

CHESTERFIELD.—According to placards posted

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AIRDRISS.—A public meeting of the colliers and miners, and all favourable to the cause of democracy was held on Wednesday the 17th. of August, in a field granted cheerfully by the proprietor, Mr. Adam Pennell, on the side of the Chapel-street road. Mr. John Mc'Kay, one of the most popular and energetic of the "free lancers," presided at the meeting, and addressed the assembly at great length, reasoning with the miners regarding their present un-n-derstanding showing in glowing language that they, as a class of oppressed artisans, should raise their strikes and energies to better purpose, recommending that they should unite unanimously at all public meetings held in Clackmannanshire, the substance of which was that the miners contend for permanent relief, namely, the People's Charter, and that they use every energy to induce all trades, near and distant, to do likewise, thus effecting a reduction one farthing's worth of labour, till the Charter became law. These resolutions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously, with cheers. The chairman then tested the meeting with a fourth resolution, viz., "That the miners and miners' wives, residing in Airdrie, at Chapel-street, Airdrie, resolve that we cease from producing one farthing's worth of labour till the People's Charter become the law of the land, provided that the other trades who live by labour also, in this manner, do likewise." This resolution was carried likewise. And further, that immediate notice of our resolution be sent to every town, hamlet, and village in the British Empire." This resolution was carried unanimously. A hearty vote of thanks being given to Mr. Mc'Kay, the meeting dispersed, with cheering, and for the Charter, the meeting dispersed. On the same evening at seven o'clock, a public meeting of the whole trade and population of Airdrie took place on the same ground. Mr. Mc'Kay again presided, and called to the chair the following resolutions, which were carried unanimously. A committee of nine was appointed from this meeting to carry the resolution into effect, by giving information to all quarters of Britain, of our line of policy.

LONDON.—THE COMMITTEES FOR GETTING UP PUBLIC MEETINGS IN THE METROPOLIS, AND ADDRESSING ACTIVE WORKMEN, have been enabled, after having been informed upon, and the liberty of the subject sacrificed in direct violation of the British constitution. Mr. Roberts, of Bath, has kindly offered his person to gratuitously deliver, and any Chartists visiting any part of the Kingdom, and bearing expending defrayed. The Committees intend to avail themselves of his valuable offer, in defending all persons in London, whose cases are not yet adjudicated on.

EGLISES.—A public meeting was held in this spirited village, on Friday evening last, attended by upwards of thirty persons. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Doyle and Morris, in plain and energetic speeches, which were loudly applauded.

TIVERTON.—Mr. M. Powell visited this town late, on Wednesday evening, the 17th instant, on his way from the Northern part of the county, where he has been lecturing with good effect, and on the day following, Monday, the 18th, he returned to Tiverton, to his neighbourhood, to hear a lecture from him. Of the present alarming distress of the country, the causes of that distress, and its remedy! Accordingly by noon it was noticed by the town-crier, and a meeting of the inhabitants called to assemble in the afternoon, at St. Peter's Church. There was a numerous attendance of people, and after a Chairman had been appointed in the person of Mr. B. Briscoe, a Chartist of this town, the lecturer commenced. He ably showed forth the wide-spread calamities of the working men, and how they were governed, land, and, with thrilling effect, contrasted it with the plenty which was to be seen both far and wide, shewered down upon us by the bountiful hand of Providence over the hills and dale, and, with the greatest skill and ability, he made out the will of the ever-wise Creator. He next alluded to the cause of this distress, and in proving that it emanated from class-legislation commented very forcibly upon the law of primogeniture and entail, and in describing the effect of the laws of the land, he made out the truth of the oft-repeated plaudits of his hearers. He next went on to show the remedy, by noticing each point of the People's Charter, and by sound and forcible argument proved that this was the panacea for our wrongs—the only thing that would give us back our rights, and make us free men. He then alluded to the rules of the Association, or rather to the information that might be required, to as many as would give him the pleasure of their company at his residence for the night, the Coffee Hotel, Bridge-street, and then sat down to answer questions. He was asked if he thought the rules of the Association, or rather to the information that might be required, to as many as would give him the pleasure of their company at his residence for the night, the Coffee Hotel, Bridge-street, and then sat down to answer questions. He was asked if he thought the rules of the Association, or rather to the information that might be required, to as many as would give him the pleasure of their company at his residence for the night, the Coffee Hotel, Bridge-street, and then sat down to answer questions. 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NOMINATIONS TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

YEW GREEN.

Mr. Oliver Thoroton, clothier, Yew Green.
Mr. Wm. Howard, ditto, Folly Hall.
Mr. Wm. Walsworth, smith, Kettlehill.
Mr. John Walker, weaver, Yew Green, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. David Gledhill, smith, Lockwood, sub-Secretary.

COUNTERTOP.

Mr. John Grant, carpenter, president.
Mr. John Cote, freeholder, vice-president.
Mr. Thomas Lord, framework-knitter.
Mr. David Hackett, ditto, North-street.
Mr. George Hubbard, ditto.
Mr. Anthony Lord, ditto.
Mr. Robert Warburton, ditto.
Mr. Henry Burley, ditto.
Mr. Cooper Lord, ditto.
Mr. Wm. Cox, ditto.
Mr. Thomas Vessey, ditto.
Mr. Wm. Lord, ditto, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. John Hastings, ditto, sub-Secretary.

EAST RETFORD.

Mr. John Ward, whitesmith, Spittle-hill.
Mr. Charles Gray, confectioner, ditto.
Mr. John Good, shoemaker, Moorgate.
Mr. Thomas Dyer, ditto, Stockwallgate.
Mr. Edward Barratt, whitesmith, Spittle-hill.
Mr. John Green, weaver, ditto.
Mr. Wm. Rhodes, miller, ditto, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Richard Hawkesley, brush-treasure, Churchgate, sub-Secretary.

MANSFIELD.

Mr. John Hamilton, framework-knitter, Moother-house lane.
Mr. Joseph Finch, ditto, Wheat-sheaf Court.
Mr. Mark Leavesley, ditto, Wood-street.
Mr. Samuel Dobson, news-agent, Belvidere-street.
Mr. John Smith, needle-maker, Ratcliffe-gate.
Mr. Thomas Dutton, ditto, North-street.
Mr. Thomas Hainsworth, smith, Lawin.
Mr. Wm. Monks, labourer, Ratcliffe-gate.
Mr. Thomas Dutton, framework-knitter, Rookery.
Mr. Charles Calor, ditto, ditto.
Mr. George Warren, ditto, Cross Keys Yard.
Mr. Thomas Hibbard, news-agent, ditto, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. William Hibbard, shoemaker, Baptist-hill, sub-Secretary.

WOLVERHAMPTON.

Mr. William Wainwright, tailor, Tower-street.
Mr. Benjamin Fownes, news-agent, Peck-street.
Mr. J. S. Farmer, accountant, Warwick-street.
Mr. Samuel Pritchard, miner, Warwick-street.
Mr. John Carlyon, ditto, ditto.
Mr. Wm. Nichols, ditto, Monmore-green.
Mr. J. E. Fox, ditto, Lockington-street.
Mr. Wm. Holland, chemist, ditto.
Mr. Thomas Evans, tailor, Darlington-street.
Mr. John Pountney, miner, Warwick-street.
Mr. John Beeston, tailor, Graysley-street.
Mr. James Waller, lockup, Bradmore.
Mr. James Mackraig, bookseller, Melbourne-place.
Mr. John Siewart, spectacle-maker, Graysley-street.
Mr. Wm. Hammond, miner, Warwick-street.
Mr. John Dunn, hinge-maker, Portland-street, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. John Wilcox, news-agent, Worcester-street, sub-Secretary.

MASSON'S DEFENCE FUND, and the wives of others.—The following sums have been received by Mr. Samuel Cook, of Dudley, since the 9th of Aug. for the above purpose:—

	£.	s.	d.
Kingston-upon-Thames	0	3	0
Redditch	0	6	0
Cheltenham, after a sermon by Mr. Bairstow	1	0	0
	£1	9	0

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Aug. 19.

BANKRUPTS.

Walter George Dodds, of Howford-buildings, Fenchurch-street, City, merchant, August 29, at half-past one, and September 30, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Belcher, official assignee; and Messrs. Turner and Hensman, solicitors, Basing-lane.

Francisco Gaultier, now or late of Gould-square, Fenchurch-street, City, merchant, September 2 and 30, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court. Mr. Pennell, official assignee; and Mr. Cotterill, solicitor, 32, Throgmorton-street.

John Adams, of 8, George-street, Spitalfields, furnishing-steeple, City, and collector, August 27, at one, and September 30, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court. Mr. Graham, official assignee, 21, Basinghall-street; and Mr. C. Morel, solicitor, 50, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Thomas Bomford, late of Elmstone Hardwick, Gloucestershire, hay-dealer, and of Cheltenham, hay, corn, and coal-dealer, September 12 and October 4, at twelve, at the Royal Hotel, Cheltenham. Solicitors, Mr. B. Lewis, 4, Yorkland-buildings, Gray's-inn, London; and Messrs. Gaultier, Gaultier, and Co., 10, Abchurch-lane, London.

Frederick Nurse, of Dudbridge-wharf, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, coal-merchant, August 30, and September 30, at ten, at the Golden Cross Inn, Calne. Solicitor, Mr. George Stephen, 4, Skinner's-place, Sluzeham, London.

Jane Jones, widow, of Carnarvon, woollen-draper and general shopkeeper, September 6 and 30, at eleven, at the Eagle Inn, Carnarvon. Solicitors, Mr. Robert Bodvays Griffith, Carnarvon; and Mr. William Jones, 11, Abchurch-lane, London.

Edward Roberts, of Oswestry, Shropshire, draper and grocer, September 3 and 30, at eleven, at the Shire-hall, Shrewsbury. Solicitors, Messrs. Raimondi and Gooday, Gray's-inn, London; and Mr. George Salter, Ellesmere, Shropshire.

William Nash, of Oldbury, Shropshire, grocer, August 27, and September 27, at eleven, at the Waterloo Rooms, Birmingham. Solicitors, Messrs. Williamson and Hill, 4, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, London; and Messrs. Gaultier, Gaultier, and Co., 10, Abchurch-lane, London.

Thomas Mennell, of Leeds, cloth merchant, September 2 and 30, at two, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Leeds. Solicitors, Mr. Holden Walker, 13, Fumival's-inn, London; and Mr. J. Bluchard, 10, Abchurch-lane, London.

Thomas Mennell, of Birmingham, victualler, August 31, and two, and September 27, at one, at the Waterloo Rooms, Birmingham. Solicitors, Mr. Benjamin Shaw, Dudley; and Mr. W. Austin, 37, Threedeane-street, London.

Richard Gaulton, of Dorchester, licensed victualler, August 29 and September 30, at eleven, at the King's Arms Inn, Dorchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Trehorn and White, Leadenhall-street, London; and Mr. Phillips, 7, Watney-street, Westminster.

Thomas Carter, of Stafford, builder, September 1 and 30, at twelve, at the Star Inn, Stafford. Solicitors, Messrs. Clowes and Wedlake, 10, King's Bench Walk, Inner Temple, London; and Messrs. Seckerson and Williams, 10, Abchurch-lane, London.

Robert Joseph Wingham, of Great Driffield, Yorkshire, grocer, August 31, at eleven, and September 31, at one, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull. Solicitors, Messrs. Hawkins and Co., 2, New Bowsewell-court, London; and Messrs. Jennings and Conyers, Driffield.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Aug. 23.

BANKRUPTS.

Cornelius Edwin Garman, chemist, Tottenham-court-road, to surrender August 31, at twelve, and October 4, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court, Fennell, official assignee; Chamberlain, Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, London.

Henry Hickman, druggist, Dudley, September 2, and October 4, at seven, at the Swan Hotel, Wolverhampton. Cole, Adelphi-terrace, Strand; Fellows, junior, Dudley.

William Heap, ironmonger, Burnley, September 15, and October 4, at ten, at the Court-house. Crags and Jeyes, Harpur-street, Red Lion-square; Alcock and Dixon, Burnley.

Thomas Clegg, coal merchant, North Scale, Sep. 5, and October 4, at one, at the Swan Inn, Lancaster. Makinson and Sanders, Elm-court, Temple; Postlethwaite, Ulverston.

THE DUTY ON COFFEE TOTALLY REPEALED—Mental and Corporal threat alike, the sick cheaply restored to health. A Brilliant Polish force.

E. SKALLWOOD, of No. 6, Little Yale-place, Hammersmith-road, at the urgent and pressing solicitation of a great number of persons, has undertaken to supply the public at their own doors within ten miles of the metropolis, with that very popular beverage, the celebrated Greatstaff Powder—Very good at sixpence per pound—superior, at eightpence.

Also, Dr. McDONALD's very Florida Medicinal Treatise, and his highly valued FLORIDA MEDICINE. In Boxes at 1s. 1d. per Box.

E. S. will likewise be most happy to receive and execute orders for the Journal of the millions, with the unequalled National Portraits—the *Northern Echo*—and the *Illustrated London Library*—and every other useful, amusing, and instructive work, paper, or periodical.

Also, with FINDER's incomparably PREPARED JET BLACKING—E. S. is now prepared to supply any quantity of Orders by letter, pre-paid, or promptly attended to. Shops, societies, and localities supplied on advantageous terms.

E. S. will shortly do himself the pleasure to wait on as many persons as possible, to solicit their favours.

Also, the highly esteemed and as punctually executed, by E. S. HALLWOOD, 3, Little Yale-place, Hammersmith-road.

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that I will not be
 Answerable for any Debt or Debts my Wife,
 MARY LEE, may Contract, she having left my
 House, As witness my Hand, this 22nd day of
 August, 1842.
 GAMALIEL LEE,
 Paris, near Holmfirth.

NEWS AGENCY,
 BOOKSELLING AND LONDON PERIODICAL
 ESTABLISHMENT.
 No. 10, KIRKGADE, (opposite the Packhorse Inn),
 HUDDERSFIELD.

EDWARD CLAYTON begs most respectfully to
 inform his Friends and the Public, Generally,
 that he has OPENED the above Establishment,
 where his various carrying on the above business in
 all its returns departments, and hopes, by strict
 attention to all Orders connected to his care, to
 give satisfaction to the public's patronage, which
 will ever be his study to deserve.

Orders received, and promptly attended to, for all
 the London and Country Newspapers, Periodicals,
 &c. Every description of Books and Periodicals,
 constantly on Sale.

Leeds, Halifax, Manchester, and Liverpool
 Papers.

Agent for the Sale of Dr. M'DONALD'S CELEBRATED
 FLORIDA PILLS, which have only to be
 known to be duly estimated; no Family should be
 without these Pills in the House, read M'DONALD'S
 Pamphlet and judge for yourselves.

Wholesale and Retail Agent for Jackson's Breakfast
 Beverage.

A liberal allowance made to Country Agents.

KING CHARLES'S CROFT,
 OR ROYAL WEST-END MARKET.

Accommodation for Carriage in a most convenient
 Situation, between Briggate and Albion-street,
 Leeds.

B. LKANAH OATES, Broker, &c. No. 3, King
 Charles-street, begs to inform the Public that
 he has taken the above Croft, and from a general
 description expressed by the inhabitants in its favour as
 the most eligible situation for a VEGETABLE
 MARKET, he has the satisfaction to announce that
 he has taken the above Croft, and from a general
 Building, to cover upwards of One Thousand Square
 Yards of Ground, still leaving some Thousands of
 Square Yards open, to accommodate Carriage from the
 Country, for unloading and loading, or standing, at
 a Twopenny each per Day.

Entrances—From Gildford Street and Land's
 End for Carriage; and a Foot Passage from Albion
 Street.

Stabling and other Accommodation may be had
 at the Cook and Bottle, Upperhead Row, and
 other Inns in the immediate Neighbourhood.

Leeds, July 21st, 1842.

Just Published, Price 2s. 6d.
 Or sent free to the most remote parts of the Kingdom,
 in a sealed envelope, on the receipt of a
 post-office order for 3s. 6d.)

THE SECRET MEDICAL ADVISER.
 BEING a practical Treatise on the prevention and
 cures of the Venereal and Syphilitic Diseases, in both
 the affections of the urinary and sexual organs, in other
 sexes, with a mild and successful mode of treatment,
 in all their forms and consequences; especially Stricture,
 Gleet, affections of the Bladder, Prostate
 and other nervous diseases; including a comprehensive
 dissertation on the anatomy of Marriage, impu-
 sence, celibacy, sterility or barrenness, and various
 other interruptions of the Laws of Nature.

Also some animadversions on the Secret Sin of
 Oath, which entails such fearful consequences on
 its victims.

This Work is undeniably the most interesting
 and important that has hitherto been published on
 this subject, imparting information which ought to
 be in the possession of every one who is labouring
 under any secret infirmity, whether male or female.

BY M. WILKINSON,
 CONSULTING SURGEON, &c.
 13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds.

Of whom they may be obtained, or from any of his
 Agents.

MR. M. W. having devoted his studies for many
 years exclusively to the various diseases of the
 venereal and nervous system, in the removal
 of those distressing debilities arising from a secret
 and imprudent Acute have failed, a regular course
 of the successful treatment of

VENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC DISEASES,
 Continues to be consulted from nine in the morning
 till ten at night, and on Sundays till two,—and
 of those distressing debilities arising from a secret
 and imprudent Acute have failed, a regular course
 of the successful treatment of

In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure
 completed in one week, or no charge made for
 medicine after that period, and in those cases where
 the disorder has been long standing, a permanent
 cure, without restraint in diet, or hindrance
 from business, will ensure to the patient a permanent
 and radical cure.

A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treat-
 ment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can
 only be acquired by those who are in daily practice,
 and who have previously gone through a regular course
 of MEDICAL INSTRUCTION; for, unfortunately, there
 are hundreds who annually fall victims to the igno-
 rant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies,
 administered by illiterate men, who ruin the constitu-
 tion by suffering disease to get into the system,
 which being carried by the circulation of the blood
 into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes
 impregnated with venereal poison, and most unhappy con-
 sequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin,
 and at another the bones, and at another the joints,
 and at another period producing the most violent pains
 in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mis-
 taken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame becomes
 impregnated with venereal poison, and most unhappy con-
 sequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin,
 and at another the bones, and at another the joints,
 and at another period producing the most violent pains
 in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mis-
 taken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame becomes

What a grief for a young person in the very prime
 of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the
 enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first,
 and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as
 if its fatal results are owing either to neglect or
 ignorance.

Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each
 of his Patients as a guarantee for cure, which he
 pledges himself to perform, or return his fee.

For the accommodation of either sex, where
 convenience or delicacy prevents a personal visit, his

PURIFYING DROPS,
 No. 45, 4d. can be had of any of the follow-
 ing agents, with printed directions so plain, that
 they may cure themselves without even the know-
 ledge of a bed-fellow.

They are particularly recommended to be taken
 by those who enter into the matrimonial state, lest
 the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexa-
 tion to him the remainder of his existence, by afflict-
 ing his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the
 virulent eruptions of the malignant tendency, and a
 Sheffield, at the ANTI-DOSE, that are most advanta-
 geously introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

AGENTS.
 HULL.—At the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, and Mr.
 Noble's Bookseller, Market-place.
 Leeds.—At the Times Office, and Mr. Heaton,
 Briggate.
 Wakefield.—Mr. Hurst, Bookseller.
 York.—Mr. Hurst, and Mr. Heaton, Booksellers.
 Huddersfield.—Mr. Dewhurst, 39, New-street.
 Bradford.—Herald Office.
 London.—No. 4, Cheap-side.
 Barnsley.—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-pl.
 Leeds.—At the Advertiser Office, 6, Cony-street.
 Ripon.—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-pl.
 Knaresboro' and High Hargrath.—Mr. Langdale,
 Bookseller.
 Manchester.—Mr. Watkinson, Druggist, 6, Market-
 Beverley.—Mr. Johnson, Bookseller.
 Boston.—Mr. Noble, Bookseller.
 Louth.—Mr. Hurton, Bookseller.
 Liverpool.—At the Chronicle Office, 25, Lord-street.
 Manchester.—At the Advertiser Office, 6, Cony-street.
 Mansfield.—Mr. S. Dobson, News Agent, 519, Bel-
 dere-street.

Mr. W., is to be consulted every day at his Resi-
 dence, from nine in the Morning till Ten at Night,
 and on Sundays from Nine till Two.

OBSERVE—13, TRAFALGAR-ST. LEEDS.

Attendance every Thursday in Bradford, at No. 4,
 George-street, facing East Brook Chapel.

[illegible]

60 officers, 500 men, 3 horses; troop of
 23 cannon, 3 ammunition wagons.
 May Morning.—Half a battery of the Royal
 Artillery, viz., 3 officers, 11 men, 23 horses, 2 guns
 and ammunition wagons.
 June Evening.—Part of the 34th Foot, viz., 24
 577 men and seven horses.
 July Morning.—Remainder of the 34th Foot,
 5 officers, 219 men, 11 horses, 2 guns, 2 children,
 and 2 teams of ammunition.
 August Night.—The 73d Foot, viz., 24 officers,
 n, four horses.
 Sunday Night.—Two tons of ammunition.
 September Morning.—The 73d Foot, viz., 24
 officers, 219 men, 11 horses, 2 guns, 2 children,
 and 2 teams of ammunition.
 In addition to the foregoing, some number have
 been conveyed on from Weeden, N. S. W., and
 not brought up from the North. Large quantities
 of baggage, &c., have also been transported.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH TROOPS AT PORT NATAL.

Cape of Good Hope papers of the 18th of June arrived on Tuesday. They state that the troops sent from the Cape to the relief of Port Natal had been defeated. The commander, Capt. Smith, thus announced the event in his report to the Government on the subject:—

"PORT NATAL, MAY 25.

"Sir,—It is with feelings of deep regret that I have the honor to communicate to you the disastrous result of an attack made by the force under my command on the emigrant farmers congregated at the Congella camp at this place.

"In my last despatch I detailed the various steps taken by the farmers to annoy the troops, and my determination to obtain, if possible, from hostilities if it could be done without molesting the honor of the service, in the vain hope of conciliating these misguided people, and smoothing the way to the quiet settlement of their long-disturbed position as regards the Government of the Cape. But the receipt of an insolent letter, demanding that the force I commanded should instantly quit Natal, followed by the removal by armed men of a quantity of cattle belonging to the troops, rendered it absolutely necessary that some steps should be taken in order to prevent the further deterioration of the position.

"I therefore determined, after mature consideration, to march a force and attack their camp at the Congella (a place about three miles from our position, where they have been for some time collecting), and set apart a night of 23rd inst. for the purpose of that object. As the road leading to the Congella from the post the troops now occupy lies for the most part through thick bush, I thought it best to cross the sands at low water, and by this means, I could avoid annoyance from the enemy's fire, and, at a short distance of their station, striking a howitzer, therefore, in a boat, under the superintendence of Lieutenant Wyatt, of the Royal Artillery, and leaving it under the charge of a sergeant of the same corps, I gave him directions to proceed to the channel within 500 yards of Congella, and wait the troops, in order that they might form under the cover of its fire, aided by that of two six-pounders, which accompanied the force I took with me. This consisted of one subaltern, and seven privates, Artillery; one sergeant, and two privates, Royal Sappers; two captains, two subalterns, five sergeants, and 100 rank and file, 27th Regiment; and two mounted orderlies of the Cape Rifles.

"Having previously sent a picket to feel the skirts of the wood in front of our position, in order to prevent our movements being discovered, I put the whole party in motion at eleven P.M. (it being bright moonlight), and arrived without molestation at the point of attack, where I found the enemy's camp within nearly eight hundred yards of the place I proposed to attack. To my great mortification I found the boat had not dropped down the channel according to my instructions, but as I considered it imprudent to wait until it did so, I determined to force it to make the attack without the valuable assistance of a discharge of shells and shot from the howitzer would have afforded me. Giving the order to advance, therefore, the troops had just moved to where the boat had been directed to drop down, when a heavy and well-directed fire from the bush was poured on them; upon which they immediately fired, and commenced a fire in return, while the six-pounders were kept firing faithfully.

"Unfortunately, one of the dragoon oxen being shot caused some interruption, but this being soon got over, a destructive fire from our guns silenced for a while our opponents; but several more of the oxen being wounded on our firing, and the traces, rushed among the troops, and caused much delay and confusion in the ranks. This circumstance again favoured the Boers, who, taking advantage of it, opened a renewed fire with their long pieces (much more numerous than our muskets), and a severe loss among the troops was the consequence.

"Finding, then, that I was not likely to accomplish the purpose for which I had put the detachment in motion, and that the night was fast closing, I thought it expedient to retire; effecting this object after some delay, the partial rising of the tide rendering the road difficult. The troops, however, reached the camp about two o'clock in tolerable order, leaving great numbers of the enemy's oxen, which the death of the oxen rendered it impossible to remove.

"Thinking it probable this partial success of the farmers might induce them to make an immediate attack on the camp, I made such preparations as I thought necessary, and found my suspicions realised shortly after by a large body of them opening a heavy fire on three sides of it. This was met by a spirited resistance on our part, and the result was not finally settled until about an hour before day-break.

"Such, I regret to inform you, has been the result of this attack, and the consequent loss has been severe, the total number of the enemy's oxen as detailed in the enclosed return. One great cause of failure I attributed to the mismanagement of the boat, in which I had placed the howitzer, by the result of which I had placed the farmers under the cover of its fire, and the boat had been dropped down too late to be of any use, and even then took up a position too distant for her fire to produce much effect.

"Among the many matters connected with the subject of this report, and awakening the deepest regret, is the death of Lieutenant Wyatt, of the Royal Artillery, who for the two previous days had exerted himself much in making the necessary arrangements. He was killed early in the action, and the zealous exertions of Captain Lumsdale and Lieutenant Lumsdale, of the 27th Regiment, I was also deprived, both these officers being severely wounded. In fact, under the circumstances in which the detachment was placed, I have only to regret that with such willingness to perform the duty assigned to them, the result should have been so unfortunate.

"The loss on the part of the Boers is difficult to estimate, but I am told it has been severe. The whole of his day they have made no movement, but I have to give them the credit of treating such of the wounded as fell into their hands with great humanity. These, with the bodies of those who fell, they sent to the camp in the course of the afternoon, and to-morrow the sad duty of interring our departed comrades will take place.

"What steps the farmers may take I cannot at this moment determine with any degree of certainty, though I think it probable they will again demand that I quit the territory they call their own within a certain time. I shall, of course, do what I can to maintain myself in my present position; but considering the resources of the Government, and the means they possess of molesting the troops, I beg to urge the necessity of a speedy reinforcement, as I scarcely consider the troops at present stationed here sufficient for the performance of the duty to which they have been assigned.

"I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

"J. C. SMITH.

"Captain, 27th Regiment, commanding.

"His Honor Colonel Hare, C.B. and K.H., Lieutenant-Governor, &c."

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, belonging to the Detachment under Command of Captain J. C. Smith, 27th Regiment, on the night of the 23rd and morning of the 24th of May, &c.

Royal Artillery.—Killed—Lieutenant Wyatt; gunners, Springfield, Speed, and Hawks. Severely wounded—Bombardier Sabrook. Slightly wounded, Gunner Stubbs.

Royal Sappers.—Slightly wounded—Privates

Burns and J. Green, 27th Regiment.

1st and 2nd Companies.—Killed—Privates A. Callaghan, J. Fitzpatrick, S. Green, J. Griffin, W. Grimes, Robert Kerr, W. Bowles, and J. Bowen.

1st and 2nd Companies.—Slightly wounded—Privates

Harewood, J. Fitzpatrick, and James Fitzpatrick.

Slightly wounded—H. Stuart, J. Baker, J. Glancy, and W. Galaham.—Severely wounded—D. Donohoe, James Kelly, and G. Sullivan.

3rd and 4th Companies.—Severely wounded—Captain

Lumsdale, Sergeant Clyn, Privates J. Carroll,

J. Ford, J. Kane, and Doherty. Dangerously

wounded—Privates Kerberby, H. Coyne, T. Haxins, and J. Mulvey. Slightly wounded—Sergeant

Armstrong, Cogan, J. Ford, J. Kane, and J. Hayes.

Missing—J. Bredon, 2nd Company.

AMERICA.

The British Queen Belgen steamer, Captain Eckhardt, has arrived at Cowes, from New York, which she left on the 24th inst., and has brought letters and papers to that date inclusive.

Although nothing official has transpired respecting the arrangements concluded, and in progress between Lord Ashburton and the American Government in their present negotiation, yet it is well known that everything is on the eve of being amicably settled. The negotiation is conducted on the part of the American Government by Mr. Seward, and on the part of the British Government by Lord Ashburton, who have both full powers to settle every point, and who are both instructed by their respective Governments to bring the matter to a speedy conclusion. With this determination on each side to terminate the affair amicably, there will be very little difficulty to surmount. The North-Eastern Boundary question is already agreed to the satisfaction of both parties. The Creole case is also settled. The case of Caroline is now being discussed and in the course of adjustment. It is rumored that the right of search question has also been amicably disposed of.

The North-Western Boundary question will not be entered into in the present negotiation, as the necessary surveys will be a long time before they are completed.

It is understood in New York that the questions are to be submitted to the Senate separately, but this is not the case; the whole of the questions will be first arranged, and then submitted to the Senate simultaneously, and it is fully expected that they, as a whole, will meet with any opposition, as the majority of the Senate is also disposed to terminate the matter amicably if possible.

THE WIDOW HOLBERRY.

BROTHER DEMOCRATS.—I hope you will excuse me intruding on your time at this important crisis, but the remains of the murdered Holberry demand justice. Come out, then, individually, and exert yourselves in behalf of his disconsolate widow. According to the returns made by your energetic and patriotic Secretary, Mr. J. Campbell, dated June the 21st, four hundred letters were enrolled in our Association. Well, then, my friends, for the plan: Four hundred towns are enrolled; I call upon your working democrats to come out individually in each, purchase a memorandum book and pencil, write the name of the widow of your murdered brother, and you may depend you will succeed. For my part, I have tried it in York, Chatterfield, and today in Hull, and I have collected eleven shillings and one penny from thirty-eight individuals, for which I return my sincere thanks to the friend of the widow of my deceased friend, and the friend of tolling millions. There is no excuse. To work, then, and send your monies to Mr. Joshua Hobson, General Treasurer.

Mr. Editor, hoping you will find room for the above few remarks,

And you will oblige,

Yours in the cause of the distressed,

WALSINGHAM MARTIN.

No. 10, Seagrove-square, Manchester, Eng.,

14th August 21st, 1842.

[We have received a communication from Mr. J. Barratt, Whitlatch-street, Birmingham, stating that he has, "on his own responsibility," collected for the widow £2.18s. 2d. It is impossible for us to give the names in these cases. The contributors cannot expect it.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—I beg leave to inclose a copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. J. Duncome, of A. P.

As this gentleman has done so much for the working classes, and for the promotion of the sacred cause in which so many of the latter are embarked, I would suggest to your readers, that they should be so good as to give the names in these cases. The contributors cannot expect it.]

Mr. Editor, hoping you will find room for the above few remarks,

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lutions come to by the previous discussions among the Trades separately, their delegates might be instructed, and the after discussions by the several Trades, have made almost every Trades' Society throughout that immense district a compact body of well-reasoning intellectual politicians, satisfied that labour will be always at the beck and in the power of capital, until able to protect itself by legislative power. The helping forward of our Charter movement, then, in the mere impetus derived from the extension of our principles, is one advantage, and no mean one either, arising out of this. It has done more towards effecting and cementing a union between the honest of the middling classes and the people than anything that has before occurred. The great bugbear of the middle classes has been "Chartist violence." Their fear has been that under the domination of the working classes "property" would be unsafe. Not all the argument and reasoning in the world could have so effectually convinced them of the converse as the proceedings of the last ten days in all those districts where the Strike received a Chartist character. With all power in their hands to spread anarchy, and discord, and confusion, and destroy property—in all those districts, with every temptation, and every provocation, to excess, no excesses were committed; property was respected; peace was preserved, in spite of continuous efforts for its violation by others; order was kept, and the law was much more rigorously and carefully observed by the people than even by the authorities themselves.

Such, therefore, of the middle classes as may honestly desire a union with the people now perceive that the barrier exists only in their own imaginations, and that property, peace, law, order, and the quiet of society are never so safe as when under Chartist guidance and protection. But the Strike has done another thing for us. It has shown the people the necessity of instantly repairing past oversight, by insisting on the full carrying out of our national organisation. It has shown them where their hands were weak. They now see that had the organisation been attended to as it ought to have been, they would have been ready to do that effectually which has been abortively attempted. As proof that the people do see this, we give the following from our Townbridge friends, sent to us in the report of their proceedings:—

"The general complaint is, that there is no public body sitting, either in London or Manchester, to direct the movement; by gathering correct information as to the state of the country, and the various localities, so that the people may know how to act. The men of this place are ready to strike, but they are in want of information as to whether those on strike intend to hold out, and whether others intend to strike."

From various other parts we have like intimations. Thus, then, is a great good done. The people see where they have missed it; and they will let the time pass suffice to have been caught napping. They will now perfect their organization, and prepare themselves to be always hereafter on the watch-tower and prepared. Let the people, then, take courage. Our movement has suffered nothing. On the contrary, it has gained much. And we shall abundantly make up in increased numbers, wisdom, energy, and watchfulness, for any deleterious effect of this untoward matter.

To the Trades' delegates of Manchester, too much honour can never be paid by the people. Their conduct in this business has been, at once, that of patriots and of statesmen. They declared that the strike was worthless unless for the Charter, and when, after mature deliberation, they perceived its futility for the attainment of that object, they not less nobly than prudently resolved to give it up. There is a silly kind of people who have once determined on a thing, fear to find out that they are mistaken, lest the relinquishing of their position should subject them to a charge of "cowardice." This is most absurd. The greatest of all cowards is he who needlessly assumes or retains a false position for fear of being called a coward. The Manchester Delegates have exhibited none of this folly. Their last address does honour to them. We give it here as the best commentary on the whole matter of the Strike that can be given to our readers. Let it be read by all:—

"We have carefully collected and calmly deliberated upon the evidence submitted by the assembled Delegates, as to the state of public feeling evinced by their respective constituents; and we find that the labourer and the artisan having, for a series of years, mainly struggled to maintain a standard of wages which would enable them to live, and to have the necessities of life, are of opinion that the repeated frustrations of their efforts are to be solely attributed to their political disfranchisement."

"Experience having proved the correctness of these opinions, we turned our attention to the best means of remedying the evil, and having naturally considered the subject in all its bearings, we come to the conclusion that the only means by which the labour of the producing classes of this country can be fairly remunerated and properly protected, and themselves enabled to live, and to have the necessities of life, is by the legislative enactment of the document known as the People's Charter."

"We have recommended national cessation from labour until the Charter is obtained, and we have not the slightest anticipation, and which we exceedingly regret, we found that the carrying out of this resolution by the people of the kingdom, was not only impracticable, but that the determination first determined, and as soon as our organisation is sufficient for, and our resources adequate to, the commencement of a national cessation from labour until the Charter is obtained, and we have no doubt that the result will crown our cause with victory."

This is the right view of the subject. Let the organisation and the resources of the people be looked to: these minded, and their will is law.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CHARTIST BODY FOR THE INDIVIDUAL ACT OF ITS MEMBERS.

As might have been expected, the vile factious press, and especially that vilest portion of it, the *Queen's Gazette*, has laboured hard to affix on the Chartist body the whole blame and responsibility of all the "riots," "risings," and excesses perpetrated by the get-together and originators of the League "Strike" plot. These efforts have been but too much aided by individuals among the Chartists, who, from whatever motive, have certainly done what might be to damage the cause, by conduct which, to regard it in its best light, is highly indiscreet. We are glad to see that in this we are by no means singular in our opinions. We have been requested to publish the following from the Huddersfield Councillors, in which the same view of the matter is taken:—

"That we, the undersigned members of the General Council of the National Charter Association, resident in Huddersfield, feel imperiously called upon to justice to ourselves and the body of which we form a part, to repel with the utmost scorn and indignation the accusation emanating from some portion of the public press, that the recent riots and disturbances originated with the Chartists. We have every reason to believe that the accusation proceeds from the very 'originators' themselves, who, impudently presume to speak of the said riots as a 'Chartist' movement, and to hold the Chartists responsible for the same. We are not prepared to be apprehended, and committed to the severe penalties, charged with heavy crimes on very slender evidence. The riots neither originated with, nor have they been participated in, by the associated body of Chartists, who may have been the conduct of a few individuals bearing the name; and, while we deeply sympathise with those of our brethren who have rendered themselves liable to, and who may be visited with, legal consequences, we are not prepared to assume responsibility, and every effort to connect us, or the Association of which we are officers, with either the acts themselves or their consequences."

We believe these to be the sentiments of all the reflecting of the whole Chartist body; and we hope sincerely that they will be universally responded to. Members of our body—and especially influential

members—should have prudence as well as zeal

high relative value. Barley nominal. Oats are
d. per stone, and Selling is. per load lower.
Beans and other articles as before.

