengthened speech entered into the business for which the delegates were called together, and urged on them the necessity of prudence and caution in their proceedings. Mr. Ranken was elected secretary for the day. The delegates gave in a report of the state of the various districts as follows:-Mr. Taylor reported that Dalkeith was in a very prosperous condition, and was quite notive they saw their grinding task masters pocket the means to the interests of the movement notwithstanding the host of Whig and Tory influence with which they were despised the father who squandered the substance surrounded. Mr. Daniels stated that Lasswade was in a condition that they did not require to be ashamed of ; and children. A country was just a family on a large they are distributing tracts with considerable effect; the scale, and the Government was the head of the family; association is progressing, and they have £3 10s subscribed to build a hall. Mr. M'Laren, from Leith, said that when he heard of the condition of those places already given, he was sorry that he had such a poor account to give of Leith; they are in a very low state. they having no association, but he hoped that the steps that were about to be taken, would have a good effect. Mr. Scongall, from Pathhead said that his district was doing wonderfully; considering the time since they formed, that the cause is progressing there; he would the wages of working men engaged in every branch of only give one instance—when the first National Petition | business, and noticed that those whom he now saw was getting up he could only get one man besides himself around him had suffered a farther reduction of wages to sign it, but to the last National Petition he got 300 since the last time he had been among them, while their signatures -this association is getting strong, and they masters had added to their stude of horses and their are willing to do all in their power to further the cause. packs of hounds, cellared a fresh supply of wines, and Mr. Watson, from Edinburgh, stated that they were laid out a few more acres in pleasure grounds-(Cries in a very fair condition; as respected the association, of "True, true")-how could they be happy and virtuous they were clear of debt, and had funds in hand. He under such a system? or how could they prepare for a said that as to the state of Edinborough, he need only happy immortality hereafter under such a damning call to their remembrance the election and other meet. state of things supported by devils, not men? (Cheers.) ings which the Whigs had called, and that would give He then referred to the visit of O'Connor, the progress them some idea of the state of Edinborough. Twas of the Charter movement, and the present struggle for true that the association numbered only 300 members, power among the aristocratic factions, and the results but we must not look to that as an indication of the which was likely to follow. He then pointed out the strength of a party, but to the action that is displayed | misdeeds of the aristocracy, and declared there ought to When necessary. Mr. Innes stated that the Teetotal be no aristocracy but the aristocracy of talent and virtue. Chartist Association numbered sixty members and con. (Cheera) He had get himself registered as an elector. aidering their principles, that was not a few; they were and like Earl Grey, he would stand by his order. He all stanneh Chartists, and ready to co-operate as far as then appealed to the fathers and husbands present to lay in their power, and likewise had money in the hands use their every energy to change the system, and carry of their treasurer. Mr. Daniels then moved "That it the Charter; for (said he) with what feelings can a man would be highly necessary to have a lecturer approinted. reflect when he lays his head upon his last pillow, that for the county," which was seconded by Mr. Taylor, he is leaving behind him the nearest and dearest objects of and carried unanimously. Moved by Mr. Scougall, his affections a prey to poverty and degradation and their seconded by Mr. Runken "That a lecturer be appointed prospects and happiness to be crucified by wicked and for one month, and that a fund be raised for the purpose irresponsible power. He went on touching upon various of continuing a lecturer," which was carried unani- topics for some time longer, and then sat down smid monaly. Moved by Mr. Watson, seconded by Mr. rapturous cheering. Mr. Cullen, who arrived during Taylor, "That £2 a week be given to the lecturer, and the time Mr. Rodger was speaking, and was hailed that he pay his own expences unless when sent to a with a burst of cheering, rose, and in a speech in great distance he shall be allowed extras," which was which Mr. Cullen was peculiarly happy, laid bare the anarimously approved of. Mr. Watson moved "That system, and shewed it off in all its maked deformity. he lecture three times one week, and four the next, He said he had just come from a labour of love, although making in all fourteen lectures for the month." Mr. it was a painful and heart-rending scene to behold so Taylor moved "That he delivers four lectures weekly." many young and old, all willing to labour if they could Mr. Daniels seconded the amendment. The motion was procure it. To make them understand what he meant, carried. Mr. Daniels moved that Mr. Lowery, of New. £12 6a 11d. had been collected at the Chartist Church essile, be appointed lecturer for one month," which was on Sunday, the 22nd instant, for the unemployed, and seconded by Mr. M. Laren, and carried. Mr. Ranken he had been engaged in distributing it among the moved "That Messra Innes and Daniels be appointed most needful cases. The poor and despised Chartists to draw up an address to the inhabitants of the had been the arst to set the example of charity for the sounty," which was seconded by Mr. Watson, and behoof of the starving operatives. Where is the symcarried. The delegates then took up the question, would pathy (he would ask) of the wealthy and the powerful they engage with a monthly tract, as had been sug- of our land for the awful amount of misery and gested? after some discussion, it was moved by Mr. wretchedness which walk along our streets, or pine in Watson, and seconded by Mr. Scongall, "That we want and misery in the dens and hovels of our city? agree to give the Che-tist Missienary, a periodical, to and where are the wealthy clergymen of our rich be published in Edinburgh every month, by Mesars. Church Establishments? Why, they are too busily Lower and A. Duncan, all the support in our power, engaged in collecting funds for Bible and Missionary and we pledge ourselves to recommend it to the associa- Societies, in order to send abroad their surplus priestour various localities," which was adopted. hood to New Zealand, to convert the can Mr. Innes brought forward the address, which he read, the Hottentots of Africa, or the Lassars of India; and after which Mr. Ranken moved, and Mr. Scougall while they pretend to make these savages more pious, Cheapside, warehousemen, Sept 3, at two, Oct. 8, at seconded its adoption, which was carried. Mr. Daniels they continue to propagate and support a system of eleven. Atta. Reed and Shaw, Friday-street, Cheapmoved "That the editors of the Northern Star, Scottish barbarous cannibalism at home. They say that one side. Patriot, Dundee and Perth Chronicles be requested to soul is of more value than the whole world, while they insert the address," which was seconded by Mr. allow millions of the bodies of their brethren at home Oct. 8, at two. Att. Hudson, Old Jewry. M'Laren, and carried. Mr. John Watson was unani. to be murdered, and their souls go to perdition for mously elected treasurer for the Lecture Fund, and aught they care, under a system worse by far than the Messra. Innes and Rankin as joint secretaries. It was one they profess to destroy by their Bibles and their then agreed that the meeting stand adjourned until the missionaries. (Cheers.) He would call upon every one and Son, Warwick-court, Gray's Inn. 26th of September, when the delegates will meet at present to unite in one common bond of brotherhood, three o'clock in Whitefield chapel. Thanks were voted and crush this infamous and iniquitous system with one to the Chairman for his conduct while in the chair; bold and master power, and trample it for ever under also a vote of thanks to the Secretary, and a vote of the foot of manly freedom and righteons indignation thanks to the gentlemen who drew up the address. Mr. Cullen addressed the meeting for nearly three

GLASGOW.—It is scarcely possible to describe the the meeting dissolved. enthusiasm and excitement which prevailed here when the news transpired that Mr. Moir had received a letter from Mr. O'Connor, stating that he had received permission from the dying Whigs to walk out alive from his dangeon; it flew from mouth to mouth, and place to place like wildfire, kindling a blaze of feeling unequalled before in the annals of Chartism. On the same evening which the glad-tidings arrived, a large public me-ting of the inhabitants of Bridgeton was held in their hall, which was crowded to suffocation; numbers had to go away, while many who got in had considerable difficulty in getting out, being unable to bear the pressure. Upon the motion of Mr. M'Kay, Mr. Rodger was called to the chair, who opened the meeting without preface, with the all-important intelligence of the release of Feargus O'Connor. The lion (O'Connor) said Mr. Rodger, is at last allowed to walk out of his den, Monday, at one o'clock, is the day and hour of his liberation from a cruel, unjust, and unparalleled impri-York Castle, where he has suffered every indignity, and every species of cold-blooded cruelty and insult, which the base faction, who has granted this tardy relief, sould inflict. (A burst of rapturous cheering followed this announcement; Mr. R. then detailed the circumstances connected with his liberation; after which he read the letter of O'Connor to Moir, amid cheering and congratulations. After referring to the glorious course of agitation which was about to follow, and the duty of the Chartist body, and the gratitude which they ought to show to their giant pleader, and unflinching friend, when he once more came amongst them, he sat down by introducing Mr. Currie, who delivered, with his usual fire, eloquence, and animation, his celebrated lecture on democracy, and its adaptation to the present Etate of society, which was listened to with the most lively pleasure and attention, and which elicited repested bursts of applause. The chairman then asked if there were any of their Whig opponents present, who had given their attendance for several nights past, and if there were, he hoped they would speak out, and state if they had any fault to find with the lecture just ! did not think it prudent to make any remarks. He then called upon Mr. James Thomson, late of Spring Burn, but now of Glasgow, to address the meeting, which he did briefly. Mr. T. remarked that he was still the same unflinching Republican which he was twenty years ago, when he resided among them in Bridgeton, during the bloody and iron reign of Castlereach and Sidmonth, and others. His head was now getting grey; his heart was still warm in the cause of the people, and he could assure them, he would not be in the rear-rank, when Feargas O'Connor came to Glasgow. (Cheers.) Mr. Malcelm next addressed the meeting, in a flowing and eloquent speech, which was loudly cheered. The Chairman then addressed the meeting; he refered to the glorious movement of the Chartists in Ireland. He also read from the Star the letter of the Rev. Mr. Ryan, which called forth loud sheers. Now, said he, that our cause is going on so zioriously and so prosperously are there any amongst us who would desert his colours for any mean catch-penny agitation of the unprincipled Whigs,—(no, no,) if there is, let the brand of poltroon and traitor be marked on his brow, and his commission given him to march from our camp with the least possible delay. Although we had ones suffered the Whig fox to reach upon our horns the sweets of office, we will never be such goats as to do so again. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer, and another to the chairman, when the parboiled meeting wiped their brows and departed.

The meeting then separated.

-A meeting of the directors of the Lanarkshire Uniing be held on Friday the 3d of September, admission accounts of the progress of Chartism in this Metro by tickets, for the purpose of coming to some proper poles. In the evening of the same day, and in the maderstanding in what manner they shall receive O'Consame place also, Mr. Ridley preached an excellent new, and for electing a large and respectable committee Chartist sermon from these words—"Do good, love the court out the instructions which may be given. The mercy, and walk humbly before God." The preacher Chairman then remarked that as this was the first time was one hour and a half in his discourse, but it was Lane; and Watson, City Road; Manchester: which the Chartists of Glasgow had ever sent a special of such an interesting nature that his numerous Heywood; Leeds: Hobson; Liverpool; Stewart, building to Research Course, Stewart, St

would be worthy of the Chartists of Glasgow and the An unanimous vote of thanks was presented him noble and generous champion whom they were about to for the same, and the following notices were honour. He also hoped that as many Chartists as could amnounced :- On Sunday evening next, Mr. Osborn get forward to Giargow Cross, at one o'clock on Men. will preach in this Hall, and it is expected he will day, would make it their duty to attend and give three cheers, that being the hour which O'Connor leaves his dungeon. A vote of thanks was then given to Mr. Jesus Christ. On September th 7th, a public meet-colquhoun for his conduct in the chair, when the ing will take place at the Hall of Science, City meeting dissolved.

TOLL CROSS.—A large and crowded meeting of the Chartists there was held in their own hall, for the purpose of listening to Messra. Roiger and Cullen, from Glasgow, Mr. Cielland was called to the chair, who opened the businesss of the meeting in a very feeling and effective speech; he referred to the gradual deteroration of the wages and domestic comforts of the working people of that district and that while they saw their wives and little ones starving for food and clothing, which should go to supply these wants. Every one which should support or supply the wants of his wife hence if that Government suffered even the meanest among them to suffer want by its own extravagance and neglect, it was an unustural and immoral parent, and stood convicted before God and man of injustice, cruelty. neglect, and oppression, and merited a just punishment for its deeds. (Cheers) He then introduced Mr. Rodger, who addressed the meeting for upwards of an hour in a strain of impassioned eloquence; he took a much as it was dictated more by a dread of conse review of the rapid reductions that are being made upon the Association in the various places to procure a place

quarters of an hour, and sat down amid great cheering. A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman, and HAWICE.-[Received too late for insertion in our last ]-The committee of the Hawick Chartist Association held their usual weekly meeting on ford. Atts. Looker, Oxford; and Turner and Hensman Monday evening, in the Chartist Hall, when the question of the propriety of including the Repeal of the Legislative Union with Ireland in the proposed Na-tional Petition, of which netice had been given at the previous meeting, was discussed. The following resoution was agreed to, and ordered to be sent to the Northern Star and Scottish Patriot, with a desire to have it inserted in their first impression :- "That while we acknowledge the right of Ireland to her own legislation, and would cheerfully assist our Irish brethren to obtain their rights, yet, at the same time, we highly disapprove of including the question of Repeal of the Union in the proposed national petition for the Charsonment of sixteen months, in the condemned cell of, resolved to be a party to ne other agitation but for the obtainment of the Charter; being firmly persuaded that the obtaining of the Charter is the only means by justice; and that, if the people of Ireland wish a Repeal of the Union, we are convinced that they will

factions, who alternately rule and rob the people." DUNDEE-[Received too late for our last ]-A public meeting of the Democratic Association of the Gauldry (Fifeshire) was held on Monday, the 23rd August, when Mr. James Lowe, of Dundee, delivered a lecture upon "The state of the country-the rise and progress of Chartism," &c." The speaker was listened to throughout his address with the utmost attention. and concluded amidst loud cheering from the meeting. The following resolutions were moved, and unanimously agreed to :- "That this Association immediately petition Parliament for the restoration of Messrs. Frost, Williams, and Jones to their country and friends; the liberation of all those imprisoned for political offences in England and Wales; and that the People's Charter delivered; however, if any of them were present, they may speedily become the law of the land.—That the best thanks of this Association are due, and are hereby given to the Rev. Mr. Ryan, Roman Catholic priest, for his manly and straightforward conduct in joining the Dublin Chartist Association, and thereby affording Ireland and the world an example of resistance to the foul-mouthed dictator, O'Connell, in a mild and con- the Court of Bankruptcy. Atts. Whitmore, Basingvincing manner, as shown by his letter to the Dublin hall-street, official assignee; Crosby and Compton, Register, of the 12th August." The cause is gaining ground in this quarter; a number joined the Association upon this occasion who had hitherte withheld their support from it. Three hearty cheers were given for Mr. O'Connor; for Frost, Williams, and Jones; the son and Younge, Sheffield. Charter; &c. A vote of thanks to the lecturer and chairman was also given, when the meeting separated. CITY OF LONDON .- The Chartists resident

in this locality held their weekly meeting, on Wednesday evening, the 29th of August, at the Institute, 55, Old Bailey, Mr. Cary in the chair, The minutes of their previous meeting were read and confirmed. New members were enrolled. Much dissatisfaction arose through the non-attendance of the delegates of the County Council. It was thought that they should write a report of the proceedings of the Council to this locality, when they intend to absent themselves. Mr. Cator asked leave to postpone his motion that he had previously given notice of, namely, to establish a Local Loan Tract Society in this district, for a fortnight, to be able to ascertain if the plan will be in accordance with the arrangements of the County Council. Granted. It was moved by Mr. Dale, and seconded by Mr. versal Suffrage Association was held on the night of Matthews," That this meeting do recommend the the 27th instant, Mr. John Colquboun in the chair. Council to address, through the press, the Chartists Some preliminary business relative to the private affairs of Ireland, especially Father Ryan, P.P., Fatrick M'DOUALL'S CHARTIST JOURNAL AND of the association having been transacted, a vete of thanks O'Higgins, and Peter Michael Brophy, for their was proposed by Mr. Boss and given to Mesers Pinker- zealous and unflinching patriotism in advocating ton, Smith and other members of the concert committee | the people's cause in the midst of so much opposition for their valuable, unwearied, and unpaid services for the from the arch deceiver of his countrymen." Carried last twelve months. The Chairman then called upon unanimously. The above resolution was spoken to Mr. Brewn to read the minutes of last meeting, after and supported by very excellent and patriotic which. Mr. Ross asked him if he had wrote to Fear- speeches by several members, especially in praise of gus O'Connor as he had been directed, and if he had Feargus O'Connor, the Star, and the three gentlemen received an answer? Mr. B. stated that he had wrote already named. It was moved by Mr. Matthews according to instructions but had received no answer, and seconded by Mr. Cator, "That for the future Mr. Ross then stated that he along with Messra Lang the business of the local meeting shall be dispatched and Walker had called upon the Lord Provost, in order as soon as convenient, and then to commence reading the secure the large Hall beside the Bassar for a soirce articles from the newspapers and other periodicals when Feargus O'Connor comes to Glasgow, but had to invite discussion on the same for the information not found him; he had also called several times himself of our fellow-men, who attend our meetings on those and was equally unsuccessful, he however, had men- nights." Carried unanimously. On Thursday eventiened the subject to Captain Miller, of the police, and ing, August the 26th, Mr. Balls gave a very excel-be had spoken to his Lordship, and the answer was lent and instructive Chartist lecture in the same Involved, they, however, would wait upon the Pro-place. Subject, "The House of Commons consti-vest early next week and get a definite answer. The tuted in accordance with the principles of the Char-Chairman urged the necessity of the greatest prompti- ter." An animated and a very instructive distade being observed, as but little time was now to be cussion ensued, by Mr. Matthews and others. On lost. The Hall was the largest and most splendid in Sunday morning, 29th inst., the Hall was, as usual, Britain or Ireland, Birmingham excepted, and it was opened to the public, and portions from the Star and he be eccapied by the middle of next mouth by some Mr. Vincent's Address were read to them. In the great performer from London. It was then agreed after afternoon of the same day the County Council met a discussion, in which Messes. Brownlie, of Cowcad- in the above place, as usual. The deputations apdoes; Hendry, of Anderston; Martin, of Camlanchie; pointed by them to wait on the meetings of the Mr. Ross and several others, that a large public meet- localities and trade societies gave in very pleasing

Road, to hear the discussion on the subject between Mr. Watson and Mr. Watkins, who had been challenged by Mr. Watson to prove the various allga-tions contained in a sermon preached in the room by Mr. Watkins, and which is now printed in the form of a tract, and can be had there for one penny. Also, the Northern Star, National Vindicator M'Douali's Journal, Black List, Chartist Circular and several other invaluable works. After which the congregation dispersed, highly pleased with the

BERMONDSEY.-At a meeting of the General Council for Surrey, held on Sunday last, the following resolution was unanimously passed :- That we, the members of the General Council for Surrey, do lace the utmost reliance on that unflinching advocate of the poor man's rights, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and pledge ourselves to support him by every means in our power, so long as he continue to advocate the cause of the poor oppressed against the rich oppressor; and, moreover, that we consider the act of his liberation as another proof of the weakness and imbecility of the Whig Government, inasquences than a sense of justice.'

#### TO THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSO-CIATION.

MT FRIENDS, -As one of the Executive, I have had a route pointed out to me, which, if agreeable to you. I will pursue immediately, provided the visitation of lecturers will not interfere in any shape with the preparations for receiving our liberated friend and brother O'Connor. That I perceive will not be the case, if it is true as stated in the Star, that his declining health compels him to resort to the sea-side for a month. I will, therefore, unless I receive notice to the contrary, be in Todmorden on Saturday, the 4th of September; Halifax, on Monday, the 6th; Bradford, on Tuesday, the 7th; Leeds, en Wednesday, the 8th; York,

on Thursday, the 9th; Hull, on Friday and Saturday the 10th and 11th; Barnsley, on Monday, the 13th Sheffield, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 14th and 15th; Derby, on Thursday, the 16th; and on Friday and Saturday, in any place in that neighbourhood where my services may be required. On Monday, the 20th, I shall be on the Executive in Birmingham. I hope that this notice may induce the members o

of meeting, give every facility to the spread of our principles and of our societies. I may take this opportunity of remarking that I have altered the name and matter of my small Journal, and I trust that the Association will assist me in procuring it a circulation which will cover its expences: unless that is done, I fear its existence will not be

> I remain, my friends, Yours faithfully in the cause, P. M. M'DOUALL.

# Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, August 27. BANKRUPTS.

T. Burgon, Walbrook-buildings, merchant, Sept. 6 at eleven, Oct. 8, at half-past two. Att. Kirkman, King William street, City. E. J. Troughton, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, mer-

chant, Sept. 23, at half-past twelve, Oct. 8, at one. sers. Freshfield. New Bank-buildings J. E. Wilson, and W. A. Turner, Wood-street,

G. Muirhead, Oxford-street, tailor, Sept. 3, at one, W. Richardson, Kingston-upon-Hull, Joiner, Sept. 10, Oct. 8, at ten, at the George Inn, Kingston-upen-Hull. Atta. England and Shackles, Hull; and Rossor

H. Thompson, Driffield, Yorkshire, corn-miller, Sept. 8, at half-past ten, Oct. 8, at one, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull. Atts. Taylor and Westmorland, Wakefield; and Adlington and Co., Bedford-row.

Bartlett's buildings, Holborn. J. M. Jubber, Oxford, wine-merchant, Sept. 17, Oct. 8, at one, at the house of Mr. Lucas, Town-hall, Ox-

W. I. Law, Manchester, chemist, Sept. 16. Oct. 8, at twelve, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Atts. Blackhurst and Son, Preston; and Mayhew and Co., Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

D. W. Morris, Tredegar, Monmouthshire, Sept. 4, Oct. 8, at eleven, at the King's Head, Newport. Atta. Prothero and Towgood, Newport; and Desborough and Young, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury.

# PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

L. Heyworth, jun., J. Crabtree, R. Aked, A. Crabtree, B. Fenton, O. G. Adamson, and J. Elliott, Liverpool, ter; the more so, as we, in common with our Chartist | merchants. G. Burrow, T. H. Higgin, and R. Farrer, brethren in Scotland and England, have repeatedly Lancaster, cotton-spinners. R. Hart and J. P. Avey, Preston, Yorkshire, corn merchants. W. M. and J. Wilkinson and W. Davies, Manchester, general merchants; so far as regards J. Wilkinson. C. Smith and which the people have the least chance of getting B. Peers, Liverpool, boat-builders. T. E. Wells, W. Bradshaw, and J. Platts, Sheffield, manufacturers of joiners tools; so far as regards J. Platts. R. H. Barton then have a far greater probability of succeeding than and T. W. Atkinson, Ulverston, Lancashire, surgeons. they can possibly have under the domination of the D. E. Monies and R. Lloyd, Liverpool, drysalters. J. Greenway, J. Gordon, and J. S. Kemsley, Liverpool and

#### From the Gazette of Tuesday, Aug. 21. BANKRUPTS.

Edward Jeffery, builder, Exeter, Sept. 11 and Oct. 12, at eleven, at the Old London Inn, Exeter. Atts. Kingston, Exeter; Moseley and Channell, Bedfordstreet, Covent-garden, London. Andrew Abercrombie Nesbitt, stuff merchant, Leeds,

Commissioner's-rooms, Leeds. Atts. Battye, Fisher, and Sudlow, Chancery-lane, London; Lee, Leeds. Thomas Frederick Beales and John Edward Beales, drysalters, Manchester, Sept. 11, and Oct. 12, at ten, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Atts. Taylor, by Ballot. Sharpe, Field, and Jackson, Bedford-row, London; Burdett, Manchester.

John Scott, merchant, Brick-hill-lane, Upper Thamesstreet, London, Sept. 15, at one, and Oct. 12, at two, at Church Court, Old Jewry. 12, at twelve, at the Town-hall, Sheffield. Atts. Wilson, poem."-Patriot. Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square, London; Wil-

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THE POOR MAN'S BELLY QUESTION: or QUESTIONS UPON THE CRISIS QUESTIONS UPON THE CRISIS.

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"Taxation without representation is tyranny." BY A BIRMINGHAM POLITICAL UNION

COUNCILLOR IN 1831.

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M'DOUALL'S CHARTIST AND REPUBLICAN JOURNAL WILL BE CONTINUED, AFTER THIS DATE, UNDER TRADES' ADVOCATE

THE Leading Article will explain the reason I for Changing the Name. The Factory System With a memoir of the Author. will be continued in the Journal; likewise the New Poor Laws and the Rural Police Questions will be immediately considered. There will be an Provisions, from the earliest periods down to the present day, will be given, so as to exhibit to the committed upon them. From henceforward the tract."-Maidstone Gazette. Journal will be solely devoted to the Rights of

# No. 1, price 3d. each, in Wrapper 1s. 4d., or with

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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 to God. By T. SIMMONS MACKINTOSH, author of the " ELECTRICAL THEORY OF THE UNIVERSE."

"Id quod utile sit honestum esse, quod autum inutile sit turpe esse."

Birmingham: Printed and Published by James Guest, 93, Steelhouse Lane; London: Cleave, Shoe invitation to Feargus O'Connor, he hoped the display hearers did not appear in the least instance wearied. White Chapel; and all Vendors of Periodicals.

IN THE PRESS. A PAMPHLET on the CORN LAWS, in which will be found Statistical Tables from the most ter; Thompson, Glasgow; Leech, Huddersfield; and approved Authors, and from Parliamentary Documents on the Prises of Foods on the Springer of Foods on the Prises of Fo ments, on the Prices of Food; on Wages; the Carrency; Exports; Imports; the Land and its resources the increase of Trade and Machinery; clearly proving that the Repeal of the Corn Laws

other accompanying Measures: and thus forming a useful Manual to the Chartists in meeting the sophistications of the Corn Law Repealers. By JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary to the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association. May be had of Cleave, Shoe Lane, London; of Heywood, Manchester; Hobson, Star Office, Leeds; Guest, Birmingham; Paten and Love, Glasgow;

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trial, or acquitted, or convicted, and what sentence

'System.'

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of Great Britain," by John Watkins, of Aislaby Hall. No. 14, contains an Appeal to the Privates and

by the Editor of " The National." No. 17 and 18, contains "The Corn Laws, pro and con.," by Two Working Men.

Martyr of Freedom, Robert Emmett, previous to sentence of death being passed upon him. In addition to several interesting articles, a startling description of the atrocious insanity-engendering New Whig " Model Prison !"

No. 21 contains a diversity of original and select articles upon, the Foxes and the Wolves (political) -Individual Property-Cannibalism-Robert Em-J. B. Williams, Bristol, ironmonger, Sept. 7, Oct. 8, at twelve, at the Commercial-roems, Bristol. Atts. Wellington, Bristol; and Bicks and Braikenridge, and the Fate of Five Thousand English Widows Question, &c., &c.

delight the progress of the English Chartist Circular — a worthy compeer for its bonny brother ayont the Tweed. The bare offering of a large sheet like the Chartist Circular, filled with sound wisdom and no trash, for one halfpenny, is of itself, enough to break the rest of tyranny, and destroy the slumbers of the luxurious few with uncomfortable dreams. We believe the Circular of Scotland to have found its way to almost every Scotland to a thereof the progress of the English Chartist Circular and invalid, however weakly from long ill-health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a return to strong health; viz., good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.—To have produced a medicine so benign and mild in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in searching out and curing disease of however long standing. side; and we trust the English Chartist Circular, fully equal to it as it is in merit, will shortly be a necessary item in the weekly provision of every poor man for his family. He himself may derive a fair trial be given, the result will be restoration to have been the instruments of restoring this long-lost secret to the world, feel confident when they make this assertion—that none need despair, that if only a fair trial be given, the result will be restoration to health and happiness.

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#### HUMAN LIFE.

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contrary to both sacred and profane history. This opinion is, no doubt, founded on a misunderstanding of a passage of the 90th Psalm, where it is indeed stated, "That the days our years are three score of the faculty, and baffle the best intentions towards years and ten, and if by reason of strength they be a cure. four score years, yet is their strength labour and sorrow." Now, it must be remembered, that this Psalm is ascribed to Moses, and that he is not speak requested to aid in causing this Tract to be exten- ing of the lives of men in general, but of what was occurring among the Israelites in the wilderness. His own life, as well as the lives of the more eminent of his brethren, was far more extended than even four score years; and, as he complains of the people being cut off, through the displeasure of God, it is reasonable to conclude, that he is not alluding to the period during which men were capable of living, but body. simply to the fact, that, owing to the judgments of the Almighty, which befel the Israelites on account of their sins, but few of them attained a more lengthened existence than that of seventy or eighty years.
"For we are consumed," he says, "by thine anger, and by thy wrath are we troubled." They died not a natural death, but were cut off for their sin and

unbelief, by judicial dispensations. The clever Dr. Farre maintains, that 120 is the last grant of God to man, and quotes the sixth chanter of Genesis, and the third verse, where it is written. "My spirit shall not always strive with man, for that he also is flesh; yet his days shall be an HUNDRED AND TWENTY YEARS." Now, we find this expressed intention on the part of God gradually carried into effect—the principle of vitality appearing to become weaker until the close of the era in which the postdiluvian patriarchs flourished : when. although several centuries had elapsed since the deluge, we find that 120 years was about the average of human existence. Supposing, then, that the theory of long life is well sustained, the question naturally A wise general, on the eve of battle, makes a proper disposition of his forces beforehand, and does not wait till the enemy has made an attack, and thus, by their constitutions or in their makes a proper is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an wait till the enemy has made an attack, and thus, by suggests how are we to attain what is so desirable ! forethought and due preparation, reasonably expects tion of that deplorable state are affected with any a victory;—thus, he who has a desire to attain a of those previous symptoms that betray its approach healthy, and consequently, happy old age, does not indolently wait for the attack of the enemy, which is sickness, but is constantly on his guard against No. 2, contains the Chartist Delegates' Address his insidious approaches, by paying proper attention to the People—Washington by Guizot—William to the state of his health. Many would fain occaliovett on Democracy—Digest of the cost of the tions: but like a mariner at sea without his compass. knowing not where to steer, they first try this, and then that, and meet with nothing but disappoint those, who, from the irregularities of youthful age, ment; to these, how welcome must be the important habits of studious application, or a life of pleasure, fact, that Parr's Medicine is all that is required; have fallen into a despondent state of mind, and No. 13, contains "An Address to the Women the fine tonic properties it contains invariably restore that distressing train of symptoms commonly denothe stomach to a healthy longing for food, or, in minated the nervous. In such persons the mental other words, it produces a good appetite, so much are not less enfeebled than the corporeal, and to envied, but so seldom enjoyed, by the invalid; the them a remedy that acts with efficacy, without interntains an Appeal to the Privates and gently stimulating power it possesses, assists the fering with domestic habits, is peculiarly desirable. stomach to properly digest the food it receives; the balsamic powers it bestows on the system, produce four in one Family Bottle for 33s. (including Mesars that delightful feeling of good spirits, so very desir- Perry and Co's., well known Treatise on Secret Vice, able, and dispose both mind and body to healthy &c.,) by which one lls. Bottle is saved. (Observa exercise : everything under its influence soon wears | the signature of R. & L. PERRY & CO., on the splendid oration, pronounced by the illustrious a joyous aspect, and the varied duties of life are performed with pleasure. It in addition contains a fine sedative quality, and instead of long and weary nights, gives sound and refreshing sleep. If the stomach and bowels require it, it acts as the mildest and most agreeable purgative, and by its cleansing powers totally eradicates a redundancy of bile, and

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scrofula, swellings in the neck, nodes on the ahin AN ADDRESS on the Necessity of an Extension of Moral and Political Instruction among the Working Classes. By the late Rowland Detrosier. With a memoir of the Author. business. They have effected the most surprising cures, not only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed; and when an early application is made to these Pills for the cure of the above complaint, frequently contracted completed in a few days.

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Agents for the Northern Star throughout the to this horrid disease, owing to the unskilfulness kingdom.

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.

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It is only by purifying the vital stream from inst-At present, the popular opinion is, that the natural dious disease, that the body can be preserved in duration of human life is seventy years, but this is health and vigour. Hence the infinite variety of complaints an infected state of the blood induces, and hence the new and deceptive forms a tainted habit puts on, which often deceive the most eminent

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, Sore Legs, or other disagreeable Eruptions on the head, face, and

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They hope that the successful, easy, and expeditious 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 merely to remove the present attack, but to preserve the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition discharges of a specific and of a simple or mild nature, which can only be made by one in daily 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 cautious into whose hands they commit themselves. The propriety of this remark is abundantly manifested, by the same party frequently passing the ordeal of several practitioners, before he is fortabones, cancers, fistula, pains in the head and limbs, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism, &c. &c.

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#### Boetry.

THE SONS OF THE NORTH TES! the day is approaching when tyrants will see The "Lion" come forth from his den-When O'Connor, the friend of the people, will be Restored to the millions again. And when he comes forth to the sons of the North May the God of justice speed him;

Then our banners we'll wave for O'Connor the brave. The friend of truth and freedom. O'Connor's a terror to tyrants of hell. Who seek the destruction of man: But a praise and protection to such as do wall. The friend of the poor working man. And when he comes forth to the sons of the North. May the God of justice speed him; May God be his guard, and heaven his reward.

'Mong angels in endless freedom. DAVID WRIGHT. Aberdeen, August 23rd, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

you are the conductor. I am, Sir,

Yours, &c., DANIEL CASSEDY.

ARTHUR O'CONNOR'S FAREWELL TO HIS COUNTRY.

THY cliffs fade in distance, thy shores disappear, And fancy alone paints the forms that are dear; Farewell, my lost country ! farewell to thy shore, Where the long-exiled Arthur shall wander no more-Parewall! but let Destiny frown as it will, Oh. Erin I remember I live for thee still !

Though thy laws have condemned me an outcast to They break not the links that still bind me to home; They cannot efface from my agonised mind The memory of friends that are lingering behind; No. never! let tyranny frown as it will, Oh, Erin! remember I dost on thee still!

When I meet with a land where thy name has not fown, I will tell of thy fame to those regions unknown And teach the wild nations to love thee like me, And offer their prayers for thy children and thee: And, Erin! let Destiny frown as it will, While thy freedom's at stake I would fight for thee

#### Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, AUG. 27. The Earl of ERROL then came to the table and read her Majesty's most gracious answer to their Lordships' Address as follows:—" It gives me great satisfaction to find that the House of Lords is deeply sensible of the importance of those circumstances to which I drew their attention with reference to the commerce and revenue of the country, especially with regard to the laws relating to the trade in corn, and that in deciding on the always desirous of attending to the advice of my Parlia-

that Address." On the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOB, her Majesty's answer was ordered to be entered on the Journals of the House, and to be printed. The Marquis of NORMARBY moved the second readbe of the Drainage of Towns Bill, the Buildings Regu-

a second time. Courts Bill, and the Bill to enable the County Courts House and of the people. to take cognizance of cases of Bankruptcy and Insol- Lord John Russell observed, that throughout four relief with still more anxiety to the extension of

on the subject of the Corn Laws, which produced some if Ministers enjoyed the confidence and support of the gave them new an opportunity of proving it .-

Monday, August 30th.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY took his sest on the The Bishops of WINCHESTER and several other Peers took the oaths and their seats, after which the House adjourned during pleasure. Lord DUNCARNON presented the returns relating to

emigration to Jamaica, moved for a few evenings ago by The Bishop of LONDON brought in the Incumbents'

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS. Lord MELBOWENE then rose amidst profound silence and said :--- My Lords, it is my duty to acquaint your Lordships that in consequence of the vote, which was some to by the other House of Parliament, on Saturday morning last and which was precisely similar in terms to the vote come to by your Lordships at an earlier period of the week; on the part of my colleagues and myself I have tendered to her Majesty our resignation of the offices we held, which resignation her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept, and we continue to hold those offices only until our successors are

appointed. The declaration of the Noble Viscount was received with perfect silence. The LORD CHANCELLOB said he considered it his duty to inform the House that a certain Noble Lord, after he had taken the oaths, had been guilty of a most surious omission. He had omitted to subscribe to the roll of Parliament, and by so doing had subjected him- tended to be admitted that distress existed in the self to certain penalties. He proposed, therefore, to introduce a Bill to indemnify the Noble Lord from the consequences of the omission, and on Menday next he should move that the standing orders be suspended, in order to enable the Bill to pass forth-

On the motion of Viscount DUNCANNON their Lordships then adjourned to Monday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, Aug. 27.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD gave notice that, on the bringing up of the report on the Address, he should move an additional paragraph to the effect that the state of the representation of the country be taken into immediate representation of the country be taken into immediate hoped the Right Hon. Baronet would have no objecting the principles in which he concurred—yet he the working classes. (Cheers.)

Captain BERKELEY gave notice that, on the 21st of the inefficient manning of the British navy, a practice move the original paragraph be inserted. which he believed to be detrimental to its honour and

Dr. Bowning moved for returns of the several taxes

levied on land in the various states of Europe, but the motion being encosed by Mr. D'Israeli, the Hon. Member withdrew it till Monday next. The adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. MILNE. Who expressed a hope that it would not be any longer | known at the time the Amendment was put, thereprotracted. He thought the Government had acted most a Budget as they had laid before Parliament, instead of paid to her Majesty, he must say that, while the impertinently and improperly in bringing forward such confining themselves to measures which were practicable original Address was quite respectful, he could not and beneficial.

Mr. RENNIE ascribed the apathy of Hon. Members important questions referred to in her Majesty's speech, to their anxiety to obtain the seels of the present Government. He believed that much of the evils of which the English farmers complained were attributable to their not adopting the improved methods of cultivation pur-

sufficient support in that House, to move an address to course, assumed in the amendment. He for one her Majesty, praying that she would not give her sane- admitted that there were classes in this country suftion to any Ministry which did not give a guarantee that fering great distress and privation, for which he was they would attend better to the interests of the country sorry; but it appeared to him, first, that the amendthan their predecessors.

Mr. HINDLEY had always advocated the cause of the oppressed and starving speratives of England, and if Crown than the address. He trusted that he had he saw any distinct pledge given by the Right Hon. satisfied the scruples of the Hon. Member. Bert, the Member for Tamworth, that he would take Mir. T. S. Duncombe understanding that the disthe question of the Corn Laws into his consideration, tress existing in the country was full he should be induced to give him his support. Until and that the words of the amendment did not seek the Government had brought forward the question of to evade it, and that it was intended to be perfectly free trade there had been no intimation of a want of respectful to the Crown, would withdraw his oppoconfidence in them, and that would intimate the quarter sition. from which the opposition came. (Hear, hear, and The remaining paragradh was then agreed to.

better.

of foreign wheat into the market at a nominal duty.

excited the country, and which had been brought under their consideration in the speech from the Throne, was neither just to the country nor respectful to the

Crown. trade

called upon to take office. Mr. O'CONNELL claimed a right to be heard on the ground of his representing an agricultural constituency. His election proved that the people of Ireland were in It was said that it was dangerous to give the Suffrage favour of an alteration in the Corn Laws. (Cheers.) If to the working classes, but he denied that proposiany country could be benefited by the Corn Laws, it tion. They had as great an interest in the prosperity was Ireland, which was a purely agricultural country, of the country as any other class, and they could not and yet wages were lower in Ireland than in any part expect employment if the country was not tranquil

source which their Lordships may think it advan. colonies. With respect to the Corn-laws, he still ad- entrusted the advocacy and protection of their rights. tageous to pursue, they are actimited by a desire to hered to the sliding scale; but reserved to himself the It was unfortunately but too true that the present promote the interests and welfare of my people. I am power to alter the details. Had he stated his views on Administration had refused their support on many those details, however, a general attempt would have occasions to several important and salutary measures ment, and I will, therefore, take into my immediate been made to discredit them with the public. Sir which had been proposed for their consideration consideration the other important matters contained in Robert concluded a long speech by admitting the difficonsideration the other important matters contained in developed in the work of an Honourable Friend of his, an error which was the source of all the evils which the day on which he gave up that power he should feel had since arisen in the career of Ministers, and betton Bill, and the Borough Improvement Bill. Read ten times happier, ten times prouder, than on the day of that was the abandonment of the Irish Appropria-On the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, the Ad- the free exercise of his own opinion: he should relin- their sufferings were great, and they look for relief not consistently vote for the amendment of the Hon. ministration of Justice (Exchequer) Bill, the County quish it the moment he had not the confidence of the from those sufferings to the removal of those restrict Member for Rochdale.

nights' debate on want of confidence in the Ministry, the franchise. To the party opposite he would say, Earl CLANCARTY presented a petition from Galway no cause had been shown for that want of confidence : that if they were the friends of the people he Sovereign, those who brought forward a motion like (Cheers and laughter from the Opposition benches.) Lord CARBERY gave notice that on an early day he | the present were bound to give their reasons for doing | The Hon. Member concluded by moving the amendshould call the attention of their Lordships to the so. The present Ministry could be charged with no ment. working of the Poor Law in Ireland.—Adjourned till failure in any leading point of their policy; abroad General Johnson, in seconding the amendment that policy was successful; in Canada rebellion had said, that it had been impossible for him to vote for been suppressed; at home the people were quiet and the original Address because that would have implied loyal. With respect to the Appropriation clause, they an approval of all the measures of the Administrahad acted for the best in regard to Ireland herself; and tion; and he considered that they had been guilty of Mr. O'Connell had said that the people of that country a wasteful expenditure of the public money, and of were not so anxious about it as they had been. He an unjust and impolitic interference with the internal feared that Sir Robert would be obliged to surrender affairs of the foreign powers. He had not on the Ireland into the hands of an exasperated minority. other hand been able to vote for the amendment of Those of great political purity, who censured Minis- the Member for the West Riding of Yorkshire, for ters for not going far enough, might be asked how they that would have implied confidence on the other could act against their conscientions convictions? He side. And on looking back to years past, and rewas not so blind as not to know that they had not could collecting the misconduct of former Tory Governciliated their more ardent supporters of the Conserva ments, he could not say that he could repose any tives; but he would cling to his honest opinions, and confidence whatever in them. There was nothing say, "welcome the consequences." Lord John defended the fixed Corn duty; and complained of the misrepre- but flowing words. It was true he had a majority his seat. sentations with which Ministers had been assailed in that House and in the House of Lords; but there

respecting the Poor Law and the Church. The House then divided; when the numbers were— For the Ministerial Address..... 269

> For the Amendment...... 360 Majority against Ministers... 91

Saturday, August 28.

The SPRAKER took the Chair to-day at twelve Mr. STUART WORTLEY brought up the Report on the Address, which having been read. Mr. T. S. Duncombe said he wished to know from the Right Hon. Baronet opposite whether it was inher Majesty in the distresses of the people and recognized in her expressions an additional proof of her Majesty's tender regard for the welfare of her subjects. Now this was omitted in the Amendment. they should take the paragraph in the original Ad-September, he should call the attention of the House to distresses of the people. If not, he (Mr. D.) would Sir R. PEEL said he would state, as an individual Member of the House, in which capacity alone he acted, what was the position in which the case stood? In the first place he would say that there was no deliberate intention of evading the words of the Address. Of course the terms of the Address, as moved by her Majesty's Government, were not the House recognised an additional proof of her Majesty's tender regard for her subjects. (Hear.) Then again, with respect to the admission that distress existed, in the amendment to him it appeared to be admitted in the fullest manner-it was stated Mr WALLACE said it was his intention, if he received in her Majesty's Speech, and it was, as a matter of mentfully admitted that distress; and, secondly. that the amendment was even more respectful to the

Mr. S. CRAWFORD then rose to move, as an addi-Mr. Wigner thought a great deal of the time of the tion to the Address, "That we further respectfully Bouse had been wasted in useless discussion, the real represent to your Majesty, that, in our opinion, the Trestion being whether the Right Hon Bart was to take distress which your Majesty deplores is mainly at the present ought not to be brought forward at a not being fully and fairly represented in this House; office. (Loud cheers.) If it were pressed to a divi-Mr. B. Hawks pointed out the effect of high prices and that we feel it will be our duty to consider the sion he would at once retire. He was not afraid in diminishing the articles of ordinary consumption, as means of so extending and regulating the Suffrage, of any consequences to himself. His opinion on in the case of augur. When in 1840 the Chancellor of and of adopting such improvements in the system of all those subjects were well known; but he thought the Exchequer proposed an addition to the taxes of the voting, as will confer on the working classes that the bringing forward such a motion at such a country, to meet the deficiency in the revenue, he was just weight in the Representative body which is time was a want of respect to the country, and

a very short time, throw nearly a million of quarters | did not allude in any way to those amendments of successors, but if the Speaker informed him there | troversy and debate—to state the impressions I enter- | this opportunity of expressing my regret that the Capt Politic supported the amendment was a indicious believed, to propose the measures which were proposed the amendment was a indicious believed, to propose the measures which were proposed the indice in the late Parliament in reference to the trade and the men, would least desire that it should be subject. The measures opposite on the great questions which to allow the Address to pass without attempting at the scene which took place, a commerce of the country, and which we thought essentially and the subject. in favour of those measures. He would ask, whether were much mistaken. No person had a higher to one of these measures we advised her Majesty as soon it could be said that there was a fair representation opinion of the Hon. Members who had just left the of the people either of England, Ireland, and Scothouse than he (Mr. Wallace) had, but he felt they Mr. VILLIERS avowed his intention to take every land under the present law! By returns which were in error when they considered it ought not to having taken place, and the new Parliament being asopportunity in his power to discuss the question of the had been laid upon the table of the House, it be introduced. His opinions were as well known as sembled on the earliest possible opportunity we have ad-Corn Laws, which, whatever might be the result of the appeared that the franchise in England was those of any of those Hon. Members, and he defied vised her Majesty to submit to them the consideration Crown, and not the recommendations of the Ministers, present discussion, would be ultimately repealed. He enjoyed by one out of 182 of the male population, any man to say that he ever kept back his voice when of measures of the same nature, and to ask for the believed that the principles promulgated by the present or one in four of the heads of families, in Scotland he had an opportunity. He hoped the present debate opinion of Parliament in reference to these measures. It has pleased the House of Commons, by a large taking discussion upon the constitutional advisers of the crown. Sir, I do opinion of Parliament in reference to these measures of the same nature, and to ask for the the constitutional advisers of the crown. Sir, I do opinion of Parliament in reference to these measures of the same nature, and to ask for the the constitutional advisers of the crown. Sir, I do opinion of Parliament in reference to these measures of the same nature, and to ask for the the constitutional advisers of the crown. Sir, I do opinion of Parliament in reference to these measures of the same nature, and to ask for the the constitutional advisers of the crown. Sir, I do opinion of Parliament in reference to these measures of the same nature, and to ask for the the constitutional advisers of the crown. Sir, I do opinion of Parliament in reference to these measures of the same nature, and to ask for the constitutional advisers of the crown. Sir, I do opinion of Parliament in reference to these measures. It has pleased the House of Commons, by a large taking discussion upon the constitutional advisers of the crown. and manufacturing prosperity of the country, and he that a fair representation of the people! Such a rate, know that there were some of her Commons majority, to address her Majority, to address he and manufacturing prosperity of the country, and he that a lair representation of the people; once about the country, and he that the decision of the House and of the country, and he system led to class legislation and gross monopolies, who gave their hearty support to that motion.

He country and the country to the decision of the House and of the country, and Ministers did not enjoy the confidence of Parliament to the decision of the House and of the country, and the country. This decision left us no other part to having paid that homage to constitutional principles.

Ministers did not enjoy the confidence of Parliament to the decision of the House and of the country, and the country. This decision left us no other part to having paid that homage to constitutional principles. been brought forward, and he regretted the mode in now the most oppressive instance. If the people had Hon. Gentlemen thought this to be an unprofitable perform than that of resigning our effices. I will not which I trust every Minister of this country will always which its discussion had been conducted, because it been represented in that House, such a monopoly, so debate. (Tory cheers.) He said an unprofitable use any arguments to shew why we think we were be ready to pay to those principles by resigning office appeared to him an attempt to divert public attention grinding to the poor, never could have been put upon debate, because not much of hope or comfort, or justified in prolonging the struggle until the present when he flads he no longer possesses the power from the real question before them to the vulgar interests of party. (Cheers.) He believed the success of
these measures had been impaired by the unpopularity

| Appeared to him an attempt to divert public attention grinding to the poor, never could nave been pus upon
the statute book; and let the people now be repreeonsolation, was contained in it for the working
day; but I say that it was our conviction that our duty
to carry his measures with credit to himself or satisfacclasses of the country. (Hear, hear.) The whole
these measures had been impaired by the unpopularity

| Appeared to him an attempt to divert public attention
| Appeared to him an attempt to divert public attention of nope or comitors, or justined in protonging time struggie until time present when he made he no longer possesses the power
eonsolation, was contained in it for the working day; but I say that it was our conviction that our duty
to carry his measures with credit to himself or satisfacclasses of the country. I am satisfied that from that
scene that had occurred was worthy of the measure which we income to the poor, never could nave been pus upon
the statute book; and let the people now be repreclasses of the country. I am satisfied that from that
scene that had occurred was worthy of the measure which we income to the statute book; and let the people now be repreclasses of the country. I am satisfied that from that
scene that had occurred was worthy of the measure which we income to the statute book in the st which the declaration of the Noble Lord (J. Russell) as | whether it was just that such a monopoly should not only what occurred for advised, and our notions of the Lord and Hon. Gentlemen on this side, if any such had to the finality of the Reform Bill had brought upon exist at all. If there had not been unfair reprethe Government. He hoped the Right Hon. Baronet sentation in that House, how was it possible that the He considered the Hon. Gentleman had a right to continue that struggle to the present moment. I have, dent that towards him, personally, no other feelings are SIR,—Some years since the following lines appeared would imitate the conduct of Mr. Huskinson, who, people of England could be reduced to such a state propose any measure he thought fit at any time he on former occasions, justified the course which we entertained, but those of respect for his character and in the National Tribune, a real Radical paper published although his views were circumscribed by the party of misery and privation as that under which they in Dublin. You can, if you think them worthy of it, with whom he acted, had directed the general cur- were now suffering? With respect to the suffrage give them a local habitation in the bright orb of which rent of his opinions towards the principles of free his opinions might go much further than many Hon. Gentlemen present. But he did not wish to pledge Lord FRANCIS EGERTON contended that the Right | the House to his peculiar opinions. All he wanted Hon, the Member for Tamworth had no right to state was to obtain from the House a manifestation that what policy he intended to pursue, inasmuch as neither they would take into consideration that question and he nor any person else could say whether he would be relieve the people. The House ought also to go further and afford some means of protection to the voter against bribery, corruption, intimidation, and undue influence, and that could only be done by the Ballot.

of the kingdom. The Hon, and Learned Member then and prosperous. It was said that they were liable to took a review of the policy of the present Ministry corruption, but they would not be so if there was not with regard to Ireland, and contended that it was a higher class to corrupt them. (Hear, hear.) It owing to that policy that the tranquillity of that coun- was said, further, that they would be, if the franchise by 1,400,000 persons, and such a manifestation was measures we commenced—with large and important try had been preserved. He would be glad to know was conferred on them, liable to undue influence, well-worthy of deep consideration. (Hear.) It was a measures we end. In the pursuance of great objects am sorry that a misconstruction should exist as that what their opponents meant to do-would they by their but that also he begged leave to deny. He would be matter of perfect indifference whether two, 20, or 200 | we triumphed-in the pursuance of great objects we which has been alluded to. I am quite roady to say that conciliatory policy appears the cry for a Repeal of the glad to know in what other class Hon. Members persons voted for the amendment, but he hoped it were defeated. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear,") the Speich from the Throne was made by the Ministers. Union! He believed that, if the present Government | could show so much devotion to public liberty as | would be persevered in. He would give it his most | Another matter I may allude to, which relates both to | and they alone are responsible for it. had been allowed to pursue its course, the demand among the ranks of the working men? He contended cordial support. for the Repeal of the Union would be set at rest. that the British Constitution was founded on the principle of the whole people being represented, and he would support the motion of his Hen. Friend, and and in the first year of that measure enjoyed, together Noble Lord opposite, and under circumstances which he Sir Robert Pret consoled himself under Mr. that was shown by there being another House to repre- he would try, in the midst of the dejection caused by with his colleagues, great and almost universal popu- thought would form a justification for him while he O'Connell's vituperation by the reflection that he had sent the feelings and wishes of the aristocracy. The that morning's division, to infuse into it one drop of larity. Lord Melbeurne, as being the first Minister of trespassed on their indulgence for a few moments. He bestowed infinitely worse upon the "base and bloody" House of Commons ought to be the representative sweetness. The Hon. Gentleman sat down amidst William IV., became, at the accession of the present had no opportunity of doing so before—the House have Whigs: the Honourable Gentleman had rendered his of the feelings and wishes of the great mass of the the laughter and confusion that ensued. praise and blame equally valuable. Sir Robert briefly industrious classes, which at present it was not. He despatched the earlier portions of the Address, about called on Hon. Gentlemen opposite to support his which there was no difference of opinion; regretting motion. Let them prove by that that they took an by the way the omission of any allusion to the United interest in the welfare of the great body of the people, States, because it seemed to indicate that there was and he called on the Hon. Gentlemen opposite, nothing satisfactory to say. He had always been, and who were to form part of the new Administration, be had supported Mr. Huskisson in 1825: he did not object to the recommendation in the speech that they object to the recommendation of the speech that they have a supported to advocate the popular rights in the manner in cause of their distresses. The Hon. Member for favour of the Sovereign enjoyed by the other, owing to establish some negrees of popularity with supported Mr. Huskisson in 1825: he did not country by not opposing his motion. The party on by his amendment? Why, that the people were not neither to say that neither of these principles, of calling on the none house for uniform the speech that they have for the favour of the Sovereign enjoyed by the Ministry of Earl Grey, not the trust and certain statements of his with respect to the Corn favour of the Sovereign enjoyed by the other, owing to Laws; but into that question he would not at present still was, friendly to the principles of Free Trade, and to establish some degree of popularity with the unknown before. What did the Hon. Member state | Majesty was pleased to repose in her Ministers. Now, I place, and the present was the only opportunity he had means of solicitation in favour of three particular mea- unpopularity. The great power which the party sures. Now his epposition to those measures was opposite had received in this country was not attribujustified by facts—to the Timber-duties by the state of table to the people's being favourable to the prin-Canada; to the Sugar-duties, by the remembrance of ciples of that party, but that they had become dis-Cuban slavery and the increasing supply from our own gusted with the conduct of those to whom they calties of his position: but he would not said to them power of the people, their strength could not be by a degrading submission. Upon his own opinions he impaired. He could not refrain from pointing out, would act. If, for instance, his retention of office de- on the present occasion, one of the greatest errors pended upon his deferring to the High Church feelings which her Majesty's Government had committed-

> in the speech of the Right Hon. Baronet last night was one thing wanting, he had not the voice of the people nor their good will, and he must alter his conduct before he could obtain it. He would give his cordial support to the present Amendment, because he believed that it pointed out the real causes

> tions which fettered commerce, but they looked for

of the distresses of the people. Mr. WARD was convinced of the truth of all those principles on which the Hon. Member rested his motion, and he must trespass on the indulgence of the House while he stated his reasons why, on the present occasion, he must decline giving that motion his support. (Cheers.) The Hon. Member had said that in this question they had nothing to do with the conveniences or practices of Parliament. Now. in his (Mr. Ward's) opinion, the more important a question was, they more cautious ought they to be country. There had certainly been speeches made in the manner of their discussing it. He regarded it by Hon. Gentlemen in their private capacity, in which the distress was admitted. In the original address it was stated they deeply sympathized with there was in fact no blinistry. (Loud cheers.) For the Ministry which had sat on that side of the House last night is now defunct, and the Members of the coming Ministry were not yet fixed upon. (Hear, hear.) Was that a time for such a motion as this He wished to know whether the omission was inten- to be dashed upon the waters without the slightest tional! It appeared to him that the paragraph in caution—without the slightest consideration on the Amendment was not worded so respectfully to which no five men in the House had been consulted, the Crown, nor so as to convey to the people that and with regard to which no ten men were agreed the House did really sympathize with their dis- as to what was to be done in the event of its being tresses. If the distress were admitted, he thought carried? (Hear, hear.) He denied that this motion was a test of popular principles; and, although he dress proposed by her Majesty's Ministers. He would not record his vote against the motiontion to do that—stating that that House joined with should not record has vote in its favour when her Majesty in her expression of deep regret for the brought forward in the questionable manner in which it was brought forward. He would say that the Right Hon. Baronet opposite was entitled to a fair consideration of those measures which he intended to bring forward, and of which he had last night, in his usual manly manner, assumed to himself the entire responsibility. (Cheers.) He regarded the Right Hon. Baronet as the representative of the majority of the constituency of the country, and, therefore, he was entitled to a respectful consideration of his measures. He (Mr. Ward) fore there could have been no intention to depart | had no confidence in him; he did not think his meafrom it. With regard to the respect which was sures would be good; but they were entitled to his respectful consideration, and that most certainly they should have. (Loud cheers.) He thought it admit that the amendment fell short of respect, but fair to give the Right Hon. Bart. time to consider because the Address stated that the House shared his measures before he assumed the roins of Governon the other side, and their unwillingness to discuss the with her Majesty in her expression of sympathy, ment. (Loud cheers.) He thought the present and the amendment stated that in these expressions time so unfavourable for bringing forward the motion, that, although he should not vote sgainst it, he could not vote for it, but if it were pressed to a the question was put. (Loud cheers.) Mr. RORBUCK entirely concurred in what had fallen from the Hon. Member for Sheffield. Few could doubt his (Mr. Roebuck's) sentiments on the subjects alluded to in the motion; but he thought the present moment, when there was no responsible Government to deal with those questions, so ill-timed for bringing forward such a motion as the present, that he should most certainly not vote on the question. The Right Hon. Beronet opposite undoubtedly

placed by the majority of last night, he thought it mons:but respectful to the majority of the constituency to afford that Right Hon. Baronet a fair opporlieved that those measures would disappoint the ex-

tence this they wished to afford protection to the agriself-strike while the operation of these laws would, in He saw with deep regret that her Majesty's Speech the absence of Ministers, or in the presence of their
while I shall as much as possible avoid matters of consideration of Parliament. Sir, I cannot but take | -- Died from natural causes."

our elective system, which were absolutely necessary | was, he would at ones bow to the decision of the tain with respect to late events. It was our duty, as we | Speech was so framed as to be liable to a misconleast to get an expression of the feeling of the House division would ensue in the Radical ranks, they tal to its interests. Upon being defeated with regard the gentleman to consider great questions in Parlia-

scientions duty; and when Hon. Gentlemen said he am now only stating the conviction which we enteramendment upon an address to the Crown, and he there are means of carrying into effect the Reform Bill a final settlement, but he would find no mencement of Lord Grey's Administration, with the with equal satisfaction the progress of measures which contentment until the basis of the representation was Reform Act—we led in proposing measures for the may redound to the welfare and prosperity of the extended. He presented last Session a petition signed freedom of commerce. With large and important people.

the Hon. Member for Rochdale. What did the allowable to exercise the power of sovereignty; and Saturday morning, when they were in expectation of amendment propose! Her Majesty in her speech therefore it became his duty to offer that advice, and the important division that took place. The Noble Lord states that there was distress in the country, and give that information, which a Queen, without expe- had cast certain imputations on him, which his respect that proof had been furnished during the course of rience, could not to be supposed to have, and which was for the House prevented him from calling for an explathe debate that the distress existed to an extent received with the confidence and reliance which her nation of. On Saturday the Noble Lord was not in his Majesty; and such being his object, was he to be told | the circumstances in which Lord Melbourne was placed, enter, believing that he would have other opportunities that because they had no responsible Minister, they would enable any Minister to conduct the affairs of of so doing. But the Noble Lord had also accused him were not to make such a representation? Since he the country without the confidence of this House; and of having gone down to his constituents and raised the had sat in that House he had not been a party man- while fault had been found with them for proposing Poor Law cry. The Noble Lord could know nothing (Oh, oh.)—and whatever support he had given to measures which were not for the advantage of the personally of the facts of the case. In the year 1837, Ministers was not to the men, but to their measures. country, they both had shown great forbearance when he was engaged in a similar contest, proposals He would give his most cordial support to every measure that should be brought forward by the Right paired that Constitution of the country, and the pre- Law a party cry. It was stated that if he did so he Hon. Baronet opposite, if he thought these measures calculated to benefit the country. - (Hear, hear.) most inappropriate time to bring forward so im- may then perhaps be allowed to add a few words with in consequence of that refusal he had four hundred

and decline voting at all upon the subject. Mr. Turner, although he thought the constituency ought to be enlarged, especially in the counties, still, I venture to say is, that while placed in the situation similar cries. We had seen the cry raised about the taking office. If he accepted power, it should be with tion Clause. With regard to the working classes, under the circumstances of the present time, he could which I had the honour to hold that no considerations "big" and the "little" loaf, and of "cheap bread,"

time for considering the motion of the Hon. Member. | which I carried into effect, all I wish to observe is, The first act of a new Government would be to ask that I have endeavoured, to the best of my power and for supplies. Then, before granting money, they ability, to exercise that power for the promotion of the into consideration en Monday next." (Hear, hear.) ought to discuss and remedy, at least they ought to best interests of the country, and of the Sovereign whom make the grievances of the people known.

Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, and the House divided, when there appeared— For the amendment.....

Against 1t ...... 283 Majority..... On our return to the gallery we found Sir R. PEEL on his legs, stating that least any disrespect might be supposed to arise from the present vote, he should move, according to the usual precedents, that her Majesty's Speech be taken into consideration on Monday next.—Agreed to.

Monday, August 30th. The Speaker having taken the Chair a few minutes

The House then adjourned.

before four o'clock, Sie S. Canning took the oaths and Mr. S. CRAWFORD presented a potition from 132 working people of the vicinity of Newcastle-upon. Tyne, which stated, "That the Petitioners heard with joy the declaration of Lord John Russell, that it was her Most Gracious Majesty's intention to dissolve her Parliament and appeal to the people; that your Petitioners accordingly proceeded to the place of election, but were told they were no part of the people, and had no right to take part in the election; that her Majosty's intention was thus rendered of no effect. Petitioners pray-That you will address the Queen to send you all back again to the people; having first enacted that all her Majesty's adult male population of twenty-one years and upwards should be sllowed to vote. Petitioners further state, if such a law had existed previous to the late election, instead of a few only of the late Parliament, of blessed memory, being displaced, the services of nearly the whole would have been dispensed with. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented petitions from Leeds, Nottingham, and Durham, praying the House to com-

solve the present Parliament after having passed an Universal Suffrage Bill. Mr. VILLIERS presented a petition from 180 inhabitants of Montreal, in Upper Canada, stating that they and to those who sat on that side of it especially, if I approved of the proposed changes in the tariff of duties | did not state that we feel a cordial participation in the on provisions imported into the West Indies. The sentiments of the Noble Lord. Whatever may have petitioners further prayed that that House would be been our political differences, no sentiment of personal further pleased to repeal the duties upon beef, pork, preference can have been engendered in any person's butter, wheat, flour, and other articles, the produce of mind. It was my good fortune for sometime to act

ports free of duty. Mr. VALENTINE BLAKE presented a petition, praying that all Members of Parliament might be exempted from the necessity of taking the oath of su. felt it to be his duty to oppose him conscientiously, so I premacy, in as full and ample a manner as per- give him credit for having been influenced by no consons professing the Roman Catholic religion are ex-

The SPEAKER having observed that the petition was signed by the Hon. Member himself, Sir VALENTINE BLAKE said he had already stated House. (Great laughter.) Mr. GOULBOURN objected to the petition being ac-

could not formally be presented by the Hon. Member say that the Noble Lord has fallen into several inaccurhimself.

ter of the House. Mr. WALLACE gave notice that he should move for the confidence of the House, which the Noble Lord of his duties of the office, he very prudently anticithe Post-office department, with a view to promoting considered so necessary to carry on the Government. greater economy and efficiency; also that he should the Noble Lord and his colleagues propounded early next Session move for a Bill for abolishing the certain measures which I will not now enter into. office of Postmaster-General, and placing the duties of but in which they were defeated, and it was not until division he should feel it his duty to withdraw before that department in the hands of Commissioners; also that time that the Noble Lord considered that he had that he would call the attention of the Honse to the only two alternatives to pursue—one was to resign, and evidence in the report of the Seiect Committee ap. the other to appeal to the country. The Nobie Lord serymaid in the Hon. Baronet's establishment, pointed to inquire into the Supreme Court of Scotland, chose the latter alternative, and I believe that no one whose death occurred under the following circumand to the propriety of reducing the number of the will deny that it was competent for the Noble Lord to

represented the majority of the House—(Hear, hear) Majesty to read to the House the following most —and considering the position in which he was gracious answer to the Address of her faithful Com-

House of Commons are deeply sensible of the import. Address, did the House in any manner determine upon apprised of it, and sent another draught, which tunity of bringing forward his measures. He be- ance of those considerations to which I directed their the principle under discussien. If I wanted any illus- deceased took about half-past nine o'clock, and attention in reference to the commerce and revenue of tration of this I need only point out that whereas one retired to rest. Witness asked deceased several pectations of the people, but still he felt it his duty the country, and the laws which regulate the trade in sentence of the Address contained expressions relative times if she felt any pain. She answered to wait until the Right Hon. Baronet could be fairly corn, and that in deciding on the course which it may installed in office, and then to give him a fair trial. be desirable to pursue, it will be their earnest desire to installed in office, and then to give him a fair trial. be desirable to pursue, it will be their earnest desire to (Loud cheers.) Questions of such magnitude as consult the welfare of all classes of her Majesty's subjects. Ever anxious to listen to the advice of my Paroffice or not, and the sooner that was decided the triburable to the circumstance of your whole people time when there was no responsible Ministry in liament, I will take immediate measures for the forms. and who were not ready to adopt their recommendation of a new Administration."

supported and encouraged by the Hon. Members opposite, but when he came down to the House with a
preposition to relieve some of the most oppressive
preposition to relieve some of the people, he was met by a vote of want of

Honse was a want of respect to the country, and which was then extremely crowded, and the most prothemselves to the recommendation it contained. The most oppressive to the recommendation it contained. The most oppressive there are country, and which was then extremely crowded, and the most prothemselves to the recommendation it contained. The most of the most oppressive of the House was this, that in the circumstances should put on his hat and leave the found silence instantly prevailed. The Noble Lord, feelings of the House was this, that in the circumstances should put on his hat and leave the found silence instantly prevailed. The nost of the most of the most of suffering gives them are consideration of the most oppressive of suffering gives them the strongest title to claim."

Mr. Wallacz thought the time at which the most oppressive to the country, and which was then extremely crowded, and the most prothemselves to the recommendation it contained. The most of the most of the most oppressive of the House was this, that in the circumstances should put on his hat and leave the found silence instantly prevailed. The most of proposition to relieve some of the most oppressive of suffering gives them the strongest title to claim.

burdens of the people, he was met by a vote of want of He would have been much pleased had that most importance to become the stomach was out of order. Witness, after her death, announcement, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Hawes, night her Majesty's Ministers thought it their duty at embject of incidental deliberation in the House of sent for Mr. Dodd, of Bryanston-street like and higher standing. But he stood and several other liberal Members, walked down once to advise the answer which has inst here combundens of the people, he was met by a vote of want of sent for mr. Dodg, or pryamston-street subject of incidental deliberation in the Majesty's Ministers thought it their duty at about to come to was one based upon delision and mission was the most mean and sordid that stituency is a most singular manner, without solicities.

He would have been much pleased had that most mean and sordid that subject of incidental deliberation in the Majesty's Ministers thought it their duty at important subject been taken up by some person announcement, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Ward, Mr. Hawes, important subject been taken up by some person announcement, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Ward, Mr. Hawes, and subject of incidental deliberation in the follows was important subject been taken up by some person announcement, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Ward, Mr. Hawes, important subject of incidental deliberation in the follows was subject of incidental deliberation in the follows was an announcement, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Ward, Mr. Hawes, important subject of incidental deliberation in the follows was subject of incidental deliberation in the follows was an announcement, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Ward, Mr. Hawes, important subject of incidental deliberation in the follows was subject of incidental deliberation in the follows was the most was the most was the follows was the most mean and sordid that stituency is a most singular manner, without solicities.

He would have been much pleased to find the full was for their duty at subject of incidental deliberation in the follows was the most was the most mean and sordid to the Majesty's Ministers thought it their duty at subject of incidental deliberation in the full was for mean and sordid to the Majesty's Ministers thought it their duty at subject of incidental deliberation in the full was for mean and sordid to the Majesty's Ministers thought it their duty at subject of incidental deliberation in the full was for mean and sordid to the Majesty's Ministers thought it their duty at subject of incidental deliberation in the Majesty the present occasion was the most mean and sordid that stituency is a most singular manner, without solici- companied by waving his hat in the direction of the present occasion was the most mean and sordid that stituency is a most singular manner, without solici- companied by waving his hat in the direction of the principles door, accompanied by some expression, which, if we clously pleased to accept their resignation; and we, the country. (Hear, hear.) It was for those real as regards the sea-sickness. Presented the consideration of these important of public policy which he entertained, and he trusted caught it rightly, was—"We can maintain our printherefore, now only hold office until other Ministers sons that I had been induced to refuse to assent to were read, from Mr. Humpage and sinks perfectly well without the Leadership of the shall be appointed to the offices which we respectively the recommendations that have been made, and to the latter expressing an opinion community to the gratification of obtaining office every opportunity that presented itself for promoting Hon. Members)—and he would avail himself of that hold. Perhaps the House had not that confidence in her from spasmodic affection of the They rely sol to discuss the Corn Laws, under the prethose principles. He stood there as an independent opportunity to give it his most cordial support. He
sion, and before I make the motion with which I intend
Majesty's present advisers which could justify them general opinion appeared to be the stood there are no Parliamentary role against making it in the cornel of the prethose principles. He stood there as an independent opportunity to give it his most cordial support. He
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Majesty's present advisers which could justify them general opinion appeared to be the stood there are no parliamentary role against making it in the cornel of the prethe stood there are no parliamentary role against making it in the cornel of the parliamentary role against making it in the cornel of the parliamentary role against making it in the cornel of the parliamentary role against making it in the cornel of the parliamentary role against making it in the cornel of the parliamentary role against making it in the cornel of the parliamentary role against making it in the cornel of the parliamentary role against making it in the cornel of the parliamentary role against making it in the cornel of the parliamentary role against making it in the cornel of the parliamentary role against making it in the cornel of the parliamentary role against making it in the cornel of the parliamentary role against making the parliament

of a private nature—no wish for personal advantage and he had been represented by these parties as Colonel Rawdon rose, amidst loud cries of "Oh, I have endeavoured to give every moment I could spare (Cheers.)

to their discharge. (Cheers.) With respect to the Hon. Member for Sheffield, that this was an improper measures which I have proposed, and the measures the Hon. Gentleman was speaking to the question. I had the honour to serve. This House has decided take measures for directing the attention of the Govern- orderly to refer to the proceeding debate. (Hear.) ment to the measures aliuded to in her Majesty's Speech, I can only say, that although that decision may call we cannot give our approval, I am sure that in all the gence desired by the Hon. Member. (Hear, hear.) future consultations of the House, I shall be ever promote its object, and tend to secure to it the affect upon others. (Hear.) tions of the people of the United Kingdom, and will conduce to the welfare and prosperity of the great empire which this House is said to represent. (Cheers.) I can assure the House that I shall follow that course, and in whatever circumstances I am placed I shall exexpressed on another occasion—never defending abuses political adversaries. as if they were institutions, and on the other hand never ready to sacrifice institutions as if they were abuses. House at its rising do adjourn to Monday next.

cheering.

Lord STANLEY then rose and said-Sir, after the announcement that has just been made, and after the mit political suicide by addressing her Majesty to dis. | allusions that have been made by the Noble Lord to the by-gone transactions, which have involved and ultimately led to the resignation of her Majesty's Ministers, I should do injustice to the feelings of the House, Canada, and allow them to be imported into British with the Noble Lord, and it has been my misfortune, for some time, conscientiously to differ from the course which the Noble Lord has thought proper to pursue, but as I claim for myself and every Gentleman who man of his high honour must be paramount to every other. (Hear, hear.) The Noble Lord, in the discharge of his high duties, was distinguished for his zeal, perseverance, and talent, whether in the disthat the petition was signed by an Hon. Member of the charge of the duties of his own department, or in the management of the particular business of the House (Loud Cheers.) Sir, I will not go back to make any observations on the statement made by the Noble Lord and to the propriety of reducing the number of the Judges of the Courts of Session, from thirteen to nine. resort to either of those alternatives. The Noble Lord that deceased was generally healthy, and was so up ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.

Lord M. HILL appeared at the Bar, and said that her

Lord M. HILL appeared at the Bar, and said that her

resorted to the speeal to the people, and that appeal to Thursday se'maight, when she complained of sickness. She procured a draught from Mr. Else-Majesty had been waited upon pursuant to the resoluit his duty to submit great measures to the House for she appeared to get better till Monday morning. tion of that Hon. House, and he was desired by her its decision, but they had been objected to by the House. when she again complained of sickness, and, object "It is the greatest satisfaction to me to find that the Noble Lord proposed, nor by refusing to assent to the effect up to eight o'clock in the evening, he was proposals of the Government, while it was supported by other Members who did not agree in those propeals tion of a new Administration."

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

At a few minutes past five o'clock,
Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose to address the House, which was then extended and the most rose. The Address was supported by some Hon. Member for Lincoln better, "but a woman has been reazing me to take medicine out of a box." Finding her thus appearance of the Government, but who asserted that they did not in before she arrived the deceased made a slight was then extrapolated and the most rose to be recommendation it contained. The which was then extremely crowded, and the most pro- themselves to the recommendation it contained. The

fectly unconstitutional, had it been correct that these recommendations were the recommendations of the the last four nights, and even this long time past. people of this country rendered it incumbent on us to ever existed, will cease—(hear, hear)—and I am confipleased, and especially upon an Address to the pursued on those particular occasions, and in future admiration of his talents. (Loud theers from both sides Crown. He (Mr. D.) was but discharging his con- debates I shall be ready to justify them again. But I of the House.) And I give the Noble Lord at the head of the Government, who has had for some time the had no right to propose his amendment without con-sulting them, they quitted the House, and left them a considerable number of years, but I will only say Lord has said a young and dutiful Sovereign—I give him in the hands of their enemies. He (Mr. D.) liked that as long as we could use the power, as we believed, and his colleagues full credit for having, in the course of to see open and manly enemies, and not professing for the benefit of the country, that it was without their Administration, adopted those measures only which friends. (Cheers and laughter.) He himself, voted reluctance we continued in office; but this I will say, they believed would be for the welfare of the country. for it, because it was consistent with his former that I do not think the possession of power in this give them credit also, that they have ceased to hold actions. In the year 1839 he proposed a similar country can be accompanied with satisfaction, unless office with a determination not to attempt to disturb those who may be called upon to undertake the bustcould not but give his vote for the amendment on the measures which Ministers feel essential to the welfare ness of the country, by any factious epposition; but present occasion. Twenty-six persons voted for the of the country. I do not allude now to particular that while they steadily maintain in Parliament those amendment. It was totally impossible that the measures of less or minor importance, but to views in political matters which they consciently impossible that the measures of less or minor importance, but to views in political matters which they consciently impossible that the measures of less or minor importance, but to views in political matters which they consciently impossible that the measures of less or minor importance, but to views in political matters which they consciently impossible that the measures of less or minor importance, but to views in political matters which they consciently impossible that the measures of less or minor importance, but to views in political matters which they consciently impossible that the measures of less or minor importance, but to views in political matters which they consciently impossible that the measures of less or minor importance, but to views in political matters which they consciently impossible that the measures of less or minor importance, but to views in political matters which they consciently impossible that the measures of less or minor importance, but to views in political matters which they consciently impossible that the measures of less or minor importance, but to view in political matters which importance is not the measures of less or minor importance. present state of the representation could continue. measures of greater and transcendent moment entertain, the Noble Lord and his colleagues, in He knew the Right Hon. Baronet considered the With regard to such measures, we began, in the com- whatever hands power may be placed, will beheld

Lord J. RUSSELL-I can only say at present that 1

Lord Jersey and Lord Melbourne, as first Minister of Mr. S. WORTLEY begged to engage the attention of Dr. Bowning, amidst loud cries of "Oh, oh," said the Crown. Lord Grey, at the time of the Reform Act, the House for a few moments on something said by the Queen, the adviser of a Princess who cause to the ing been engaged in an important discussion, which Mr. WILLIAMS would support the amendment of Throne at the earliest period at which, by law, it was lasted four nights, and only terminated at three o'clock on and a great desire to preserve untouched and unim- were made to him by certain parties to make the Poor rogatives of the Crown. Having said this much with would have a great accession of supporters. With that regard to the Ministers under whom I had the honour suggestion he refused to comply, as there were many Mr. PROTHEROE thought that the present was a to serve, and I may add with pride and gratification, I parts of the Bill of which he decidedly approved: and portant a subject. They had at the present time no regard to the person who now addresses you. (Hear.) votes less than the Hon. Member for Presten. (Hear.) responsible Government, and he should therefore I will not pretend to say that there will not be other He maintained that the Noble Lord had no right to foilow the example of the Hon. Member for Sheffield, persons, holding different opinions, who will bring to accuse him of having raised the cry of the Poor Laws. the administration of public affairs a larger capacity in order to turn out Lord Morpeth. Other parties on and more competent intelligence of these subjects. All the epposite side had not been innocent of raising has diverted my attention from my public duties, and only obstacle to the starving articular obtaining it Mr ROEBUCK rose to order. He wished to ask if

The SPRAKER said the question was, "that the answer to the Lords Commissioners' Address be taken Mr. WORTLEY was about to proceed when

Mr. ROEBUCK again rose to order, and said, in proof at the very commencement of the Session that it will of the Hon. Member being out of order, that it was dis-The SPEAKER said that the statement of the Hop. Member for Bath (Mr. Roebuck) was correct, but that upon us to give our opposition to measures to which it was always usual for the House to grant the indul-Mr. ROBBUCK said he did complain that the Honready to give that advice to the House which will Member, while defending himself, should make attacks

Mr. WORTLEY said he had not intended to make any attack on the Hon. Member for Bath. Mr. ROEBUCK-"Oh, no! not on me."

Mr. WORTLEY proceeded—It was only yesterday he had seen a placard of an organ on the opposite side, press to it my conscientious conviction; and whether announcing that "the Queen must consider herself they be the acts of the Minister of the day, or of those state prisoner." (Hear, and laughter.) He really who are opposed to them, I shall be always ready to thought that a party whose organs were guilty of give such an opinion as I think may tend to the per- circulating such random assertions and rumours should manent improvement of our institutions. Never, as I be restrained from renting their spleen against their [Lord J. RUSSELL briefly replied.

Sir VALENTINE BLAKE, in postponing the motion I have only further to say, with regard to those in of which he had given notice for leave to bring in a Bill this House with whom I have conducted public affairs to exempt all Members of Parliament from the necessity for many years, whether they have been my supporters of taking the Oath of Supremacy as a qualification to or my opponents, I wish personally to express a hope sit and vote in Parliament, in as full and as ample a that in all our future relations there may be no personal manner as persons professing the Roman Catholic relibitterness-(cheers)-and if our resignation tends to gion are exempted; said that although he postponed the future welfare and prosperity of the country, I shall that motion for the present, yet he thought he might always look back with satisfaction to this day in which congratulate the House on the prospect that some such that event has occurred. I now, Sir, move that the measure would soon become the law of the land. He placed the utmost confidence in the manly declarations of the Right Hon. Member for Tamworth, but he feared The Noble Lord resumed his seat amdst loud that those with whom he was associated would prevent the Right Hon Baronet from carrying his good intentions into effect. Mr. BROTHERTON and Dr. BOWRING, under existing

> circumstances, postponed the motions of which they had given notice.

On the motion of Mr. J. Woon, the following gentlemen were nominated as the Committee on public petitions:-Mr. George William Wood, Sir Edward Knatchbull, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Mr. Greene, Mr. Edward Bulier, Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Owen Stanley, Mr. Pusey Pusey, Mr. C. W. G. Howard, Mr. Villiers Stuart, Captain Jones, Lord Viscount Duncan, Sir Chas. Douglas, Lord Fitzalan, and Mr. Buckley.

The House then adjourned.

REWARD OF APOSTACY. - Speaking of Lord Campbell, the Dublin Monitor says-" This learned and lucky individual sailed on Paursday for England: having sat in the Chancery Court during the prosiderations but the sense of duty—(hear)—which to a tracted period of twenty hours, extending over the infinite space of three days! for which labour and immense exertion this poor country is doomed to pay him £4,000 per annum during the period of his natu-ral life!" Lucky John! MB. Nixon, the gentleman who forwarded the

return of her Majesty's writ of election in an envelope bound with Orange ribbon, and sealed with a seal having for its motto—" The Pope in the pillory The Speaker having declared that the petition of the course pursued by Parliament, further than to of hell, and the Devil pelling priests at him," has ceased to be the High Sheriff for Fermanagh. Havacies, and he must permit me to say, that with respect ing been called upon by the Lord Lieutenant to The petition was withdrawn amidst the loud laughtoresived no very equivocal demonstration that course of the correspondence that ensued, that he Mr. WALLACE gave notice that he should move for her Majesty's Ministers, as a whole, did not possess was likely to be released from the further discharge pated his dismissal, and resigned ! DEATH PROM SEA SICKNESS.—Late on Wednesday

evening week, an inquest was held at the residence of Lieutenant-Celonel Sir John Burgoyne, Bart., in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor Square, before Mr. Higgs, on the body of Emma Dance, aged 18, a nurcence could the House assent to the measures which the tained from Mr. Elsegood's; these having had no eleven o'clock, when witness went to bed in the same room with the deceased. Heard her move at two o'clock. Asked her how she felt, and she said much

MOKTHERA

LAND, AND IRELAND.

FELLOW-MEN!-Nothing, we assure you, could have impelled us to make this appeal but the pressing emergency of the case, and the necessity there is for assisting one of those few journals in our land dedicated to defend the rights of labour, proclaim to every region of the globe universal charity and peace, and spread abroad the cheering and benign doctrines of democracy, which are the props of the British nation, and of the human race. The Duniee Chronicle was purchased by the Radicals of this locality at great expence. It was expected the money would be raised by the sale of a sufacient number of shares. This not being effected, a mumber of the devoted friends of the people generously advanced the sum requisite, on the faith of its being paid when due. It is so long ago, and as several of them are in needy circumstances, we fear some of them

sannot want it much longer. The plan we propose for enabling the Chronicle to remain an advocate of Chartism is simple in its nature. and, if carried out, would be productive of grand and gratifying results. We have formed an Association for the purpose of buying shares, by means of donations, and subscriptions of one halfpenny and upwards weekly. Where the forming of such Associations is impracticable, let meetings be instantly convened in every village, town, and city in the nation, where Chartism exists, for the object of directing public attention to the case, and give the free proceeds either as donstions, or for the buying of a part of the capital stock of the Company. A scheme somewhat analagous to this is wrought with admirable success by the various religious denominations in the country. If a church is required to be built in a district, an appeal is made to the body, and it is raised. If money for a religious mission is wanted, with what speed is it produced! Good government is the most glorious handmaid of rational religion. Could then something like this not be done for the Dundee Chronicle! Could the millions not meet, contribute their mile, and rescue one of the people's papers from difficulties? Other papers, you will my, claim your support as well the Dundee Chro-Rick Trae; we on no account ask you to withdraw it from them. We gladly acknowledge the great merits an i surpassing services which the Northern Star, Scottiss Patriot and Perth Chronicle render civil and religious liberty. We are happy in beholding them fulfil : so nobly their honourable and holy vocation. Whilst ; We ask you to aid the Dundee Chronicle with pecuniary means, we hope you will give more vigorous support to the above papers, and that you will labour to extend The circulation of them throughout the empire. We t have need of them all, and more, to strengthen us in our mighty struggle with cruel, corrupt, relentless,

and irresponsible power. But none of these are in so perilous a position as the Dundes Chronicle. If one of - our papers perish it is a sewere blow to our movement. The changes we long to see achieved in the structure of our government, laws, and institutions cannot be consolidated without a powerful and loudly-expressed public opinion in their favour. This, we fear, cannot be done without the thousand longued press. An honest, rich, eloquent, democratic literature, must tend mightily to emancipate the suffering masses from their ag alid misery. Chartist newspapers are to our agitation as the breath of life. If they exist not, we doubt it will die. They weigh the tendency of public opinion, and criticise keenly the character of public men; they are the defenders of the people's rights—rouse them to intellecinal action, pioneer the way, and quicken the approach of the people to the barriers of political equality and

social bliss: they are the weekly warnings to our rulers . - they are the loud expounders of the real philosophy of politics; they are the fearless flagellators of the brants of our times, and divest our laws and institutions of the delusive drapery with which they have bean shrouded for ages. How our enemies would reloice in the downfall of the Chartist press! If such a a tastrophe should afflict us, they would fancy that they sow the entombing of the eternal truths which we destratele on in difficulties, when a little from each ld make it run its course most joyfully. Surely not. God forbid we should lose any of our literary power. Belp us to enable the Dundee Chronicle to triumph over rits difficulties, in order that it may remain in the posmession of the industrious classes, and continue to aid them in their great and godlike work of diffusing : Wirins, freedom, intelligence, peace, and prosperity throughout our beloved fatherland. By order of the Association

ISAAC PETERKIN, Jun., Sec. 229, Overgate, Dundec.

MOST APPALLING CALAMITY. AFrom the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 10.)

DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAM-BOAT ERIE BY PIRE, AND THE LOSS OF ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY LIVES,

Little did we think, yesterday, in penning a brief paragraph in commendation of the Erie, that to-day we should be called upon to record the destruction of that boat, together with a loss of life unequalled on our own or almost any other waters. The Eric less the dock at ten minutes past four, p m., loaded with merchandise destined for Chicago, and, as nearly as now can be ascertained, about 200 persons, including passengers and even, on board. The boat wind was blowing fresh, everything promised a pleawas off Silver Creek, about eight miles from shore, and thirty-three miles from this city, when a slight explosion was heard, and immediately, instantaneonaly almost, the whole vessel was enveloped in the time, rushed to the ladies' cabin to obtain the life-preservers, of which there were from ninety to one hundred on board; but so rapid had been the progress of the flames, he found it impossible to his way giving orders to the engineer to stop the engine, the wind and the headway of the boat increasing the fierceness of the flames and driving them. The engineer replied that in consequence of the flames he could not reach the engine. The steersman was instantly directed to put the helm hard a starboard. The vessel swung slowly round, heading to the shore, and the boats-there were three on the boats were lowered, but in consequence of the heavy sea on, and the headway of the vessel, they both swamped as soon as they touched water. We condition of the passengers. Some were frantic with fear and horror, others plunged headlong madly into the water, others again seized upon anything buoyant upon which they could lay kands. The side the wheel, with three or four persons in it, when the captain jumped in and the boat immediately dropped astern and filled with water.

for help.-There was no safety in the boat. The expisin threw her the only oar in the boat. She caught the oar and was saved. It was Mrs. Lynde of Milwaukie, and she was the only lady saved. In this condition, the boat a mass of fierce fire, and the passengers and crew endeavouring to save themselves by swimming or supporting themselves by whatever they could reach, they were found by the the morning, but in consequence of the wind had put into Dunkirk. She lay there till nearly sunset. at which time she ran out, and had proceeded as far Erie was discovered some twenty miles astern. The Crinton immediately put about, and reached the burning wreck about ten. It was a fearful sight. All the upper works of the Erie had been burned away. The engine was standing, but the hull was a mass of dull instantly lowered and manned, and every person that could be seen or heard was picked up, and every by the survivors that she saved any. By one a.m. all was still-except the dead crackling of the fire. Not a solisary individual could be seen or heard on effort made to tow the hapless hull ashore. About fathoms water. By this time it was daylight. The Clinton headed for this port, which she reached about six o'clock. Of those who are saved several are badly burned, but none are dangerously injured George Henry Ward. Credat Judgus! so far as we have heard.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.-Among the passengers on board were six painters in the employ of Mr. G. W. Miller, of this city, who were going to Erie to paint the steam-boat Madison. They had with them demi-Johns filled with spirits of turpentine and varnish, which, unknown to Captain Titus, were placed on the boiler deck directly over the boilers. One of the firemen, who was saved, says he had occasion to go on deck, and seeing some demijohns, he removed them. They were replaced, but by whom is not known. Immediately previous to the bursting forth of the flames, as several on board have assured as, a slight explosion was heard. The demijohns had probably burst with the heat, and their inflamto every part of the boat, which, having been freshly varnished, caught as if it had been gunpowder.

Not a paper nor an article of any kind was saved.

Of course it is impossible to give a complete list of

the thought. It is a singular coincidence, that the Eric was burned at almost indentically the same spot where the Washington was burned in June, 1838. Capt. Brown, who commanded the Washington at that time, happened to be on board the Clinton, and was very active in saving the survivors of the Erie.

THE NEW MINISTRY.-The following is given in the Times of Wednesday, as an authentic list of the appointments entered into by Sir R. Peel, in the formation of a new adminstration :-Sir R. Peel, First Lord of the Treasury.

Right Hon, H. Goulburn, Chanceller of the Ex-Lord Wharneliffe, President of the Council. Lord Lyndhurst, Lord High Chancellor. Duke of Buckingham Privy Seal. Earl of Aberdeen, Foreign Secretary.

Lord Stanley, Colonial Secretary.

Sir James Graham, Home Secretary.

The Duke of Wellington, in the Cabinet without Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control. The Earl of Haddington, First Lord of

The Earl of Ripon, President of the Board of Trade. Sir F. Pollock, Attorney-General. Sir W. Follett, Solicitor-General. Lord Lowther, Postmaster-General. Sir H. Hardinge, Secretary at War. Sir E. Knatchbull, Paymaster-General. Earl de Grey, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Lord Eliot, Secretary for Ireland. W. E. Gladstone, Vice-President of the Board of

The remaining appointments are not yet finally arranged, but there is no doubt that the following Noblemen and Gentlemen will hold office in the Ministry: - Lord Mahon, Lord Liverpool, Lord G. G. Clerk, Sir W. Rae, Sir E. Sugden, &c.

### THE NORTHERN STAR

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4. 1841.

ACCURATE CALCULATORS THAN THE MIDDLE CLASSES. WHETHER THEIR NOSTRUM WOULD HAVE MENDED MATTERS IS NOT NOW THE QUESTION; BUT THE RESULT HAS SHEWN THAT THEY WERE CORRECT IN THEIR OPINION-THAT IN THE PRESENT STATE OF THE REPRE-SENTATION, IT WAS VAIN TO THINK OF A REPEAL OF THE CORN MONOPOLY.

POLITICAL POWER IN THIS COUNTRY, THOUGH IT RESIDES IN A COMPARATIVELY SMALL CLASS, CAN ONLY BE EXERCISED BY THE SUFFERANCE OF THE MASSES."-Morning Chronicle (organ of the Whig Ministers), Friday, July 16th, 1841.

#### THE "TURN OUT."

So; the strife of party is for the present at an end. The fierce yelpings of the packs have subsided for a little; and the fat hounds, fairly beaten, -force and subterfuge alike failing them, -retire to console themselves with the portions of proy carried out of the mess-trough while they had possession of it; while the belligerent mastiffs, having stormed the trough, are arranging themselves for the gorge, when the people a very slight rubbing of the grease pot athwart before, and never will the proud priest-ridden city shall have furnished a new quota of devourables. This is, of course, the only matter of contention: send. Shall it be send that Britain can only boast of and the benefit, if any, to the people, is in followers, of whomsoever might happen to hold the four Chartist journals, and one of them be doomed to the increased facilities which the new dis. pot in hand. position of things may afford them for beating away both herds of ugly brutes. There Up then, men of Scotland, England, and Ireland. is no danger of the new occupants of Downing street Duncombe, who saidpermitting the people to forget that the same 'rogues' march" to which one set of public scounsnuggery, has served for the introduction of another | Member for Rochdale had, in the honest and conscienset, not less rapacious, and only more honest because tious discharge of his duty, proposed this Amendment, more unblushingly impudent than their immediate full right to do; and yet Hon. Gentlemen said, that in rock. But if those in high places are cruel and predecessors, while the ass which carries the pro- point of fact he had no right to propose his resolution vision basket is still subject to the cuffs and cud- without consulting them, and the moment they had degellings of the unfeeling freebooters who use him for House, leaving the Hon. Member and himself in the their profit.

sidered that, as Whigs, they can never again Member for Rochdale." come in. Their expulsion from the offices strength has been trammelled, and that power misdirected by the most specious, but most hollow and and been thoroughly overhaused, and although the hungry, of the hangers on of Whiggery, who, under the mask of patriotism and devotedness to popular mar this prosperous voyage. Nothing occurred to the mask of patriotism and devotedness to popular mar this prospect till about eight, when the boat rights, have hung upon the people's skirts and kept down the rising energies which would have borne them upwards towards their own place and station. This turn-out of the "brutal, base, and bloody flames. Capt. Titus, who was on the upper deck at Whigs," has unintentionally been productive of one good effect already—the concussion of parties has shaken the entire mask from the half covered face of hypocrisy; it has unveiled to the country the enter the cabin. He returned to the upper deck, on leperous features and rotten hearts of some of its pretended friends-those who have made its distresses a theme by which to acquire popularitymen who have pretended to sympathise with the suffering millions that they might ingratiate themselves into their confidence, and having obtained that confidence, and thereby bolstered up a sort of board-were then ordered to be lowered. Two of bastard influence in the legislature, such as it is, have basely abandoned the cause of the millions at the very moment when their good will not attempt to describe the awful and appalling faith would have been of service to them. We allude to the conduct of the members for Sheffield and Bath, and the two or three other stout-tongued orators of bygone days, who condescended to follow small boat forward had been lowered. It was along- their mock heroic example, and abandon their duty to the country, because, forsooth I their importances had not been previously consulted as to the exist-A lady floated with a life-preserver on. She cried ence of a fact which the greatest fool in the kingdom was aware of, and of which those in the House, in particular, must have been convinced even to satiety.

The amendment, or rather the addition, proposed by Mr. CRAWFORD to the Address, in answer to the Queen's Speech, was plain, straightforward, and truthful: it went to the point at once, and would Clinton at about ten p.m. The Clinton left here in have told the Sovereign, in the voice of the "representatives" of the people, that which, to remain longer ignorant of, would imply an opaqueness of as Barcelona, when just at twilight the fire of the perception closely allied to idiotcy. Its terms were :-

"That we further respectfully represent to your Majesty, that in our opinion the distress which your Majesty deplores, is mainly attributable to the circumred flame. The passengers and the crew were stance of your whele people not being fully and fairly soating around, screaming in their agony and represented in their House; and that we feel it will be shricking for help. The bosts of the Clinton were our bounden duty to consider the means of so extending and regulating the Suffrage, and of adopting such improvements in the system of voting, as will confer on possible relief afforded. The Lady, a little steam-boat lying at Dunkirk, went out of the harbour as tive body, which is necessary to secure a due considerathe working classes that just weight in the representasoon as possible after the discovery of the fire, and tion of their interests, and which their present patient arrived soon after the Clinton. It was not thought endurance of suffering gives them the strongest title to

This amendment was most cautiously and judithe wild waste of waters. A line was then made cloudly expressed. No man in his common senses, who had not predetermined to array himself against the interests of the people, would have objected to this time the Chautauque came up and lent her the interests of the people, would have objected to assistance. The hull of the Erie was towed within it; yet it was objected to, and in the first place by about four miles of the shore, when it sunk in eleven whom! By those mouthers of patriotism, and practisers of expediency—the Members for Bath and Sheffield-Mr. John ARTHUR ROBBUCK and Mr.

With regard to the latter, Mr. G. H. WARD one would have thought that, as a semi-leader of the "movement party" in the House, he must, if he had any real desire to ameliorate the condition of the people, have supported that amendment. But "No." says the Member for Sheffield. "I have not been consulted! MY IMPORTANCE as a leader has not been considered! I, who have held a pub- "Lion" from his den. The most benighted and lie appointment, and spent some of the hard wrung produce of the taxes in my embassy to strongholds of Chartism by many miles-where but Mexico; I, who am proprietor, and editor, of that a short time since our principles were all unmost popular-most honest-most astonishingly known, and thought of only as the war-whoon of erudite, and moral newspaper, the Weekly Chronicle! cannibals thirsting for human blood-was crowded I, who have written down its circulation more with the representatives and adherents of freedom than one half, and who vary my legislative from every quarter of the empire. Upwards of one bees en board. Of cabin passengers Captain Titus labours by eking out its scanty returns by the hundred and fifty delegates, representing almost the brinks there were between thirty and forty, of whom produce of a jobbing printing office, where, for entire labouring population of England, were assem-

TO THEERADICALS OF SCOTLAND, ENG. of men, women, and children. The heart bleeds at once Radical Chronicle! I follow in any ple from every quarter to swell the shout of welcome man's wake who would presume to introduce that was to hail the perscented O'Connon. O a measure for the public welfare without how the patriot's heart? must have swelled with gracountry first! Besides the Whige are searcely out- ment, and gazed, in the twinkling of an eye, on all the Tories are not yet in-this amendment cuts at Kngtand at his feet! How faction must have both. If I support it I shall offend both, and then brembled for its destiny when it saw the object of what becomes of the Secretaryship or Commissioner its hate and vengeance made, the moment he ship, I have been trimming for, and daming breathed the chainless winds of heaven, the object myself as a public man to secure eversince I became of universal love-of national idolatry. It was the son of a Tory pensioner, and the proprietor of love in its sublimest mood, and idelatry in its purest an apostate Radical newspaper !"

to vote one way or the other.

though refusing to vote for it, is of no value whatever to Mr. G. H. WARD, further than as it serves rank by no worldly toy-no blood-stained scimitar. may make it worth while to the Cerberus to threw him nobility, and took from despotism all its sting. him a salt sop or two. And to this very patriotic Wealth and sordid power can never earn the grasentiment the Hou, and Learned Member for Bath titude of nations, nor shed a gleam of light seems well inclined to say ditto; nor does he seem or joy on slaves. O'Connon has a nation's gratimuch to care from which of the monster's heads the tude—and as he broke the fetters of the tomb. he sop comes. He has waited upon Providence for the gave elasticity to the national mind. It should be give the Tories a fair trial.

Right Hon. Baronet had been fairly installed in his rator is free again! Ministry:—Lord Mahon, Lord Liverpool, Lord G. office, and then that they should be prepared to give Somerset, Earl of Chesterfield, Lord F. Egerton, Sir him and his measures a fair trial. (Cheers.)

Such are the words set down in the London papers, ment, in which he passed judgment upon the general millions are sinking beneath the pressure of unprerecurrence calculators than the middle classes. too hardly on Mr. Roebuck; but we do think that recoming future f. Chartism is now a giant. We must if his conduct on this occasion betokens not a distributed our vessel on the strong waters of the position to traffic with his principles, it is due to the world; the created wave may beat upon our prowcountry that he should tell us what HE means by the raging winds may whistle through our cordage: giving a fair trial to Sir Robert Peel. We honestly but we have hearts inured to danger—we have a The pretext urged by both Ward and Roenuck Letthe lengthy renove of the confess that we can make nothing else of it.

that the motion was ill-timed, was a most paliry, then, which we give in this day's Star. we have and transparent cover for the contemptible vanity given as many of the names of the Delegates as we which felt itself wounded at the overlooking of its could get. We learn however, that a great many arrogant pretensions to superiority; and we are are emitted. We shall be happy to publish all not a little pleased that they were well told of it in these next week, if sent to us before Wednesday. the House by Mr. WALLACE who is described asof what he considered to be a cowardly defalcation When so much is said, and so well said, by so from the ranks, exclaimed, that those who remained could maintain their principles well enough without the leadership of the Hon. Members who had deserted

So we think; while at the same time, we fear that either of their noses, would convert those same would-be leaders into very humble and obsequious

We are glad to place in contrast with these gan-

"The whole scene which had just occurred was unworthy of the character of that House, and no doubt hands of the enemies of the people. He (Mr. Dun-

bers, there were yet thirty-nine left, who affirmed four glorious cause. the principle of the amendment by their votes. It is said, that "Virtue is its own reward;" and

Ministers could not plead ignorance of Mr. S.

We take this as a first move towards the fulfilment of our well-considered prophecy, that, once convinced, by being driven from the mess-trough, that the people are in earnest, the Whigs, in the hope of again gulling them, will bid high and lustily for the reassumption of their " lost occupation." No physical force Chartist" was ever yet half so rampant as we shall soon find the peace-loving, constitutional, finality-movement burners of Nottingham and Bristol, and hangers of the dupes whom they had incited and entrapped to mischief. This, however, will not do. They are "damned past all redemption." The people of England are not so cravenhearted as to kiss the heel that spurned them in the time of its prosperity? They may forgive, but never

This debate will prove a last and most lasting lesson. "Save me from my friends," was the exclamation of the philosopher; and we guess the people will appreciate it. They will not again, for the sake of a few plausible arguments—a specious appearance of candour, and a very accommodating suavity of manner, when aught is to gained by it. permit such men as the Members for Sheffield and Bath, and their class, to be sent to the Commons House of Humbugs, to represent large constituencies

They will take care to bestir them, so that when factions shall find every gun in their own battery of annoyance either spiked or turned upon themselves, while the rush of the besieging Chartists hall make even the walls of the stronghold of tyranny, where all their manacles are forged, to give way at the impetuosity of their cool, constitutional, moral, legal, and peaceful assault.

All honour to SHARMAN CRAWPORD the honest and true advocate of the people's right-not forgetting, by any means, the Gallant General who seconded. and the thirty-nine who voted for, his motion, the spirit of which shall yet be speedily recognised by 'both their Houses."

# THE DEMONSTRATION AT YORK.

Ar no period of the "movement" have we had so much cause of rejoicing as in the liberation of our corrupt city in the empire, separated from the the or twave were ladies. In the steerage were the good of my constituents, I throw off Tory bled in York en Sunday night, to offer a people's whom were Swiss and German emigrants. They papers, and Whig papers, from the very machine congratulations to the champion of their liberties. were mostly in families, with the usual proportion that produces my own unmatchable apostate, the Monday morning was unhered in by the influx of peo-

consulting me and my clique ! No i perish the titude as he came from the solitary cell of confineform; for there was nothing but the unbough. This, is, we apprehend, precisely the sort of the last homage of millions to give pomp and enthusoning which the unfortunate gentleman may be missin to the scene. O'Connon did not, like an supposed to have indulged in, upon the occasion Alexander or & Cosare drag bands of service referred to. Certain it is, that patriotism and captives at his Charles wheels. He did not nothing to do with his conduct, or with his referral appear before the mable gaze, decked off with the speils of ruined empires or the stolen rights of In the matter of Mr. G. H. WARD the thing is humanity. Yet he was GREATER than Cosar-he quite clear enough: the principle asserted in the was wore than a conqueror. Other men have been amendment, and to which he declared his adherence, raised above the surface of things by the glitter of gold and the swords of tyrants. He was raised to to invest him with a fictitious importance, which Patrictism, integrity, eloquence, manliness, gave to turning out of the Whigs, and is now disposed to so! With such a general at our head again, we must gird ourselves with renewed lenergy for the " It was but right that they should wait until the light. Throw despair to the winds, for our Libe-

Let the country do its duty, and, by each district him and his measures a fair trial. (Cheers.) He work of moral organisation, prove was himself determined to give the Right House they appreciate the liberation of their older. When a few days' notice can bring together the for the Hon. and Learned Member, after and in the plargest assemblage of delegates ever met together in teeth of, his strong speech upon the Amend. Ithe great and good cause, and that, too, when

Lathe lengthy report of this glorious Demonstra-Of the various speeches we will not trust our-"Having several times waved his hat, as if in deriston selves to say a word in the way of comment

many parties, to do justice to all would be impossible-to particularise, invidious. We refer to them with pride and confidence. They will well repay perusal. Never did York see such a day be permitted to forget it.

THE HELL HOLES AND THE VICTIMS.

WE this day publish the letter from the Northallerton hell, to which we alluded last week, and from which it will be seen that poor Holberty is still in a miserable condition, and that his petition has failed to touch the iron heart of NORMANBY. In-Hon Gentlemen opposite would triumph when they deed, to find a spark of genuine feeling or real drels have been made to pad the hoof from the saw the ranks of the Reformers divided. The Hon. humanity in the composition of a Whig in office would be la greater miracle than the standing still of the sun, or the bringing water out of the flinty remorseless, so much more is it incumbent upon the people to be up and doing. They must destroy the system or the system will in its accursed career destroy them. Every thing really good must wither The Whigs are out! That of itself is matter of combe) wished to see open fees; he wished to deal with and die under the blighting and blasting influence of congratulation, still more so, when it is conmanly enemies, and not with professing friends. He faction; to destroy faction therefore, and to estabsidered that as White they are never and to establish government on the basis of Universal Suffrage On the whole, we regard the debate and division must be the constant object of our most they have so long abused, is the best evidence on this motion with some degree of satis- ardent solicitude. And to do this effectually that could be, under existing circumstances, of the faction. It affords evidence that the principles we must unite the wise and good of all growing strength and power of the people; while of right are compelling the attention of the classes and of all parties; we must convince those events immediately attendant upon this expulsion House. The last division upon this same question, who now oppose us from ignerance of our prinhave proved not less conclusively how much that on the motion of Mr. Wakley, exhibited only ciples, that Chartism, Justice, and Humanity are sixteen members voting in the affirmative. On synonymous terms; and we must do so by our this occasion, notwithstanding that when Mr. acts, for these and these alone form decisive evi-ROEBUCK had concluded his speech, he took up his dence. We know that the efforts now being made hat and marched out, in company with WARD, to bring the flendish silent system, with all its LEADER, HAWES, PROTHEROE, and, according to horrors and atrocities, before the House of Comthe Times, a dozen or fifteen other Radical! Mem- mons and the country, are most essentially aiding

> Another circumstance connected with this affair in this case, the Chartists taking up the subject on is well worth notice, and has evidently stricken the the broad basis of the right of men, however denow dominant faction with some degree of alarm, graded, to be treated as men, and not as brutes, During the debate, the Treasury bench was com- has produced, in not a few instances, a disposition to pletely unoccupied. There was not the faintest examine our principles; and as these principles are semblance of a Cabinet Minister present. The founded on truth and equity, an unprejudiced exa mination of them must ensure conviction. We are CRAWFORD'S motion. He gave notice of it in their told that parties have been induced to attend meetpresence, and it was recorded in the orders of the lings on the subject of the silent system. who could never be induced to listen to a Chartist lecturer; but they have thus had an opportunity of learning what our objects are, and prejudice has fallen before the face of truth. We have been asked what would be the best course to pursue in getting up these petitions, as it is a matter of importance to save expence? To this inquiry our answer is:-Let the proper authorities of each town or village be requested by some of the householders, to call a public meeting for this object, and if they should refuse, let the meeting be called by the requisitionists themselves, at which meeting the petition being adopted, should be signed by the Chairman. Then a single sheet of paper will be sufficient, and all expence may be avoided. The heading of the petition must run thus:-"The humble petition of the inhabitants of the township of ———, in the county of —

> in public meeting assembled." Again we say, let there be no delay; and in al public meetings let the example of Dewsbury be strictly followed; that is, let a resolution pledging the meeting to agitate for nothing less than the Charter be propounded as soon as the Petition is adopted. Thus an opportunity will be afforded to make known our objects, and to gain converts to our cause. On, Chartists, on ! the destinies of of honest, hard working, and suffering people, for the world are in your hands, and you, if you whose interests, when once seated, they care not better not its state, will leave it to your children half so much as they do for the health of their own to mourn over your dishonoured graves. O'Connor is released from his dungeon: resolve that the hellish system, under which he and so many brave another election comes, as some it must soon, the patriots have suffered, and are suffering, shall cease

# To Readers and Correspondents.

We regret much that we cannot persuade our friends practically to observe the very clear and plain directions which we have so often given and repeated about the sending of matter for the Star. The extent of our circulation obliges us to go to press on Thursday afternoon; and, therefore, our friends seem to think that if their communications reach us by Thursday morning it is quite soon enough. This is a great mistake. They should remember that every word of the paper has to be put together by single letters, and the whole space filled before we can go to press, and it is impossible to do this in one forenoon. Our men are busily employed in filling up the paper with matter which, from one source or other, we must supply during the whole week, and it seldom happens that more than one or two columns, besides the necessary space for editorial comment, remain to be filled on Thursday morning. This shows the importance and necessity of all matters of news, occurrences of the move ment, reports of meetings, &c., being sent to us a once, immediately they occur. Instead of which it often happens, that on Monday and Tuesday we have scarcely any letters, and on Wednesday comparatively few till the night post arrives. The consequence is, that those letters which do arrive in the early part of the week are carefully attended to and given generally at length; while we are obliged to have recourse to the London papers, and various sources, for matter to fill the remaining portion of se many columns of the paper as must be set up before Wednesday night. Wednesday night and Thursday morning's posts bring us a shoal of letters

from all parts of the country; these come upon us just in the hurry of writing and attending to what are called the leading articles; while in the early From Tillicoultry part of the week we have more time to attend to correspondence. The consequence is that one half of these letters are passed over entirely; and the other half compressed into the smallest possible amount of space—and the next consequence is, that in the following week we have letters of complaint from various parties about their communications being treated with neglect. Some whose letters or reports may have been omitted for want of space, refer occasionally to the police reports—the column of "varieties," or some other portion of the contents of the 2nd, 3rd, 6th, or 7th pages of the paper, which are always set up first and ask indignantly if their communication was less important than such or such a thing which appeared in the same paper from which it was excluded "for want of space"-others accuse us of partiality and unfairness in cutting down their reports to a mere annoucement, while those of other towns are given at greater length. We have had many most angry letters of this description, the cause for which has rested entirely with the parties themselves. Now if our friends will but bear in mind that we are filling up the paper every day; that the same column cannot be filled twice over; that we must give out such matter as we have JUST WHEN THE MEN WANT IT, or there would be no Star on Saturday, and that therefore we can't wait for the next post-we must go on; if they would remember all this, and send their communications promptly -in the early part of the week-all would stand a fair and a good chance; and if they would also remember that we have only one weekly paper for all England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and that, therefore, no one place can be allowed to monopolize an unreasonable portion of the paper, we should have no complaints of inattention to any party-because we know there would be no ground for them. Our anxious desire is to make the Star a truly national organ, equally representing all: but we cannot de this unless the country will aid us rightly in the sending of their matters All persons giving Mr. Harney their orders in. of communication.

The above remarks apply, of course, to news, facts, meetings of the people, Chartist intelligence, &c. Original papers, letters to the Editor, personal correspondence, poetry, &c., must be here at the selves bound even to notice them.

ADAM FITTON.—sends as for insertion the following

"God mye the people, Free the poor from pain, Turn the Whige and Tories all adrift. Let houest men reign."

We say amen.

street. Smithfield Bar, London, in which the

R. NEAVE. - We have no room.

FRANCIS HEATHCOTE writes us on behalf of a com-

shire, in expression of their thanks to the "Wool-Star. LEECH.—His letter must stand over, at least, for the present.

irregularity, and will endeavour to rectify it.

them a benefit in our next. EDINBURGH.—We have no room for the Rev. Mr. Browning's lecture, at least, for the present. CONSTANT READER, BELFAST.—Next week.

effectually substantiate.

(Hear.) I spoke not of him with disrespect, and I MRS. FROST — We have received from the subscribers | don't now speak of him with disrespect. I venerate at Dukinfield a copy of a letter recently sent to the character that he stands in before the public this lady, enclosing subscriptions to the amount and I have enough of persons to discuss political of £1 1s., together with her reply. Both letters matters with, without involving myself in a discus-are exceedingly creditable to the parties; but sion with the reverend gentleman. (Hear, hear.)

we have not room for their insertion.

LOVER OF CHARTISM.—We have had quite enough tism in this country are of the most ludicrous kind. of the nonsense about Mr. Edwards. LIBERATION ADDRESSES .- Very many localities must are not. No man can be a Universal Suffragist might seem invidious.

JOHN HARDY. - We have no room for his poetry. II. D. GRIFFITHS must stand over for the presentour space is full.

Rogens.—We cannot read his poetry. Stroudwater - We have received a long communication concerning a hole-and-corner Corn-law meeting. We have not room for its insertion. The humbugs are unworthy of notice. JAMES LOWE, DUNDRE.—His letter did not reach us

in this week's Star. W. H. Powell, Hylton-street, Worcester, wishes to through a feeling of animosity to me, the continuance his return from Birmingham. . H.—Our Poet's Corner was filled up when his low amongst them with a good deal of impudence of

acrostic" was received. D. M.—His poetical Address to O'Connor has been CONSTANT READER, KELSO.-We have not had

dau mornino. John Hines, St. John street, Borough.—The letter from Ireland, which he has forwarded to us, shall appear next week.

the newspapers, in which he accuses me with charging him of being an Orangeman, and he declares that he is not. (Hear, hear.) I have since discovered

at the corner—not without. I. H., EDINBURGH.—His Address to King Dan has no person could be an Orangeman that was ever a been received. THE insertion of the Address of the London Delegate Council has been postboned.

IOHN WILKINSON, BIRMINGHAM.—The individual against whom he writes is powerless for evil. Catholic, and, therefore, could not be one. We think it best to "let well alone." Bolton Colliers.—Their report next week.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter from Mr.

" London, 1, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, August 25, 1841.

office, with which I have nothing to do, this order him. of delivery was, in one or two instances, departed from; thereby giving rise to considerable dissatisinstant, the Engraver intimated that he had re- and to --ceived instructions to deliver the quantity of Por- BROPHY-Let me say half-a-dozen words. which day I received them, and they were duly know that I ought.
handed over to the subscribers on the day specified Dr. Gray—He is not a member of the Associain the above notice. And I beg to add, that, whathave quoted. "I am, Sir;

#### "Your obedient servant, "JOHN CLEAVE."

reference to this letter we have only to say, that the order to the Engraver to deliver the several numbers of the London Portraits was this Chartist diversion in Dublin-(hear and cheers) forwarded some time before the day appointed for the delivery, and the parties requiring them duly himself, and I conceive that it may not be uninapprized of the same. It seems that as Mr. teresting to you to state that the stock-in-trade of Cleave's number was the largest, they were Feargus O'Connor and his party is their abuse of ma. (Hear hear.) There is not a single lie that delivered to him the last—but still in time for me. (Hear, hear.) There is not a single lie that distribution on the day announced, Aug. 21st; and ever was invented about me that they are not ready it further appears, that the other parties departed to propagate—(oh, oh)—though Feargus O'Connor is from the rule of distribution we had laid down, well aware of the utter falsehood of these assertions. and gave theirs before the time. Mr. Cleave was quite right in his delivery: and we are sorry that any inconvenience has arisen to him from others when I went to Leeds Feargus filled three of his inconvenience has arisen to him from others. departing from the published rule.

A. Hogg.-Yes. MB. Cooper. - Address Bradford; and it will find person among the Chartists in Dublin is Mr. O'Hig-G. C., TROWBRIDGE.-Mr. Noble is correct in

Cleave—there is a plate forwarded to him.

From the Chartists of Spilsby, per Thomas From Huddersfield, per Mr. Vevers COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED TOO LATE.-The Man.

mediately can be sedured copies of the splendid Plate representing the trial of Frost, William, and Jones, shortly to be presented to such as scriber to the part. DAN'S JUSTICE AND LOVE OF FAIR

PLAY. The following characteristic specimen of "the Liberator's" mode of advancing his cause appeared in the Irish papers of the early part of last west. We should have given it in our last but for the reason assigned, unusual pressure upon our space. We are not much better off for space this week, with the York release demonstrations. But we must lay the following before our readers, premising that the scene is laid at the Corn Exchange, Dublin ;-

CHARTIST CONTESTED SHATS.

Alta in the contract of the co

FOR THE WIVES AND PANILIES OF THE INCARCERATED

From the Tectotallers at Spileby, per Wm.

Driffleld ... ...

Profits on the ball held at the Working

. A. Lyson, do. ...

... a Republican, do. ...

a foe to tyranny, do. ...

... Darlington, per J. Moss

From Cheltenham West End friends

Largo; and various others.

CHARTISTS.

From Cheltenham West End friends 6 14

FOR THE EXECUTIVE, MANCHESTER

FOR PEDDIE.

FOR PRESS FOR J. B. O'BRIEN.

A. Haigh, Harwich ... 0 6

FOR O'BRIEN'S BLECTION FUND AT NEWCASTLE

chester Local Victim Committee; The Conference

Committee; Thomas Milton; Thomas Griffithe:

Abergavenny; Merthyr Tydvil; Aberdeen:

MEFFIELD.—On and after Saturday, September 11th.

Mr. Harney will be ready to supply his friends

who may be kind enough to favour him with their orders for copies of the Northern Star at their homes, on Saturday mornings. Orders

received by Mr. H., at the Association room, Rg. tree-lane, on the evenings of Monday and Tree.

day; or (until Mr. H. can get suitable premises) at Mr. Harrison's, No. 48, Nursery street; and

Mr. Ward's, No. 29, St. Thomas's street.

Men's Hall, Marylebone, London 5 6,0

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JAMES LOUGHLANDS.—It is impossible to find room
for the letter that has been sent to us from the
Baptist Church at Bedlington, in reference to
the conference of ministers.

RICHARD SPURR.—We have received an insolent letter
bearing this signature, and dated 91, St. John's
bearing this signature, and dated 91, St. John's
Line of the Cueen's speech, and that is all I
desire. I therefore shall postpone a good deal of the business—some trivial matters, and also some matwriter says—"If the Northern Star is the people's ters of importance, until next Monday. (Hear,) paper, as one of the people, I claim the insertion I hope that the gentlemen who have been appointed of my letters: if, on the other hand, it is the deputies in the various parishes to prepare for the paper of a faction, at once declare it, and refuse municipal election, will do me the honour to attend their insertion." We beg to tell Mr. Spurr, that here to-morrow at two o'clock, to make arrangements because we consider the Northern Star to be the people's paper that we refuse to allow him the for each ward, so that we may be able to have use of its columns to create a faction.

ROBERT WILSON, GLASGOW.—His question is very the selection of candidates. (Hear, hear.) I will loosely stated. So far as we can understand it be here and superintend the ballot myself. (Hear.) we incline to answer with a "yes;" though the I wish to call the attention of the Association for reasons on which we base our opinion might oc- a moment to some of those miserable Chartist movecupy more space than we can afford for so trifling ments that have attracted more of public attention a matter.

These are formed on a most pality scale. I got in Drogheda a list of the entire Char-BROMSGROVE.—The Chartists of this place wish to tist force there, and it consisted only of eight perinform their brethren throughout the country sons; and when the name of one of those persons that all letters must be addressed to John Heath, was mentioned by me, he wrote to me within Ednal-lane: their late secretary, Mr. Sanders, hour disclaiming having anything to do with Charhas left for America. hour disclaiming having anything to do with Charhas left for America. are not more than twenty Chartists, and they have pany of working men at Darlaston, in Stafford- obtained a sort of notoriety from a letter which appeared in the newspapers from a respectable wich Cadet," for his letter in last week's Northern Catholic clergyman. (Hear.) It is not my habit to enter into any political controversy with any gentleman of his profession. I prefer leaving myself liable to have my motives impeached by him to en-THORNTON, PADDOCK .- We were not aware of the tering into any species of angry controversy with him; and there scarcely ever is a controversy in the RUFFY RIDLEY.—We have not room for his letter to the County Council of Wilts: he had better send it to them by post.

JOURNEYMAN HATTERS.—Our space is too much occu
Mr. Ryan, though I believe the composition is not pied this week; but we shall endeavour to give his own, but is from the pen of a person whose contributions to the public press are familiar to me. Mr. Rvan has impugned me for introducing his name here, and it is not fair of him to do so. I only introduced his name because I found it in Feargus H.. Nottingham.—We shall be glad to receive his O'Connor's journal, and I only introduced it for the occasional statements of facts; but we hope he purpose of giving Mr. Ryan an opportunity of dissewill be careful to send us nothing that he cannot yowing any connection with that man; if he sould effectually substantiate. (Hear.) I spoke not of him with disrespect, and I

They say they are Universal Suffragists, but they excuse the insertion of their congratulatory ad- The word is misapplied. No man thinks of going dresses to Feargus O'Connor. To insert all is so far as to give the franchise to persons tained impossible; and, consequently, to insert any with crime; no one thinks of giving the franchise to persons that are not of the age of twenty-one years; no one thinks of giving it to females, though they vote in the Bank of England, and in the management of the affairs of one hundred millions of people in the East Indies. (Hear, hear.) Universal Suffrage is a word that should not be used, the term used should be general Suffrage; and I will go as far as any Chartist in seeking for a general Suffrage. (Hear.) I shall not detain you by entering into any discussion on the subject: but I will observe that till Thursday, last week. He will find the report | Chartism in Dublin was originated through personal animosity to myself. It was established here have a letter from Mr. Philp, informing him of which I invite, and I will take care to deserte whether it is his intention to visit Worcester on as much more of it as I possibly can. (Cheers.) I should remark before I proceed, that there is a fel-

A Voice—I am here. Mr. O'Connell-I am sorry for it: there could not have been a worse fellow, wherever you are. You time to read his letter: we only got it on Thurs- are as bad a boy as could be, and I will show it in a few minutes. This man has published a letter in R. H. C., Colne.—He may send his half Star that he is not an Orangeman. He could not be one, through the post, if it has the Government stamp for he was a Catholic; and, before a Committee of the House of Commons, it was distinctly proved that Catholic. The declaration made by a man when he is becoming an Orangeman is, that he is not a Catholic, and never was one. Therefore I was wrong in imputing that to him, for he was once a Roman

the name of Brophy.

A Voice—He was worse. Mr. O'Connell-Don't interrupt me. I have, little more to say to him. He was a member of Father Spratt's society—the Scapularian Society and he was dismissed that society.

Brophy-I was not. Several Voices-You were, you were.

Mr. O'CONNELL. Don't get into any contest about "SIR,—In your Paper of July 31st, the follow- him. He then went and joined Parson Gregg, and ing notice appeared:—'On Saturday nest (i.e. the carried the scapular belonging to Mr. Spratt's 7th August), we shall give the portrait of Emmett society there, and exhibited it to them, to turn it to our Yorkshire subscribers; on the following Sa- into ridicule. There is the man that is the secreturday (the 14th), to those of Lancashire; on the tary to the Chartists of Dublin, and he has since, I Saturday after (the 21st), to those of all other understand, become a Protestant. (Loud groans, places.' Now, from some arrangement at your and cries of "turn him out.") No, no, don't touch

Mr. STRELE-No, let no man touch him. Mr. O'Connell.—Let no person attempt to touch faction among the London readers. In my own him. He would desire nothing better than that you justification, permit me to say, that on the 17th should—he came here to provoke you to injure him

traits required by me, on the 19th instant, on Mr. O'Connell-I will hear you, though I don't

tion, and if he be allowed to speak here, it will ever may have been the ground of the ill-natured afford a precedent to others who are not members calumny relative to my 'accounts not being right to come amongst us and disturb our proceedings. at your office, or I should have had my Portraits as soon as any one else,' I only say that I adhered to your own instructions, as laid down in the notice I tempt to touch him, I will myself see him safely out. [The Learned Gentleman, accompanied by Mr. Steele, having seen him out of the room, proceeded to say ]—I am sorry for this incident, and I shall detain the meeting on this subject but one moment longer. The observation I wish to make relates particularly to the men that are endeavouring to get up newspapers with the strongest and most urgent incentives he could use to induce them to put me to death-(cries of "oh, oh")-but he has not killed me yet. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) The principal gins. He is very angry with me, this Mr. O'Hig-gins; and I will avow he is quite right in being so. J. C. E., CLIFTON-PLACE.—Call upon Mr. John reason to hate me, for I it was that caused him to

be expelled from the Volunteers for conduct dis-

Tonourable to a patriot and a man. He has, then. a fair cause for his hate to me, and I will esteem it a compliment his abusing me as much as he lists. Tis well for him that it requires but little talent to vilify me; for all he has to do is to consult a file of Orange newspapers, and there he will be sure to and such a stock of ready-made abuse of me as may suit his purposes, for many a year to come. (Laughter.) Tis, however, a duty I owe to society to cantion the public against him. Sometime since he went on an experimental journey through the northern districts of Dublin, distributing around, as he proceeded, copies of a document drawn up by a man named Nelson, asserting the independence of Lower Canada, and advising the inhabitants to throw off the British yoke. The paper was addressed to Irishmen, and made applicable to Ireland. At the foot of the document was this sentence :-Parsons, place-men, resident and absence rackrenters, would Ireland become happy by receiving these things, and getting rid of you?" He went, as I have before remarked, all through the northern districts of Dublin disseminating this "assertion," and, upon being remonstrated with by a Catholic alergyman, he became insolent and vituperative in the last degree. I merely mention this fact for the purpose of showing how unsafe it is to have anything to do with the fellow. Too much time, it may perhaps be said, has been expended upon him; but it is only right that the people should be made aware of the spirit which actuates the breasts of such men, and that the world should see that the miserable Chartist faction have not the slightest chance of obtaining any footing amongst the faithful and devoted people of Ireland. (Loud cheers.) When the Chartists were in their palmiest prosperity in England, so far were we from sympathising with them, or joining in their lawless and unchristian doctrine and practices, that we actually left our garrisons empty, and sent our troops over to quell the riots and disturbances which their turbulent designs had created. They are now fallen into dishonour, and have won to themselves the contempt former, and Mr. Marshall, of Leeds, were the can- lost time. didates on the popular side; but the chivalrous Chartists, instead of allowing these gentlemen to get the votes of the electors for they (the Chartists) had but few votes among themselves turn their backs traitorously on the friends of liberty, the temperance society. Queen, and the people, use every unholy influence that could be devised to deter the Liberal electors - from supporting them, and gave whatever votes were at their own disposal to Sergeant Goulburn, brother to that immaculate Goulburn-(a laugh)who had been Chancellor of the Exchequer to Peel, and who actually sent in his resignation rather than give his vote in favour of Catholic emancipation. Yes this was the man of the Chartists' choice—he whom they enshrined in their heart of hearts, and in for- last. The letter at once sets the subject at rest, and

or ascribed to him any words or deeds which may not connection with the town of Leeds; and I likewise sent, and he is best qualified to describe his character had neither my sanction, nor, I feel sure, that of The Rev. Mr. M'KEW came forward, and stated that Mr. O'Higgins had, on frequent occasions, the favour to give the earliest publication to this there the inflammatory document to which Mr. your obedient humble servant, Jocelyn. Marienbad, bilious complaints and indigestion, or from an in-O'Connell had alluded. He (Mr. M'Kew) had re- August 19." active liver, and are procurable at all Druggists, and monstrated with him for having done so; but Mr. O'Higgins only scoffed at him, and defied him to do

/ visited the parish. Mr. O'Connect.—It is not my intention to bring July last, attempted to set on are tain more build.

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It is not my intention to bring July last, attempted to set on are tain more build.

It is not my intention to bring July last, attempted to bring July last these Chartist knaves were imposing on the popular giving his name, called upon the Rev. Mr. Coates, of party; but, on my visit to that town yesterday, I Thirsk, and at once declared himself to be the person discovered that the thing was futile beyond all con- who had made that attempt. Mr. C. begged him to ception, and not worthy of receiving any regard what- consider what he was saying, that it was not a matter

doing at the meeting, he put into the following Sir, if you are in earnest, what could have induced latter, to which insertion was denied by the "Liber you to commit such an act! I will tell you, Sir, rain press of Ireland:-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PREEMAN'S JOURNAL." SIR,-I regret being obliged to tresspass on your columns, but my character and the cause in which I

am engaged demand it. It is known to your readers that I attended on Tuesday, at the Corn-Exchange, to hear if O'Connell would again stigmatise me, and if so, to ask him as an "associate repealer" to allow me to say a few words, that I might disabase his mind of those false charges which some enemy of mine had fabricated, in order that I and my little family might be deprived of the means of subsistence, and that I should necessarily be obliged to leave my home and look in England for that protection her people are always ready to give to the industrious

Mr. O'Cennell made three charges against me, all of Which I denied, and do deny; and now for the proof. Mr. O'Connell said that I was a Catholic-that I was connected with Father Spratt's Conference Society, and that I joined the order of the scapular. Now, it is quite true, that I was connected with that temperance society, for I was among the founders of it; but they were not of the Scapular; on the contrary, they were a mixed body, and are so at the present time; one of the rales of the society being, that there should be two presidents, one a Protestant and the other a Catholic. This was known to Dr. Spratt, who received an address from the society, soliciting him to become its patron; that address was moved by Thomas Mason, Esq., one of the Society of Friends, and seconded by Mr. Adam Ward, a Reman Catholic; and I am proud to have it to say, that Dr. Spratt always recognised me Ma Protestant, and not as one of the order of the Scapular, and that I never knew that gentleman to make any distinction, as to creed or party, while I was conperted with the society. So much for the two first charges; and now for Se third: Mr. O'Connell says that I "joined" Parson Gregg, and then became a Chartist. Surely, he does not mean that Mr. Gregg, with his political principles, would sanction Chartiam. Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Gregg agree upon that point However the third charge is equally false with the two first. I most readily admit that I was a member of the Protestant Total Abstinence Society; but what will Mr. O'Connell my when I tell him that I left that society Then I found it merging into a political society, which was not in accordance with my views, and which I considered would retard the progress of temperance; that the Rev. Mr. Gregg was not connected with any temper-Dace society at the time I left the Pretestant Total Ab-Minence Society: that I never exhibited the Scapular or any other insignia of any order belonging to the Roman Catholic religion at that or any other meeting; that the only article ever exhibited at the meeting referred to was a medal, and to which I objected, because it had a political emblem upon it, and was struck from a die which was made for a Political Protestant Society in

Now, Sir, these are the facts which I intended to fused to hear me even after he promised to do so, because Dr. Gray told him I was not a member. I certainly do not know what constitutes a member, if the paying of my money and receiving a card for it does not; but even if I were not a member, when my character was so unjustly assailed. I had a right to be heard. What has Mr. O'Connell gained by using me as he has done? Tis true he has driven me from my trade, Which is that of an Irish tabinet weaver; but has he Altered my determination of holding fast to my political faith? Does he think that by raising the war-cry of Orangeism, by putting forth such infamons falsehoods serinst me as he has done, he can put an end to the pread of true political knowledge in Ireland-as well might he attempt (like another Joshus) to make the men stand still! Does he think that by putting Protestant against Catholic and Catholic against Protestant, he sa gull the poor starving people of Ireland much longer? I tell him he cannot—he shall not; his politial days are nearly numbered, and whatever lies in the power of one individual to do, shall be done by me to aproof that system of fraud and jugglery which has spread rain and degradation amongst the people of Ireand, by the supporters of "the best Government Ireland ever saw"—the "base, bloody, and brutal Whige"

I am, Sir, Yours, respectfully, P. M. BROPHY, 1, Wormwoodgate.

Dublin, Aug. 23d, 1841.

Copy of letter from the Very Rev. Dr. Spratt, proving that P. M. Brophy never joined the order of the Scapulars, as Mr. O'Connell stated to the audience at the Cern Exchange, on the 17th ult :-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIB,—By giving the following a place in your invaluable paper, you will much oblige,

> Yours, respectfully, PETER M. BROPHY.

" Dablin, August 25th, 1841. Without mixing myself up with any opinions, pelitical er otherwise, of Mr. P. M. Bren reference has been made to me by him, I consider it but justice to say, that I have never known him to be a Catholic: indeed I never had an opportunity of knowing any thing with regard to his religious or political opinions. "JOHN SPRATT."

The above was inserted in the Horning Register of Saturday last. Р. М. Вворну. Mr. O'Higgins has also defended himself against

the traducer, in a most cutting, though gentlemanly letter, which tells well on "the Liberator." But as the Irish press have inserted it, we refrain.

Local and General Entelligence.

PACTURERS.—Henry Gattey, Jacob Rowell versus amount of work which can be accomplished by the James Graham. This was a complaint made at the machine, is six times greater than what a man can Town hall, by the parties against James Graham, do, the advantage is still, considerably in favour of their being disappointed of west. John Fawcett, as much labour for about 17s.6d. as, by the ordinary In the evening, Mr. Skevington delivered an appro-Esquire, the sitting magistrate, wished the case to be referred, which was finally done, and Mr. Joseph machine, as we before said, is imperfect; but it Forster, foreman for Messrs. Dixons, and Mr. James strikes us that, with the exercise of a little ingenuity, as much label for the different appropriate address, and hearty cheers were given for the injury done to the United States by that festive parties, now become so frequent, are doing much attack, it did not lie with them to turn round to cement a good feeling amongst the people, and if and say, that New York was the only conducted as this of Finsbury was, will soon cause all power that had invisite to make the conducted as this of Finsbury was, will soon cause all power that had invisite to make the conducted as this of Finsbury was, will soon cause all power that had invisite to make the conducted as this of Finsbury was, will soon cause all power that had invisite to make the conducted as this of Finsbury was, will soon cause all power that had invisite to make the conducted as this of Finsbury was, will soon cause all power that had invisite the conducted as the conducted as this of Finsbury was the conducted as the conducted as this of Finsbury was the conducted as the conducted as this of Finsbury was the conducted as the conducted a M'Kenzie were chosen as the arbitrators. After the time is not distant when it may be brought, for of all brave and honest men. Their conduct at the a full and careful inquiry, it appeared that certain descriptions of work into successful operalate election was atrocious. Mr. O'Higgins comes Mr. Graham had given out webs, with the under-tion. The inventors calculate that by this scheme forward on their behalf, and would fain recommend standing, that he would have weft by the first 14,000 letters per hour may be composed; of this them to the favour and friendship of Irishmen. But lighter; but the weft not having come, the parties we are sceptical; but admitting 10,000 an hour to does he fancy we can forget the character and con- wished Mr. Graham to draw out the work. This approach nearer the amount, it is clear that notduct of the party he upholds? What was the course he refused to do, and contended that the parties withstanding there are two compositions and an pursued at Carlisle by the Chartists during the when they took their work, were aware, that the over-running," the machine possesses an advantage of the machine possesses an advantage of the arbitratage over manual labour. We understand the intriotic gentleman, a Roman Catholic Liberal Re- tion was, that the parties be remunerated for their ventors intend instructing several youths in the new

SUNDERLAND.-TEETOTALISM,-On Monday

WHIG SLANDER REPUTED, -Our readers will recollect that some time ago Mr. O'Connor addressed a letter to Lord Jocelyn, relative to certain slander-ous reports circulated by the Whigs. We heard nothing more of the matter, till we saw the following epistle addressed to the Editor of the Morning Chronicle, and inserted in that paper of Tuesday warding whose interests they, not content with of course, we need not comment thereon, particuhaving given him their votes, actually killed a man larly, as the lying report of the fallen faction received in a desperate rush made against the Liberal canding to c. edence, even from the veriest opponents of the dates. In Nottingham, too, we observe the game then incarcerated foe to tyranny. Thank God, he they played. Mr. Walter started, and they it was is now free from the chains which Whiggery rivetted that caused him to be returned. But who is this upon him, and can brave the snarling curs to their Br. Walter! He is the joint proprietor of a news- teeth. But we opine that they will deem it prudent paper called the Times. (Groans.) You may have to evade his presence. They are cowards, and only heard of it ere now—that paper which describes the dare to bark in his absence. Like midnight assasreliant and chivalrous people of Ireland as a sins they prowl about in disguise and stab in the fifthy and felonious multitude"—" a Roman Cathodark, but their bloody deeds are unveiled—their villet savagery;" their priests as "a demon priesthood" lany is detected—their plots are marred, and their ascred religion as "occupation's gone." The subjoined is the letter—a fond superstition." He was the man whom the referred to:—"Lord Joselyn—Mr. F. O'Connor.— Chartists deemed a fit and proper person to take his To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle. Sir,seat in the English senate, there to represent a Having just seen an extract in Galignani's Messengreat constituency. Yet, after all this, O'Higgins ger from one of your late papers, purporting to be a last the andacity to address a meeting composed of letter addressed to me by Mr. Feargus O'Connor, I take the earliest opportunity of corroborating that posed, since one of its members is a priest) upon gentleman's statement relative to the £500 which he the principles of Chartism. But why do I expend says it is reported that I paid him for "services renwords upon the man? Join him if it be your choice. dered at the Leeds election," and beg to assure the (Shouts of "No, no, never!") Sure I knew that public (whom it may interest) that he never did rewas what you'd say. In nothing that has fallen ceive any such sum from me, and indeed until this from me this day have I calumniated Mr. O'Higgins, moment I was wholly ignorant of that gentleman's be substantiated as his. The Rev. Mr. M'Kew is pre- beg to say that the letter he states to have received those honourable gentlemen who formed my committee. I shall feel much obliged by your doing me

his worst. On last Friday and Saturday he had again Notwithstanding the greatest vigilance has been used to discover the incendiary, who on the 21st of sever. (Lond cheers.)

The explanation which Mr. Brophy was anxious am not jesting, and I have considered, and I delibeted to the stranger replied, Oh, Sir, I am the person. And pray, my motive was not a malicious one, but I was to call again in half an hour; in the meautime, Mr. Coates sent for the Churchwardens and Mr. Thompson, the police officer; at the appointed time he came and in their presence repeated his former statement; he was then taken into custody, and next day brought before Sir S. Crompton and Josh. Crompton, Esq. at the Magistrates' room, in Thirsk, when evidence was produced as above, and also to his having been seen looking about the outside of the Church, on the 20th of July, by Richard Gainforth, who invited him in to see the interior, where Gainforth (who was at work in the bell tower) left him; he was also recognised by Thomas Jackson as having about the 20th of July lodged two nights at his house, and the prisoner admitted the correctness of the evidence, but persiseed in concealing his name and place of abode, further than this, that he was from the South of Scotland. He was committed to York Castle for trial. The prisoner is a rather gentlemanly looking little man, between forty-five and fifty years of age, of good address, and who has evidently "seen better days." In his portman-teau or travelling bag was found along with his linen, dressing gown and slippers, &c, an elegantly bound pocket Bible and Prayer Book of the Church of England, and a copy of the " Whole Duty of Man,' also elegantly bound, in which was a card with some verses written on in pencil, and signed with the initials J. B. On being asked his business or profession, he said he had been a teacher last, he also said that he had no idea of burning the church, till he got inside, when he was suddenly impressed with a conviction that he was compelled to do it, as if it was a duty he was bound to perform, he has since doubted the truth or divine source of that conviction, as the building was not burnt, as he left it blazing very nicely. There cannot be a doubt of the

> THE Havre Journal states that the unfortunate Irish emigrants who were saved from the shipwreck of the William Brown, the horrid particulars of which, and their sufferings in the long-boat, our to receive the report of the delegation sent to York, readers will remember, have been sent over to North to congratulate Mr. O'Connor on his liberation. At America by the kindness of a commercial house at eight o'clock Mr. Gill was called to the chair. Havre, which gave them a gratuitous passage or The Chairman introduced Mr. Black, who delivered board the Richmond. News has been received of an excellent and eloquent address, which was re- the Association Room, Shambles, on Saturday night, their having landed safely, and of a subscription of sponded to by the most enthusiastic approbation. at eight, o'clock, on business of great importance. A 500 dollars having been raised for them in Virginia, Mr. Harney then delivered a report of his mission, meeting will be held at the Fleece Inn, Upper Wortwhich has furnished them with the means of reach- which was received with great cheering; his an- ley, on Wednesday night, at eight o'clock, when ing their destination, Indiana.

unfortunate man's insanity.

Williams, the preacher, was finally examined, proposed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Harney, rated, and the brave O'Brien will be on the 24th of charged with polygamy. His three wives were in attendance. J. Coxall, the clerk of Holy Trinity, which was carried unanimously. Thanks were also hater of oppression, come forward and assist the combined of the product have stated at the Corn Exchange, and which I dely marriage to Elizabeth White, on the 1st of December any man in Ireland to refute; but Mr. O'Connell reland to refute; but M last, and he identified the prisoner. Elizabeth White, the second wife, who seemed almost heartbroken, stated that previous to her acquaintance with the prisoner she was a widow, with four children, carrying on a profitable business as a baker. at Cambridge, and that, during their three months courtship he completely ensuared her by his highflown pious conversations, and by the production of several religious and moral tracts, of which he pretended entitled him to property in Wales, and whose conversation was upon the release of the great said he had also expectations from a friend in London. She was induced by these representations to dispose of her business for £300, which, with her savdispose of her business for £300, which, with her saving, she placed in the hands of the prisoner. After living with her a short time he deserted her and her Children. It was stated that since his third marriage the prisoner had borrowed £16 of a young woman o'Connor, Esq. the friend of the people.' At Mr. Who acted as bridesnaid at that interesting ceremony, Barnett's, Duckinfield-place, there was a large flag, most respectfully request that any association that who acted as bridesmaid at that interesting ceremony, stating he would make a lady of her. Inspector motto, "Feargus O'Connor, Esq. for ever." Penny exhibited an anonymous letter, evidently also at Mr. Rodger's, with the same motto. At Mr. written by the prisoner, which the third wife had received by post, exhorting her not to prosecute and Chester college, there was a beautiful large and expose herself, but to leave him to his God, who is splendid banner, with the rose, shamrock, and this le just and merciful, and obey the dictates of our indulupon it, motto, "Union is strength." This attracted gent and merciful Redeemer, by returning good for great attention. About the time announced for Mr. evil. By punishing the father she would punish his uncffending young family. In the name of the cannon were fired, which, from the thundering related, therefore, she should leave him to his God and his conscience. "Blessed are the merciful, for they finish the day, a concert was held in the evening, in his conscience. "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy." The production of the Cambridge and the Association room, which was beautifully decobridge registry completing the evidence, and the rated and graced with the portrait of Feargus prisoner declining to make any defence, Sir James O'Conr.or, Esq. surrounded by those of the good and In further proof of the falsehood of the charges Duke committed him for trial. The pious man was of the national viper, Daw, against this poor but tried yesterday, at the Central Criminal Court,

ported for seven years.

have secured it by patent, and, we understand, it is shortly to be tried on an extended scale, but not before several improvements, suggested by practical men and scientific individuals, are introduced. The at eight o'clock. Messrs. H arney, Otley, Gill and apparatus consists of a Gothic framing of cast iron, other friends of the good cause will attend. which supports 72 long brass channels, placed in an inclined position, forming the receptacles of the type; at the lower port of each channel is a small brass raising subscriptions for the wives and families of contained in the channel, and the moment the key is last notice, the following sums:—Lib-street dancing party deposits itself in a "stick." When this stick is full, it is removed by the compositor, who the stick is full, it is removed by the compositor, who the stick is full, it is removed by the compositor, who the stick is full, it is removed by the compositor, who the stick is full, it is removed by the compositor, who the stick is full, it is removed by the compositor, who the stick is full. much as that, in the first instance, it is necessary to compose and fill the channels with type, each channel holding a separate letter; 2ndly, the process of composition follows, and 3rdly, the "overrunning" the matter, so as to form it into lines and columns; all the processes necessarily occupying time, and of course' incurring additional expense. The inventors, however, argue that, in the first place the composition necessary for the supply or the feeding of the apparatus, may be accomplished by boys, at the rate of about 4s. 6d. a week, and that, although the charge for " overrunning" (compositors will understand us) may CARLISLE. - WARNING TO MASTER MANU amount to one-half the composition, still, as the who is agent for some master manufacturers in the former. The calculation made by Messrs. Manchester, for payment for lost time, on account of Young and Delcambre is this-that they can produce and banners, and a band of music paraded the street. art, and to put two or three machines in work with the view of testing their utility. Until then we are not disposed to speak with confidence upon the merits evening, Mr. Williams lectured at the Arcade of the present apparatus, though it must be cou-Room, Sunderland, at the weekly meeting of the fessed that extraordinary ingenuity has been displayed, and that the principle arrived at is one of great novelty, and, moreover, calculated to effect a considerable change in the method of composing.—

London Paper. AT THE LIVERPOOL ASSIZES, on Thursday, Girolarno Capena, an Italian, was indicted for the wilful murder of Antonio Toscani. It appeared that the parties lodged in the same house, and that prisoner determined to revenge himself, and for that state, he poured over the deceased while he was in The Jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the Judge

deferred the sentence. motion for an extension of the Suffrage: - Aglionby, Tellers:—Crawford, S., Duncombe, T.

THE ARMSTRONG LIVER PILLS are recommended at the Northern Star office. It is only necessary to RECENT ATTEMPT TO FIRE THIRSK CHURCH .-

contain no mercury or calomel, and require neither confinement to the house, nor restraint in diet.

Chartist Entelligence.

BELFAST.—The Irish Universal Suffrage Asso-

ciation of this place held their usual weekly meeting on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at their rooms, 66, driven to desperation and, had I not done that, I Mill-street, the president in the chair. After the might have committed some worse crime. The members had paid their weekly subscriptions, the person still refused to give his name, and was desired manly and patriotic letter of the Rev. Father Ryan was read from the Star of the 21st; also the letters of Messrs. O'Higgins and Brophy, which called forth the hearty plaudits of the meeting. Several new members were enrolled. The above rooms will be entirely appropriated to the use of the society, where the members can meet for the purpose of reading and consulting with each other as to the best means of spreading their glorious principles. The members of our society are determined to do their duty. Hurrah for the Charter!

MARYLEBONE.—A few of the right sort picting the sufferings of the working classes of met in their room on Monday, to celebrate the libethis country, laid bare all the foul deeds of ration of their much admired and esteemed chief, Whig calumny and persecution, and sat down F. O'Connor, with songs, &c. Mr. Tipper's song amidst the deafening plaudits of the crowded of "Emmett's no More," was greatly applauded, meeting. The chairman next introduced Mr. particularly the last verse, which is very appropo to Arthur, of Carlisle, who delivered an excellent and the occasion. It runs thus:-

But take courage ye sons and daughters of Erin. Your Emmett's not dead, though his body's no more. He lives in the heart of each friend of freedom. The English and Scotch his name they adore. Then Emmett, brave Emmett, thy death shall be requited,

When Ireland with England for the Charter united,

O'Connor, our chieftain, he will see us righted,

For O'Connor still lives, though Emmett's no more. While the boys were thus amusing themselves, the fair ones were not idle, for a true democratic female made us a present of a large green flag, with the words in large characters, "Feargus O'Connor for ever, and moved a vote of thanks to the lecturers, which was Universal Suffrage," which, together with two other carried with acclamation; also a vote of thanks to flags, was hoisted at ten o'clock, decorated with laurel. The following placard was also put on the outside of the building, in red letters:-"F. O'Conin which he has been unjustly confined for sixteen

months, by the bloody and brutal Whigs. God save

SHEFFIELD .- A meeting was held in the Assong their destination, Indiana.

| nouncement that our glorious champion, O'Connor, five of the Demonstration Committee will address was to be at Sheffield on Wednesday, September the meeting. The committee meet, as usual, on Polycamy.—On Friday, at Guildhall, Thomas 29th, called forth bursts of applause. Mr. Needham Tuesday evenings. "The caged lion" is now libe-

lent lecture in the Association Room, Bomber's Brow, on Sunday evening, to a crowded auditory. FEARGUS O'CONNOR'S RELEASE.—There was great ejoicing in this town, on Monday, at the release of Mr. O'Connor. Many splendid flags and banners were exhibited, and amongst the working people it O'Conner leaving the Castle, one o'clock, vollies of true of present and past times.

S'COCKPORT.-Mr. James Leech will visit Stockbenest man, we give also the following short letter and, being found guilty, was sentenced to be transport next Sunday evening, and deliver a lecture.

Trong Dr. Spratt:

Cuartism is spreading rapidly in this district.

NEW APPARATUS FOR FACILITATING THE COMPOS-ING OF TYPES.—I'm's apparatus is the invention of Association Room, Fig 's "ree Lane, on Monday eventwo gentlemen, Messra. Young and Delcambre, who ing, Sept. 6th, to consider the propriety of peti-

MANCHESTER.—The .local committee for plate or key, which has engraved upon it the letter the imprisoned Chartists, have received, since the 'justifies' the matter into lines of any required son 4d.; Mr. Gristy ls.; Heywood's box 4s. 24d.; ength. It is contended by many persons who have Owen's box 3s. 04d.; George Exley 10d.; William seen the apparatus in operation, that it will not supersed the ordinary method of composing, inacthe eleventh hour, raise up the funds, as our friend, O'Brien, is the last that is in the tender clutches

This has been a week of rejoicing amongst the working men of this town, in consequence of the release of Mr. Feargus O'Connor. They have exhibited flags and banners of all dimensions, besides having illuminations in the Chartist's rooms and at their houses. Their attachment and esteem for that gentleman has been fully exemplified. They are now engaged very industriously preparing for his entrance into Manchester.

LOUGHBRO'.-The release of O'Connor was celebrated here on Monday, by the display of flags

LEEDS. - IMPORTANT CHARTIST MEETING. - A

meeting was held at the Charter Association Room, Fish Shambles, on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of hearing an address from Mr. George Binus, of Sunderland, and other delegates, who had been attending the York Demonstration. The room was crowded, and on the appearance of Mr. Binns, accompanied by Mr. White, of Birmingham, Mr. Arthur, of Carlisle, and Mr. Mason, of Newcastle, the meeting gave a loud and hearty cheer. Mr. Joseph Jones was called to the chair, and opened sat down to tea. After the tea, the chairman adthe business by informing the meeting that several delegates were present from various parts, and hoped that they would pay attention to what was brought forward; he would introduce to their notice their well-known friend, George White. Mr. White was received with loud and repeated cheers. He said that he felt pleased at having another opportunity of addressing them, and also at the gratifying reception which he had received after so long an absence from them. He then entered into an explanation of his conduct in Birmingham, and stated the reasons for the part a forcible appeal to the ladies for their assistance to he had taken. He also entered into a review of the remove the bondage under which the men laboured, they had quarrelled together about money. The position held by the Chartist body, and after con- and which was so destructive to the home comforts. prisoner determined to revenge himself, and for that gratulating them on the increase of their body in hearts, brothers, and friends to become shareholders by assuring them of his determination. nation to continue the same course at Birmingham of the Instisution, by which means they would bed and asleep, causing his death in a short time. which they had witnessed in Leeds, and was loudly heighten the pleasures of their friendly circles; cheered. The chairman then called upon Mr. Binns. Mr. Binns, in the course of an excellent address, THE GLORIOUS THIRTY-NINE. The following commented severely upon the manner in which the afford greater protection to themselves, as tradesmen, members voted in the House of Commons, on Satur- priests and moneymongers of the day preached. by being united under one roof. He fully proved day last, affirmative of Mr. Sharman Crawford's and talked, and canted about the benefit of re-that the question was not a party one, but a ligion, and the results of a strict perseverance in national affair. Mr. F., who was loudly cheered H. A., Bell, J., Blake M., Blake, M. J., Blake, St., the truths of Christianity, and said that the priests throughout, after thanking them for their attention, brotherton, J., Butler, Hon. Col., Cobden R., Collins, fice to support Christianity, but he would answer, been taken up, concluded his address by assuring W., Elphinstone, H., Ewart, W., Fleetwood, Sir P., how could the people uphold religion and true Christianity his audience that every prospect appeared of the Gibson, T. M., Granger, T. C., Hay, Sir A. L., Hill, tianity if such was the case, when they could not carrying out of the object they had met to forward, Lord M., Hindley, C., Johnson, Gen., Johnson, A., procure bread? He described the manner in which Layard, Captain, Marsland, H., Murphy, F. S., the priests depict the beauties and splendour of the Napier, Sir C., O'Brien, C., O'Brien, J., Pechell, works of God, and the system of human nature Rundle, J., Seale, Sir R. H., Wallace, R., Wasen, earth, the glory of the sun, the magnificence of State in America, which was by no means satisfactory. But although the first reply was, as he thought, entirely wrong as a principle of international law, yet he had the satisfaction to inform the present of the Julie of the Julie of the United States a communication. R, Williams, W., Wilson, M., Yorke, H. R. the heavens; but they did not tell them the way of the London Trades' Hall. Mr. Whitelock afterto get bread, clothing, and the necessaries of life. wards addressed the meeting at some length. The The Registration.—A correspondent writes us from Barnsley, that the factions in that polling district were very busy last week serving, through their respective agents, objections to the voters on people, who represented only a fraction of the com- proof of the growth of true social feeling among both sides. We think it perfectly fair to turn the munity to the exclusion of the mass, and therefore the mechanics and labouring classes. Morning came weapons of the enemy against themselves, and we the government of the present day was as bad as it at last, and with it the last dance; after which the strongly recommend, therefore, that, in every dis- | was unjust; the working man ought to have a company retired, truly gratified with their evening's strongly recommend, therefore, that, in every district throughout the country, objections should be voice in cheosing the representative of his interests, enjoyments.

TRADE ORGANISATION.—On Saturday evening, of his life called upon to obey. He then went on to Aug. 28th, the members of the Friendly Society of show the great amount of distress which existed at Operative Carpenters, meeting at the White Horse, visited his parish, for the purpose of distributing letter in your journal, and have the honour to be as an Anti-bilious medicine, to every sufferer from the present day, and in all parts of the country, in St. John's street Road, entered into a discussion on Lancashire and Yorkshire particularly, and attri-buted it, in a great measure, to the effects which and Mr. Taprell seconded the following resolution, machinery and steam power had upon the working see that the stamp has "Dr. John Armstrong's classes; he knew no other way of remedying these ciation, for the purpose of advancing the principles evils than by the adoption of the People's Charter, embodied in the People's Charter." The resolution which, if fully carried out, would give to mankind was ably supported by Messrs. Blewet, Bennet, and

> of this country, were grinding the bones, sinews, and blood of the working men, who ought not always to be howers of wood and drawers of water. The Whigs charged the people with being levellers He then described the manner in which he was arrested and sent to prison the fourth time, and how he was dealt with by the Whig magistrates at Darlington, which elicited great applause. The Chartists, he said, were embarked in the cause of truth and justice; their principles were good and true, and although they were not crowned with wealth, they had the satisfaction of knowing that they were crowned with such god-like principles as those of the attainment of the People's Charter, and which would work out the political emancipation of mankind. If our prayers (continued the speaker) are not noticed by the Queen or her servants, yet there is a throne of justice higher than the throne of England, and there one who sits on that throne who will not allow his people to starve in the midst of plenty. He went on at considerable length, deheart-stirring address, in which he depicted the distressed state to which the people of Carlisle were reduced. He said that the poor hand-loom weavers impressed upon the meeting the necessity of all working men putting their shoulders to the wheel. and would prosper, and they would be represented, as they had a right to be, in both Houses of Parliament. The speaker sat down much applauded. Mr. Mason,

of Newcastle, followed, and delivered a most eloquent address, which elicited thunders of applause from those assembled. Mr. Andrew Gardner then the Chairman, to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., to Frost, Williams, and Jones, to Bronterre O'Brien, and to all incarcerated victims, when the meeting dispersed. nor, Esq. leaves the dungeon at one o'clock this day, This association is becoming stronger every meeting night, and we are glad to announce that the cause of Chartism is making rapid strides amongst all classes | nolles, against the Right Hon. Thomas Lefroy, M.P., in this town.

> LECTURE.—A lecture was also delivered by Mr. G. Binns, on Thursday evening, in this place. He was warmly applauded throughout.

O'CONNOR AND O'BRIEN'S DEMONSTRATION .- The above committee are earnestly requested to meet at committee in giving the brave patriots such a reception as they merit at our hands.

DR. M'DOUALL,-We refer our Yorkshire readers to the letter of Dr. M'Douall, in our second page, in which they will find the time stated when he will visit their several localities. It will be seen that he will be at Leeds on Wednesday next.

REDRUTH (CORNWALL.)-On Monday evening the Chartists of this town met at the house of Mr. Hancock, to take into consideration the propriety of chosing a committee for the next three months, when it was determined that every town in Cornwall should be awakened from its slumber as to the principles of the Charter. Arrangements the sons of industry contented and free"—reverse, were fully entered into for the reception of Mr. The Five Points of the Charter." At Mr. Charles R. K. Philp, and letters were sent to Penzance, most respectfully request that any association that may request Mr. R. K. Philp's attendance, would do well to write either to the Secretary of Redruth Association, or to the Secretary of Truro Association. Direct to Mr. Hancock, to the care of Henry Peters, Beer shop, Redruth; or, to Mr. John Endain, Jun., 24, Boscawen Row, Pydar-street, Truro.

> GENERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR PLYMOUTH.

Samuel Lockwood, tailor, Stonehouse; Thomas Gibbons, shoemaker, ditto; Robert Shute, tailor, Plymouth; John Dodd, cember, ditto; John Rogers, boot-closer, ditto, sub-Tre urer; Thomas Beer, dyer, Plymouth; John Thomas Smith, news-agent, sub-Secretary. ally intended. He will be in Birmingham on Monday, the 20th; in Manchester on Monday, the 27th; Leeds on Tuesday, the 28th; and Sheffield on Wednesday, the 29th of September. This is quick work for an invalid.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. Thursday Evening, Sept. 2nd.

FINSBURY .- A grand ball and concert, to commemorate the liberation of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and the release of the other patriots, were given at Johnson's Rooms, Clerkenwell Green, on Tuesday evening last. The company, which was highly respectable and numerous, and graced with the presence of a number of well dressed females, arrived at an early hour. After a few senge, the company had recourse to the dance, which was spiritedly kept up till matin bells were chiming. During the intervals of the dances recitations were given by Mr. Watkins, Miss Fisher, and others, and the Marseilles Hymn sang by Master Chapman, in the course of the evening, the company standing uncovered, and amidst much cheering. continue to be the advocate of those principles the United States had admitted that responsibility, we seek to have recognised in the People's Charter," was and demanded reparation for the outrage and injury given and drunk with three times three. "The speedy thus done to the United States, because it should be restoration of all the imprisoned and expatriated patriots" was given and warmly responded to. These for the injury done to the United States by that to cement a good feeling amongst the people, and if and say, that New York was the only conducted as this of Finsbury was, will soon cause all power that had jurisdiction in that matter. parties to yield the meed of praise to the working classes for the decorum they exhibit, and the united feeling which pervades their masses.

TRADES' HALL.—The members belonging to this institution held their first festival at the Highbury Barn Tavern, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Tuprel in the chair. At six o'clock the company, composed chiefly of the London mechanics, their wives and families, to the number of nearly three hundred, dressed the meeting, pointing out the advantages likely to be derived from a London Trades' Hall. Mr. Farren, jun., rose amidst much and general applause, and delivered an address. After a few preparatory remarks, he entered upon the benefit to be derived from the Institution, and the great moral influence to be produced from the working classes having the means of meeting together. He then took a rapid survey of the present position of the London Trades, the misery which the mechanics incurred by meeting at public houses. He made would provide enjoyments of a higher description than those they enjoyed at present; that they would

WALWORTH AND CAMBERWELL.—The Camberwell and Walworth Chartists held their weekly meeting on Monday night, which was well attended, and The Whigs charged the people with being levellers and destroyers of property, but he would tell them that it was because they wished to protect property. that it was because they wished to protect property, rated with the portraits of Messra. Hunt, O'Connor, it had to expect should the Conservatives accede to Frost, and Cobbett, and a beautiful silk banner with power. an appropriate motto; previous to going to business. the health of the brave and patriotic champion of the people, O'Connor, was drunk with tremendous cheers, and three cheers for the People's Charter, which were enthusiastically given; our friends seem to be animated with a new spirit, and are determined to support the Charter and O'Connor. A vote, of thanks was given to Messrs. Sharman Crawford, Gen. Johnson, Duncombe, and others, for supporting the principles of the People's Charter. A resolution was carried, that a Demonstration Committee be appointed to welcome the brave and indefatigable out of their seats to a tune which the forms of the patrious, O'Connor, O'Brien, and Benbow, into London, after their cruel and unjust imprisonment, for advocating the just rights of the people; Messrs. Parker, Fuscil, and Hales were appointed as the Committee to carry into effect the above resolution. The cause of the Charter looks well. London has never hope for a more favourable opportunity of been slumbering, but she is now rearing her majestic settling the question of the Corn Laws favourably to head, and seems determined to go on espousing the the landed interests. He did not know that a fixed Charter and nothing but the Charter.

last, at the usual place, No. 1, Collier-street, at St. required it.
Nichol's. Mr. Morgan was called to the chair. Mr. Escorr did not consider it right to enter The minutes of the previous Sunday and Wednesin his part of the country were not earning, some day were confirmed; the accounts were audited the country, while he perceived a Ministry perseconfithment, more than from 2s. to 4s. per week. He impressed upon the meeting the necessity of all and new officers were elected. Mr. Wall attended and the Constitution. The Hon. Gentleman asand gave a most interesting lecture upon the five serted that Ministers had committed the Sovereign to go on unitedly and perseveringly, and their cause | points of the Charter. A vote of thanks was given to the locturer and chairman, and the meeting ad be found in the annals of the country for a period of journed till Sunday next. The following subscriptions were received:—For banners, 5s. 7d.; Tract dence in Sir R. Peel, and said that he would feel subscriptions, ls.; Contested elections, ls.

> Sporting.—The partridge shooting has opened well at Andover, and in the extensive stubbles about Munxton, Teyfield, Kempton, and Shipton, the birds

> are more plentiful than for many years past. AT THE LIVERPOOL ASSIZES, held before Mr. Justice Wightman and a Special Jury, an action was tried on the part of the clebrated engineer, Mr. Vig-Director of the Central Irish Railway Company, for work done by plaintiff on that line, and his services laid at the amount of £5,000. Mr. Vignolles' services could only be proved to a certain time; the verdict was consequently for the sum of £1,980 as compensation for the period proved.

> > MARRIAGES.

On Sunday, the 15th inst., at Aldmondbury, Mr. addressed the house, because the question before it

On Monday last, after a severe illness, aged 35, constituency of the country, and the verdict had been Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Bywater, joiner, and confirmed. They were new therefore sitting to hear

MORISON THE HYGEAN'S MEDICINES, OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, KING'S CROSS.

Office in Six Years, is 3,901,000 thus the quantity consumed in that period, amounts to the enormous number of 590,000,000 Pills!!

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FROM OUR SECOND EDITION OF LAST WEEK.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY.

Four o'clock. from Northampton, complaining of the constitution of the Nesent House of Commons, and praying her consideration the Poor Law Amendment Bill, which Mr. T. Duncoung presented thirteen petitions Majes y to dissolve the Parliament, and command was the most objectionable law that had ever been another to be elected by Universal Suffrage. Also a petition from Smedway, complaining of distress, and praying the House to address her Majesty. begging of her to call men of Radical principles to her Councils. The Hon. Member also presented a

Mr. O'CONNOR has broken loose sooner for that city, and praying the House to institute an inquiry into the mal-practices of which the petithan we wished, or than he had origin- titioners complained, and to give them such redress as it should think proper. Mr. WALLACE moved for certain returns relative to the Post-office; and also gave notice of a motion

relative to the appeintment of a successor to the present Postmaster-General. Mr. Ainsworth moved for certain returns of the

number of stamps used for newspapers. CASE OF MR. M'LEOD. Mr. RORBUCK rose and said, that seeing the Neble

Lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs in his place, he would with the permission of the House proceed to ask the Noble Lord certain questions, of which he had given notice on the first night of the session. respecting the present relations between this country and America with respect to the detention of Mr. M'Leod. His object in putting these questions was as far as possible to promote peace, and to obtain that end he would suggest that before they came to any conclusion, Hon. Members should understand the question of our relations with the United States. The question, or rather questions he was about to put were five in number and re-lated entirely to the detention of Mr. M'Leod. What he wanted to know of the Noble Lord was, whether there had been any change in the language of the United States Government since the accession of a new Government to power ! First, he wished to know whether her Majesty's Government by any formal declaration had assumed; all the responsibility of the attack on the Caroline, and "The health of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., may be then he wanted to know whether the Government of always recollected that if they demanded reparation Next, he wished to ask whether her Majesty's Government had stated to the Government of th United States in the case of M'Leod that he had acted under the commands of superior officers with the express sanction of her Majesty ! Fourthly, he wanted to ask whether her Majesty's Government had demanded of the Government of the United States whether after such declaration it was able and at the same time willing, to guarantee the safety and liberation of Mr. M'Leod, nowithstanding any determination of the State of New York to go on with the proceedings now pending in the Courts of that State against that gentleman; and, lastly, he should ask if the Government of the United States admitted the validity of such authority as a protection over M'Leod, and if having so admitted it, if the Noble Lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs could state any circumstance which justified the continued detention of Mr. M'Leod by the authority of the State of New York. Lord PALMERSTON said that he would be

the last man in the House in any way to curtail whatever information he might be able to give on any subject. However, he felt himself bound to remark that the proceedings on the part of the Hon. Member who had just down, were somewhat irregular. He was sure the House would say, that if questions upon an emergency of great difficulty were preceded by a sort of narrative of transactions to which they related, and interspersed with interrogations, it became very difficult for the person who was to answer those interrogations, to refrain from going at length into the subject to which these questions referred, and thus, under the form of asking a question, a debate might be brought on, involving topics of great national importance. (Hear, hear.) It was quite true, that upon the first demand made by her Majesty's Government for the liberation of Mr. M'Leod, an answer was returned by the late Secretary of State in America, which was by no means satisfactory. But although the first reply was had been received, of a formal instruction given to with the law of nations, and perfectly in accordance with the principles upon which the British Government had demanded the release of Mr. M'Leod. He (Lord Palmerston) would not enter now into any statement or speculation as to what was to come. He would not anticipate what step the United States would take to carry out those principles of international law which Federal Governments had recognised.

Petitions were presented against the returns for the town of Belfast and the borough of Lewes. The petitions were ordered to lie upon the table. The adjourned debate on the address was resumed

by Lord Sandon, who contended that the late Parliament had not been dissolved upon the question of the import duties, but rather upon the want of confidence in the general policy of Ministers. Mr. M. Gibson, in supporting the address, deprecated the course which it was said the Hon. Gentlemen on the other side meant to pursue, for it would be showing a want of respect to the country to decline the discussion of questions of such vital

importance to its best interests; and it would be said that the Right Hon. Baronet (Sir R. Peel) had given instructions to his supporters not to speak upon Mr. Borthwick supported the amendment. Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN defended the conduct of the

Government, and declared his intention, as an Irish Member, anxious to declare the gratitude of his country to the present Ministry for nearly the whole of their conduct towards Ireland, to oppose the amendment.

Col. Sibthorp congratulated the House and the country that the period had at last arrived when the present Ministry were about to meet the reward of all their vices and misdeeds, and to be drummed house presented him from more forcibly alluding to

Mr. Power advocated the gradual modification of restrictive duties, and supported the address. Mr. E. Tunner contended that the house could Charter and nothing but the Charter.

Deptford.—The Deptford district met on Sunday quite sure it would give them bread when they

on the consideration of questions of vital interest to by a course of conduct for which no parallel could proud to support him should he (the Rt. Hon. Baronet) be called by his Sovereign to the administration of the affairs of the nation.

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer said that an appeal had been made to the country on the questions of the Corn, Sugar, and Timber Duties, and yet, on the very first discussion of these questions, it was attempted to be said that they had no right to discuss them while the present Ministry remained in office—a doctrine which, he must say, he then heard for the first time. He thought that Honourable Gentlemen on the other side of the house had a right to bring the question of "Who was to govern?" to the very earliest possible decision; but he thought it neither consistent with wisdom nor good policy to pursue the course of silence they had adopted, and to leave the country in the dark as to what were their intentions or opinions upon those great questions which agitated the whole kingdom.

Mr. Goulburn said it was not his intention to have Edward Garside, of Meltham, shopkeeper, to Miss Esther Shrigley, daughter to Mr. R. Shrigley, tailor, of Mount Pleasant, Linthwaite.

was of so plain and simple a character that it was perfectly understood both in and out of doors. The Right Hon. Gentleman, in conclusion, said that the Ministry were not then upon their trial, for they had been tried in the last Parliament and found guilty; they subsequently appealed to a higher tribunal, the sister of Mr. Williamson, horse-dealer, all of this judgment passed upon them, and that judgment town. the affairs of the country. (Cheers.)

Mr. WAKLEY said that the present Government had not lost his confidence, for they had never possessed it. (A laugh.) He had supported them as the best he could find, and now that they were leav-THE NUMBER OF STAMPS delivered for more ing, he feared the Radical party would have no reason to congratulate themselves on the accession to power of the Right Hon. Baronet. The errors of the present Government were enormous. He prescribed for them in 1837, and without waiting for fee. (Cheers.) He prescribed only three small powders, but they would not take them. (Great laughter.) And now he would like to know how they liked the 360 bitter pills they had got opposite to hem. (Roars of laughter). The Right Hon. Baronet should receive as hearty support from him, if his measures were good, as if they emanated from the most confirmed Radical. The Right Hon. Bart. had great capacity-he was a man or great ability. He knew more of his capacity than most men, for he had made a phrenological survey of his head. He had great ability, and he had also the power The Speaken took the Chair at a Quarter before do good to the country, and he sincerely hoped he our o'clock. from so doing. The Hon. Gentleman entreated the tyranny, and marked by cruelty in its operation. This was the law which destroyed the present Government, and it would destroy any future Government which might attempt to maintain it

petition from two working men at Norwich, complaining of certain proceedings at the last election | The debate was then adjourned until Friday. STEPHENS.

In our last, we gave a report of the first evening's discussion between these gentlemen; the following is got me removed. the substance of what scentred on the second evening.

It was received too late for our last. that on the last evening, very little was done towards able settlement of the great question brought forward. I shall petition again. In his opening address he had laid before them in a clear manner the whole of the system, beginning with those facts which he thought most essential; and in the course of the debate, he had pointed out the necessity of some great change; that the change which they (the Socialists) proposed was of all others, best calculated to effect the objects of benevolent minds. His opponent did not seem disposed to go fairly into the question of the principles which formed the corner stone of their society, but merely to criticise. He last night wished paragraph runs thus:to explain the facts upon which the New Moral World was intended to be based. It appeared to him that his exponent was not going into an examination of the prinsiples, but merely to take them bit by bit, not to show whether they were false so much as to shew whether they were logical or illogical. He had called upon him (Mr. B.) to give an interpretation of the five fundamental facts. It was quite clear that he (Mr. Buchanan) had most to do-he was asked to prove every thing while his opponent was merely going to criticise. He was milished that he could make the principles clear to the understanding of the whole of that assembly. He then read the five facts, and the laws of the society, taken from the book of the New Moral World. Mr. Stephens had enquired what they meant by the term compound being, and by the circumstances acting upon his organization. One man might ask questions in five minutes which would take an hour or two to answer : he would, however, give a definition of what he conseived the word compound to mean. Man was made ap of simples, organs, &c., and it was therefore quite sleer he was a compound. He dwelt at some length upon this point. He went through the whole five facts, and gave his own and Mr. Owen's ides of the development of the human will, and proceeded to argue on influence of circumstances which produce motives to action, illustrating his remarks by reference to the case of New Lanark. - The "five facts," he contended, were in strict accordance with the advice given by Solomon, where he mid, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." Mr. Harrison, a Scotch writer perfectly agreed with them in the doctrines of circumstances. He had established, by auincreasing every year, and that unless some great change sook place in society they were on the verge of a mighty perclution. All human laws had been based upon the supposition that man formed his own principles, and that therefore he ought to be made responsible for his feelings and convictions. This had been the cause of the Reverend Mr. Giles, in which it occurs, in two the svils which he had pointed out in his opening ad. successive publicationsdress. The five facts went to prove that the evil did not consist in human nature; error, misery, and crime arose from the fact of there not being a practical plan tend against the anathemas of the Thunderer of the haid down to work out the salvation of the human race. They had looked at effects instead of causes—consequences instead of going to the fountain head, or acting mpon principles calculated to give man a superior chameter. He declared that if the principles contained in the five facts were not made the basis of education, they could not work out the salvation of the human race. The people were starving for bread-willing to

proved it in himself and thereby made it serviceable ability. But we do not wonder at this priestly arto his conduct in seeking that which is good, and to rogance, when we find Mr. Giles and his colleagues love it in proportion to its being true. The question addressed in this style by some who ought to know which had been brought before them that night was one better. a mighty and thrilling nature. There breathed not a man in the world but who at periods asked himself to the secular interests of our readers, we feel we are the question what am I? whence did I come? and only paying a proper homage to the tribunal before wither am I going? He would ask the mothers of which our cause is to be arrulghed; a tribunal which children those who talked to them most frequently, will judge the Bread Tax according to the revealed will whether they had not from their children heard expres- of God, from which there can be no appeal in a Chrismons of thought, and questions asked by them which tian country." had they not heard them, they would have thought The plain English of which is, that in a Christian their minds incapable of entertaining. Those questions country there can be no appeal from the declaration are asked by children—" What am I? for what am I? and where shall I go? They must have them answered; clergymen, that a certain opinion is the revealed will they must know whether they had been waited there by of God. If there is no appeal from such a decision some chance breath; whether they were the plaything of the Corn Law controversy, neither can there be of chance; or whether they were to be blown away from any other controversy. The days are to be again by chance. He knew not how it might be with those who were listening,—he wanted to know whether he came there by chance; what he was after he came there; and if all was to end in the chambers of death. He for one could not be satisfied with the definition which Mr. Buchsnan had given of man, let extract shows that it has not become extinct; and it him be a simple or let him be a compound being is for the interest of socie y that it should be checked They were called upon to test the truth of the Rational at the moment of its reappearance. Every clergy-Religion—to appeal not to God but to man—te physics | man is entitled to respect while discharging the and science—to the air, the trees, the streams, astrono duties of his office; every clergyman is entitled to my, &c., &c., things which they could handle with hands, to produce conviction by they own senses. Did his friend complain because he did not go into general principles? Did he complain because he bound him down to only one of the five facts? Did he complain because he wanted the fullest explanation so that they might understand each other, and, if possible, save disensaion? If he could cram the first fact down his throat, he would swallow the next four, and all the used to lacquer over bad. It has a tendency to perpractical part after. Mr. Owen, at the unfolding of the system, came to the conclusion that religion and his! Rationalism could not stand together—that his Rational Religion must swallow all the other religions in the world—that all religious had been invented by interested priests and that wretchedness and misery would be for the investigation of facts. To return to our the lot of the whole family of man until all religions of more immediate subject—the substitution of vituperathe present day were abolished. On one memorable tion for argument—we are quite aware that the occasion, he was saked how he could disprove the usages of society allow a greater latitude to the Christain religion? to which he gave as an answer, that the Christian religion being one of all the rest of the religious of which he spoke, it would be demolished best for all parties when such a privilege is most by the Rational religion. He looked upon the question in the same light as Mr. Owen, that the two religions!

advanced upon the subject.

Mr. Stephens occupied the whole of his time in a truly eloquent detail of the beauties and the superiority of the Christian religion over Socialism; and his remarks went home to the bosoms of all present.

At the conclusion of his address, an arrangement was entered into for the following evening, and the meeting separated.—Correspondent.

was a compound being: he wanted to know what he

# A VOICE FROM NORTHALLERTON HELL

Northallerton, College, August, 20th, 1841. DEAR FRIEND,-I received your letter, and and bappy to inform you that my back is a deal better. I may ever be permitted to sully it, will painfully share have been troubled with a pain in my side and stomach, in my feelings. and shortness of breath for several weeks, which has taken away my appetite and reduced me very much, carry as possible, the cause of this pain. A single inciand have been in the hospital since the 10th instant, dent, selected out of multitudes which have signalised but fresh air and plenty of good food have done me a the career of the person of whom I am going to speak, deal of good, and I hope soon to regain my strength, may probably suffice. but am very weak at present. I have not found the

fortable, with a beautiful prospect, and allowed social intercourse with its inmates. Sir, I have received no answer from the Home

prison hospital such a place as I anticipated, but com-

criterion by which my Lord Normanby has been guided. I did not expect my liberty, but am surprised that Marshall did not get his: feeling convinced that that Marshall did not get his; feeling convinced that more fearfully. After all danger had apparently there is no chance of my pardon being granted, I shall vanished, the customary walks were resumed. But persevere in trying to get removed to some other place, one quiet summer's evening, just when farthest from the property of the continuous stand close confinement any longer account. The property of the confinement and th as I cannot stand close confinement any longer, accompanied with the silent system.

Sir, you informed me in your letter which I received from you in April last, that Sheffield was only waiting to see the result of the National Petition, and if nothing was done, they would get up a meeting and petition the Home Secretary for our removal.

Now, Sir, I think, considering what has since transpired, the Committee has shown a supinenes as to what becomes of us; that I did not expect, and I feel as if I could not ask them any more to petition for me.

Sir, have the kindness to inform me in your next now many of my Chartist brothers have got their liberty, and how many are in prison yet. Sir, you wish to know what becomes of my letters. I am not stinted as to the time I keep letters in my

put away until I get my liberty; and if I want I can see them at any time I have occasion. Sir, I sent you a copy of my petition in the hope that Sheffield would endeavour to get me its prayer granted, which I think might be done, if you write to G. J.

Harney the next time he visits that place, to take the subject up. Sir, I am not daunted at trifles, but I do confess that I dread the close confinement of another winter-it doss a man more harm than hard labour in winter time. Sir, excuse me, (you wish me to speak my mind freely), I cannot but think that it was known to many

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE REV. J. B. and considering the state of my health, and the length the British peerage! of time I have to serve, (and other things not necessary to name here), they ought to have endeavoured to have by a similar manifestation of royal favour. Yet there

> what I have suffered in this close confinement. Let me general voice will declare, without an instant's panse, have a good long letter with all news possible, and as to whom such a crivie as that I have described unques-

Give my respects to Mrs. H., and all friends in the cause of liberty, and accept the same from

Your sincere friend and well-wisher. S. HOLBERRY.

To Mr. William Martin, Brampton, near Chesterfield.

from one of the Council, dated April 20, 1841, the first "Last night, being our general meeting night, I read your letter; there was a feeling of sympathy for the fate of poor Holberry and his suffering companions. We resolved to memorialise Normanby, having it signed

by as many householders as possible, their names and

According to a letter that I received from Sheffield

places of residence. I hope our friends will take this subject up as early as possible." P.S. Since writing the foregoing, I have received an answer from my Lord Nermanby. His Lordship says he has fully considered my petition, and that he does not see sufficient reasons to advise her Majesty to grant

What a mockery! Why make use of her Wajesty's name? Is not he, by virtue of his office, prison-mastergeneral? Could not be have ordered my removal if he thought proper? After such a division in the House of Commons, to turn a deaf ear to such a request as a relaxation from the severity of the silent system and close confinement, wholly on the grounds of protection to my already injured health (bear in mind, Sir, that I) was not sentenced to labour), I feel that any comment therefore refrain from saying more, and leave you,

Sir, and others, to form your own opinions of the tender mercies of a Whig Government. Let me have a bit of Chartism in you next; should be very glad to hear of the Chartists using their endeayours to get the remainder of us removed to the county

August 21, 1841.

ST. GILES'S GREEK.

The Morning Chronicle found the following eloquent morceau, delivered during the sitting of the clerical Anti-Corn-Law Conference at Manchester. so much to its taste that it reported the speech of fail

the united heads of the Church, but they had to con-

Times, and the censure of the monopoly-hating, peoplethe editor of the Times, or of the Specialor, to find out the injustice of the Corn Laws? did they want the Specialar to tell the ministers of religion, that to seek for the iniquity of that cursed law was to seek for a needle in a bundle of hay? He feared that this shaking of hands between Judas and Pontius Pilate, work, yet in consequence of the system, they could as he compared the two journals, was some sign of the Speciator's secoding from the ranks of the people; and neither obtain employment nor food. The Socialists wanted to found society on such a basis as would comthat there was something of tergiversation in the promand employment, food, and clothing; to educate the ceeding, that was alike dishonourable and disgraceful." people, surround them with plenty, and prevent crime. Unless they could found society upon a superior system, thanks in the capacity of Judas, or of Pilate, for unless they could effect a radical change, it was impost this delicate compliment; but it is quite clear with sible to do away with the great amount of misery which whom the decorous and pious orator parallels him- the question at issue. existed. Mr. Buchanan, in conclusion, said he had self. And now we ask those who have questioned ebeyed the desire of his opponent; he trusted he would the justice of the doubts we expressed as to the policy give what he had said his consideration; he was willing of enlisting "the pulpit drum ecclesiastic" in the hy hearing every thing that could be Anti-Corn-law cause, whether our apprehensions were uttorly groundless ! For merely venturing to doubt the expediency of such a step, and expressing Mr. STEPHENS said that the end of their meeting together that night, so far as he had anything to do that doubt in decorous language, we are anothewith it, would be fully answered if those who listened matised in all the eloquence of the purious of St. to what was said, would think for themselves upon the Giles, or what is termed by the learned in flash, momentons question which had been brought forward. "St. Giles's Greek," as seceding from a cause which Truth was not worth anything to him unless he had we are advocating every week to the best of our

"In suspending for a season all argument addressed

of a self-appointed council, consisting exclusively of brought back when questions of civil rights were decided by the rescripts of conclaves. The edium theologicum—the acerbity of invective peculiar to ecclesiastical controversies-has passed into a proverb; the oration from which we have made an be treated as a gentleman when he comes forward as a private citizen to express his opinion on any subject of general interest; but every attempt on the part even of a single clergyman, much more of a convention of clergymen, to throw their clerical character into the scale instead of fair argument, ought to be resisted. It is an authority which adds no strength to good argument, but has often been plex instead of clearing up what is doubtful. If six or seven hundred clergymen may meet to say the Scriptures mean one thing, as many may meet to say they mean another; and thus cavilling about Greek particles and various readings come to be substituted tongues of ladies and clergymen than to those of other persons; but we humbly conceive that it is sparingly used. The language of this reverend orator—and also of some loud-mouthed secular could not exist together—that one must be true, and advocates of Corn Law Repeal—would almost seem the other false. It was not sufficient to tell him that he adopted for the purpose of repelling the aid of more calm (what they call "heartless" or "cold-blooded") collaborateurs. These gentlemen appear bent upon imitating Macbriar and Kettledrumnile, anathematizing and proscribing all who are profane enough

# TO THE QUEEN.

to exercise their reason.—Spectator.

I will venture to indicate, Madam, with as much deli-

A few years since it happened that a young lady of Bristol, who, with her widowed mother, had been reduced from easy circumstances to penury, sought a maintenance by instructing the children of a respectable family at Clifton. It was part of her duty, as is

Baffled for a time, he withdrew, but only to return there is for forwarding the good cause. more fearfully. After all danger had apparently any dwelling, a post chaise suddenly drove up by the know all particulars. poor governess's side; two men leaped out-pushed the children away-flung her into the vehicle, which nstantly drove off at speed. For more than a fortnight did her miserable parent endure such pangs as none but a mother—a wido; ved and solitary mother—

can know.

At the end of that time, ho wever, in the gloom of the evening, just as another h wig weary day of hopeless woe had ended, the door of 'he poor widow's lodging opened, and there entered the specire of the blooming and lovely creature who had I tit in health and hilarity some eighteen days before. The short time, spent in constant horror and ceaseless weeping, had so changed her form and visage that non e but a mother's Saturday evening, and preaching on the sabbath. Passing eye could have recognized the victim. She sat down onward to Bervie and Johnshaven, he gave a rally in each; possession; and when I have done with them they are in a corner, in the silence of blank despr ir. From that and at the latter place met with a right hearty welcome chair she was lifted into her mother's 1 ed, and from that bed, in a very few days, into her coffin! It is scarcely necessary to add that her humble, unregarded rather than prostrate his conscience to the hireling of

survived her only a few weeks. means the darkest that might be named, by w. lich the exiled patriots. Monroso being near, we must learn their Juror said it was very evident there was something mighty body moved on in procession in the following titled creature of whom I speak possessed of wealth state. A day or two's delay; so away to Lunremakirk. and power, but of no one virtue-acquired a fan te for Having broken in there on my tour out, and planted what the world calls "gallantry." Of any other; 'ame, the slip of Association, it was natural to be anxious what the world calls "gallantry." Of any other; the sup of assecuation, it was return to be anxious of any sort or description of quality, or achieven ent about its thriving; sickly and dwindling; the husband worthy of a reasonable being, he is wholly guiltle. I man set to work, and left his charge in more promising sion, returned a verdict that the deceased died of the National Charter Association of Great Bridge. of the Chartist delegates, whom I have had the pless Yet this is the person upon whom your Majesty—an' condition. Instead of rest by night, after wearying bronchitis.

His name appears among those of others distinguished is no danger, not the slightest, that there should be My friend, this is plain; but you are not aware any mistake as to the party of whom I speak. The

But if this be so, I put it to your Majesty, whether it can have been seemly, right, or loyal to lead your Majesty into the conferring these high honours upon a man, of whom the universal estimate is, that he is polluted With the perpetration of many such atro-

> I remain, Madam, Your Majesty's devoted subject,

MR R. J. RICHARDSON AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR.—We sincerely wish that Mr. Richardson would discontinue this paper war. Heaven knows we would never have commenced an affair of this sort, but as Mr. Richardson commenced the attack, of course he must be prepared to meet charges, which, as they are true, are of the most damning character. Who is the man that wrote a letter to Mr. Prost, a magistrate, of Salford, since dead, stating that the Tories had bid for him; that the Chartists, by their violence, had driven him away, and that for the future, certain result of the system of the factions, and Chartism he would steer a straightforward course? That man is

the only means of averting ruin." "The pure religion R. J. Richardson. of the Bible, requiring genuine philanthropy, as the only Who is the man that called himself a Tory Radical. demonstration of sincerity, the principles of the Charter and said he was not a Chartist? That man is R. J.

Richardson! Who is the man that said Mr. O'Connor was a dishonest politician, and an immoral character, and that he would starve Bronterre O'Brien if possible? That man is R. J. Richardson!

Who is the man that, at a soirce in Perth. unmerciof mine would be far from doing justice to my feelings, fully abused the Manchester Chartists, and with the cunning of the hypocrite shed crocodile tears at the ingratitude of the Manchester Chartists? That man is

Chartists of the United Kingdom, we are sorry to be compelled thus to examine the character of any poli-disposal a continuance of the journal of a missionary in appearance in the street (walking two a-breast) compelled thus to extende the character of any policitical personage, and more surry are we that a public the North. man should leave it in our nower. There is nothing stated here that cannot be proved by

many, very many evidences. His repeated attacks on the characters of O'Brien and O'Connor, led the Manchester Chartists to suspect his honesty. But it may be asked, why we did not denounce him before; simply because we wished to avoid strife: He has been asked many questions; has he rebutted them? No; but he would treat them with contempt. Such is the language of the knave, when all other arguments

Mr. Richardson has put into our hands a whip with which we have lashed the " rascal naked through the "The Conference had been condemned not only by world."

He says we have dragged Mr. Leech into the scrape. We entertain too high an opinion of Mr. Leech to imagine, for a moment, that he would append his loving, talented Speciator. Did they want the talent of name to any document which he did not believe to be true. The sore lies here; Mr. Leech is deservedly popular for his honesty, while Mr. Richardson is despised for his villany.

" Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." A perting word of advice to Mr. Richardsen. Let him bear in mind that-

"An honest man's the noblest work of God;" And, for the future, let him endeavour to be honest: let him be wise, and drep this quarrel; we wish to It is left to conjecture whether we should return have no more of it; we were the attacked, and we are discrimination to judge of the merits and demerits of

> JANES WHEELER JAMES LERCH. ROBERT GRAY. HENRY NUTTALL SANUEL CHAMBERLAIN. JAMES HARRISON. PAUL FAIRCLOUGH. THOMAS DAVIS. George Mitchell. JOSEPH LINNEY, Chairman. JAMES WOOD, Secretary.

Association Rooms, Tib street, Manchester. August 25th, 1841.

ADDRESS OF THE UNDERSIGNED DELEGATES, ASSEMBLED IN EDINBURGH, FROM THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS OF MID-LOTHIAN,

condition of the affairs of our native country, we hope furnished in a future report. you will consider that no apology is necessary, in thus venturing to address you.

Difficulties boset us; calamities threaten us-nay have already overtaken us; commerce is crippled; trade is stagnant; manufactures are fast leaving us,

As intelligent and reflecting men, therefore, we put it to you—where do you expect relief from these pressdeaf ear to your complaints; and, against the clearest evidence and the most unanswerable arguments, have persisted in maintaining such a state of things as can only end in the utter ruin and prostration of our

yet a means, as simple in its nature, and as easy in its application, as it is certain and effectual, as a remedy. Let us give to every man that weight in society to which he is politically entitled—let us restore to all the ancient right of voting for Ment ers of Parliament—let all be protected in the honest and considerable with a few bruises.

Let all be protected in the honest and considerable with a few bruises.

Let all be protected in the honest and considerable with a few bruises.

Let all be protected in the honest and considerable with a few bruises. let all be protected in the honest and conscientions exerlet all be protected in the honest and conscientions exercise of that vote by the Ballot, that no class may the Convicts at Woodwich.—An inquest was held furnished no fewer than a dozen hearty lads, who all the convicts at Woodwich.—An inquest was held furnished no fewer than a dozen hearty lads, who all the convicts at Woodwich.—An inquest was held furnished no fewer than a dozen hearty lads, who all the convicts at their own expenses to do hence to the many than the convicts at their own expenses to do hence the convicts at their own expenses to do hence the convicts at their own expenses to do hence the convicts at their own expenses to do hence the convicts at their own expenses to do hence the convicts at their own expenses to do hence the convicts at their own expenses to do hence the convicts at have an undue preponderance—let there be equal repreon Tuesday, at the Mitre Tavern, Woolwich, upon went at their own expense to do honour to the man
sentation, in order to secure the services of honest men
the body of a convict, named Robert Odell, who is destined to be the destroyer of both the ram--let Members of Parliament be paid; and let merit aged 30, convicted at St. Alban's January 7, pant factions. and ability be the sole qualification for Membership. 1841, for seven years, who died of bronchitis, will act on the Legislature, and the Legislature will

JAMES SCOUGALL, Pathead. STEWART M'LAREN, Leith. DAVID POTTER, Chairman. HENRY RANKIN, Secretary,

# CHARTISM IN IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-I perceive by last Saturday's Star, that your Sir, I have received no answer from the Home Secretary to my perition. I wrote a respectful letter to him of my being in the hospital.

You will be apprised of the liberation of four of my in this hell-hole.

You will be apprised of the liberation of four of my in this hell-hole.

My frienel, I believe that personal good conduct, since we have been confined here, has not been this personal good conduct, since we have been confined here, has not been this principles and and an of her duty, as is correspondent from this town announces the gratifying plained of cold during the case, to walk out with the young ladies for that their requesting one, and informing the spirit. The plained of cold during the last winter, in the hospital of consider that many of the convicts compliants one and informing the last winter in the hospital.

You will be apprised of the liberation of four of my increasing in this town, announces the gratifying plained of cold during the last winter in this town announces the gratifying plained of cold during the last winter in the convicts compliant one was like the plained of cold during the last winter in the cold during the last winter in the convicts compliant on the letth in the requesting one, and informing the last winter in the hospital.

You will be apprised of the People's Charter are daily plained of cold during the last winter in the cold during the last winter in the convicts compliants one, and informing the last winter in the convicts compliants of the principles, and with his principles, and sufficient last the atwocates of the People's Charter in the town, that the atwocates of the People's Charter in the cold during the last winter in the town, that the atwocates of the People's Charter in the town, that the cold during the last winter in the town, that the cold during the last winter in the town, that t correspondent from this town announces the gratifying principles of the Chartists, to see the absolute necessity We are about calling a meeting for the purpose of

A LOUGHREA CHARTIST. Loughrea, August 24, 1841.

ON CHARTISM IN THE NORTH-BAST OF SCOTLAND.

Mr. EDITOR,—A stranger, though a Chartist of the among the van of the forces, resolved, as far as able, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the imprisonments, hanishments, &c. visited the northern seat of learning. A visit to Stonehaven was improved by a lecture on from A. Alexander, who, determined to perpetuate his Chartist faith, had reserved "two bairnies" for baptism, grave, was not long a solitary one. Her wret, shed parent | the State. We gave them in Christian simplicity the names of Ellen Frest and Martha O'Connor. At the

DISCUSSION AT MANCHESTER BETWEEN resistion on the part of Government not to partless me the person who may be person whe position on the part of Government not to pardon me, the persons who surround you to heap the honours of bowels, head, and limbs, pain and palsy, riot run mad. Notwithstanding a rolling cranium, ponderous " een." and tardy footsteps, were dragged by will to see and stir by private "crack," public exertion out of the question altogether, the lads of Lothermuir; then the doom of a dreary length again to Montrose; Saturday evening, lecture-Sabbath, preaching, and next Brechin and Forfar; a little personal intercourse sufficed, for indifference and apathy, resulting probably from poverty and depression, on the one side, and exhaustion on the other, prevented any thing farther. Rest till Saturday; walk to Cupar Fife. Sabbath: two working men, from Leven, addressed an audience at eleven and two, with cheering ability; who were then invited to gather at the cross, which they did, with hundreds more, till more care for personal convenience and fine "class." than truth and principle, left an unenvied few to enjoy alone the bounty of Providence distilling from heaven the fatness of the clouds. At aix again in the Weaver's Hall. Monday, to Newburgh on the Fay, just opportunely to aid the fund for redeinption of Mrs. Frost's patrimony. All that destitution and misery of handoom weaving, for the sake of Chartism, can yet spare, from the wrecks of avaricious monopoly, if only a widow's mite, they will forward from hence, to the central committee for this part of the country, means. Hurrah for Chartism! To suit the wretchedness of toiling industry, thanks to Heaven, "the temple of nature" has been accessible, to render due homage to the Most High, in the service of our fellow-men. The burden of effort has been "The paralyzed condition of manual industry, confusion, anarchy, and bloody revolution, the

> are only a development or detail of the comprehensive principles 'Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself;' evident at once from the Saviour's rule of interpretation Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them.' Christianity thus including Char- Mr. LEECH, of Manchester, was appointed Chairtism, in plain, unsophisticated sense, by examination of man; after which the following persons were nomithe abstract principles of each; he who professes the nated to draw up a list of toasts and sentiments for one and opposes the other, however self-deceived, declares his own character not Christian, nor very honourable, but to be that arising from false pretension, exhi- Burley, of York. After the transaction of the rebited by the sun-beam of reverse practice." An inser-maining business, the delegates formed into protion of the present, Mr. Editer, shall insure to your cession, and proceeded to visit Mr. O'Connor. Their

> Veering south-west, Auchtermuchty welcomed his exertions with hearty acceptance, as at a soirce he urged the discrimination of simple, just, virtuous Char- that seven delegates should be appointed to remain tism, from alterior measures or personal opinions; unmasked the detestable hypecrisy of Whiggery; de-clared the relentless oppression of Toryism, and urged Mr. James Leech, of Manchester; Mr. G. White, of clared the relentless oppression of Toryism, and urged upon the people deliverance from thraldom and starvation, by their own united efforts for the Charternothing less and nothing else. In the meantime Mr. J. field; Mr. James Vickers, of Belper; Mr. Lawrence speeches, recitations, music and dancing, but no tippling,

closed the scene at early morn of the 25th. In the evening Kettle Bridge, &c., by summons of the bell, congregated the mass of its population to listen to a description of the state and prospects of trade, paralysed and hopeless, but by means of the People's Charter. The greatest decorum prevailed.

On the 26th Brintown received the stranger, mustered the neighbours from nearly every habitation, and gladly listened to his address of sympathy, encouragement, and stimulation to individual persevering ardour. It is a small place, but their help to "the traveller on his way" deserves to be mentioned to their honour. Neither did these men, nor they of Muchty, as some others, feel quite at ease to decline offered service, and dismiss the pilgrim with little regard and no hospitality; but these supplied their lack of service. "Honour to

whom honour is due." On the 27th Leven, &c. was rallied by beat of drum, perfectly satisfied that the Chartist body have sufficient but apathy and indifference, rivalling poverty and oppression, small was the number that could be induced to attend the meeting. The lecturer endeavoured to arouse the few to an interest—an enthusiasm somewhat commensurate to the momentous, the great, and good cause, and announced his intention to preach on the effort to awaken attention.

On the 28th Lundy Mill, &c. answered the invitation of the beliman by pouring its small but almost entire population to listen to a statement of Britain's degradation, in the suffering and depression of her toiling sons and daughters—the inhuman "cat's-paw" legislation of the Whigs-the hearty co-operation of the Tories in the monstrous oppressions of the people, and the utter hoplesaness of any amelioration, till the glorious principles of our Charter have replaced an hypocritical by a real House of Commons.

On Sabbath, the 29th, demonstrated the true disciples to be very few in the neighbourhood of Leven. There is, however, a beginning. Oh, for a warmth, a seal, an energy, worthy our noble, philanthropic aims! TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTY Possibly, exhortation, admonition, warning, and encouragement will not have been given in vain. A parting effort for this evening, the 30th, is intended on FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,-In the present critical the banks of the Forth, the result of which may be

THOS. DAVIES.

THE REPORTED FRATRICIDE AT FLORENCE.—There must be some strange mistake in the story of the and the great body of the working classes are enduring fratricide at Florence, which has just taken its dreadful privations; which must ultimately spread to the classes above them; for it is an indisputable fact but two children living—both sons; and it is but that, when the working classes are depressed, the justice to these young noblemen to state the physical prosperity of the other classes can rest upon no solid impossibility of them, or either of them, being confoundation.

Impossibility of them, or either of them, being confoundation.

Mr. Andrew Wardrop, Dumfries cerned in the reported fratricide at Florence. Viscount Amiens, the eldest son, is now a Captain in Mr. Charles Winspeare, Stockton-upon-Tees the 15th Hussars, and on his way to join his regi- Mr. James Moor, Middleborough ing and growing evils? You have frequently sought it the tast Indies. The Hon. Mr. James Mooney, Colne already from the Legislature of the country, as at Charles Henry Strafford, the second son, is a Lieupresent constituted; and you know how your petitions tenant in the 18th Royal Irish regiment of foot, and Mr. Joseph Parker, Leeds and remonstrances have been received by them. They is now serving with his regiment in the Chinese have laughed at your distresses—they have turned a expedition. We repeat it, therefore, that, if the dis- Mr. Charles Connor, Hawarth tressing account from Florence be not altogether a Mr. William Cordeux, York fabrication, there is some misapprehension respecting the parties concerned.—Dublin Evening Mail. SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning last a dreadful accident happened to the Hastings mail. But shall we stand idly by, and see our country deso- It appears that between one and two o'clock in the lated—our rich men made poor, and our poor men morning, as the mail was proceeding to London, made miserable, by a ruthless faction, whose hands shortly after passing through Tunbridge Wells, the have been strengthened by an unjust and ill-judged, yet horses became restive, and set off at full speed. unhappily, a tolerated irresponsibility, and whose They had not proceeded far when they came to a

hearts have been hardened by a long and successful turn in the road leading from Tunbridge Wells into career of political villany, without making another and the Maidstone road, where, notwithstanding every

And having thus remodelled the House of Commons, after only three days' illness. The numerous deaths and purified the Constitution, the voice of the people that have occurred in the dockyard through this banners, and music were arrayed around the complaint have excited universal interest. Dr. castle walls, and the magnificent triumphal car, respond to the interests of the nation. Then, and not Hope, one of the surgeons to the convicts, stated built and fitted up expressly for the occasion by till then, will prosperity revisit our shores, and our that the above unfortunate man was brought into the good men of York, was brought to the gate, country resume that place among the nations to which the hospital suffering under bronchitis in its most drawn by six horses, the postillions wearing MADAM,—It was with feelings of the deepest anguish that I read the second page in the London Gazette last wheek. Your Majesty may believe me when I assure you that there are multitudes of your loyal subjects who, from a deep-seated reverence for the spotless purity of your character, and from a fervent desire that not even the slightest spproach of the profligate may ever be permitted to sully it, will painfolly share consumption, and do you think that a vessel lying in the hospital suffering under bronchitis in its most destructive form, and of which he died. He (Dr. Hope) had never seen such a case in the whole of the postitions wearing destructive form, and of which he died. He (Dr. Hope) had never seen such a case in the whole of his experience. Coroner—"You have had a good diate and serious consideration. Think wisely, and decide justly.

JOHN WATSON, Edinburgh.

WILLIAM DANIELLS, Lasswade.

JAMES SCOUGALL, Pathead.

JAMES SCOUGALL, Pathead. consumption, and do you think that a vessel lying in | car being drawn up at the gate, a cry was raised for a swamp and surrounded by marshes is a proper and O'Connor, who was soon at its side, and was received Feargus O'Connor, Esq., from a cruel and nojust imprisuitable place for persons suffering under that com-plaint?" Dr. Hope—"I think it is, from the fact of that prison from which he had so recently emerged; disinterested conduct entitles him to the gratitude of that the deaths are not more than in other places, as gladdening the hearts of many of the miserable capthe suffering millions; we, therefore, receive him with I just mentioned." A Juror-" I have particularly tives whom he had left behind him. Mr. O'Connor joy and thankfulness, as the poor man's friend, and assa noticed that the convicts are ill but a short time was habited, as he had promised, in fustian. He instrument in the hands of Providence for the purpose in the hospital ship." Dr. Hope—"Many of my patients have beenill some time." Coroner—"Many of Dr. Bossey's have sunk rapidly." A Juror—
"Are you not aware that many of the convicts com"Are you warm during the summer." Dr. Hope replied, that peaceable, orderly, and gentlemanliko manner; if the convicts found it too warm they were allowed proving to your enemies of all classes, that you have the rate of thirty per month. Dr. Hope denied for the gracious and merciful manner, in which, this; adding, that the mortality, at least among his whilst almost hid from human eye, he had preserved own patients, was on the decrease. Juror-" If you me from the oppressor's toils. I now perform that had a patient predisposed to consumption, or evon pleasing duty, to that God who never deserts the poor, suffering under it, would you recommend that or forsakes the poor man's friend. Let his name be patient to the river side among marshes, or on praised! board a vessel lying in a swamp, and raked by a I have appeared, Brother Chartists and working-north-eastertly wind?" Dr. Hope replied that the men, amongst you in fustian, the emblem of your right sort, some few months ago called into the work affected by a north-easterly wind. Juror-" I should that what I was when I left you, the same do I return wind." Another Juror—"Do you not think that a I turn my back upon York Castle; I forget the hospital erected on shore would be far preferable to past, and shall devote my mind to the future. Beother that may tend to prove to their satisfaction that the system is proper." The question was again put, and Dr. Hope replied, that he was satisfied with the hospital-ship, adding that Mr. Capper had employed a most clever man (Dr. Robertson, of Chat-Such was one of the exploits, and proba bly by no close of the meeting, hearty cheering was given for the ham.) who also expressed himself satisfied. A the trumpets sounded the advance, and the vast and wrong in the system. The Coroner said the deaths order:—were on the decrease. They were last winter more

than double any previous year in his or his father's

# YORK.

LIBERATION OF

# O'CONNOR, ESQ. ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES,

THEIR MEETINGS AND TRANSACTIONS

Agreeably to the announcement contained in our last week's impression, the release of Mr. O'Connor from the Whig dungeon, where he had been subjected to the most inhuman and scandalous treatment, was celebrated in York by a Public Procession, Meeting, and Soiree, particulars of the proceedings of which we purpose to lay before our readers, as far as they can be described. Mr. O'Connor emerged from his prison on Thursday evening, Aug. 26th, and took up his quarters till Monday, at his usual Hotel, Etridge's While there he was visited by men of all parties and of all ranks in York, congratulating him on his release, and paying him personal respect.

The city of York was in a state of bustle and exitement throughout the whole of Sunday, caused by the arrival of groups of men from all quarters, wending their way to the Chartist-room, Fossgate Every train from Leeds brought scoress of persons from all parts of England, and great was the surprise and curiosity of the inhabitants at witnessing the unusual amount of flags and banners borne through their streets. At the Chartist-room, each arrival of delegates

was hailed with loud cheers and hearty congratulations, Mr. Cordeux, secretary of the York Association, entering their rames as they arrived. At seven o'clock on Sunday evening, the delegates assembled and proceeded to arrange for the business

of the following day. the tea party:—Mr. George White, of Birmingham; Mr. William Moseley Stott, of Dewsbury; and Mr.

excited the curiosity of the inhabitants. On coming to the Royal Hotel, they were cordially greeted by the liberated patriot; after which, it was agreed and draw up resolutions, and that the rest should Birmingham; Mr. James Wheeler, of Manchester; Mr. George Julian Harney, of Barnsley and Shef-Duncan reported the Manchester Conference. Other Pitkethly, of Huddersfield; and Mr. Demaine, of speeches, recitations, music and dancing, but no tippling. York. Thus closed the proceedings of Sunday.

On Monday morning the streets were filled with crowds of pedestrians, from all parts of Yorkshire, some of whom had walked forty miles to hail the release of their beloved friend. At the head of about fifty persons carrying flags, was Mr. J. Linney, of Manchester, who had walked from that place.
At ten o'clock the delegates again assembled, for the purpose of hearing the resolutions read, which had been drawn up on the previous evening. Mr. Leech was again placed in the chair. The resolutions and toasts were arranged, and also persons appointed to speak at both meetings; after which the numerous delegates present formed into procession, and proceeded to the Castle.

The following is a list of the delegates present. and the places they represented as far as we are

enabled to give it: Mr. George White, Birmingham Mr. James Wheeler, Manchester and Salford Mr. Christopher Doyle, Ditto, ditto Mr. James Illingworth, Leeds

Mr. Andrew Gardner, Ditto Mr. George Walker, Ditto Mr. Thomas Shores, Ditto Mr. George Julian Harney, Sheffield and Barnsley

Mr. G. B. Mark, Staffordshire Potteries Mr. Henry Holland, Burnley Mr. Edward Clayton, Hudderefield Mr. L. Pitkethly, Ditte Mr. Charles Davis, Stockport

Mr. James Vickers, Belper Mr. John Jackson, Derby Mr. Thomas Marriott, Ditto Mr. — Chandler, Ditto Mr. William Martin, Bradford, Yorkshire

Mr. John Maynard, Surrey Mr. Thomas M. Wheeler, Middlesex Mr. John Fusell, Ditto Mr. James Fearn, St. Pancras, London Mr. George Scott, Mary-le-bone, Ditto

Mr. Francis Lewin, Oldham Mr. James Rawson, Halifax Mr. John Butterworth, Milnrow Mr. William Shore, Ditto Mr. Robert Lundy, Hull

Mr. David Weatherhead, Keighley Mr. William Mosley Stott, Dewabury District Mr. William Barrett, Ripponden Mr. John Halliwell, Sowerby Mr. Charles Buckley. Doncaster

Mr. A. R. Conlson, Ditto Mr. George Binns, Sunderland Mr. James Arthur, Carlisle

Mr. William Hick, Hunslet Mr. George Black, Nottingham Mr. James Taylor, Rochdale

Mr. - Ward, Middleton Mr. - Birch, Selby - Lawson, Warley - Teale, Ditto - Mead, Sutton-in-Ashfield & Chesterfield Mrs. Elizabeth Ellis, Bradford females

Mrs. Elizabeth Sumper, Ditto Mr. Thomas Hibbard, Mansfield Mr. James Leach, Manchester Mr. John Mason, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

ton, Pocklington, &c., &c., &c.

It is worthy of remark that the hitherto Whig and
Tory divided town of Bingley, in the West Riding,

# THE PROCESSION.

At one o'clock, the numerous array of flags,

Institut hospital-ship did not lie in a situation to be order, in order to convince you, at a single glance, think that a vessel on the river would catch every to you. I pass over what has occurred as a dream; the present hulking system?" Dr. Hope—"I have to-day as gentlemen ought to do, setting an decline answering the question, and refer you to Mr. example of propriety to the tumultuous and riotous, Capper, the Under-Secretary of State." Coroner- | making yourselves the envy and admiration of your The Jury have a right to ask the question, or any enemies, as your cause must be of every lover of liberty. I have no more to say than marshals sound the advance. "Onward, and we conquer, backward, and we fall!"

One simultaneous burst of cheering rent the air and made the Castle walls to ring, through which

# Three Marshals on horsetack.

Large white banner, splendidly emblaconed by Mr. Cordeux, bearing on a green scroll at the top, an inscriptain"; in the centre, surrounded by a blue garter, the

British Lion holding a broken chain; and at the feet another green scroll, with the motto, "Union strength."

Members-three abreast. Plage. Members-three abreast. Band Members with flags and bearers. THE CAR, in which was sented PEARGUS O'CONNOR. Deputies, with flags two abreast Members—three abreast. Banner. Ladies in open carriages. Band.

The procession moved along Fisher-gate, over Carifo Mill Bridge, along the Cattle Market, through Waln. gate Bar, along Walmgate, Fossgate, Colliergate, gate Bar, along waingste, rossgate, Colliergate, Goodramgate, through Monk Bar, to the bottom of Monkgate, then back up Goodramgate, along Petergate to Bootham Bar, down Bootham, and returning along St. Leonard's Crescent, Blake. street, St. Helen's-square, Coney-street, Low-Ousegate, Micklegate, Blossom-street, the Mount, to the Grandstand, at Knavesmire.

Gentlemen in open carriages.

Two tricolors.

Members-three abreast

Throughout the whole of this extensive route, en. bracing almost the entire of the city, the streets were lined with persons of both sexes, gaily dressed, anxious to see the man whom " the people delighted to honour." and the delegates who were the bearers of the nations gratitude. Nearly all the shops were closed in, and every window was occupied by the inmates of the dwelling and their friends. In fact, the day was an entire holiday. Work of every description seemed to have been suspended. Carriages were drawn up in convenient places to watch the progress of the procession, and gentlemen on horseback atood at the ends of crossstreets, with the same object. Such a day and such a sight was never before seen in York, ancient as it is Among the vast array of banners containing hardsome devices, richly emblasoned, we noticed the following inscriptions:-

"God is our guide, no swords we draw! We kindle not war's battle ares : By union, justice, reason, law,

We claim the birth-right of our sires. And, hark, we raise from sea to sea-The glorious watchword-liberty!" "The more the cruel tyrants bind us,

. The more united they shall find us." A large green silk banner,-The Manchester Political Union;" a figure of Justin bearing a small flag, inscribed " Peace, law, order." Motto, "Universal Suffrage and Vote by Ballot."

Dawgreen National Charter Association-" We da mand the Charter, the whole Charter, and nothing less than the Charter." Nottingham Working Men's Association-"There is

more strength in Union than numbers." The Manchester Female Political Union-" M'Donal is our friend." Several small green silk flags, inscribed " Liberty."

"Justice to each—to all." "God will not help the evil doers—the day of their calamity is at hand." Leeds National Charter Association, large green silk

banner, beautifully emblaconed, and containing on the reverse the five points of the Charter. Kirkheaton-" We demand Universal Suffrage." " More Pigs and less Parsons." "We demand our rights-Liberty, Justice, He

manity." A large green silk banner handsomely emblaconed Sheffield Working Men's Association-Motto, "The greatest happiness to the greatest number for the longest period of time." Reverse-"Justice to all-

privilege to none." Large banner inscribed-" We have set our lives on a cast—and will abide the hazard of the die." Leeds East Ward National Charter Association A large and handsome banner with a figure of Justice

holding in her hand a scroll, inscribed " The People's Charter." Motto, " For a nation to be free, it is milcient that she wills it." Reverse-" England expets every man to do his duty."

"Liberty and equality-Labour is the source of att wealth." " I was sick and in prison and ye came unto me." "Thou shalt neither vex a stranger nor oppress him." " Feargus O'Connor-Universal Suffrage and no sur-

"The memory of Emmett, and those who have died for the cause." "War is a game which, were their subjects wise

kings would not play at." "The Charter and Universal Liberty." " Equal rights and equal laws for all classes."

" Middle Classes! make common cause with the industrious classes, and give freedom to your country." " Patience under undeserved suffering is a crime !" Besides these each delegate, to the number of upwards of 100, carried a small flag, bearing the name of the place which he represented. Mr. William Martin. of Bradford, was particularly conspicuous; he had a

large green flag, on which was inscribed—" William Martin, M.P., formerly an inhabitant of Northalleton Hell-hole, delegate for Bradford." The immense procession having traversed the route we have already described, arrived as the Grand Stand on Knavesmire at a little before three o'cleck, when the multitude, amounting to not fewer than from twenty to thirty thousand persons, amongst whom were a large proportion of elegantly-dressed females, and the numbers continually augmenting, congregated on the verdant lawn in front of the Stand, whilst Ma O Connor and the delegates ascended to the balcons above. Here the lately prison-bound captive was again received with cheers which rent the air, and which continued for some time, in the midst of which several carrier pigeons, charged with important news of his appearance among the people, were let of These, after hovering round the Stand for some time, wheeling over the dense mass below them, as it they were not only auxious to welcome the patriot to liberty, but to show their pride at being chosen to con-

look out for them, as was the brave O'Connor by the thousands of kindred spirits by whom he was sur-The cheers having subsided, it was proposed and carried that Mr. Cordeux, the secretary to the York

vey the gratifying intelligence to others, darted at the

direction of their own homes, and we have no doubt

their return and the tidings they bore would be halled

as cordially by those who would doubtless be on the

Association should take the chair. Mr. CORDEUX was received with great cheering. He thanked them heartily for the honour which they had conferred upon him, and regretted that the choice had not fallen on one who possessed more ability to fill the important office; he would promise, however, to go through the duties which might fall to his lot as well as he could, and hoped that whilst he endeavoured to discharge his duties, those assembled would saist by ail the means in their power to contribute to the good order of the meeting. He stated that the first person

who would address them would be Mr. MARK, from the Staffordsbire Potteries, mid Fellow slaves, for I hold every man to be a slave that is compelled to delegate to another man that power which he ought to exercise himself; I camos afford to live in a \$10 house, therefore, politically speaking, I am a slave, and I am determined to do all in my power to break my bondage. The following is the resolution which I have to submit for your ap-

"That this meeting hall with pleasure and delight the release of their long-tried and incorruptible triend,

that, for its size, produces more of the necessaries of life than any other upon the earth, -(applause) -and yet one out of every ten of the population of this country are in a starving condition. Some may doubt this statement, but I will state one fact which I know to be the case with thousands. It is one in which I was principally interested. A short time age, I was out of work for fourteen months, and during thisperiod there was a wife and family depending upon me los support. Yet all this time I was unable to earn five shillings. I was under the necessity of endeavouring to procure a little food for my children by fishing, and frequently I have been obliged to satisfy the cravings of nature by eating the fish raw. (Hear, hear.) What, I ask, had produced this state of things? Why, class legislation, upheld by Whig tyranny. (Cheers.) But is this cursed anomaly to last? Is this state of things to continue? Must we, the people, starve in a land that produces plenty of the comforts of life? No, my friends, the delegates that have come from all parts of the empire declare that it shall not last; and that cossistent and upright friend of the people, Mr. Pears O'Connor, also declares that it shall not last. I will not, my friends, detain you any longes, but will cosclude by moving the resolution for your adoption

(Cheers.) Mr. VICKERS, delegate from Belper, seconded the resolution. He spoke as follows:-Mr. Chairman and Brother Chartists, it affords me great pleasure to witness the proceedings of this day, and I can assure ye that they will ever be engraven upon my mind doubt not but that the proceedings which have take place this day in York will be handed down to posterity on the records of our country, and that they will b

(Continued in our Seventh Page.)

(Continued from our Sixth Page.)

our nature that has distinguished the whole charac-Charter. (Applanse.) It is the possession of those feelings that has brought into operation those principensitive beings. (Cheers.) I can almost conceive that. York. But during this state of things, I can readily senceive that when Mr. O'Connor entered within the fortress walls, the love of freedom became impregnated smong the people, and this love has gone on ever since (Loud cheers.) Let then the name of O'Connor—that honest, that strengous, that unflinching ber leave most cordially to second the motion. (Loud

applause.)
Mr. WHEELEE, of Manchester, was called upon to moport the resolution. He said-You have called upon an old veteran in your cause; and it may be some apowomen of Manchesier, and of 1,509 brave menwelcome Mr. O Conner on his release from the dunour freedom. (Applause.) What have they gained by sending us to the dungeons? Have they frightened m? No; we bid defiance to their dungeons. (Loud cheers.) They sent that uncompromising champion Mr. noble champion he shall be, so long as he continues to many persons to follow me, but as an old man I congratulate yea; (and I will yield to no man in England in

checries. The CHAIRMAN next introduced Feargus O'Connor.

the sincerity of my sentiments) on the liberation of Mr. O'Connor from York Castle. (Applance.) The resolution was put by the Chairman to the FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., then came forward, had subsided, he said-Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Brother Chartists, I can scarcely give my entire assent to the first resolution which has been proposed, alpen this session by proxy. (Cheera) I have come well observed, in opening the proceedings of this day, the conduct of this meeting will prove, whether or no, We are the destructives and levellers we are repre-Dantwic, the Porte, or to America, for their breakfast,

and supported them in carrying out such measures,

life. (Loud cheers.) Now, my friends, we are told opposed to the interests of the Irish-I deny it. sessed themselves—that these who worked for all believe, that this feeling was universal, that the people in Rochdale who were equally as fit to represent the control of fame to every land and that we are destructives, and that we should unite with (Applause.) There is no such feeling existing in might abundantly enjoy all. (Great cheering.) It was were determined to possess their just rights; he came them as Mr. Crawford—(hear, hear)—bat gvery clime. (Cheera.) You have heard the resolu- the middle classes. We might as well be told that we the English mind. Those who are opposed to him forward to advocate the Charter, as the only means to it was in answer to Daniel O'Connell, who said grery clime. (Cheers.) You have heard the resolugion proposed by our friend Mr. Mark. It contains should unite with this man or that man—this party or
a lamentation for the various sufferings that pervade
the working and industrious millions of our countrygen. These lamentations certainly call into exercise
men. These lamentations certainly cal the feelings of philanthropy, and the anxiety of middle classes, the Tories would say that we ought to mighty meeting now I should not find one individual long meet and welcome the noble patriot amongst them.

every patriot,—(app!ause,)—and it is a rablime feeling unite with the Tory middle classes—and if we united opposed to the interests of the Irish people; but as I (Cheers.) He had been selected to support the resoluwith the Tory middle classes the Whigs would say, am not a man who would live upon sectarianism, so tion which had been se ably submitted to them by the ter of our leaders in seeking to establish the People's you ought not to unite with the Tories who are your Charter. (Applanse.) It is the possession of those natural enemies; but if the Tories be our natural enemies. ples that have subjected them to imprisonment, banish. I am not one to lead you on to mart'al stile, English people are with them to a man. (Cheera.) They ing the deeds of devilish darkness which had been ment, and, in some instances, to death. Mr. Clayton, but on the contrary I have ever denounced the shedding may suppose a burnt child dreads the fire—they may enacted by the Whigs in their futile attempts to put for instance. (Applause.) But to come more immedi- of human blood;—I have ever been opposed to leading imagine they have accorded me, and that I dread enter- down Chartism. (Hear, hear.) He remembered that stely to the object which has been the cause of our the people against a well-disciplined, and a well-organ ing York Castle again. No—(cheers)—they can never Sir John Campbell—lucky plain John—had boasted assembling together this day-namely, to demonstrate ised army; -I have always set my face against that :- make me suffer more than I have suffered, and what that he would put down Chartism; but now he thought the joyful feelings of the people of this country on the (hear) - but, suppose when the legislature, while I have suffered I am ready to suffer again if it would be might turn the table and inform Sir John that the Herstion of that great—that distinguished, patriot, the Whigs were in office, were perpetrating those prove beneficial to your cause. (Tremendous cheering.) Chartists had put down the Whigs. (Cheers.) He took things, some of which I have named to you, and suppose when the registrative, white prove beneficial to your cause. (Tremendous cheering.) Chartists had put down the Whigs. (Cheers.) He took Now, then, you will think I have rather trespassed on credit to himself for the part he had taken in putting I must say, that it affords me the sincerest pleasure to pose I were to come and say "Don't mind firing at the the order of my physician. (Cries of "Go on;" "Go down Whiggery. (Hear:) The Chartists had put down perceive the rays of light and liberty extending their front rank that fires upon you, direct the fire over the heads of the Whigs in the front ranks and fire at the after me; and there is yet a duty resting upon me to enter least so the Whigs said, and he was happy in having Tories in the rear,"-now, you would come to the more into detail this evening than I have done on the to thank them for the admission; for previously when Mr. O Connor was brought to the dungeons of conclusion that if I did so I should be acting the part present occasion. In conclusion then I must say that they had been told that they (the Chartists) were York Castle—when he was immured within the walls of a bad general. Would you not say that the party so long as I can hold a hand to my head—so long as I of no use but to put down and disturb corn law meetings. So long as I can along an impregnable citadel—liberty had in advance were the party that ought to be first have existence—so long as I can along as I can along as I have an long as will keep up upon the Tory party a more continuous fire or I will pass him hop, step, and jump. advocate of the rights of the men of England and Ire- has not given my country a fair trial. 'Cheers.) But, minutes in the delivery.) and, without distinction of birth or class-let his my friends, I was speaking of the middle classes, of Mr. George White, Birmingham, moved the name, I say, be written on our hearts, let it be engraven | which both the Whigs and the Tories are the represent second resolution. He said he had been sent there by on the tablets of our memories, and let it produce all tatives. Now, whom does it behave to join the ranks the men and wemen of Birmingham, in their name to that love, all that unanimity, and all that devotion, of the people? Why, who are the greatest sufferers congratulate F. O'Connor, E.q. on his release from the which the cause of Chartism demands, and which it from the present system-not in the political so much fangs of tyranny and oppression; and not only to conmust have before Britain is emancipated, and before as in the social system? Why, the shopkeepers gratulate him on being once more in the enjoyment Ireland and Scotland are set free. (Loud cheers.) I (Hear) Who are the great and voracious sharks that of the greatest of all blessings-liberty, but to assure logy for my trespassing thus early upon the meeting knew their own interest, and would no longer submit ings which were endured by the working classeswhen I state that I come here the representative of 200 to that disgusting system of long credits, they would (hear)—and because he thought it was the only means see the propriety of allying themselves with the people calculated to put an end to those sufferings; because (cheers)—who have empowered me to congratulate and My Lord Wenlock, or any other aristocrat, may pur he saw the drones rolling in affluence and plentychase a hundred pounds' worth of goods, but they are because he saw that there was plenty and to spare in geon's gloem. They have also empowered me to tell the not to be depended upon for the payment of the bill; the the land, while the very men who produce all the Whigs and the Tories that we are determined to have shopkeeper, however, may depend upon having the poor man's penny on Saturday night. (Cheers.) They cheers.) He knew there were those amongst the workthe shopkeepers) know perfectly well that the Bill or ing men who did not agree with him in his views—bond of the rich man may be a good security against who saw no utility in the Charter; but if they were the future, but the thing that enables them to go on willing to be amused, and to go with a ragged coat O'Connor to the dungeon; yet here he is unsubdued and and make up profits, and lay up against the bond of the they were quite welcome to do so; for his own part, he se hearty in the cause of the people as ever, and our rich man is the poor man's ready penny. (Loud was determined, and he hoped they were the same, fight fer the Charter. (Applause.) I cannot speak my we must tell the shopkeepers that we are not their right—of the birthright of every Briton—was granted entiments to you on this occasion, because there are so enemies. We have not said to the people, "Go and to him. (Loud cheers.) He had heard it asked—what shoot your brother, and fire his house." True the Whigs if they had the Charter, what good would it do? have charged this upon us; -and why was it that the He would tell them. The Charter would give meeting, and carried unanimously smidst tremendous not bend beneath their ignorance and intolerance. Tory! He would tell them: just nothing. (Cheera.) and was received with immense cheering. When it I have suffered. (Cheers.) If I have spent four days much less of the name of Britons. (Great cheering.) There though I agree in part of the terms of it, yet I cannot on the Thursday—I mean my publisher, Mr. Hobson— they were worse than the pigs. (Hear.) There were come to the conclusion that that is "cruelty" which has (cheers)—who never failed to bring along with him thousands of men living at a great distance from York good tidings in reference to the progress of our cause, who would have been there that day to testify thera) I may have suffered unjust persecution, but if (Hear.) On the Fridays I read the first edition of the their devotion to the patriot and to the cause, but my persecution, though more unjust if possible, were Northern Star, and on the Saturdays I saw at one view they could not afford it,—(hear.)—for they could not was framed so as to save him a great deal of trouble, bead to results like the present daily, then I should all England and Scotland, and the intelligence I then obtain the necessaries of life; there were hundreds, he and them a good deal of time—it spoke for itself charp my hands, and say, "welcome, persecution!" received gladdened my heart. (Hear, hear.) This being knew, who were actually perishing for want, because (hear)—it called a liar, liar—(hear)—and it proclaimed No doubt many persons suppose the position of affairs, I was confident that we were they had no means of getting anything to subsist that I am going to indulge in a vituperative phillipic able, as we have shewn the Whigs, to work out our upon; and these were charitably told, by the possessors means for the salvation of their own country, about York Castle. No! this day opens to me a future own salvation. (Hear.) Many is the time, my friends, of great wealth, that if they had not enough to feed would not rest satisfied until they had broken which makes me look with contempt upon the past. in the depth of winter, I have been propped up on on they must starve, and that it was the decree of pro- the bonds of other countries, and given liberty (Cheers.) I have done with York Castle—but not with pillows, and in anguish I have written letters to vidence they should starve. (Shame.) He did not to all. (Cheers.) Dan Connell had told his deluded those who sent me there. (Continued cheering.) Those you, as if I were in the enjoyment of the best of think that providence had decreed anything of the countrymen that they (the Chartists of England) who sent me there, my friends, are like myself this very spirits. (Hear, hear.) I was determined that the suf- sort. (Cheers.) But how could these things be remeday. Fam OUT, and so are the Whigs! (Laughter and ferings which I endured I would not communicate, lest died? He would tell them they never would be reme- there were any Irishmen in that assembly, he would · cheers.) They have lost the sting, and they have left it should have the effect of spreading the plague of de- died until every man had a voice in the making none of the poison behind—(laughter)—and I trust I spondency amongst my working friends. (Loud cries of the laws by which they were to be governed—until sm too magnanimons to break the last joint of putrid of hear.) The time, my friends, is at hand when our Universal Suffrage was the law of the land; and he Whiggery upon the rack of Chartism. (Cheers) Let cause shall become triumphant. The great, the indo-called upon all to unite and follow the example of Bir. of that lamented patriot hung upon the walls of the then limp, and hop, and hobble through the ups and mitable, the brave Sharman Crawford has hoisted the mingham, of Glasgow, of London, of Manchester; he great and noble, but upon the walls of the poor man's downs of life as best they can. (Laughter and cheers.) standard of the people in the House of Commons, and called upon every town in the kingdom to come for-Let them now sleep upon the bed that they have made thirty-nine have nobly responded to the call made ward and unite in favour of that measure. (Cheera) for themselves, as best they can. (Cheers) They upon them. And proud am I to think that it was an He could tell them that he came there as the representations. sight have been in the position which I have Irishman and the representative of an English constitutive of the Chartists of Birmingham, who were now the pleasure to occupy, if they had relied upon the tuency, that first obliged thirty-nine members of the determined to do their duty (Loud Cheers.) He Mections and support of those whom they promised to House of Commons to tell her Majesty that before the had no doubt the deputies present represented here instead of relying upon those who have watched people could have comfort, they must have Universal eight or nine millions of people; and if they Them like the ra:-catcher's dog, to smelle them the Suffrage (Cheers) Those men who supported the were determined to have their rights, who could their liberty firmer and more determined in their moment they come out of their holes. (Loud cheers.) motion of Mr. Crawford represent the thirty-nine articles resist them - who could compel them to live as solitons than they were before. (Hear, and cheers.) He My friends, I appear before you to open the seventh of our political belief. (Hear.) We will keep these slaves and serfs, or keep them in the state of starvation, called upon them to swear allegiance to the men who Sthough my physicians warned me against the effect Kilkenny cats. (Laughter and cheers.) What do they think he was alluding to physical force; but if the demand for their rights; he would do this; he would do no need of physical force; their more!

There this session by prove (Theory) I have come session of Chartism in person—(hear and cheers)—and men to it; and let the two savage factions fight like the in which they were? (Hear, and cheers.) They might promote their own selfish interests (Applause.) One of force would be a more powerful agent. (Cheera.) What More you menely to tell you that others would and the bugbears they have raised to frighten the working did they want with physical force? They wanted no will follow more fresh from the acenes where those people from the scent, is the cry of "too-much popula- man's property; they were not desirous to injure any inity occurrences are taking place than myself. I tion;" but I have no hesitation in saying that we are in one; but while they would respect another's rights, as believe they will submit to you a series of resolutions adversity for want of population. If we had men there too sacred for their interference, they were determined depicting the present state and condition of the working is land enough in the country, the gift of God, and to have justice for themselves; and before they could sasses, and laying before you the means for their future labour enough, the inheritance of man, to make have justice for themselves, they must have the Charter. benefit and advantage. (Cheera.) I have no hesitation in England a perfect paradise. (Cheera.) I am not one He himself was one who had been presecuted, and he is saying that these resolutions—and I have read them of those men that want you to be idle; I am not one would ask if they thought persecution had broken his all—hear)—do breathe the sentiments of humanity. of those that want you to live in luxury. No; the spirit. (Hear, hear, and "No, no.") No; he was if Bear.) I have no heaitation in saying that the prin-value of my politics is this—that they are suitable to possible, rendered firmer in his resolution, and more chles contained in these resolutions will be met not by the poor man's interests and principles. (Cheers.) I impatient in his demands. Did they think persecution mamendment supported by a majority of ninety-one— do not want to see you driving in carriages or riding would put O'Connor down? No: he would lead them that they will be met by no amendment, but meet the on horses— (hear); but I do not want to see you en to victory, and that victory would not be obtained approbation of the millions. (Lond and repeated driven to the bastile, as one poor fellow was lately till they had established truth, freedom, and justice for deserts). These resolutions will be speken to by driven from his cottage by Lord Grantley—(hear);— all. (Cheers.) He thanked them on behalf of the men persons who have themselves felt the grievances com- and I have been told of a case of a similar character, and women of Birmingham for the kindness which had plained of, and I have no hesitation in saying that the which lately occurred near Stockton, where a poor been shown to him, and for the patient manner in working classes of this country will contribute their man was driven from his cottage. No, the land was which he had been heard whilst tendering their grati-Inthe means in support of the Executive Council, in given to man,—labour is his inheritance and capital. tude to their invincible champion—O'Connor. order to enable them to carry into effect, in proper God told him that the land was his heritage; that he resolution he moved was as follows :-strength, these resolutions (Cheers) I have no hesi was to possess, and be fruitful, and multiply, and beion in saying that the working classes of this replenish the earth. (Hear.) The man that says of their leaders in 1839 and 1840—remembering the numbers, and to know that they, individually, were otherwise is the enemy of the working classes—is an organ violations of law and constitutional usages in the determined to have their rights; but the delegates who fally contribute the means in order to work out their infidel, and not a Christian. (Hear.) I never took gross violations of law and constitutional usages in the determined to have their rights; but the delegates who own and their fellows' salvation. (Loud Cheering.) such an airing as I took to-day. (A laugh.) I thought trials of their friends—and forgetting the barbarous had linet from all parts, were the representatives of We have been subjected to all kinds of taunts I should have fallen before the excitement; but, thank infliction, upon the patriots whose only object was to powerful to permit them to continue their infliction, upon the patriots whose only object was the meeting that I should have fallen before ma. (Hear.)

Why Charlists—st another time we have been called I shall go forth to the proceedings of the future with the most of Detriction and meet from an parts, were the representatives of permit the poor, they would neet from an parts, were the representatives of permit the subjected to all kinds of taunts I should have fallen before the excitement; but, thank or the most opposition of the most opposition of the people's rights—ples were true, were resolved neither to turn to the torial conference at Manchester, and said that as a possible of Detriction of the proceedings of the future with the most of Detriction of the proceedings of the future with the most of Detriction of the proceedings of the future with the most of Detriction of the proceedings of the future with the most of Detriction of the proceedings of the future with the most of Detriction of the proceedings of the future with the most of Detriction of the proceedings of the future with the most of the proceedings of the future with the most of the proceedings of the future with the most of the proceedings of the future with the most of the proceedings of the future with the most of the proceedings of the future with the most of the proceedings of the future with the most of the proceedings of the future with the most of the proceedings of the future with the most of the proceedings of the future with the most of the proceedings of the future with the most of the proceedings of the future with the most of the proceeding of the future with the most of the proceeding of the future with the most of the proceeding of the future with the most of the proceeding of the future with the future with the most of the proceeding of the future with the future with the Tory-Chartists, and again the epithet of Distructives less preparation than I at first thought, to work a has been applied to us, hear, but, as your chairman union among our own ranks. You must recollect that union is a great thing—it is by union that the Whits, though a small band, have been able to hold an unjust supremacy, even by a minority, for a length of time. mented to be. (Cheering.) We are not levellers. (Hear.) You must recollect, if union be good for a minority, it and knows we would be sorry to reduce the meanest is doubly so for a majority. (Hear, hear, and loud to the level of an English workman. (Cheers) cheering.) The Irishman asked, when eating an apple-We are not levellers; we are elevators. We wish to pie that contained one quince—" If one quince makes oppressed, and let them be prepared to carry the said hise the people in the scale of existence. Instead an apple-pie se good, what would it be it it was all principle in o practical effect." d sending the people to Poland, Russia, Prussia, quinces?" (Laughter and applause.) If union for the Whigs was so good, what must union be for the whole He had been sent there to represent the people of Not contempt this meeting throws back the vile calumnies dimer and supper, we wish to give them the means of country? Shame upon me, then, on my release from tingham and its vicinity, and to congratulate, on their uttered against their country and themselves. This Producing their breakfast, dinner, and supper at home the Castle of York, if I forget the gratitude I owe to behalf, their tried friend and champion, Feargus meeting repudiates the charge brought against them, of (theat cheering.) We are fur free trade; but we are the men, not for getting up this grand demonstration, O'Connor, Esq., on his release from captivity, and his being averse to the liberties of the Irish people; they store all things for free trade in legislation. (Cheers.) but for having attempted, and successfully attempted, to restoration to the people of his choice. (Cheers.) He solemnly declare that the charge is false and calumni We are for no quackery or humbug—we are not for wile away my tedious hours of imprisonment (Hear, had witnessed with pride and exultation the glorious ous in the extreme; in seeking their rights, as embo special on the green sward devoted to the race-horse, hear.) I am glad to find that on my being twice con-spectacle which had been exhibited within the walls of died in their Charter, they seek that justice for their and not allowed to be cultivated by the poor man, victed without the examination of a single witness, a the city of York on that day; but he had heard, as he Irish brethren which they demand for themselves; they

her me for the future; I have spoken only of what then look to Poland, Russia, or other centinential ing the resolution.

mies. the Whize are our artificial enemies. (Cheera) and I am ready to prove to my countrymen that the and in doing so he would not waste their time in detailtriumphed over the party in advance, and the Tories arm to wield in defence of your rights, I will stand acknowledged that they were the third party in the having triumphed over the Whigs, and taken up their by you-(cheers) and if any man goes before me in state-and not the smallest party either-(cheers)position in the front rank, and show me the man that advocacy of these rights, he must go at a quick pace, and he would venture to predict that as they had put than I will. (Lond cheering.) I am not for giving the Learned Gentleman sat down amid immense and long- who refused to give the people the rights which belonged Right Hon. Baronet another trial-(hear, hear)-he continued cheering. His speech occupied twenty-five to them, and to which they had a title so clear as to

eat up all? Why, the manufacturers-(hear)-who him that both the men and women of Birmingham like so many gamblers, store up all the capital which were determined never to rest satisfied till the Charter ought to be daily circulating, as long as they please, had become the law of the land. (Great cheering.) He during the time the poor working classes are starving. would tell them that he had taken up the cause (Applause.) Why, my friends, if the shopkeepers of the Charter, because he had witnessed the suffercheers.) That is the next battery we are to assault not to rest satisfied until the full measure of his birth-Whigs brought false charges against us? Because them all that was necessary to secure the full measure they could not oppose us by any other means-for of their rights. (Cheers.) What had they, or any this reason, that they had men to oppose who would other working man, to expect from either Whig or (Cheera) I have been blamed for many things—thear; Who promised them a fair week's ware for a fair week's -but I stand before the people with a bold front to work? Neither of them. (Hear.) Neither of the facaccount for all. (Cheera) I have been placed in a tions would do anything for the working man; and if position which few men could have survived—(hear, working men any longer submitted to be the slaves of hear)-but this day more than compensates me for all either party, they were not worthy of the name of men, of the seven in anguish and sorrow, I have been com- was not even a pig in existence which would not grunt pensated on the fifth by the visits and reports of my if his breakfast were taken away from him; and if they faithful, amiable, and trust-worthy friend, who saw me would not do the same, he would tell them at once

> calls upon their countrymen to watch with the most right hand nor to the left, never to let their tongue unwenried vigilance the slightest attempt at a revival cease in the praises of those who steed so nobly forward of persecution on the part of the oppressors. And this in their behalf, until the Charter, the whole Charter, meeting solemnly appeals to the people of Great Britain and nothing less than the Charter, had become the law their power, those who risk all and dare all for the cheering, by reading the resolution which he had to common good. Let the people act upon the principle propose. that where one of the community is oppressed all are

Mr. Black, of Nottingham, seconded the resolution. thereby providing him with the means of producing feeling was raised in the people of York against so passed along, exclamations from some of those who declare that they never will accept any measure of biggs and the people of York against so passed along, exclamations from some of those who declare that they never will accept any measure of biggs are the first producing feeling was raised in the people of York against so passed along, exclamations from some of those who declare that they never will accept any measure of passed along, exclamations from some of those who declare that they never will accept any measure of passed along, exclamations from some of those who declare that they never will accept any measure of passed along, exclamations from some of those who declare that they never will accept any measure of the people of York against so passed along, exclamations from some of those who declare that they never will accept any measure of passed along, exclamations from some of those who declare that they never will accept any measure of passed along, exclamations from some of those who declare that they never will accept any measure of passed along. his breakfast, dinner, and supper, that the rich grinding a system of oppression. (Hear.) There were styled themselves nobility—"Aye, there goes some of reform which shall not be fully acceptable to the Irish might bet with greater accuracy as to the amount no Chartists in York this day two years—now, behold the poor deluded followers of that miscreams O Comor." people, and shall guarantee to them all the rights which exercisty contained in the sod. (Cheering.) No, the Chartists of York. (Hear and cheers.) There you (Hear.) All he would say would be that if they were may be conferred upon themselves. This meeting, he land ought to be made to yield to the heel of are, and where is the other party of your opponents who deluded they were not by themselves, for there were acknowledging and asserting the right of the people of the working man, instead of yielding to the hoof of the could get up such a demonstration? (Loud cheers.)

They horse. (Great cheering.) But we are frequently their every suppose who were deluded also. But was it so? (Cries of pledge to the people of that country their every suppose who were deluded also. But was it so? (Cries of pledge to the people of that country their every suppose who were deluded also. Tory Chartists—(hear)—and the Whigs say that they have triumphed over us, because they have "no, no.") No; they were not deluded by Mr. port in their present righteous struggle for a Repeal of the triumphed over us, because they have "no, no.") No; they were not deluded by Mr. port in their present righteous struggle for a Repeal of the triumphed over us, because they have "no, no.") No; they were not deluded by Mr. port in their present righteous struggle for a Repeal of the triumphed over us, because they have "no, no.") have to thank Feargus O'Connor fer having a Tory sent me to the dungeon, and many others to the cold O'Connor; they had been deluded by those who had the Union, believing that only will the people of both tovernment. (Cheers) Let them take it; they are grave, yet I trust in God that there is spirit enough so long denied them their rights; and new, so long denied them their rights; and new, so long as the cause is righteous, and just, as O'Connor was determined to place himself at their of each country shall be responsible to the whole peo-Party, and too many for a faction. If I were to say and honourable, to maintain that position to which we head—so long as he was determined to take the lead ple; and we further call upon the Chartists of Great The personned but if I were to say anything of WhigI were to say anything the were to say anything the were the were those the w Sanstation, that Mr. Cotton Twist thought fit to take in I live for futurity—I do not live for any particular cerated for the advocacy of their principles, and re-Whing to the working men, I would say de mortuis moment—I hope to live for all time—(hear, hear)—and marked that since their imprisonment they had become by the men of London to heartily congratulate Mr. Mais bonum—and I would take the liberty of trans- how can any man's time be better devoted than to the much more effective and indefatigable teachers of the O'Connor on his release from the Whig dungeon. hing it thus, "there is nothing left of Whiggery but advancement of the improvement of the working people: the Whig College education qualified them (Cheers.) He came to thank him for the stupendous the botter of the people instruction to the people. (Laughter and exertions which he had made on behalf of the people.) ted, thank God, no one kept up a more constant fire you produce all and have something—the cheers.) He rejoiced in the number of those who were (Cheers.) He had instructions to declare that the Loun them than I did for nine years. (Cheers.) Sup- thing that you must have must be defined. (Hear, so well qualified to give instruction—who had received don Chartists were the advocates of equal laws and Pose, my friends, during the period the Whigs were hear, and cheera.) You ought to know what you their College education, and trusted that they would equal justice to all; and that they were, at the same inferior, and when they were separating the are to have, to make you independent of go on, and never rest satisfied—never, for a single time, determined to obtain equal laws and equal justice Police, a sort of gendarmerie—suppose I had come forward of Commons, you may know there is no majority that to each and to all. (Cheers.) He viewed the conduct always stood up in support, not only of their own can prig your pig from your corner in the shape of tax- of the Whig ministry with disgust for having carried liberties, but of the liberties of all mankind. (Cheera.) Totald not my conduct have deserved the execution of ation. (Cheers,) Where is the man that will deny you persecution to the extent they had done. The Chartists They had always been the defenders of Iroland's libert and the conduct have deserved the execution of ation. where and the curse of every honest man? (Loud and that right? Wherever he exists he is an enemy—a had been spoken of as levellers, and had been repre- ties; they had always worked with the Irish; and been spoken of as levellers, and had been repre- ties; they had always worked with the Irish; and spiring cheers.) Suppose I had assisted them in man that opposes the legitimate rights of the working sented as destructives; and all because they did what they had always found them ready to werk with all bit-and-bit Reform—putting all the bits, by the classes—he is a man that does so, in order that he may these very ministers had left undone, and followed the who would support them. (Cheers.) He hoped the To into their own months—(laughter and cheers)—| hoard up millions out of the labour of the working advice that had been given to them to the letter. resolution would pass unanimously, as he was convinced appose I had lent them my assistance, what would classes. Look at Mr. Marshall, of Leeds; he, with two Those who received salaries had forsaken the people, that the Irish people had been deceived; and he trusted people have thought of my conduct? (Cheers) millions of money, wants a repeal of the Corn Laws, in and therefore the people would foraske them. (Hear.) that the resolution of such a meeting, at such a time, thank God, in my morning thoughts, and in my order that he may hoard up more riches. (Hear.) Well, He expressed his determination, and the determination would show them that the English Chartists were not the expressed his determination, and the determination would show them that the English Chartists were not the expressed his determination. Training musings, I can look at the glass without blush- if I had two millions I would purchase land, and let it of his constituents, to persevere till death in their their enemies, but their friends. (Great cheering.) He The for my conduct. I have not betrayed the people! out at a fair rent to the poor for cultivation. When I efforts to obtain the full measure of their rights,—the had much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

[Cheera.] No, my friends, I have stood by you. Now, see Mr. Marshall give up one million to the poor, and Charter, and concluded, amidst loud cheers, by second—

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[Cheera.] No, my friends, I have stood by you. Now, see Mr. Marshall give up one million to the poor, and cheera.

Memple, and justly so forsaken, could still linger through to be proposed to you to-day, which raises every servants in rich liveries—respectable, not because they in the possession of the same political power which they saw to be proposed to you to-day, which raises every servants in rich liveries—respectable, not because they in the possession of others. (Hear.) If he had not on behalf of the constituency who had returned servants in rich liveries—respectable, not found them so—if he had not found that they were all which pledges you to devote yourselves to consort in a beautiful to be proposed to you to-day, which raises every in the possession of others. (Hear.) If he had not on behalf of the constituency who had returned as their representable he which pledges you to devote yourselves to consort in a beautiful the manner in which I have hitherto advocated because they resided in expensive and magnificently further than the possession of the same political power which they saw to be proposed to you to-day, which raises every in the possession of others. (Hear.) If he had not on behalf of the constituency who had returned as their representable he constituency who had returned because they resided in expensive and magnificently further than their too. There were men to the constituency which they constituency who had returned to luxurious living—respectable, not found them so—if he had not found that they were all the constituency who had returned as their representable. There were men which I have hitherto advocated bond of union and affection with your Irish brethren. nished houses—but respectable because it was their tion, and would not speak another word in rayour of sentative in the Indian and affection with your Irish brethren. nished houses—but respectable because it was their tion, and would not speak another word in rayour of sentative in the Indian and affection with your Irish brethren. nished houses—but respectable because it was their tion, and would not speak another word in rayour of sentative in the Indian and affection with your Irish brethren. nished houses—but respectable because it was their tion, and would not speak another word in rayour of sentative in the Indian and affection with your Irish brethren. nished houses—but respectable because it was their tion, and would not speak another word in rayour of sentative in the Indian and affection with your Irish brethren. I will continue to pursue to the last day of my It has been said that the English people are principle to give unto ethers all the privileges they post the Charter—(hear, hear)—but believing, as he did Crawford. (Renewed cheering.)

(The down the Whigs, so would they put down all parties admit of no dispute. - (Cheera.) He did not congratulate them en the Tory majority, for he detested the Tories equally with the Whigs-but as he had worked to put down the Whigs, so would he work to put down the Tories.-(Cheers.) The Tories had proclaimed, in the debate on Mr. Sharman Crawford's motion, that they would maintain all their own old prejudices; but the glorious minority of thirty-nine on Sharman Crawford's motion-the prophetic people's parliament-would benceforth sit in St. Stephen's chapel, prepared to maintain for the people the extension of their rights. (Cheers.) The Tories had avowed all their old prejudices and principles, and he called upon them not to rest from their labours till they had driven them from power arther had done the Whigs. (Cheers.) The Tories were the party who had involved the country in ruinous and expensive wars, who had abstracted from the country the bravest of her sons, who had murdered Thistlewood and Brandreth, who had killed their thousands at Waterloo, and who would now attempt to further deprive the people of the few rights they already had, and compel them to become doubly serfs and slaves; but in spite of this-in spite of the Toriesthey would have their rights-(cheers)-they would not rest satisfied until justice, and nothing less than iustice was done to them. (Cheers.) Had the people done their duty, neither O'Connor, O'Brien, nor hundreds of others would have been incarcerated in Whig dungeons, and he called upon them, by all they held sacred, to resist such another attempt at tyranny; not because they might attack O'Connor, for that they would not dare to do; but because they might attack others. He concluded amidst great cheering.

The CHAIRMAN put the resolution to the meeting; it was received with great cheering, and was carried

unanimously. Mr. Binns, of Sunderland, was next called upon to move the third resolution. He said he had been deputed by a large assembly of the united trades of. Sunderland, to congratulate Mr. O'Connor on his release from confinement, and to swear on their behalf renewed alliance to him and to his holy cause—(cheers)—to assure him that it was only the extreme distance between Sunderland and York that prevented thousands of honest men and women from being there to welcome him in person, and to assist in filling that extended space of green-sward which he saw before him. (Cheers.) The resolution which had been put into his hands were the enemies of Ireland-teries of "liar!") but if ask them who it was that murdered Emmett. (Hear.) The factions could best tell them that. (Cheers. Were they to examine they would not find the portrait cottage. (Cheera) They had tried both the Whig and Tory factions,-the latter were the advecates and supporters of murder, rapine, and bloodshed, and the former were the same; they had also tried Chartism, which they had found every thing that was noble. (Cheers.) Their friends had been imprisoned, but they had not been defeated—they had always returned to had done all for them, and to go boldly forward in the waved amongst the green trees, so long as the sun shone in the firmament, so long would he contend for the rights of the whole people, so long would be agitate until all be made free, and until the poor man's cottage was secure without a lock. (Great cheering.) He did as defined in the Charter." not know what influence Chartism had in York; but in Sunderland, he could assure them that no longer was He said he had been sent by the men of Oldham, we alth looked up to as supreme—a "bit of a lad" had who were generally called "Oldham rough-heads," been brought forward there to maintain the rights of to congratulate not only Mr. O'Connor on his release, the people, and though the factions might wonder at but the country also. In Oldham they had seven himself presuming to take the lead at an election, and hundred Chartists, good men and true, besides suffering himself to be brought forward as a candidate, ninety-five females. (Cheers.) He had to congraweating,—had given their votes in support of the present system, the non-electors—the people—the unpurchaseable—had by their voices declared by a tremendous majority, that he alone was the object of their choice, and that he alone should be their representative. Great change of the poor for 450 years back—(hear)—it was with anything like gratified or interested that time since the Torics first laid the foundation, which had since been gradually progressing; and though the Whigs had been in office ten years, they individual at all pleasing to me. But I never look their choice, and that he alone should be their representative. Great change of the poor for 450 years back—(hear)—it was with anything like gratified or interested feelings. (Hear.) I never yet could find the contemplation of sovereignty, when placed in one individual at all pleasing to me. But I never look their choice, and that he alone should be their representative. he had taught them that their wealth did not command tulate them also that the Whigs, as well as O'Consentative (Great cheering.) He was rejoiced to see the numbers—the thousands—who were assembled

under the shade of the green banner, on the broad "That this meeting-reviewing the past persecution green turf before him; it rejoiced him to see their and Ireland to protect for the future, by every means in of the land. Mr. Binns concluded, smildst rapturous the Charter, and not to cease till it became law.

> "That this meeting feels bound to express, in the strongest terms, their disgust at the conduct of those who have represented the people of England as being the enemies of the people of Ireland. With scorn and Britain to embody, in their next national petition, a flinching, and talented an advocate of the people's

detain them longer, but merely thank them for the that they would reflect on the principles of patient hearing which they have given him, and he the Charter, by which a knowledge of those prinassured them he took his leave of them hoping that ciples would be spread abroad, and that great they would render all the assistance in their power in measure of justice to one and to all must become carrying out the holy object which they had in view- the law of the land. (Cheers.) If they did not de namely, equal laws and equal rights to all classes of the this, but suffered themselves to fall inte apathy and community. (Cheers.)

ceived with great cheering, and was carried without a scorn. (Cheers.) dissentient voice.

Mr. WM. MARTIN, of Bradford, moved the fourth resolution. He said he appeared there on that glorious and under different circumstances to those in which he was when he was arraigned in the dock at York Castle, in 1839. (Hear, hear.) He was placed in the dock a his principles to support him, and Sir John Campbell, to assist in his prosecution, and in obtaining his incar- dispersed. ceration. (Cheers and laughter.) But he should like to know in what shape his ghost had appeared to Sir John Campbell, when it was announced to him that he had been returned by the free and unbought voices of the people, as the real and only true representative of Bradford. (Cheers.) He was there to congratulate them not only on the liberation of Feargus O'Connor, though that of itself was an event sufficiently important, but he came to congratulate them on the spread of glorious principles of Chartism, throughout elegant entertainment without at once paying the the length and breadth of the land. (Hear, and cheers.) tribute which is justly due to Mr. Bell, the occapies The Whigs when they imprisoned Feargus O'Connor, thought to destroy him. (Hear.) Had they done so? No, nor they never would do so. He was there that day to tell them that he would never cease the agitation in which he was engaged till the Charter had received the sanction of the law, and till liberty was received the sanction of the law, and till liberty was passage left for the waiters. These tables were plenproclaimed to the entire people of the country. Hear, tifully spread with various cold meats, and every and cheers.) It was clear now that the people kind of bread and butter, with tarts, cheesecakes. were determined to place confidence in men of their and ornamental confectionary—every thing of the own order—(hear, hear)—they placed confidence in best kind; and such were the arrangements for the O'Connor, because he was an honest aristocrat (Hear.) waiters, that the numerous guests, amounting at The politics of the aristocracy were simply made step-The politics of the aristocracy were simply made step-the first course to about four hundred, were com-ping stones for themselves to political power; and fortably and plentifully served without the slightest when the people wished to go further than the aristocracy were disposed to do, they were met with the cry of, "Oh, you are revolutionists." There was not one at which sat the Chairman, Mr. Cordeux, of York, amongst the whole class of the aristocracy that would go with Mr. O'Connor, if it was not to serve their own Editor and Publisher of the Northern Star, Mr. selfish purposes. (Hear.) Not even Mr. Roebuck, who was for sending working men to the Canadas, would compel them to est a certain kind of food, and would do all he could to prevent an increase of the population. But Mr. O'Connor said that they had not population enough, and in that remark he fully concurred. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The resolution he had to propose was a very long one, and the time was fast spending; he would not therefore take up their time in reading it, but would hand it to the chairman to read when he put it to the meeting, and thus save their time. It was not every Irishman that would think of that (Laughter.) He called upon some of them to were worthy of the entertainment. propose Mr. O'Connor, as a candidate for their borough,

and to carry him as their representative to Parliament. Hark from the lobby the noble lion's roar," and would give his ears now if O'Connor would turn a Whig. But he would not do so, for then he would they would follow to the tomb the hearse of Toryism. (Cheers.) He appealed to the ladies of York not only time, each delegate present being either furnished with a written address, or being deputed (Great cheering.) The resolution he moved was :-

"That this meeting, remembering the specious proford's motion, the enemy of the liberties, and, conserights, this meeting calls upon the people to give no ment of the evening is "The sovereign People, the countenance or support to any agitation which has not only source of legitimate power." for its object the enfranchisement of the whole people

Mr. Lewis, of Oldham, seconded the resolution. principles of the Charter that this state of things could ledger was their bible, and the only spirit they worshipped was a bottle of brandy. (Cheers.) He remarks, I beg to respond to the toast, and to ail concluded by carnestly calling upon them to support

The resolution was unanimously carried. Mr. Mooney, of Colne, moved the fifth resolution.

It was as follows:— "That this meeting, consisting of many thousands of the inhabitants of the city and county of Yerk, and delegates representing the most important districts of Great Britain, tender their warmest thanks to William Sharman Crawford, Esq., Gen. Johnson, John Fielden, Esq., Thomas Duncombe, Esq., and the other members of the Commons' House of Parliament, who gave their sentative of Rochdale.—"That we further respectfully that we feel it will be our duty to consider the means

He said he had the honour to represent Colne, the dom, who were determined to sacrifice life and limb se from the dungeon's gloom; and the men of City of Yo pouring into one vast reservoir, and if the factions all in irrecoverable ruin. (Hear, and cheers.) They could not be told, after this demonstration, that the to such an assertion, and they might throw back the impudent falsehood in the teeth of those who made it, with all the contempt it so richly deserved. He cordially to propose the resolution.

me for the future; I have spoken only of what then look to Poland, Russis, or other continential ing the resolution.

The same was the good of pleasure, love of countries for his breakfast, dinner, and supper, I will be described to their countryman, Mr. O'Connor, for gratulate them on the town of Leeds holding that the dungeon; and the supper, I will be satisfied to their countryman, Mr. O'Connor, for gratulate them on the town of Leeds holding that the dungeon; and the supper, I will be satisfied them on the town of Leeds holding that the dungeon; and the supper, I will be satisfied to their countryman, Mr. O'Connor, for gratulate them on the town of Leeds holding that the dungeon; and the supper, I will be satisfied to their countryman, Mr. O'Connor, for gratulate them on the town of Leeds holding that the dungeon; and the supper, I will be satisfied to their countryman, Mr. O'Connor, for gratulate them on the town of Leeds holding that the dungeon; and the supper, I will be satisfied to their countryman, Mr. O'Connor, for gratulate them on the town of Leeds holding that the dungeon; and the supper, I will be satisfied to their countryman, Mr. O'Connor, for gratulate them on the town of Leeds holding that the dungeon; and the supper, I will be satisfied to their countryman, Mr. O'Connor, for gratulate them on the town of Leeds holding that the dungeon; and the supper of their thanks to their countryman, Mr. O'Connor, for gratulate them on the town of Leeds holding that the dungeon; and the supper of their thanks to their countryman, Mr. O'Connor, for gratulate them on the town of Leeds holding that the dungeon; and the supper of their thanks to their countryman, Mr. O'Connor, for gratulate them on the town of Leeds holding that the dungeon; and the supper of their thanks to their countryman, Mr. O'Connor, for gratulate them on the town of Leeds holding that the dungeon; and the supper of their thanks to their countryman, Mr. O'Connor, for gratulate them on the town of Leeds holding that the dungeon; and the

indifference, they would become a bye-word to the The Chairman put the resolution, which was re- country, and would be pointed at by the finger of

The resolution was put and carried unanimously, It being now six o'clock, the hour at which it had been announced the tea would be served, the sixth and ever-to-be-remembered day, in a different capacity resolution, which embodied a vote of thanks to the York Chritists, for the pains they had taken in getting up the demonstration, was withdrawn, and thanks having been voted to the Chairman, three poor working man, with nothing but the integrity of cheers were given for Frost, Williams, and Jones. three for O'Connor, three for the Charter, and three Attorney General, was brought specially from London for the Northern Star, and the immense assemblace

#### THE SOIREE.

After the interesting, though laborious proceedings of the public meeting had been brought to a close, those who had been fortunate enough to make early application for tickets, ascended into the spacious saloon of the Grand Stand, and took their seats along the well-stored tables.

confusion.

A cross table was placed at the head of the room the patriet in whose honour the Soirce was held, the Fleming, the Editor of the New Moral World, and other gentlemen.

All being comfortably seated, the tea was served up, and was discussed in the most friendly and social manner possible-each striving with the other in his efforts to do honour to the occasion, and to make the entertainment one of pleasure to the numerous ladies by whose presence the Soiree was graced. Indeed, had the most fastidious scrutinizer of good breeding and good order been present, he could not have found any thing to carp at-the entertainment was worthy of the people's champion-the people

Such was the demand for the tickets, such the and to carry him as their representative to Parliament. desire to be present, that the spacious room, large (Hear, hear.) The Speaker would then have to say as it is, was not sufficient to contain all the commight have to ask for advice as to whether or not he ought to admit him. (Hear, and cheers.) They had guests, before all could be accommodated; and is was eight o'clock before all the tea equipage was entirely removed.

The company having been re-admitted, the room turn traitor like his countryman Dan, and that he was speedily filled to overflowing, and Mr. Cordeux knew he never would do. (Cheers.) They had met having taken the chair, an announcement was made that day over the grave of Whiggery, and if the peo-ple did their duty the day was not far distant when addresses from their constituents to Mr. O'Connor. These were then presented, and occupied some

bands and brothers to unite with the men and women by his constituents to express their gratification at the release of the noble champion of their rights, engaged; and they would enable them to tame the and their anxious desire to have a visit from him at hyena, and make him as useful as a household sheep. his earliest convenience. . These having been all presented. The CHAIRMAN then said-Brother Chartists, and

mises of the faction who acquired power in 1830, hear-ing in mind how infamously they were deceived, how me, that this day's proceedings affords abundant bitter have been the fruits of the so-called measure of cause for congratulation; and, I think I may say, reform proposed to the country at that period, have no that the men of York, with the assistance of our confidence in those who pretending to be the people's brother Chartists, have acted as became themselves, friends propose to remove their miseries by bit-by-bit and no mistake. (Cheers.) I think the display we reforms; at the same time we avow our hostility to have witnessed this day fully supports this sentitie present House of Commons, it having already ment. (Cheers.) It would ill become me to detain declared itself, by its decision upon Mr. Sharman Craw-you any longer; but I cannot sit down without expressing my sincere hope, that the glorious sun of quently, the happiness of the toiling millions. Seeing liberty is not shedding his light abroad in vain; I the misery in which the working classes of this countrust the day is not far distant when it will shine try are steeped—the ruin fast overtaking the middle out in all its glorious brightness, and illumine the classes—the increasing and alarming emigration of all heart of every individual in the empire. Then will who can fly from a country that no longer affords them the language of Soripture be fulfilled—" and the protection—that guarantee's not to the toiler the fruits people shall beat their swords into ploughshares, of his labour: this state of things so deeply to be and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall deplored by every lover of his father-land is to be not lift up sword against nation, nor shall they learn attributed to the present unjust legislative system which war any more." Then shall every man sit under affords to capital, every facility of preying upon labour, his vine and under his own fig-tree, and none shall and solembly pledging themselves to stand by their make them afraid." (Loud applause.) The first senti-

Mr. Hick was called upon to respond to it. He said-Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen, much has been said, much has been written, and much has been sung, on the subject of sovereignty; Kings have been congratulated, and Queens have been praised. Dryden, the poet; Southey, the renegade; and Butler, the author of "Hudibras," and many others, have done their best in celebration of royalty. have sometimes thought that it was a subject worthy of my own poor ability; but the fact is, I never upon that subject when in the mass—I never look upon sovereignty when possessed by the people, but I finnd my whole soul stirred within me. (Cheers.) be remedied-it was only the Charter that would O! I long to see the time arrive when the real depose them from their long-abused power. (Cheers.) severeignty of the people will be established in our There were fifty counties and places in England own country. (Applause.) I am not, Mr. Chairwhere Charter associations were already established, man, prepared to make a speech upon this occa(hear)—and if the factions were determined to
grind the faces of the poor, they would find that it

There are doubtless many present this evening who proof of the spirituality of these gentlemen, their sider myself an honest and zealous worker in the cause of Chartism. (Cheers.) With these few

> The CHAIRMAN then said, the next toast is one which will find an echo in every heart. It is "Feargus O'Connor, Esq., the persecuted and un-flinching advocate of universal liberty; may be live to be a terror to the tyrant, and the champion of the free." (Tremendous cheering.)

Mr. O'CONNOR then rose and was received with great cheering. He said,-Mr. Chairman, and my dear friends, both male and female, I think I might, without affectation of modesty, follow the excellent and laconic example of my good friend Mr. Hick; and I might, in support to the following motion of the patriotic repre- truth, offer an apology for brevity. I may say, " unaccustomed, as I am, to public speaking,"—(cheers); represent to your Majesty, that, in our opinion, the nay, I may go further, and say, "unaccustomed as I have distress which your Majesty deplores, is mainly attri- been to speaking at all"-(hear);-but there is a somebutable to the circumstance of your whole people not thing-I don't know whether it is the scintilla of being fully and fairly represented in this House, and speaking power; I don't know whether it is the flint of Chartism; I don't know whether it is the lucifer match of so extending, and regulating the Suffrage, and of of patriotism; but you have struck a light in my adopting such improvements in the system of voting, as bosom, and I feel that you have resuscitated all will confer on the working classes, that just weight in those dormant energies which the Whigs would gladly the representative body, which is necessary to secure a have extinguished. (Loud and continued cheers.) Allow due consideration of their interest, and which their me, in the first instance, to return those delegates, who present patient endurance of suffering gives them the have come from a distance to attend this meeting, my strongest title to claim." And this meeting also beg to warmest gratitude, and heart felt thanks, and through express their gratitude to the noble and independent them allow me to return thanks to those who sent constituency of Rochdale for returning so bold, un. them here,—(hear, hear.)—the fustian jackets, the blistered hands, and the unshorn chins-the poor,-(cheers ) - those who are, in fact, an ornament to their country; who have stood forward like Christians, like freemen, in advocating the sacred cause of freedom. bravest and most patriotic constituency in the king- (Loud Cheers.) You have placed me in a proud, but hazardous position this night. The numbers whom I to secure the Charter becoming the law of the land. have this day seen assembled out of respect to the prin-(Great cheering.) He had been sent there to con- ciples which I have steadily advocated, shows me that gratulate their tried friend and champion on his re-lease from the dungeon's gloom; and the men of City of York—(cheers)—but from the people of this Rochdale on having returned such a representative empire at large. (Cheera.) Those several addresses which they were separating the large to have, to make you independent of go on, and never reat satisfied—never, for a single time, determined to obtain equal justice to all; and that they were separating the large. (Cheers.) O'Connell's tail which I have received I look upon as so many restricted for the caprice of the Crown—independent of the caprice of the Crown—independent of the fees marked on they were dragging the aged wife from the home of the House of Lords, and independent of the caprice till the object of their wishes was obtained—till as men, they would make the pressure from with-the back of them—(hear)—and in reference to the Crown—independent of the caprice till the object of their wishes was obtained—till as men, they would make the pressure from with-the back of them—(hear)—and in reference to the Cheers.) of the aged husband—suppose, my friends, that at that of the House of Commons;—(hear.)—so that when you see the majority in the House of Lords or in the House they had realised the full measure of public opinion are continually in strict adherence to the principles contained within The streams of public opinion are continually ing strict adherence to the principles contained within the document. (Cheers.) I trust, my friends, after did not mind, it would burst, and overwhelm them I have received such an assurance of support for my past conduct, that, whenever the time shall come again when I may be forced to be long separated from working men were not fit for the suffrage; their you, I trust, my friends, that I shall receive your conduct on that day had been a sufficient refutation renewed thanks. not so much for what I have suffered -for no man has a right to receive thanks for suffering that for which he has done for the benefit of the cause (Tremendous cheers, which drowned the conclusion of would not trouble them further, but begged most the sentence.) I am not yet quits with the Whigs. (Cheera) I look upon this day as a delightful reward of Mr. Doyle, of Manchester, supported the resolution.

He said he had been sent by his countrymen to bear their thanks to their countryman, Mr. O'Connor, for the manly and determined conduct which he had manimistoriat of the day have no charms for me. I am being the resolution. He had the pleasure of standing the resolution. He had the pleasure of standing. The was the delegate from the brave Radicals and the resolution. He had the pleasure of standing. The was the delegate from the order of the resolution. He had the pleasure of standing the resolution. He had the pleasure of standing. The resolution. He had the pleasure of standing. The resolution. He had the the gentleman from Dumfries, that inger in our mands of the land. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers) he was not one of those altogether unaccountable persons too many pulls at the poor of England and Ireland. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers) he was not not one of those altogether unaccountable persons too many pulls at the poor of England and Ireland. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers) he was not not one of the land. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers) he was no find the gentleman from Dumfries, that liberty in our mands the gentleman from Dumfries, that liberty in our mands of the gentleman from Dumfries, that liberty in our mands the gentleman from Dumfries, that liberty in our mands the gentleman from Dumfries, that liberty in our mands the gentleman from Dumfries, that liberty in our mands the gentleman from Dumfries, that liberty in our mands the gentleman from Dumfries, that liberty in our mands of the gentleman from Dumfries, that liberty in our mands the gentleman from Dumfries, that liberty in ou rights, privileges, and liberties of other people. (Loud cheers.) By liberty we mean liberty tempered with discretion. (Hear.) The Whigs speak of liberty as some-

(Continued in our Eighth Page.)

that this day walked in procession under you proud Minster in the priest-ridden city of York. (Great cheering.) All parties have had struggles for liberty at different periods of our history-(hear)-and among you that has the bold audacity to tell you that teal with the Gov rament now in power. They might be bought five agricultural families at a certain price? by quite sure, as he told the jury when they (Cries of shame.) And why did he do so? In order we we about to find him guity at York, that he that the peer families might no longer be a burden car, we not for the verdict—that he caned not spon their own parish spon the parish on which they for the sentence—that he cared not for the had a mortgage, the very day they were born. (Cheers.) punis, because God had given him a constitution. The law of actilement itself is their mortgage—that's that w said stand against the affects of the prison, and The law of settlement itself is their mortgage—that's that w wild stand against the affects of the prison, and from the glories and triumphs of this portentions in his power, to remedy the evils which now afflicted their inheritance—that's their right, and I see no God he does with him in the dangeon. (Cheers.) day, from the captivating aplendour which this day his beloved country, and he would neither be lame that right should be taken from the Trey ha. I been witnesses that day, at all events, that has celebrated the release of our champion, to the promotion of the cause of Charpeople. Well, but what is to be done to remedy this? he was a worst description of the cause of Charpeople. Well, but what is to be done to remedy this? he was a worst description of the cause of Charpeople. Well, but what is to be done to remedy this? he was a worst description of the cause of Charpeople. Well, but what is to be done to remedy this? he was a worst description of the cause of Charpeople. Well, but what is to be done to remedy this? he was a worst description of the cause of Charpeople. Well, but what is to be done to remedy this? Bless, hear, bess.) We have had a conference of general ga w deliveries, comprising every description where the victuous, the herois, still linger in chains. Shout the privations that were experienced in some etz bracked or soven hundred shepherds as of crime; t w had seen prisoners, guilty of heavy crime, (Cheers.) Ah! but our feelings can mingle with England, but he would state to them a case consembled in Manchester—to heach)—why do they inter-released afte, 'six months' imprisonment, while he was theirs, though torn from our society and our cause needed with the Poor Law Bastile relief system, and fore now? why did they not interfere when there was obliged to ; wants sixteen months in his duageon. by the stud and crimsoned arm of despotism, to be put to them? Why do they (the godly shepherds) streets? No: the examination of their consciences trade. And to add to his misfortunes, he was seized talent and character, and enthusiasm before which the

editor of the Northern Star. They would not admit energy, nor with any degree of spathy, because he (Cheers.) Shall I tell you, my friends, that it casual relief, and when he did so, how much did been magnified in proportion to the extent of our union (Continued from our Seventh Page.)

(Cheers.) Shall I tell yeu, my friends, that it gives him to fill two hid be more the watchword of Clientism, but not he give him? (Must he give him? (Must he give him? (Must he give him?)

(Continued from our Seventh Page.)

(Cheers.) Shall I tell yeu, my friends, that it good he give him? (Must he give him?)

(Cheers.) Shall I tell yeu, my friends, that it good he give him? (Must he give him?)

(Cheers.) Shall I tell yeu, my friends, that it good he give him? (Must he give him?)

(Cheers.) Shall I tell yeu, my friends, that it good he give him? (Must he give him?)

(Cheers.) Shall I tell yeu, my friends, that it good he give him? (Must he give him?)

(Cheers.) Shall I tell yeu, my friends, that it good he give him? (Must he give him?)

(Cheers.) Shall I tell yeu, my friends the stall chest he give him? (Must he give him?)

(Cheers.) Shall I tell yeu, my friends the stall chest he give him? (Must he give him?)

(Cheers.) Shall I tell yeu, my friends the stall chest he give him? (Must he give him?)

(Cheers.) Shall I tell yeu, my friends the stall chest he g wantage of all who are opposed to her own creed, and assigned at the same bar, to plead in defence of this first efforts for the cause of Chartism, and congratulated the assembly upon the success which bibed. We are now passing through the order of the cause of Chartism, and congratulated the assembly upon the success which bibed. We are now passing through the order of the cause of Chartism, and congratulated the assembly upon the success which bibed. We are now passing through the order of the cause of Chartism, and congratulated the assembly upon the cause of Chartism, but the success which that the cause of Chartism, and congratulated the assembly upon the cause of Chartism, and congratulated the assembly upon the cause of Chartism, and con Chartist talks of neerly, no means of the parish; and the cause of the cause of the parish; and the cause of the cause privileges to which sit are entitled, size which are order to the country and the House of Lords, and the during those four years, not a single man was brought Tell—of a Washington—an Emmett—and a Hampto have. (Lord and continued cheering.) My friends, stand by the Crown, and the House of Lords, and the Chartien we were told was dead—(laughter)—if so, it | House of Commons. And our patriotism is appealed before a magistrate for breaking the peace. This proved, | den; heroes who bought their country's freedom the this day had a giorious resurrection—(cheers)—it to, as that which ought to have a great respect for he thought, that he was not the violent destructive with their blood—whose memories are sacred to has berst the tomb, and behold to day it has taken up mills, bricks and the spinning-jenny. In this state of has burne the tomb, and believed to the series of the days of tyrang are numbered! things people are deprived from entering into business, him. (Hear, hear.) The Learned Gentleman expressed posterity. My friends, now that Mr. O'Connor has The knell of despotism is sounded! Let the enemies and inducements are held out to them for enlisting The kness of despossing is southern the signs of the in an army which may be employed to hew down our he entered that glorious country, Scotland, where he his return amongst us—now that we have bound the er the poor rook to it; see them mark the signs of the in an army which may be employed to new down our brothers had been received by day, and in the darkness of night tyrant despotism—I here ask Mr. Connor, as the across the water; for, my friends, I would lament the with open arms; and when he returned from Scotland, firm, the constant, the tried friend of the people, to shooting of the poor Chinese as much as I would lament be should be happy to tell the people of England that demand of that Government who sentenced him, the shooting of our own countrymen. (Hear, hear.) the people of Scotland were the friends of England and the immediate release of Mr. Bronterre O'Brien, the shooting of our own countrymen. (Hear, hear.) What is rest patriotism! Love of country—love of the friends of mankind. After some further observa- and the other Chartists. I say it is our bounden upon what do they base their peculiar claim our fellows. What is patriotism? It is that which tions, the Learned Gentleman results to the liberty they have achieved? (Hear hear.) makes you love the old cak—the paths of the cows that Let us giance at the claims of the Tory and Whig fac- used to be about the cottage—the cottage where your tions. The Tories say "our liberty is based on the father lived, and the cow that has given your father blood of our ancestors," and they persecute us because milk—the garden that your father has dug in—the we denounce the despotism and are determined to house your father has built, and the sweet woodbine appose their physical aggressions. (Cheera) They base that twines around its walls—the neat parish church their constitution upon the blood of their ancestors, the prospect around the cottage—the dog that barks That constitution lasted from 1688, until the Whigs to welcome you home—this is patriotism—this is love obtained their constitution, based not upon the blood of of country. (Cheering.) My friends, in the olden times their ancestors but upon yours-(cheers)-upon oppres- inducements were held out to you to become patriots sion, on heaps of ashes, on the scaffold, on the dun- by asking you to fight for your country; but would any geon and the cold grave. (Tremendous cheering.) They man rouse your sympathies—arouse your energies by did not shed their own blood; they were too knowing holding out inducements to you to fight for a Rattlefor that but in order to achieve the carrying of the Box; to stand up for a spinning-jenny; to shed your Reform Bill they abundantly shed the blood of the blood for those who bid you leave your country? poor men. (Continued cheering.) It took a hundred Is that patriotism? is that love of country? Is there and fifty years to beat down the superstructure built love of country in those despots who will not allow you apon blood-but it was to be beaten down (hear) to enjoy yourselves in your own country, and who wish because, thanks to God, blood is no sure foundation for you to go to Russia, or Poland, or Prussia, or the Porte, any edifice. (Lond cheers.) It was because built or America, for your supper? Is this not beyond the apon blood that the great power of the people was power of simple men to endure? But, my friends, how enabled to beat down the building at one fell swoop, are we to arrive at a remedy? There are only two (Hear.) Then did we destroy the constitution of the means by which any great national object can be effected church—then did we destroy the constitution of Tory | - the one by the instrumentality of Physical Force; and monopoly. (Cheers.) But when we accomplished this the other by means of Moral Power. There are two Work we did not intend that the consequence should be ways of effecting the latter—the one by a vote in the a mere transfer of power from the hands of the Tories House of Commons, after a discussion on any subject; to the hands of the Whigs (loud cries of "hear";) the other by an electric shock, such as that which took but we intended to open the temple of the place in 1831, when the people sent back Lord Grey, legislature for the admission of all, and the procuring of that prince of humbugs, to the helm of affairs. (Loud shose liberties which are commensurate with the wants laughter, and cheers.) We have now placed the Whigs of the people. During a hundred and fifty years we on the wrong side of the hedge, and it will be were fold that we should have something more of our duty, in future, to watch their successors. (Hear, liberty than we then possessed, if we would but place hear.) The Whigs, chagrined at the loss of office, the Whigs in power, and enable them to reform the will by and bye set up such a clatter about the rule of Commons. At length the Reform Bill was carried, the Tories as you never heard in your lives. And, of The Whigs have had the working of that measure for course, they will do it constitutionally, because they ten years; and now when they have again re-established prefer constitutional resistance to democratical re-Toryism, they complain that their former Reform did sistance. They know very well that if they had only not go far enough, and they now sak us to allow them to a minority of twenty, they might reassume the reins build another superstructure. But what was the state of of Government. (Hear, hear.) But it has gone too far. the case? Why, that during the ten years of Whig sway, We have placed ninety-one Members-I wish it had they, who boast of having accomplished so much for been 191-between the grasping Whigs and the messthe people, have sowed more tares among the corn than pot. (Cheers.) That's the case; and it will be easy to the Tories dared to do when they had power to do all perceive that the patriotism of the Whigs does not conthey pleased. [Loud cheers.] We could scarcely blame sist in love of country, but in a love of place. Their the Tories, then, comparatively speaking, for what patriotism and that of the Tories is not the same thing. they did, when we take into consideration the then The Whig patriotism is love of place—the patriotism state of society. But was it fair that our "national pro- of the Tories is love of rule—and the patriotism of both tectors" should be a party to follow the Tories in their is to get hold of the people's mess-pot. (Cheers) They career the moment we gave them power; instead of say I have given them a Tory House of Commons? Well, falling back into the hands of those who gave them with one leg in the grave, and another in the dungeon, power? (Cheera.) It was, therefore, impossible for the if I could effect all this, am I not able, when at liberty Whige to enlist or command our sympathies, as their to break down a Tory Heuse of Commons. There are deeds were bad. (Cheera) Now a change has come many who pay attention to the transfer of power from deed were bad. (Cheers.) Now a change has come many who pay attention to the transfer of power from o'er their dream, and they are forced to ask us to come withing the meant of the measure of power from and join them upon some clap-trap question. (Cheers.) to be a change from a partial recommendations to be a change to be a change from a partial recommendations to the whole people.—I look to the next change to be the daily press teeming with recommendations to give the Right Honourable Baronet a fair trial. (Hear, and a langh.) A fair trial? Did they give the Right Honourable Baronet a fair trial in the cause in which they were embarked. (Cheers.) We are told that Ireland, my fair trials and langh.) A fair trial? Did they give the Right Honourable Baronet a fair trial in the language of the banner they had exhibited, to-day, which is slow sale at ls. to 2s. per quarter to give had set their lines on a cast, and were determined to the measure; and not for the cause in which they were embarked. (Cheers.) He could as first announced to them. (Cheers.) He had struggled much for the repeal of the union but his struggle was real, and for the accomplishment of the measure; and not like the struggle of the measure; and not like the struggle of the measure; and not like th vict us? (Cheers.) No, but give me leave to frame and in Ireland, where there were now representatives, than all the other families in the kingdom,—we are indictment, and to produce evidence against them, and which that evidence I will, before any Jury, however which the fate of the present administration is to be the grand battle-field, on which the fate of the present administration is to be the grand battle-field, on which the fate of the present administration is to be the grand battle-field, on this that evidence I will, before any Jury, however which the fate of the present administration is to be the grand battle-field, on the work, for I consider this is the most important and in Ireland, where there were now representatives, subject that has been discussed this day. (Hear, and in Ireland, where there were now representatives, subject that has been discussed this day. (Hear, and in Ireland, where there were now representatives, subject that has been discussed this day. (Hear, and in Ireland, where there were now representatives, subject that has been discussed this day. (Hear, and in Ireland, where there were now representatives, subject that has been discussed this day. (Hear, and in Ireland, where there were now representatives, subject that has been discussed this day. (Hear, and in Ireland, where there were now representatives, and in Ireland, where there were now representatives. you this, are the men who are now assuming the reins tists will forget all animosity toward freiand, and so effecting 500,000 Chartists against her, they who have addressed you, yet I will not yield to in which Ireland had been mentioned by the pre-world fix friends, that every word I now utter, will be read to do? The Whigs ask us to join them. They friends, that every word I now utter, will be read to do? The Whigs ask us to join them. They friends, that every word I now utter, will be read to do? The Whigs ask us to join them. They friends, that every word I now utter, will be read to do? The Whigs ask us to join them. They friends, that every word I now utter, will be read to do? The Whigs ask us to join them. They friends, that every word I now utter, will be read to do the specches and comfort to the inhabitants of that (No, no.) God forbid. Well, now what do they ask | would take part with her. You may be assured, my the shafts—for we will keep in the traces ourselves | say-" I don't mind the Irish humbug, because it is Then, again the Tories wish us to join them. They nothing but a clap-trap; but when Feargus O'Connor my Conservatism is not what Toryism was; and the says, and when the people of England respond to that Editor of the Times has been for a long time trying sentiment, that Sir Robert Peel shall not trample upon to reconcile us to what Conservatism is. (Hear, the liberties of Ireland,—when he hears Feargus bear.) The mystification of that journal reminds O'Connor say that he will rather lose his life than me of an anecdote connected with the play of Pizarro, tamely stand by and allow that country to be ground Kotzebue, the German, when he had completed the down by the tyrant, then he will begin to shake himwriting of that beautiful work, went to see it repre- self, and say 'we must govern Ireland by some other sented in the theatre. Like all other critics, he means." Surely there is not a man among you that will took his seat on the third bench, and in the celebrated suppose that I would allow any jealous feeling to exist took his seat on the third bench, and in the celebrated suppose that I would allow any jealous feeling to exist every exertion in his power in order to procure scene in which Rolls appears, the actor played the part in my bosom towards my country. I do not forget, and the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones to never have forgotten, my country; and I dely any man their families and their country. (Cheers.) I would out in ecstacy-" That's my Rolla-that's my Rolla- in England or Ireland to say, that during the whole of (Laughter.) And the Editor of the Times may sit in the life, I ever spoke a sentence or wrote a line adverse to professions of liberty, if upon such an occasion he House of Commons, and if Sir Robert Peel declares the benefit of Ireland. (Cheering.) And I tell you could keep silent. (Loud cheers.) My friends, I for Toryiam, he may may "That's my Rolla"- Englishmen, and Scotchmen, who are here assembled, and if Sir Robert Peel declares for half Radicalism he that if I can avoid it you never shall acquire your may may, "That's my Rolla." (Laughter.) For Char- liberties unless Ireland at the same time acquires hers. tism he may declare, "That's my Rolla"-if he should (Renewed cheers.) I never have, and I never will, live declara for the land, and against the people, the com- upon the prejudices of my countrymen. I have lived placent Editor may say, "That's my Rolia"—and if Peel down much prejudice, and I will live down that prejushould declare for the people, and against the land, he dice. (Hear.) Some seem to imagine that I am an may say, "That's my Rolla;" so that to make the mat- enemy to Ir-land, but they are greatly mistaken; and ter short, whatever card turns up, he may say, "That's in my conduct, which they may at present condemn, my trump." (Laughter and cheering.) But we are not they will afterwards discover that I have been heaping going to have that shuffling of cards any longer. We a fire of coals upon their head. I will not see my have already submitted to it too long—we were not country oppressed by the tyrant's hand. (Hear.) That trained to it—we have other views to follow. I do not young reptile, Lord Stanley, who was nursed in Irepossess that power of mystification; I come before you land, where he has an estate, now that he is about with certain fixed propositions, and by them I will to come into place must be taught to treat Ireland in a abide. (Cheers.) There is one thing certain, and it is better manner than he has hitherto done. We will not have and children, and the suffering and anguish of soul them once every seven days in his capacity of public thanks should be given to the men of London for this that they are our enemies, and if we don't beat any tyranny, or any cruelty exercised on Ireland—the them, they'll beat us. (Hear, hear.) For year after moment the sword is drawn against Ireland, that year you have been looking forward to this King's moment we throw away the scabbard. (Loud and con-Speech and that King's Speech, and the other King's tinued cheering) My friends, we have gone through Speech, and after you saw them, what did you find several vissicitudes. Chartism has as many lives as a they contained? Nothing. Then you had the House of cat. First and foremost we had the desertion of the Lords complaining of the House of Commons, and the Birmingham men within these two years; then all the Lords and Commons both complaining of the Crown, contrariety of opinion in the Convention, a body of men Who is stripped of power. (Hear, hear.) Then a which I shall ever speak of with the greatest respect talk of reforming the House of Lords was made; -difference of opinion was to be expected, and not to but we find the Whigs reforming that for their be wondered at; but the dissensions which took place own purposes, by new creations. We have no power at the time did us a great deal of damage. Then came the in the House of Commons. The middle classes Government plct to destroy our beloved, our dear, our are starving; the working classes are becoming more champion Frost (Loud cheering.) Let the chickenand more impoverished. (Hear, hear.) And we find hearted and weak-minded call him traitor, if they please; the following announcement in the Sun of Saturday last so far as I am concerned, I call him patriot. (Lond -namely, that notwithstanding all the efforts of the cheers.) I attended his trial for seven long days, and I say shoemakers, tailors, and other tradesmen, whose busi- to Sir John Campbell, now Lord Campbell, a man that ness is not done by machinery, they are starving; and has raised himself to power on the shoulders of the the dolt who conducts that paper, asks, in his ignorance, people; I say to him "I tell you that the conviction of machinery has anything to do with their trade? of Frost was procured by Government perjury. Why, he might as well tell me that the man was happy (Cries of "Shame, shame.") I was present for seven who had plenty of goods in his shop, and would not days; and I tell you that Frost's conviction was open it for the sale of his goods. But has not machinery procured by the perjury of a government (fiver. Then had a baneful effect upon your interests?—has not I ask you, are we to allow that man to die in his machinery made you go without hats? - has not machinimprisonment - (cries of "no," "no")-1 nak you if nery made you go without shoes ?-has it not made you that would be patriotic or an inducement to others, not go without food !- has it not made you go without to do that which Frost was charged with doing, but to houses !- has it not made you go without raiment and | do that which he was willing to do, to risk his life for without fuel? (Cheers.) Is there any charm in my the people. (Loud cheering.) Well, then, we had Frost's voice?-a stranger coming from that land to which I conviction—we had Government spies upon us—we am told you are enemies, but which I don't believe- bad Government prosecutions, and those prosecutions what is there fascinating in me to persuade you that aided by all the power and talent of the highest law offisuch is the case, if it be not a reality?—what is there cers of the crown, and assisted by all that secret service fascinating in me to persuade well-fed, and well-clad, money could effect, - by the perjury of witnesses, and and well-housed, and well-dressed men that they are by the ignorance of juries-(hear)-we have had dunnot possessed of those comforts? (Cheers) If you geons filled—and just as we were demeaning ourselves were so circumstanced, and I were to attempt to per-like men, and thanking God that we had not a traitor made you it was otherwise, never fear me but against us -just as the people were beginning to enjoy you would find out that I was wrong. But what is our indivantages from their position fresh misfortunes arose. candidate for Northallerton, Mr. Lascelles, sent his actual condition? Monied onen have rendered capital Then we had false friends amongst our own ranks. of no value in the country. If a man were to start Well, my friends, it never has been my habit to heap in business with a capital of £5000, which in most fire of coals upon any man's head; but I should have been other countries would be considered a competency-if wanting in my duty-the Editor of the Northern Star be were to start in this land with that capital, where would have deserved your execrations—if we had not does he embark it? Why, on the gambling table- met your fees, and said "You must come with us he is obliged to associate with capitalists in their the whole road; if you don't, we will shut the toll-bar gambling speculations. The large capitalists have been against you." Then we are subjected to the charge of living on the working men and on the small capitalist. aiding the Tories; and we are twitted with the conduct How is it possible to compete with machinery if ma- of the Chartists at Nottingham. Ah! that Nottingham consomist tells us that if we bleck up one channel nine months the Whigs and Tories were sparring like cause of liberty i hope you will pelt me—not with the stones of the streets.

Nothing conic exceed the cordinate and good will before he could vote for any man who was a canter didate to sit in Parliament. (Sensation.) At the cause of liberty i hope you will pelt me—not with the stones of the streets.

Nothing conic exceed the cordinate and good will before he could vote for any man who was a canter didate to sit in Parliament. (Sensation.) At the last election he had been fourteen days an elector, gates; in fact, brotherly love was never better off. chinery dees all that man can do and all we want him to business is not understood! You would not have consomist tells us that if we bleck up one channel sine months the Whigs and Tories were sparring like two shy cocks—the Tories hoped to command a marriage that another two shy cocks—the Tories hoped to command a marriage that they have blocked up oil the jority, but this was to be done by wheelling some of the content eggs, but with the stones of the streets. Since I knew Whiggery it has settled but ho could not say that he had much increased in wisdom. (Laughter and applause.) He (Mr. Ward-rop), was a weaver, and he drew the attention of the most soul-stirring displays are life into the contracted to state that the contracted of things now exist. for an instant, that with such anmbers of people , ut of of a Whig, with the assistance of the Chartists; then employ both at Leeds and Manchester, do you sur pose immediately came the vote of want of confidence—and that they would not in their distress come to York; why? Because the Torics were of epinion that the some here and compete with you; and de you not this ak people were against Whiggery—that was the effect of that they would become a reserve for the masters, to the Nottingham election upon England; but for this the oppressor. (Loud cheers.) come back spon? (Cheers.) Have you not a wretch in' we should have had the Whige in power yet. (Hear.) the shape of a man in the town, who says that he And now that they were out, he would assure them bought five families—have you not a man living that upon his part nothing should be wanting to

the gratification which he expected to experience when The CHAIRMAN shortly afterwards rose and said, the next sensiment on the list is as follows:-" The Charter, the hope and only remedy for the griev-Mr. CHARLES CONNOR was called upon to respond

the land." and fellow workmen, and men of York, I stand before you to-night as the humble advocate of those great and important principles contained in that document called the People's Charter—a Charter that will secure to every man, and every body of men, no matter what their religious persuasions may be-for in this great country there must be men of all creeds and denominations, and persuasionsthose privileges to which by nature he is entitled. We wish to secure to our fellow man the same pririleges which we ourselves claim. It has been said that all men by birth are equal. The rich man comes into the world in the same manner as the poor one; the sun shines equally upon the poor as upon the rich; when the poor man cultivates the land, the harvest springs up equally as fast as if it had been done by the rich man; and when the rich man and the poor man die, the worm finds its way into the coffin of the one as well as the other. (Cheers.) Therefore, I can see no distinction in their birth, and why should there be any distinction in the political condition of the rich and the poor man! (Cheers.) I will not occupy much of your time, as several other speakers have to address you to-night; and after the spiritstirring and eloquent addresses you have heard from my friend, and your friend, and the friend of man in every clime, Mr. O'Connor, it would be presumptuous in me to occupy your time. But I will just take the liberty of stating to Mr. Feargus O'Connor, as he is going to recruit his health, that if he will continue to write his splendid letters to the people of Ireland, which have from time to time appeared in the Northern Star, he will be doing that which will have a greater tendency to open their eyes than anything that has ever been produced. never looked upon the fate of the never-to be-forment of that country. He went on to say that gotten Robert Emmett, a man who devoted the Ireland was a Catholic country, and he submitted whole of time, his brilliant talents, his strength, that if of necessity they were obliged to have a principle: he did not see that they ought to be and eventually his life for the good of his country, but his blood ran cold; and concluded by repeating own. It was an extraordinary and anomalous thing the was afraid their arrangements would fall far the following lines :-

The Suffrage gained, each bas a sword The Ballot gained, each has a shield, To put to flight corruption's horde, And take possession of the field.

gate from that town. (Loud cheers.) I do not (Great cheering.) envy that man, or the sentiments of liberty which he may entertain, that would not use not give a fig for any man's Chartism, or for his have no hesitation in saying, as has already been stated by Mr. O'Connor, that the condemnation of Frost, Williams, and Jones was effected by the perjury of a Government officer. (Hear, hear.) I am hope they will never let their husbands, their brothers, or their sweethearts alone until they obtain the restoration of those noble martyrs to the cause of freedom—Frost, Williams, and Jones. (Applause.) I can assure you, that if there was a meeting thirty miles off, I would again most willing the rest of the democratic press. (Applause.) But I was determined, to have a meeting let the down to the earth and period.

The Committee, who had been appointed to draw which has for some time past has been for the deeper went to a barber's shop and asked him to let me didates who were returned by the show of hands, at West-Riding delegates having been called on to stapled Wethers and Matchings, is not so lively, though hear me, and they did come, and brought others with them, and I had soon one of the largest meetings ever held in Hartlepool. (Loud applause.) Now I defy either Mr. Bowes or Lord Harry Vane agent to me, and offered me \$10 a week wages if plause.) At the first, when the question was mooted attendance. rrop him up," was the answer. "No," said I; "I the Torics, and to stand firmly by the great will abuse you both! But I will not prop up the Tory." I will not advance his cause; on the contrary I will injure it as much as possible. I have a separate interest, and I will never fight for anything show of the Torics, and to stand firmly by the great principles they professed, he laughed at the idea, and thought that such a plan appeared ridiculous. In Scotland, no qualification was needed. would go to Northallerton and abuse the Whig. afraid I am trespassing upon both your time and your

sufferings by the speedy establishment of the principles for which they have so nobly contended."

obtained his release—now that we have celebrated tions, the Learned Gentleman resumed his seat amidst duty to do so. (Cheers.) It requires no other per-loud and long-continued cheering. is, to represent the sentiments of the people of England, Ireland, and Scotland. (Loud applause.) O'Connor will not fail to cause that Mr. ances of the people; may it soon become the law of power which he possesses to bear upon the Government-let him exercise that influence which persecution has conferred upon him-let not a mement be lost-let the Government never rest until to the sentiment. He said, Brother Destructives, those cruel sentences shall be removed from those innocent men. (Applause.) The Speaker then proceeded to urge upon every one the necessity of using to a class of men of whom he should speak with a every exertion in their power in order to procure the liberation of Mr. O'Brien, and the incarcerated Chartists; in that they would prove their sincerity to the cause by their exertions to obtain the liberation of one who had been imprisoned while fighting for the cause, as well as for others, though they might not have stood so prominently forward (Applause) They had been paying the debt of iberty—they were now suffering for their advocacy of the canso of freedom, and surely the blessings they claimed as Englishmen, it was their duty to endeavour to procure for these who were now undergoing the penalty inflicted for advocating the people's rights. (Applause.) Common humanity demanded this of them. He was happy to witness such a feeling of enthusiasm as had celebrated the liberation of Mr. O'Connor from York Castle-a display stronger and more heartfelt than had ever been witnessed on any previous occasion in York. I hope, now, that Mr. O'Connor has obtained his Mason resumed his seat amidst great cheering.

The CHAIRMAN proposed "Justice to Ireland, by the Repeal of the Union, and a Parliament based upon the principles of Universal Suffrage." FRARCUS O'CONNOR. Esq. then rose, and observed

he was sure they would pardon him for again appearing before them to respond to the toast which had been proposed. He contended that no justice could eyes than anything that has ever been produced. be afforded to the Irish people, without the principle (Loud cheers.) Mr. Connor then stated that he of Universal Suffrage was applied in the Governheard that Frost was sentenced to be hung and restore peace and comfort to the inhabitants of that and asked the friends there what they were doing and urged them to go on in the even tenor of their under the circumstances. A number of friends set | way (even if the Irish should for awhile withhold to work, and in an hour four pounds was sub-scribed, and I was sent to Manchester as a dele-of Universal Suffrage and the Repeal of the Union. Mr. CLAYTON, of Huddersfield, who had been se-

lected to respond to this toast, made a few observations, hand of despotism; it was true the Tories had bound joicing in the proceedings of the day. them in the iron chain of slavery; but the Whigs had forged their fetters more closely. He traced the pro-ceedings of both parties, and concluded a few excelglad to see such a sprinkling of the fair sex; and I lent remarks, by stating that that day's proceedings bore they will never let their hughands their bro. enemies to their Irish brethren, but that they were willing to go hand in hand with them, to spread abread the principles of universal liberty. The speaker

tenderest of husbands and fathers, banished from list of the democratic press, and which the people Clayton, of Huddersfield, and others, thought that his home and from his country, to endure of this country had raised to such a position as was although the men of London had acted in a praisethe degradation and misery of slaves, because he never known in this or any other country before. worthy manner, yet the motion would be rather dared to advocate the sacred cause of liberty. He felt most happy in having this opportunity of having this opportunity of having the opportunity of be up and stirring—it is for you and I to exert ourselves to the utmost, and to never cease in those exertions until we procure their restoration. (Applause.) But I will not detain you longer. I must confess that I am almost ashamed to address you after the splendid display of talent you have just heard; but I will just teil you that although Mr. O'Connor may have been a bugbear to the Whigs and the Tories of this neighbourhood, as have doubt. and the Tories of this neighbourhood, as have doubtless the other delegates in their respective districts, the Whigs and the Tories in the neighbourhood of Bilbrough are as frightened of me as they are of the dread to tyrants and a scourge to factions, it to their champion) as it continued to deserve it by the necessity of saving the families of their imprisoned friends from starvation. Mr. Mark, of the Staffordshire Potteries, moved, and Mr. Scott, of dread to tyrants and a scourge to factions, it to their champion as it continued to deserve it by adherence to principle, and no longer. If the Northern Staffordshire Potteries, moved, and Mr. Scott, of dread to tyrants and a scourge to factions, it to deserve it by adherence to principle, and no longer. If the Northern Prisoned friends from starvation. Mr. Mark, of the Staffordshire Potteries, moved, and the Tories in the neighbourhood or Star had become—as he contended it had become—as frightened of me as they are of the delegates. Bilbrough are as frightened of me as they are of the dread to tyrants and a scourge to factions, it London, seconded a motion pledging the delegates to detail some of the results which had attended his energy employed upon it; but because it was a re-exertions in extending and promoting the cause of the views of the people, a mirror in Chartism Seconded at Hartlened to tyrants and a scourge to factions, it London, seconded a motion pledging the delegates to exert themselves for that purpose. Messrs.

Mason, Black, and others, supported the motion. Presentative of the views of the people, a mirror in Chartism Seconded a motion pledging the delegates to exert themselves for that purpose. Messrs. Chartism. Some time ago he attended at Hartlepool, which the public mind should be fully and fairly a sea-port in the Southern Division of the County represented. He noticed the good to be derived tion of the poverty that exists amongst the working of Durham, for the purpose of explaining to the from the democratic press, and observed that if classes of that town. Mr. Davis, of Stockport, people the doctrines of Chartism. Every endeavour there was a continuance of that support which had supported the motion, which (after a few remarks was made to put him down, and the inhabi- hitherto made the democratic press what it now from the Chairman on the neglect which had been tants refused to let him have a place was, the Northern Star would be a weapon before shown to the poorer portion of the imprisoned

Mr. Andrew Wardrop, of Dumfries, responded that it was imperatively necessary on the part of the Chartists to throw overboard both the Whigs and hailed with loud and enthusiastic cheers. for a person to serve in Parliament, but were to be honoured with his presence, and after a Universal Suffrage. (Cheers.) But, my friends, I am at the same time the laws presented this see the poor man enjoy the fruits of his labour—so his hearers to the awful state of things now existlong as God shall give me life—so long as I am ing among that class of operatives, as compared ing among that class of operatives, as compared endowed with common seuse, so long I shall continue to advocate the cause of the oppressed against the throwing the shuttle sometime after Napoleon tery of throwing the shuttle sometime after Napoleon The CHAIRMAN then said the next sentiment was He recollected that in 1815, the weaving of calico Buonaparte had been banished to Saint Helena. as follows :- " Mr. Brouterre O'Brien, and the Lan- was two shillings per ell-now it was fourpencecaster Chartists; may they be rewarded for their farthing—(shame, shame)—bei g a reduction of nearly 400 per cent. in the wages of the weaver. He next aliuded to the undue protection which was Mr. Mason responded to the toast, and said, Mr. given to the landed interest, and remarked that Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, the toast which acres of land were represented in the House of Comyou have done me the honour of responding to, is mens, and the shuttle was kept out of consideration one which leads our noblest feelings and sympathies; by its members. Yes, and the humble individual that from the exalted scenes which now surround us, stood before them would endeavour, by all the means

This was a combination of the laws against the working population of England. He now came great deal of reverence and respect, he meant the Bishops, who had also their protective system. He noticed in glowing terms, the scene presented in Ireland, when the son of widow Ryan was shot, whilst the collection of tithes was being enforced by the parsons. He then noticed the protection that

was given to the landed proprietors and the gentry, and said there was another class which was pro-tected, he alluded to the Parsons and the Dissenters, who, let him tell them, were as bad as the establishment. He was himself a Presbyterian Dissenter, but he could not shut his eyes to the conduct of those individuals who pray that the unholy connection of the Christian religion with the State may be removed, and when an election comes they would turn round and vote for a fellow who would rather die the death than separate Church and State. (Applause.) He had exposed this hypocrisy at Dumfries on a recent occasion, and he contended that every person was protected by the liberty, he will not lose a moment in endeavouring laws of England, excepting the working man. He to procure justice for those that yet remain in im. found on the road side by a man, who in pure humanity, knocked all the flics off the poor beast they were developed as a second of the poor beast they were developed as a second of the poor beast they were developed as a second of the poor beast they were developed as a second of the poor beast they were developed as a second of the poor beast they were developed as a second of the poor beast they were developed as a second of the poor beast they were developed as a second of the poor beast they were developed as a second of the poor beast they were the poor beast the poor beast they were the poor beast they were the poor beast they were the poor beast the poor beast the poor beast they were the poor beast prisonment. After another observation or two, Mr. ring to an anecdote of a diseased old horse being they were devouring. But the horse afterwards asks the question, why he had put away the flies, as he had only set these off that a more hungry

swarm might come on. (Laughter and applause) The next sentiment proposed by the CHAIRMAN was, "The Demonstration Committee of York." (Great cheering.) Mr. Burleigh, of York, returned thanks in a few brief remarks. He said that they had done no more than their duty on this occasion, and that duty they

in the Queen, the King, or the Monarch of these short, in the estimation of the delegates, of what realms, to be the head of the Church, whilst there they ought to have been—(no, no)—but he could week. Best beef 6d to 6dd; mutton 6d to 7d; midwere the Presbytcrians of Scotland, the Protestants of England, and the Catholics of Ireland. He adin the short time that had elapsed since well as sheep and lambs unsold. Beasts 947; sheep mitted that the people of England, and especially the the release of their most noble patriot was friends of the Charter, had done much for Ireland. first announced to them. (Cheers.) He could as York Corn M.

ladies of Great Britain." Mr. Storr, of Dewsbury, gallantly responded to not in grinding condition; we do not hear of any toast, and complimented Mr. Brooke, of Dewsbury, sales being effected. As for new Oats, the trade for the strait-forward manner in which he always having been so bad for Shelling at Wakefield, acted on behalf of the rights of the people. (Cheers.) makes our shellers cautious buyers at any price. Mr. O'Connor then again rose, and congratu- The prices given vary from 10d. to 11d. per stone. quartered, I happened to be in Whitby, thirty miles unhappy country. In conclusion, he begged leave not disgrace the walls of the senate. He proposed to make the principles of Chartism. To return his best thanks to the Demonstration Comwhich they had heard delivered, and which would

cheering.)

evening meetings. Mr. CORDEUX returned thanks; and it being now eleven o'clock, the company became desirous to break up. Previous to doing so, however, it was announced

his important duties at both the afternoon and

quite true that they had ruled them with the flerce three for O'Connor, when the assembly retired, re-

DELEGATE MEETING ON MONDAY.

delegates assembled at the Chartist Room, Fossgate, on Monday at ten o'clock; Mr. Leach was again called to the chair, and on the motion of Mr. Mooney, of Colne, seconded by Mr. Marriott, the The Chairman proposed the Northern Star, and following persons were appointed to draw up an address to the people of Great Britain and Ireland, Carlisle prisoners, and gave a melancholy descrip-

attend, Mr. Binns, of Sunderland, proceeded to late prices are maintained. Yarn—We cannot read the address, (written by him). It was received report any change in this article; the demand is to the toast. He said when he stood up before them with loud and enthusiastic cheers, and unanimously as one of the successful candidates to sit in St. agreed to.

Mr. O'Connor arrived about two o'clock, and was The address was again read, and received Mr. O'Connor's warmest approbation. The delegates present commenced a regular siege

extraordinary anomaly that a person was required O'Connor took part, the meeting separated, each to 67s per quarter for Red, and White to 70s. Barley variety of topics had been discussed, in which Mr. Nothing could exceed the cordiality and good will have declined is per quarter, and demand limited.

> ever witnessed in York, and one that is calculated Kingdom, showing to the labouring Classes the to infuse new life into the oppressed millions of Great Britain.

ADDRESS OF THE DELEGATES At a Meeting of Delegates assembled in York to con-

gratulate Feargus O'Connor, Esq., on his release from prison, the following address was unanimously

FRIENDS AND FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,-We have deemed it our duty on the present occasion to appeal to you again in the language of truth and justice in support of the glorious cause which has assembled us together. At no period of our history has distress been more universal, and never have the sham promises of faction given less hopes of redress. The miscalled Parliament of England has again assembled to mock the sufferings of humanity by their profligacy, and stiffs the voice of patriotism by slander and persecution. We should be neglectful of our duty to you if we did not rouse you to redoubled exertions as to the storm of despotism gathermore immerality among the people, and greater need (Hear, hear.) And did those prisoners go out from the (Lond cheers.) Yes, the genius of liberty communes country. A neighbour of his was reduced to much panaces for our wrongs. We have leaders who have distress and poverty from the depressed state of been tried and were not found wanting. We have ing over our head. We have a Charter which is the come forward now! Why, because the money is fall: because they had broken the laws of the country, and swell with the typhus fever, but happily recovered. His wisdom of colleges and smales have qualled—we have ing short in the periods of the people, and they are (Hear, hear, actions, like most of their stars, to look after their principles of Charti. W. was not abashed to walk the But why should we complain ! They are proud to died, and the day after one of her children died the party of the nation and surely we ought not to seems. Why was it that the six hundred and seventy streets during the day after his imprisonment. (Hear.) playing hundred hundred with the six hundred and seventy streets during the day after his imprisonment. (Hear.) playing hundred hundred by the ransom of our liberty. Glorious patriots! also, and they were both laid on the same bed of stop in the glorious contest when we are within a leap their sufferings consecrate our freedom, and misery, applied to an individual for eace of past years, that our power and importance have

was delivered of a child; this child was given to the rouse us to renewed efforts through the organisation overseer of the parish; and in eight days he sent | we possess to proclaim far and wide the glad tidings Dumfries, but it was huddled over, and all inquiry of freedom and peace. Now is the time; millions into the matter thrown overboard. (Shame.) He famishing for want of food are shouting for a Saviour went on to say that there were two protective ays- or they die-a redeemer or they perish for ever. The tems in this country—the one was according to law, graves of tyranny can no longer hold the lion hearts and the other was contrary to law. Were any of they have entombed so long; and their restoration to the working men then present to leave that place, freedom is the signal for the rescue. Up then in your and twenty of them were to go into any house in moral majesty, and confront the armed legions of opthe aristocratic city of York to form a union to pression with the inspiration of reason, and the exact. for every suit of clothes (supposing they eloquence of humanity. Rally round the Executive were tailors.) they made, a certain sum of money, Council; pour in your sinews of warfare; let your advoit would at once be said, that there was a combina- cates see that as their power is proportioned to our sid. tion among the tailors, and they would forthwith that for the future the voice of Chartism shall gather be placed within the walls of York Castle. On round it a host of upholders. We congratulate the the other hand, the Queen, in bringing the Civil List men of London on the successful effort made to enroll before the House of Commons, must exact a sum of the trades of the metropolis under our banners. This money, and she is protected. For the Judges of is encouraging to the delegates assembled here, and the land, also, there was a sum of money paid will we trust be the signal for the like efforts being whether there were few or many prisoners made in every town with the same success. In conor causes to try, and the Lord High Chan-cellor had £14,000 per annum allowed him. stand, and may we labour on in the righteous cause till there is no wrong to redress, and no fee to put down.

#### LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, Aug. 31st .-The arrivals of Wheat and Beans to this day's market are smaller than last week-Oats larger. Last Wednesday we had heavy rain in the morning, but since very fine, and Harvest is quite general with us. Wheat has been in very limited demand and 2s. to 3s. per qr. lower. There have been several samples of New Wheat at market, quality much inferior to last year. It has been sold from 64s. to 70s. per quarter. Oats have been in very limited demand, and d. per stone lower. Beans heavy sale.

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WERE ENDING Aug. 31, 1841. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Pear Qrs. Qrs. 4595 5

LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS .- The Woollen markets at Leeds, since our last, have not exhibited any material variation from those which immediately preceded. There seems to be a steady domand for Woollens of middle and inferior qualities, but the clothiers complain that they are unable to obtain any better prices for their goods than they were some time ago, although the Wool market is much firmer; and hence, they are apprehensive that they will be unable to replace their present stocks at the prices offered for them.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1 -We have had rather more beasts at market to-day. but the quantity rather inferior. Of mutton and

other articles very little business doing. We have The CHAIRMAN then proposed, " The Chartist few new samples of Wheat shewing, and several of Oats, the former being rather coarse, and as yet

THIRSK CORN MARKET, AUGUST 30.—The supply of Grain was very limited, but fully equal to the from home, advocating the principles of Chartism. It return his best thanks to the Demonstration ComI immediately ran as fast as I could to Stockton, and thanks to the above toast on the list, and asked the friends there what they were doing and urged them to go on in the even tenor of their his important duties at both the afternoon and beautiful to return his best thanks to the Demonstration Comthe health of the Chairman, and thanks to him for last week's quotation. Wheat, 9: to 10s. 3d.;

Beans, 4s. to 5s. per bushel; Oats, 19s. to 22s. 6d.; Barley, 33s. to 37s. per quarter.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, AUGUST 28TH.-With the exception of Tuesday last, the weather has been uninterrupted fine here during the week; and although we had but a small show of wheat at market that the delegates would meet on the following this morning, both from the country and coast, the morning, at ten o'clock, to draw up an address to trade ruled exceedingly dull, at a decline of full and congratulated the company that one so much morning, at ten o'clock, to draw up an address to the country.

In the delegates would more able than himself had taken the task out of his hands. He said that the people of Ireland looked on the Country.

Three cheers were given for the incarcerated bonded, also, a decline of 2s. to 3s. per qr. must be conded, also, a decline of 2s. to 3s. per qr. must be conded, also, a decline of 2s. to 3s. per qr. must be conded, also, a decline of 2s. to 3s. per qr. must be conded, also, a decline of 2s. to 3s. per qr. lower. In barley, beans, and it was conded them with the series of this day week. In the conded, also, a decline of 2s. to 3s. per qr. must be conded, also, a decline of 2s. to 3s. per qr. must be conded. Rye is 1s. per qr. lower. In barley, beans, and peas, no alteration. Malt is more in deand peas, no alteration. Malt is more in demand, and fine qualities are is. to 24. per quarter dearer. We had a good supply of cats again to-day, which sold at last week's prices. The arrivals of flour are not large, nevertheless the sale is exceedingly dull, and it is difficult to quit any quantity, even below our quotations. Our millers reduced their prices to-day is. per sack, and should the weather continue fine, it is probable a further reduction of 3s. per sack will take place next week. A good deal of Wheat has been cut here during the week, and some samples of new of our own growth may be expected at market by this day week.

cause. (Applause.) The name of Frost is one that is dear to my heart, and I never speak of it but my blood boils within me. When I think of his wife lowing effect. He had been accustomed to meet chair. Mr. Wm. Martin moved "That a vote of limited mind freignd, Mr. Hill was received with a tremendous burst Messrs. Leach, Binns, Fusell, Harney, and Ward. The was a fair supply of wheat from Essex, but only a moderate quantity from Suffolk and Kent, with a limited supply of barley, beans, and peas, from all they must be enduring, I am struck with the deepest conductor of the Northern Star, which the comsorrow, for I know that he was one of the best and mittee had been pleased to put at the head of the National Petition, as their delegate." Mr. good, having several vessels in from Ireland with this article, and a few from our own coast and Scotland. The imports of foreign grain during the past week have been large. Fine weather has prevailed in this neighbourhood since last Wednesday-for the work. There was a very small proportion of old wheat in this day's supply, which met a steady sale at last week's prices, whilst the new, from its inferior quality and condition, was excessively dull, although offered considerably lower generally; the few sales effected were mostly confined to the finer descriptions, which must be quoted 3s. per quarter under last Monday's currency, whilst for the middling and soft-conditioned parcels, it was still greater, with a large quantity left unsold. A few samples of new were up from Suffolk and Kent, and the condition and quality even worse than the Essex. Ship flour was taken slowly at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per sack. Prime barley was 1s. per quarter dearer, and in fair demand. Malt was quite as high, but only taken to a moderate extent. There was a good demand for prime old beans, and fully as much money made for all sorts. Peas were taken slowly at barely last week's prices, except for choice new blue, which are much wanted for Scotland, The oat trade was dull: the dealers, holding off as much as possible, took from which he could address the people. which all the beasts of iniquity would be stricken But I was determined, to have a meeting let the down to the earth and perish. (Lord applause.)

Small quantities at 6d. to 1s. per quarter decline, and the consumers only bought for immediate use.

Stephen's under the banner of Chartism, it was one step gained in the ladder which would ultimately lead towards possessing the People's Charter. (Appointed to wait on Mr. O'Connor, and request his appointed to wait on the ladder which would ultimately lead towards possessing the People's Charter. (Appointed to wait on Mr. O'Connor, and request his appointed to wait on the decline. In prices, no alteration.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.—Our arrivals are very culous. In Scotland, no qualification was needed on Mr. O'Connor, as to when their various towns of Foreign Wheat induces our buyers to confine their purchases to as limited a scale as possible. A few

> THE ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL to the People of the United necessity there is for a full representation of the whole People, and clearly proving to the Middle Classes that, unless a timely Reform takes place, Revolution will be the inevitable consequences, and demonstrating that there cannot be permanent prosperity in the Country until the Principles of the Charter beceme a Legislative Euactment. All the Associations may be supplied, by them applying to Mr. Heywood, the Publisher, or to the Secretary. Price 1d.

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All Communications must be addressed, (Post-paid) M J. HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Leeds.

Saturday, September 4, 1841,