

MONDAY EVENING.—The usual weekly meeting was held at the room in Aston-street, on Monday evening last, Mr. Charles Ashton in the chair. The minutes of the council were read and received, and the clerk reported that the council had passed a resolution of resigning their offices. Mr. Brough moved and Mr. Lyncell seconded a motion, to rescind that part of the minutes, on the grounds of the whole council not being unanimous on the subject. Mr. White supported the motion, and affirmed that they had no right to proceed in that manner; he moved an addition to the motion, that each member of the

council who wished to resign, should tender his resignation to the meeting. After a long discussion in which the retiring members, Messrs. Williams, Saunders, White, and others took part, the motion was carried almost unanimously. Messrs. Lindon, Fussell, Newhouse, Welsford, and Stewart, then resigned, and Messrs. White, Talbot, Yardley, Ryan, Bough, and others, were nominated in their places. Mr. White then gave a report of the proceedings of the directing committee, and afterwards moved a vote of confidence with regard to the political honesty and integrity of the retiring councillors.

which was unanimously agreed to. The case of Messrs. Mason, Chance, and others, who have to appear at the Stafford and Worcester Sessions in a few days, was then brought forward by Mr. Whitehead, and the case was considered several times. An active league, in addition to the other members, was appointed, and a resolution agreed to, that the other localities in Birmingham be requested to act likewise. The committee will meet at Aston Street, at twelve o'clock on Sunday next. Notice was then given, that Mr. W. H. Larney would address the meeting at Aston Street, the following Sunday, after which the meeting separated.

Mr. Whurr addressed numerous meetings at Lydwade and Stourbridge, on Wednesday, and Cradley and Dudley on Thursday last. The cause

DUDDESTON ROY MEETING.—The usual weekly meeting was held at this place on Monday evening last, on the open ground, opposite the railway station, Duddleston Roy. Mr. George White again presided, and the meeting was a most successful one, rallying round the banner of freedom, and joining the National Charter Association. He described the hellowness of the professions of the Complete Suffragettes, and warned the men of Birmingham of the manner in which they had been deceived by the same class in the Reform Bill, and declared that if the stone London Convention attempt to do anything was made to impose on the working classes. After advertising to various other topics he retired to attend an important meeting at the Chartist Room, in Aston-street, which was well attended.

A MEETING was held in the field near the Asylum, Summer-lane, on Sunday last, at eleven o'clock, which was addressed by Mr. George White. He

WALSLEY.—The members of this locality held a Tuesday evening meeting at the school place, where a liberal subscription was offered to defend Mr. Mason and the others at the forthcoming sessions at Stafford. The prejudice of the Corn Law repealers against us is fast gaining way and a strong feeling is

REDDITCH.—On Sunday last, Mr. Peter Rigby delivered two discourses to attentive audiences. He gave very great satisfaction. We strongly recommend him to the notice of the Chartlist world as a very talented but distressed man.

FORESHILL.—We had a splendid meeting on Monday, and hear Mr. John Sharkey preach a political sermon. We expect to have a very flourishing association in the course of a week or two.

OLDHAM.—On Sunday last, Mr. Ross lectured

WEEKLY MEETING.—At the weekly meeting of the members which took place on Monday evening last, the following resolutions were unanimously passed: That, as the dissenting members of the meeting strongly censured Mr. O'Brien and Mr. H. Vincent for their vile and malicious conduct towards Mr. O'Connor, the *Northern Star*, and the National Chartist Association." That a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. O'Brien, for his noble and spirited manner in which he questioned, and rebuked the conduct of Mr. Vincent, and that the members of the meeting be made to the following reasons why he (Mr. O'Brien)

was not a member of the National Charter Association; and that this resolution be sent to the *Northern Star*, and that the committee be authorized to write to the editor of that paper, informing him that no one shall be sent to the *Northern Star* office, to raise a fund to set up Mr. Duffy in some kind of business, and we would recommend every town, village, and hamlet, where there are any Chartists, to do the same."

DUBLIN.

The Irish Universal Suffrage Association held their usual weekly meeting in the Great Rooms, No. 14, North Anne-street, on Sunday, the 15th, inst. Mr. Keble Rafter in the chair, Mr. W. H. Dyott, Secretary.

The Chairman said, that in accordance with a good old custom, he should call upon their talented, eloquent, and experienced friend, whom he was glad to see in good health, and spirits, to read the

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disstricts, each returning to Parliament an equal number of representatives, thus doing equal justice to all parties; the abolition of the Property Qualification, which will do away with perjury in the highest tribunal, or, at least, next to the highest tribunal in the land; for the electors will be able to say, "I am not doing right to pay them, if we deem it proper to do so." Now, said the venerable Chairman, we seek for the attainment of those great and glorious objects, by no other means than by petitions to Parliament. —(hear, hear) which we shall continue to pour in upon you, till we have secured the fulfilment of every honest man, every lover of the prosperity of the country, and the happiness of the people, shall become fully impressed with the justice of

granting us our rights. (Hear, hear, hear.) Before we sit down, said the Chairman, I wish it to be decided whether or not the following resolution shall be adopted: For or against any proposition, shall have a fair hearing; and even those who are not members shall be heard in opposition to any measure, provided that they keep to the rules, that is, to abide by the ordinary and common rules of legitimate discussion; but none except members can vote upon any question, and no one except members can move any motion. Mr. Henry Clark rose, pursuant to notice, to propose for admission to the Irish Universal Suffrage Association, Messrs. Paltuck, Hanlon, James Coyne (son of Mr. C. Coyne, of Capel-street), and Mr. Jas. Armstrong. Mr. Coyne, like many others, had pre-judgments against the Chartists, but he happened to be

at a late hour, in substance the night and day of the Republican cause, and the character of the attack upon Mr. O'Connor and the Chicago He had mentioned to him (Mr. Clark) that the gross misconduct, the brutal conduct of the Manchester Republicans, and the mild, cool, generous, and conciliating conduct and sound reasoning of the English Manchesterites. Mr. O'Connor, in particular, had determined Mr. O'Connor to come, and he had fully formed to join their ranks, in despite of the puny threats of the would-be Republicans at the Corn Exchange (hear, hear.) One of the other gentlemen whom he, Mr. Clark, had the honour of proposing, was an elector in Birmingham, ready to join the other electors in signing the pledge, and he was the only one candidate for the representation of this city, but no

that would give a pledge in writing to support no administration, but one that would give its official advocate to Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, Equal Representation, Abolition of the Property Qualification, and Payment of Members—(hear, hear). As for the Repeal Association humbug, every body sees now, that it is not worth a farting a week—(hear, hear).

Mr. William Woodword seconded the motion.

Mr. O'Gilligan said, he had very great pleasure in proposing for admission in their Association, Mr. John Doyle, of Ballard, County Wicklow, Mr.

mination to take you into custody, you threatened t

when he attempted to take you into custody, you fired a pistol at him, and wounded him seriously. You then attempted to escape, but being overpowered and surrounded by the police, you were taken to the station, amongst whom the unfortunate deceased, you fired two pistols, with one of which you severely wounded an individual, and with the other you deliberately shot Day dead, and then, seeing the judge, here looked round the court, and seeing Inspector Penny standing near the witness-box just under the dock, he suddenly leaned over the bars and threw a revolver, as one of his men, and the man who had been shot, Inspector Penny, immediately closed up, and laid their hands upon him at each side. He gave the Inspector a most ferocious look, and shook his fist at him.

Mr. Justice, then, gazed at the prisoner for a moment in silence, and then said,

[illegible]

The usher replied, "Amen." The prisoner, with look in which the most demagogical rage and ferocity seemed to be concentrated, grasped the large metal ink bottle which is screwed upon the back of the dock, and made an effort to wrench it off. While he was doing this we have an opportunity to observe the prisoner in all his ugliness. He is manifestly unable to tell, or, luckily for the personal safety of the Learned Judges or whoever else may have been destined for the salute, the ink bottle is securely fastened, and the turnkey, who is standing close to the prisoner, has taken up his threatening action towards Inspector Penny, immediately removed him from the bar.

The trial lasted a few minutes more than thirteen hours.

Mr. Justice Pattison, after the prisoner had been removed, intimated to the counsel for the prosecution that by a recent Act of Parliament, the Judges were empowered to order the arrest of any person who is the orphan of persons who had lost their lives in the performance of their public duties. They would therefore order the sum of £50 to be given to the widow of David Smith, a private in the 1st Buffs, who was killed on the night of Mess, the other policeman, as he had no direct authority for the arrest of Colliceman in the first instance. However, the great courage and praiseworthy conduct of the policeman who was killed, and the great courage were such that he (the Learned Judge) had no doubt

have the effect of procuring them each a handsome reward, and the reward was given to each according to his conduct, and for the severe and tedious sufferings he had endured.

The Court then broke up.

THE VISION OF MYCENOR.

(*Adapted from the French.*)

“ * * * Oppressed with the labours and fatigues of the day, I threw myself down to rest, and behold whilst yet sleeping, the following vision appeared unto me:—

“ Methought I stood by a wide extended plain, thronged by an immense multitude of human beings; old men grey with white hair, children of a year, and youth there; and from out of the whole of this vast multitude arose one groan of suffering, one voice of weeping and lamentation, and my eyes were filled with tears and my heart with grief and heavy form the core of their complaint entered into my soul, and I turned to an aged man who leaned mournfully upon a staff and said, father, said I, do these people mourn so? He answered, my child, they have mourned so long, and conquer? But the old man shook his hoary locks and raising his hand, pointed towards the south. And I bowed, and said, father, from my eyes; and he said, afar-off! I beheld a mighty form standing on the mountain; and the Form's height was even from the feet of the summit thereof. And passing through the crowd, that I might look upon the Form, I saw the people's sorrowing, and the Form's height was

wore an iron crown; and upon his forehead was written "Goverment;" and his eyes shot fire; and in his hands he held a sword. And behold, as I looked upon him, I saw written "Laws;" and his aspect was terrible to look upon. And behold, as I drew nearer, I discovered that the Form had two faces; and looking towards the right hand I beheld, and it smiled sweetly; and the tones of its voice were bland and musical, and the gaze of its second face was directed to the mountain top. And now I perceived that there were many men and women, a few men and a few women, and a sumptuous repast was spread before them; and plenty seemed to abound with them; each was dressed in purple and fine linen, and adorned with pearls and precious stones, and costly jewels, and I heard no groans or lamentations from them.

And methought, seeing these things, I was puzzled, and my astonishment kept me silent. And behold, as I came again upon the multitude upon the plain, I saw all of them prostrate and weeping, some here and there were gathered together into groups, and looking towards the mountain top they were sighing and weeping. And I said unto myself, These were signs of a mighty movement. And organizing I saw a great river running by the side of the mountains, and many laden ships were on it, and the people took their way across, and the Form took half of all that passed across. And going more attentively I perceived that the hands of the Form were iron, and its feet clay, and I saw that the Form was clothed in garments of gold and silver. And behold, in a short time, the features of the Form

arose an infant child, and it stood on the iron crowns
 and its appearance was hailed with joy from the
 people, and the people were glad, and the people
 and the Form seeing this waxed furious, and brand-
 ishing his whip, he spoke, "Slaves, behold your
 future king, fell down and worship him." And be-
 hold, the people were glad, and the people were
 even unto the other one loud laugh of derision, and
 turning, I beheld the whole people gathered together
 and gazing with looks of hatred and contempt upon
 the people, and the people were glad, and the people
 show them how to overthrow it. And the Form
 this, troubled, and said within itself, "If the people
 c-itate thus I am undone, I must divert their gaze
 from the people, and the people were glad, and the people
 cunning men amongst the people to show them
 cause of their misery; and they lectured them, the
 strove to make them believe that too many people
 talked of, and gave emigration. But the people
 them out from the midst of them, and would not
 even so much as listen unto them. Then the Form
 obedience; and these men went forth, and spoke of
 poverty to prepare as benefits from heaven, sent
 to multiply them for another and a better world
 "The powers that be, are ordained of God." But
 people scoffed at these things, and made reply, "If y
 truly, even such a benefit, come share it with u
 think every day, whilst we are starving! Ye

amongst us. Saying this the people parted most un-
naturally. I then turned back to the river, (and
gave myself up for lost, and in his peril he took my
self of those in the mountain top, and behold in a short
time I heard a voice from the top, saying, "Divide the
people as the river, and you will conquer." I then
perceived I beheld many well-meaning men going among
the people and striving to direct their attention to the
chain across the river, and they said, "Take that chain
off our trade and we will be free." But the people
said, "What will be the use of taking it off?"
Has not the Form power to put it on again? We will
destroy the Form." Then did the multitude
advance with pain bearing on their backs, and singing
songs of praise, and with the multitude of men, five
men, and the tramping of their feet shook the
earth, and their cheers resounded to the very heavens
and as they approached the Form they became invincible
by me, and as they passed, as of victory, woke me
from my vision.

F.

Rochnale, June 11, 1842.

The title of persons accused of outrages in Tipperary
GOVERNMENT have issued a Special Commission for
the trial of persons accused of outrages in Tipperary,
and the Commission has been addressed to Chief
Justice Pennefather and Chief Justice Doherty.

LIFE is inexhaustibly dear, even after there is less
desire to enjoy in it, more especially when the ques-
tion of immortality is sought to be forcibly
wrested from our grasp.

SHEFFIELD.
GREAT PUBLIC MEETING IN PARADISE
SQUARE.

In the course of last week a requisition, respectfully signed, was presented to the Master Cutler, requesting him to convene a meeting of the inhabitants of Sheffield, for the purpose of remonstrating with the House of Commons upon the rejection of the National Charter, and for the purpose of memorializing the Queen to dissolve the Parliament, to dismiss her present Ministers, and to call to her councils men who will make the People's Charter a cabinet measure.

The Master Cutler having declined to call the meeting, the requisitionists proceeded to do so themselves.

The meeting was fixed for twelve o'clock on Monday last, and some time before that hour some hundreds had assembled in Paradise Square.

Mr. Bairstow had been invited, and was met at the railway station by a considerable body of the working men, with banners, &c., by whom he was loudly cheered; in the meantime the Square continued to fill, and by one o'clock, at which hour business commenced, one of the most numerous meetings we have seen in Sheffield had assembled to give their sanction to the important documents left for the approval of the people by the late Convention.

On the motion of Mr. Harney, seconded by Mr. Clayton, Mr. John Kelly was called to the chair.

The Chairman read the placard calling the meeting, and after several observations called upon Mr. Harney.

Mr. Harney said he had great pleasure in appearing before so large a meeting to propose for adoption the remonstrance and petition which he had the honor to present.

(Mr. H. here read the remonstrance, which it is unnecessary to insert.) The remonstrance stated first, "that the people of this country were suffering destitution and misery to an extent almost unparalleled in the history of the nation."

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It is preferable. Another declared that the triumph of the principle of democracy could only lead to the destruction of civilization and the plunging of the country into a state of midnight barbarism and brutal savagery; such were the sapient arguments of the collective wisdom. But, vile though the calumnies of these men were, still they played an honest part compared with the part played by some of the traitorous "sophists" who professed to be the friends of the people; all such friends of the people are—loud cheers! Of all the men who strove to damage the cause of the people, and to sow of discord and dissension upon the principles and objects of the Charter, no man was more the worst; his conduct was foul and treacherous in the extreme. How dare he denounce the authors of the National Charter as being "cowardly and malignant demagogues?" He was a cowardly and malignant man, fellow for making such a charge, and then retreating from the responsibility of slandering his superiors—cheers! All the arguments of Peel and Russell were drawn from the speech of Roebuck. It was such men as these that the people had good cause to stand most in dread of—hypocrites, who were the cloak of patriotism that under its folds they might conceal the poisoned dagger with which to assassinate liberty, the bright goddess of our nation—loud cheers! The rain for some time had been falling in torrents, yet the people stood it well; at length himself wet to the skin, Mr. Bairstow gave the signal for retreating, and an adjournment to the Association room in Fig Tree-lane, took place. Here not a tith of the meeting could gain admission; those who were first, speedily crammed the room.

Mr. G. J. HARNEY lectured on Sunday evening, in the room, Fig Tree-lane; the unpropitious state of the weather preventing the holding of the out-door meetings announced in last Saturday's Star.

On the motion of Mr. Harney, seconded by Mr. Clayton, Mr. John Kelly was called to the chair.

The Chairman read the placard calling the meeting, and after several observations called upon Mr. Harney.

Mr. Harney said he had great pleasure in appearing before so large a meeting to propose for adoption the remonstrance and petition which he had the honor to present.

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Go each man, and each woman, for himself and herself! NO ACTING TOGETHER; no bluster; no threats! QUIET DETERMINATION. Each one apply for relief to the Overseer personally. Should there be more there when you go, wait your turn. If he is not at home, await his coming. Should he refuse relief to one, do not let that be a refusal to you. The case refused may not be as bad as your own: at all events, the Overseer ought to know of your condition, if you are starving! Take care that you let him know! Do this quietly, orderly, peacefully, but determinedly, and let us see what will be the result! But "no mobs!" no great noises! no acting in concert. GO EACH ONE FOR FOOD TO SAVE YOU FROM STARVATION; go ask for it from the officer appointed by the law to give it to you. Go ask him properly and rightly. Put it not in the power of any unfeeling monster to get rid of your application by trumping up a charge of conspiracy!

Should the application, or applications, to the Overseer fail, go each one, to the nearest Magistrate. Tell him, each and every one, separately, your case. Tell him what your sufferings and endurances are. Tell him how often you have been to the Overseer. Tell him what answer you have received. Ask him for his assistance. Ask for his advice. If he says he cannot aid you, or that he has no power; tell him that he has a direct channel of communication open with the Queen, through her representative, and his superior, the Lord Lieutenant. Desire him to do his duty, by forwarding to the Lord Lieutenant a statement of your case; that you are starving for want of food; that you have repeatedly applied to the Overseer, and cannot obtain relief; that you have applied to the Justice of the Peace, and he has no power to aid you; that it is right the Queen knew of your condition, that she may take the necessary steps to afford relief. Desire the Magistrate to do his duty by communicating these things to his Lord Lieutenant; and then it is his duty to communicate them to the Queen herself, in her own proper person, and not through the Secretary of State.

When these steps are taken, and still no relief afforded, get up a requisition to the Mayor or Constable of your Borough or Township, to call a public meeting for the purpose of publicly addressing the Lord Lieutenant of the County. Should he call the meeting, well and good: should he refuse, let twenty inhabitant householders call it themselves. At the meeting agree upon a Memorial to the Lord Lieutenant; let it set forth the facts as they stand in your locality; let it set forth the efforts made, individually, to obtain relief; let it call upon him to make the condition of the Memorialists known to her Majesty; let a deputation of shrewd, intelligent, discreet men be appointed to wait upon the Lord Lieutenant in person with such Memorial; and let them communicate to an adjourned meeting the answer they receive!

Now, this is a perfectly legal but an effectual way of bringing the sufferings of the starving poor into public notice; and will assuredly compel relief! Should it not do so, THEN SEEK OUT FOR FOOD! "Self-preservation is the first law of nature." Preserve yourselves! The law awards you relief: take all legal means of getting what the law awards: if it be refused or withheld—SEEK OUT!

All the writers on jurisprudence hold that a man is not guilty of theft or larceny who takes food to keep himself from starving to death. Such has been held to be the case by GRIFFITHS and PURVES, and the only writers who have denied that that principle applies to England, have done so on the ground that "by the law sufficient provision is made for the supply of the necessities by collections for the poor and by the power of the civil magistrate." If, therefore, there be not "sufficient provision," or if "the power of the civil magistrate" be abrogated, then the law of nature returns in full force; and a man, according to reason and to nature, is not guilty of theft or larceny who takes food to keep himself from pining to death!

Again do we implore of the people to be cautious and prudent! SEVERAL ARE AHEAD! They will entrap, if not minded. Avoid all secret meetings! all conspiracies! all plottings! Every thing they say and do on such occasions is known to the magistracy and the Government! Look at the "little" debate in the House of Lords on Tuesday night. WELLINGTON could not give KINNAIRD information respecting some places in North Lancashire, because that would defeat the ends of justice, as Government had information affecting individuals. Just so! Wherever there are plottings, there are spies! and all is known! Whoever is a party to a plot in England, either to upset Government or to destroy property, is a niny, or something far worse! Plotting always defeats itself! It must, inevitably, fail. So, every man, in such circumstances, is in every other man's power. The more there are of the plotters, the greater is the individual danger, and the probability of the success of the plot lessened. No man who has an act of that nature to perform is safe if he entrust even his thoughts to any one else. Avoid, then, all plottings! Avoid all "secret meetings" as they are called; but which are not secret from the magistracy! Avoid all breaches of law or order; take all necessary legal steps to bring your case before the public eye; ground for yourselves ample defence, should you have, at last, to go and take.

Again, say, beware of spies! You may know them by the recommendations they give. They will try to persuade you to give battle to the soldiery; and that you can beat them! Never was there greater delusion! Why should we fight the soldiers? What have the soldiers done? Poor fellows! they are the poorest slaves in existence! A soldier is better dead than a working man; but he is, essentially, a slave! Why, then, should we fight him? In God's name, why! WORKING PEOPLE; whoever advises you to come into collision with the soldiery, is an ENEMY that wishes for your destruction; and is taking all proper means to effect it, or a fool, whose counsels, if sincere, will not let us surely bring you to destruction, if you trust and act on them. Scout all such advisers from you; should they appear!

No! no! no fighting with the soldiers! no firing upon them; or firing by them upon the people! No such firing as that! It would be the height of combined folly and treachery!

Again we repeat, beware of spies!—they are abroad! They are seeking blood! Disappoint them!

MOST ADMONABLE.

Read the following nauseous and disgusting specimen of exuberant and bursting loyalty with which the trial of FRANCIS was prefaced in the columns of the hot-bun "Sun."

TRIAL OF JOHN FRANCIS FOR HIGH TREASON.—The occasion of the trial of this misguided, foolish young man, for shooting with a pistol at our beloved Queen, whilst enjoying an innocent recreation in which the means of his death were provided, was to be held in safety when the labours of the day are over, convened at the Old Bailey to-day all those individuals, who, venerating our Queen, for her private and public virtues, for her feeling heart, and the interest she takes in everything which relates to the welfare of the people, and which on no occasion she has omitted to manifest, and being anxious to obtain a glimpse at the heartless miscreant who could harbour a thought of ill against her who reigns predominant in the affections of every loyal subject, could by interest or other means obtain admission to the Court. And when we saw the feeling of mingled scorn and indignation exhibited by every person there against that man standing at the bar, we regretted, though the Court was full, that its limits were not large enough to admit of more being present, that the prisoner and the world might know that the detestation of his crime and him was not confined to a few, but was general, nay, universal throughout the whole country. The arrangements for admission to-day appeared to be of an excellent order, and though the Court was nearly filled, it was at no time crowded to such inconvenient excess as on the occasion of Good's trial.

There is a specimen of the loyalty of this great two-sided adulter! So! mingled feelings of

"sore and indignation" are those which possessed the minds of the Jury, who, among others, saw "that man standing at the bar," and who were called upon to judge dispassionately upon the evidence adduced! Verily this print has out-done itself—no easy task—in the art of fulsome adulation! It is truly beastly and contemptible!

But while we learn that every loyal subject was "anxious to obtain a glimpse of the heartless miscreant," we learn also from the concluding unfortunate little three lines, that the company was not so numerous as that drawn together by the desire to see Daniel Good! Verily, loyalty must be at a discount, when the Criminal Court cannot be filled upon so interesting an occasion as the trial of an ignorant youth who hoped to gain a livelihood by firing a bulletless pistol at the hind wheel of the Queen's carriage!

The youth, however, for his indiscretion, has been sentenced. The Court, through the mouth of Chief Justice TINDAL, has adjudged him "to be hanged by the neck till he be dead; then to be beheaded; AND HIS BODY CUT INTO FOUR QUARTERS, AND DISPOSED OF AS HER MAJESTY SHALL DIRECT." A savage inhuman sentence! and a barbarous law that imposes it!

His life is to be forfeited! The "Bloody Old Times" has sounded the note of blood! It has been labouring hard to prepare the public mind for the awful and astounding fact, that a LIFE is to be taken, as a warning to others not to attempt to shoot at the Queen's carriage wheel! A youth is to be strangled and beheaded for high treason, because he fired a bulletless pistol in the direction of the Queen's carriage! And yet we are a Christian people! and the Queen herself is "HEAD OF THE CHURCH, under Christ"!!!

Query.—If we hang, behead, and quarter young FRANCIS for shooting at the Queen's carriage wheel with a pistol, in which there is no evidence to prove there was a bullet, and from which shooting neither the Queen, her carriage, nor any of her attendants, nor any mortal breathing, sustained any, the slightest, injury; what should we have done to him had he shot a bullet through the Queen's head?

Talk not to us of "the Queen's magnanimity!" If the permit this life of Francis to be taken for this shooting-at-her-carriage-affair, the bloody deed will stick to her name through life, and blot her escutcheon in death! If she allow him to be hanged and quartered, she may "disgrace" the out-gang body as she may please, even to the serving-up of the joints at her own table, without adding to the horror and detestation which the act of strangulation will excite amongst "her" people!

ANOTHER VICTIM TO THE FELL MONSTER.

POOR HOLBERRY is gone! He has escaped the ruffian-fang of class despotism through the deadly portal. Another is added to the long catalogue of Whig-made widows, whose occupation it must be to weep over the ashes of the dead; and surely another and a powerful incentive is afforded to his brethren to call forth all the energies and exercise all the determined perseverance of men, who have resolved that the system which originates these horrid blotches on the escutcheon of humanity shall be annihilated.

On Tuesday morning a letter was received at this office, informing us that an order for his liberation, on finding satisfactory bail for five years, had been received from the Home Secretary; and stating that the York Chartists were unable to furnish the amount required, being all poor working men. They requested that Mr. O'Connor might be informed of the matter, and their letter was accordingly forwarded to that gentleman. In the meantime, that no delay might take place, arrangements were instantly made for tendering the bail of Messrs. HILL and HOBSON to the acceptance of the York Magistrates. Mr. HOBSON was at Huddersfield, but returned that night, and he and Mr. HILL were intending to go off together to York next morning; when a second letter arrived apprising us that death had already put in all the bail that could be now given! The poor fellow had expired about half-past four o'clock on Tuesday morning.

The letter of the Chartists of York was simply sent, without comment or observation, to Mr. O'Connor, from whom, on Thursday morning—as early as it could be—the following was addressed to Mr. HOBSON:—

"Donham Cottage, June 22nd, 1842.

"MY DEAR HOBSON.—Nothing would give me greater pleasure or do us more service, than if you and Ardliff would proceed at once to York, and give bail for poor Holberry; and let this undertaking upon my part be your guarantee.

"I do hereby undertake to hold J. HOBSON and John Ardliff harmless from any injury, damage, or pecuniary demand which may be made upon them, if they become security for Holberry's keeping the peace, and that I will pay all such sums, costs, and legal expenses as his violation of the bond shall entail upon them.

"FARGUS O'CONNOR."

This may serve to show his disconsolate widow that what his friends the Chartists could do for him, ALL were alike prompt and ready to do. But it is, alas, poor fellow! All is over, and he has escaped. And we fear that even now thousands of honest, good, virtuous Englishmen are almost ready to envy the condition of the cold lump of clay which once was the athletic form of JAMES HOLBERRY!

The York Chartists bestirred themselves briskly and promptly; they procured the attendance of an attorney and surgeon at the inquest, which was held that night, and of which the verdict was—"Died by the visitation of God, and we are of opinion that the deceased had every attention paid to him." The inquest lasted four hours.

Our reporter went off by the next train after the news reached us, to collect all the necessary information on the spot. He did not return till next day (Thursday), which is our publishing day; and as the report is likely to be long, we have no alternative but to reserve it for our next number; having neither space to give it nor time to get it up for this number. Meantime, we think it right to state, that at a meeting of the Association held immediately after the close of the inquest, a vote of thanks was moved and carried unanimously, to GEORGE LEEMAN, Esq., solicitor, for his generous conduct in attending gratuitously at the Coroner's investigation on behalf of the Chartists of York. This gentleman, from all that we can learn, has acquitted himself so as to deserve the esteem of all good men.

The Chartists of York also acquitted themselves like men on the melancholy occasion; they did all that men could do to have the last remains of the victim conveyed to their resting place in a creditable manner. A handsome coffin was furnished out of their slender resources, and by their own exertions. And, on Wednesday evening, after being consigned to the care of friends who had arrived from Sheffield for the purpose, the corpse was removed to the latter place for interment, a number of Chartists accompanying it out of the city.

Entreatings our fellow Chartists to regard the names of poor Holberry as calling loudly for appeasement, and for the prostration of the accursed system of misrule to which and by which he has been sacrificed, we take leave of the melancholy subject for the present week, to return to it next week in full.

THE NEW EXECUTIVE.

From a return and address inserted in another column, it will be seen that the New Executive have been appointed; and that they assume their official duties immediately.

To give effect to their labours, it is necessary they should have support. Without means, their hands are tied. With means, they are in a position to take advantage of every opportunity that offers itself to forward and strengthen the Chartist movement.

Look at what has been effected by the late Executive; and remember that they have, all

along, been crippled for want of supplies. Judge from what has been done, what there might have been, had the necessary funds been at command!

The Chartist public have to say whether this state of things is to continue or not. Unless the Executive be placed in a position to act, it is folly to appoint them, and worse than folly to expect service from them when appointed. Without means, nothing can be done.

The present, we think, a good opportunity of placing the matter before all concerned. The accession to office of the New Executive ought to be seized upon, and the necessary steps taken to place in their hands that which will enable them to go to work at once. If they are crippled at starting, they will feel the disheartening effects through all the race.

On Wednesday last, a gentleman called at our office; a middle-class man, but one of the very best friends to the cause of Chartism that we know; one whose purse is ever ready, and whose money is constantly given, to advance the "ultra" movement. In the course of a conversation had with Mr. HOBSON on the present position and prospects of Chartism, he proposed, as the best means of inducing the New Executive into office,

A NATIONAL TRIBUTE,

to enable its members to adopt decisive measures to advance the cause of the People's Charter; and after further proposed to head it with his subscription, adding that if more was wanted, he was ready.

In three minutes a list was prepared, and the following sums set down:—

A. Lonsdale, Manchester..... £ s. d.
William Hill..... 1 0
Joshua Hobson..... 1 0
John Ardliff..... 1 0

Now then, Chartists, what say you! Will you "go and do likewise" in accordance with your respective means? Let the next Northern Star that we publish show the sum total on the list swelled to a considerable amount. Let every one do his best. There are our middle-class friends; those of that class whom we know to be our friends; let them be waited upon by the proper officers in every locality. Proper attention and exertion in this respect, will do much towards the end in view. One hundred friends subscribing £1 is, each—and surely that number can be found—will give the Executive one hundred guineas at once.

To work, then, Chartists! Let every locality fix for itself a certain sum, and take the necessary steps to raise it. Let this be a sacred duty. The Executive have been chosen by the people to perform the people's work: the people are bound to accord them support!

This is a good opportunity, too, of testing in some degree the value of general middle-class sympathy! They pretend to be converts to Chartism, and to wish to aid in the dissemination of Chartist principles. TRY THEM! Here is an opportunity of their employing some portion of their wealth to a good purpose; a righteous Chartist purpose. See that they miss it not! Wait on them; present them with the subscription list; ask them for their contribution; and—take what you can get!

To work, then, every one! We hope for a good list next week. Those of our munificent friends who read this, and are anxious to aid the good work, will do well to send their contributions to our publisher, direct. He has offered to become treasurer for this fund. They need not stay till they are waited upon; but send at once.

Let us see, then, what can be done!

THE NORTHERN STAR AND THE "DENUNCIATORS."

The universality and unanimity of opinion expressed by the whole people from one end of the kingdom to the other upon this subject, is not less gratifying to us than valuable as evidence of the people's capability of judging and estimating men's actions by the only just standard—that of truth and reason. It was stated in our last that the deliberations of the London Delegation Meeting upon this matter were adjourned, at the instance of Doctor Mc'Donnell. We stated, too, that the decision of this meeting, given under such circumstances, no small importance. The delegates are picked men, picked for their intelligence and honesty, from all the localities of the Metropolis; they had had the advantage of a week's deliberation and thought upon the subject; they had had the benefit of all the Doctor's statements and arguments; they had had the opportunity of consulting with and receiving the instructions of their constituents; they may, therefore, with the most perfect propriety, be said to have represented all the Chartists of the Metropolis, and their opinion to be the opinion of London. We refer, therefore, with some pleasure to the following account, given by our reporter of the meeting:—

[illegible]

