TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,-I shall not take up more than a moment of your time to tell you that for five weeks I have been wholly unable to write to you, and that our impartial laws have made my illness rather an expensive one, as I was obliged to send my doctor, my solicitor, and my two bondsmen down to Liverpool, as I could not go myself, although my appearance for one moment would have been all that at present the law requires, as not being twenty days in enstedy before the Special Commission, I, in common with my brother conspirators, was entitled to put off my trial till the next Assizes; and, as doctors and lawyers do not travel for nothing, you doctors and lawyers to not not make the manchester things for yourselves, and faction will respect you arrangement is carried out, in one month from the Mr. Price, the barrister, that Masser, who took the by the most unjust and tyrannical means; and the other faction most cheer ully joined in the attempt. Since then, the Whigs have gone out and the Tories have come in; and the Whigs have not only joined the Tories in their crusade against us, but have JOHN CAMPBELL TO THE CHARTIST PUBLIC. acinally laid the train themselves. How often have I cautioned you against the "Corn Law League?" How many letters have I written to you-how many told you that the "free traders" would try to carry work of a people's liberties.

The London Dogberries have refused ball on my their object, even at the hazard of a bloody revolu-UPON CHARTISM." I have given you many warnings, and I have

I have given jour neglect of them; and yet I am not the Whigs that I have not said against the Tories; going to chide you, to scold you, or to find fault with they are a brace of political robbers, and as all parties that I glory in suffering on their behalf.

Many kind but timid friends have recently beset period no public man ever yet performed the same one or more elected as municipal officers; and where amount of arduous labour in the people's cause. You cannot return one of your own party, stand neutral; return of persons nominated to be published on Satur- Chartist body. He then made a most feeling appeal to While I was making my party the press passed me my existence.

My friends, I have, of course, looked gentlemen who have offered to go bail for me.

deeply into the motives of public men who I have written to Sir James Graham, and I have told object has not been to create grievances, and to mag- Tories as soon as I am at liberty. nify those already existing, for the purpose of when have they ever been anything else except the living upon promises to correct them. I have known most cruel, ruthless, and most tyrannical faction that of no other instances than the two I have men- ever lived? tioned, of gentlemen siding with the poor, with the Up, then, Chartists of Great Britain, and unite more hope and intention of bettering their condition. And firmly than ever to oppose your oppressors. I know now I will explain to you wherein lies my weak- Bairstow, but I do know that immediate steps should ness and want of protection, and your greatest be now taken to fill up the places of those members of strength. We cannot be both strong, or at least the Executive who cannot attend to that office, It is secure. Your strength, while growing, is my ruin, necessary that this should be immdiately done-whenbecause the enemy always aims at the body through fill his place; and for the sake of our sacred cause let the head. And now let me point out what con- me implore of you to adopt the recommendations of

The first great object of a political agitator, who seeks power through popularity, is to establish a "staff" of daring, impudent, impoverished, freebooting they are PAID. This staff constitutes the recruiting death on the scaffold, - in spite of all, the eterparty of the leader; looking for pelf through popu- nal and holy principles of truth and justice must our dupes. Now these men are the greatest pests in oppression. They are the first to revile acts, to the commission of which they have urged their pliant followers; and whenever they see the in prison:time approaching for bringing their strength to bear upon the grievances of which they complain, they invariably turn public attention from the object in view to some "Will-o'-th'-wisp," and thus undo all have all to do for you. I have sent you 4s. 6d.; it is that they themselves have done. Meantime, they will soon be at home again. God bless you. have the command of the press, and the funds stolen from the poor, and by those means they silence complaint, which otherwise would overpower them. I saw the effect which such a course had produced in unhappy Ireland, and my first vow, upon enterperless rather than partake of the pauper's meal. I made up my mind to cut off the peddling God preserve me from such! aid in the winter's campaign of the "Free Traders." his staff infest Scotland and Ireland, and the other districts of England. Those men are one and all the Ballot, and that we don't want, as we have than ever.

above us, if you sanction a repeal of the Corn Laws, until you have a voice in making the laws, so sure will you see the bloodiest revolution that ever shocked the human eye. I have preached the same doctrine for ten years, and I now repeat it; and bear in mind, that in a revolution the working classes are always made to bear the blows, while the privileged order invariably reap the harvest. And sgain, a revolution in England would be BROTHER DEMOCRATS,—Seeing by a resolution in bursts which, while they indicate the workings of labour, in two years he would make a sufficiency to worse and more fierce than a revolution in any the Northern Star, emanating from the Chartists of a broken heart, are calculated to impart to it a mo- keep him in ease and comfort for the remainder of his other country in the world, and for this reason; York, that they consider the appointment of an Execu-mentary relief. Mrs. Ellis, her three orphans—and life. Mr. Leach entered into a variety of subjects, Because there are so many jealous and contending because the original body had not then been convicted; by her father-in-law, left here on Sunday evening. interests. Privilege has now had its feast. Fat that it was unjustifiable, because the sense of the jurors have sentenced starving men to banishment country had not been taken upon the subject, and that life, for the riot at Burslem, is now proved beyond a of the assembled thousands. After the thanks of the for taking bread; yes, the advocates of cheap bread and the promoters of the late revolution have convicted starving men of taking bread. I am aware, to appoint another General Secretary, we deem it ment. And it is currently reported that he will my friends, that no stone will be left unturned to necessary to make a few remarks upon the good policy receive a free pardon. The poor fellow was the promote the objects of the League; I hope, however, of the line of conduct which has been adopted. to be well enough shortly to take the field against

those men is to insure the restoration of the Whigs

quire any further inducement than duty points out,
I beg of you to read the admirable, the soulstirring letter of the Rev. Mr. Mantz, and above
stirring letter of the friends of each imprisoned victim look
opin to the friends of each imprisoned victim look
opin to the country had not been taken upon it, the
opin the friends of several sums of money will
opin their respective localities for heil for those Out in their respective localities for bail for those previous remarks will, we trust, sufficiently prove our fleeced their friends of several sums of money will have been contributed by some of the Leicester shop. Reading Room here, on Sunday evening, and again on.

Dorthern S

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. V. NO. 258.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1842.

Fire-traders" have already subjected me to a and cease to persecute you. I get one man's share reasonable fine. But, now, to what is of of all your troubles, and yet will I bear the oppresreasonable fine. But, now, to what is of brain four troubles, and yet will been the oppies.

The first official act which we transacted was an earmore importance than my health or lived a nure lever of liberty rether then should not been the oppies.

The first official act which we transacted was an earmore importance than my health or lived a nure lever of liberty rether than should not been the oppies.

The first official act which we transacted was an earmore importance than my health or lived a nure lever of liberty rether than should not be prosecuted by the Crown, as soon as the case nest application to Morgan Williams to immediately against the heartless rascal is made out. Chief One faction, under the name of liber- lived—a pure lover of liberty, rather than abandon alism, attempted for four years to put us down my own child in the day of danger and the hour of and co-operation. Anxiously we waited day after day, trouble.

I am, your faithful friend and servant, FRARGUS O'CONNOR.

Kirkdale Gaol. Oct. 18th, 1842.

BROTHER DEMOCRATS,-I am entirely ignorant of speeches have I made to you—all bearing upon the how things are going on outside the walls of this prison. one subject—the interest that all have in keeping I have written once to the Northern Star. and twice to labour's nose to the grinding stone ? Did I not pro- the Evening Star; whether those letters have appeared phecy the very result that has taken place in a or not I cannot tell, inasmuch as I am completely debarred from the use of newspapers. Well, I again letter published in the Star last July, in which I address you, to encourage you to go on in the good

behalf, saying that bail must be tendered for me at their object, that when outrage commenced, "WHAT behalf, saying that bail must be tendered for me at tion; and that when outrage commenced, "WHAT Kirkdale; but as it would cost, at the very least, £12 BELONGED TO CIRCUHSTANCES WOULD BE SADDLED to convey my two bondsmen from London to Kirkdale and back, I am resolved not to permit so much money to be wasted. Now mind, I have never said a single word against

you as a body; no, on the contrary, so exemplary say we have killed and buried Whiggery, our next aim has been the conduct of the Chartist body generally, must be to crush the monster-Toryism. Let your every effort be made to do so. The path before you, as Chartists, is clear, and no time must be lost in adopting a certain line of policy, and a decided line too. What me with solicitations to give up politics, and BE- I recommend is this—that in the municipal elec-COME RESPECTABLE; while political jugglers have tions our whole force should be marshalled, that besought me to seek favour in the eyes of the jury. we will have one candidate ready for each one the Whigs or Tories may have; and that if the Whigs class by joining that party from which the majority the wnigs or Tories may mave; and that it class by joining that party from which the majority say "Here is our candidate—there is yours; we will of those gentry are chosen. Not having heard from put these two into effice," then I say, unite with the me for some time, and although you have no reason Whigs to secure the return of an even number of to doubt my sincerity, I embrace this first opportu- Chartist municipal officers; and if the Whigs refuse, nity to renew my every pledge to the working then have nothing whatever to do with them: if the classes. In a few months I shall have been ten purpose. But if you cannot make terms with either Tories agree, then unite with the Tories for the same years prominently before the public. For that faction, go to the poll yourselves, and, if possible, get

have nothing whatever to do in supporting either of the factions. by in contemptuous silence; but now that I have Such is my advice, and on such I intend to act, if November 8th, and the result published on Saturday, meeting. Several new members were enrolled, and accomplished my object, the columns of every news- I am let out on bail before March. And here let me November 12th. paper teem with the most brutal appeals to author tender my individual thanks to Messrs. Wheeler and rity to take my life. I look back to my whole Cuffay, of London, who have exerted themselves to THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, PRO TEM., TO Hall was crowded with a highly respectable audience, rity to take my life. I look back to my whole procure bail for me; to Messrs. Shaw, Sewell, Bate-political career, and I glory in it, and resolve to man, and Cleave, of London; to Mr. Fright, of Ramspursue the same undeviating course to the last day of gate; to Messra. Spencer and M. Farlane, of Northampton; to Mr. Morling, of Brighton; to Mr. M'Pherson, My friends, I have, of course, looked of Ipswich; to Mr. Bell, of Norwich; and the other

have gone before me; and with the excep- him I am determined to wage war with him and his pert to the wives and families of those patriotic men times of Henry Hant and Major Carriebt edicar party when I may be at large Very my friends who have fallen victims to their desire to procure tions of Henry Hunt and Major Cartwright, odious party when I may be at large. Yes, my friends, I cannot discover a prominent demagogue, whose my every act shall go to damn the cruel and destructive

Brethren, look at the conduct of the Tories: where or

nothing of my worthy coadjutor, the patriot Doctor, or ever one man is imprisoned another should be ready to

stitutes the difference between me and political agitathat Executives, to follow out their suggestion, and to obey them, as the only means by which the National Charter Association can really and truly be made powerful, and a terror to the enemies of the people. The agitation must not drop-it must continue-it must go on-it must increase-it must triumph, and politicians, men who are up to anything, ready for the principles of the People's Charter become law in any service, and prepared to do any work for which spite of every opposition. And although the apostles of freedom may be imprisoned-may be exiled, or suffer

larity, the terms being, you give me popularity and ultimately succeed. But if the prison's gloom is to be I will back you in your assaults upon the pockets of made lightsome to the democrat's heart, his name must not be forgotten. This does not at all apply to me, as I have been kindly remembered by my friends; but the society; they are traders in politics, political ped-case I have to mention is one that ought not to take lars, traffickers in abuse, and interested upholders of place—it is that of John Massey, of Newton Heath, near Manchester, who is imprisoned on the same charge as myself; but to illustrate the case mere clearly, I insert here a copy of a letter from his wife to him whilst

> "Newton Heath. "Friday, 14th Oct., 1842. "Dear Husband,-I am wearied with fatigue, for I all I have. Your bond is given in to-day. I hope you

"Yours, aff-ctionately, "M. A. MASSEY." Here, then, is a man with a family of five children, four of them under nine years of age; the wife weaves them, to suffer in a foreign and distant land all the the system was destroyed that as a people we would occasionally when she can, to earn a trifle for her family, and out of this she has to scrape 4s. 6d. and send it to of the unhappy men at present in the convicts' yard, Ireland with all her accumulated evils upon her head,

solemn declaration that I would go to bed sup- from the Newton Heath Chartists. I ask, is this Char- alarm, lest they may be also taken away in a similar tism? Is this justice? Is this patriotism? If it be, Brethren, I have every reason to hate the Tories. fore the imperative duty of all who intend to assist 1000 persons depending upon one individual for their And they would respectfully urge upon them the staff from our forces, and to brave the odium of Me and mine have been persecuted by them. Leach in saving Mr. Ellis and the others from transportastaff from our forces, and to brave the odium of Me and mine have been persecuted by them. Leach having stopped the supplies, and to this declaration, has been nearly destroyed by them. M'Douall is tion to redouble their exertions, and not lose a under which we live, that in the morning when we victims to despotic sway. There are upwards of and my steady adherence to it, you are to attribute hunted like a wolf or tiger, and a price set upon his moment in preparing petitions, and getting up the rise some unforseen circumstance may have occurred sixty who have to take their trials at the next

which other demagogues have had, and in which they have found their own protection. This is the rock upon which I have willingly split, and the steff" which I have cut off are now, one and all, reactly to enlist under the barners of those who proready to enlist under the barners of those who pro- I am sure you will kindly remember them at the him guilty. A stronger proof of his innocence canmise them a perpetuity of office, by continuance of hustings, and very honestly inform them that you are not be adduced than the language of Chief Justice abuse made palatable by those changes from Whig sick of their despotism, and you will do your best to Tindal, when alluding to his guilt. His Lordship tion ready. They have got two tons of tracts printed

the Penny Democrat, I now promise that, if I can get they were found guilty to the satisfaction of an is against those men and their allies that out on bail, I will at once bring out the second number, intelligent Jury and to my satisfaction. But when I wish particularly to caution you, because and continue it weekly, and make it what I have before the spoke of the verdict against W. Ellis, his Lordan attempt is now being made, in London, to said it shall be, namely, a complete mirror of trades' ship said that he was found guilty to the satisfaction amsignmate all the rotten branches of liberaiism to unions; and I shall endeavour to establish it before of an intelligent Jury, omitting to add and to my Finnigans, Falneys, and Aclanda have done, and you March, in order that if I am to be consigned to a dun- satisfaction; so that it is quite clear that Chief will see what the Tories will do for them. But let geon for any length of time, there may be the means of Justice Tindal was as equally unprepared for such a them call a public meeting and I (said Mr. Leach) will The way is being paved for introducing Mr. O'Con- supporting my family without being a burden on the verdict as was the very crowded Court. Ellis is most be there, Mr. Leach then entered upon the expences of nel to a London audience once more, while Cobden Chartist public: and to those gentlemen who forwarded sanguine in his hopes of a pardon, or at least of a and the League agitate Lancashire, and Sturge and me cash for Evening and Northern Stars, I can assure mitigation of his sentence. He speaks of it as an act nations; and by way of illustration showed that the them that I will forward them the moment I arrive in of justice that cannot be withheld, and most solemnly

districts of England. Those men are one and all Cards of membership shall again be got ready, and charge.

Cards of membership shall again be got ready, and charge.

Steps taken to give a greater impetus to the movement His wife, three infant children, and his than ever.

Why, if the Government will throw impediments in with him. The last time Mrs. Ellis saw her husband

P.S. I also return my sincere thanks to Mr. Moir.

tive Committee pro tem. to have been unnecessary, she will be soon the mother of a fourth, accompanied which he handled in a masterly and convincing manner the books of the Executive should have been placed in doubt to be totally innocent of the charge. So con-

The arrest of Messrs. Campbell and Leach, and the gaged at work for his master, nearly two miles disconsequent inability of Mr. Bairstow to fulfil the duties tant from where the riot took place. them, and then I shall expose the recent conspiracy, of his station, was so sudden and unexpected, that it and continue to enforce the principles of the was impossible any arrangement could be entered into. of transportation for life, must no doubt be pardoned Correspondence was daily arriving from all parts of the as he is proved to be a maniac. His father died country without any official person to give the desired I have now written as much as my health will answers or information, and if active steps had not as dimit, but must add a word on behalf of the families of those convicted of being Chartists. We cannot be astonished at the persecution of our foes, if the persecution of our foes, if and precision which is no give the desired some years ago in a nunatic asymm, and the son who is now in this gaol has always been considered as again at liberty, to fill their honourable duty in the people's cause." Second—"That we highly approve of, and do recommend to the various agents of the Star, the allowable of being conducted with that order transportation, whose sentences will, if there is the plan laid down by Mr. Watson, of Finsbury, for the land have been specially precessary in an instance of the successful the people's cause." We allow the families of our friends to want while their providers are in prison; and should you re
quire any further inducement than a families of the commission and should you re
quire any further inducement than a families of the commission are transportation, whose sentences will, it substitutes that and precision which is so essentially necessary in an justice in the land, be reversed, as now that all the purpose of raising a fund for the defence of the Chartist extensive combined movement, and the great moral of the Special Commission has subsided.

It is ascertained that instead of being guilty per-

The first official act which we transacted was an earthe following reply :-

"DEAR SIR,—In answer to yours, I have only to say I shall be most happy to co-operate with you and the other members of the Committee, in any way which may be of service to the cause; but I should not wish my name appended to any address before first seeing it-My circumstances, from my being somewhat engaged in business just now more than during the summer, prevent me from meeting you in London. My respects to Campbell: I presume he is out on bail. I am afraid of Leach and Campbell getting off badly.

"Yours, respectfully, 'MORGAN WILLIAMS."

This letter, and the circumstance of Morgan Williams residing at Penyrheol, Merthyr, will be considered a sufficient reason why the books of the Executive were

will immediately bestir yourselves in nominating persons for the ensuing Executive. Our enemies, equally with our false friends, are on the alert. We have a dismal prospect of distress and starvation before us in the coming winter, and it is absolutely necessary that we should have the number of our Executive complete: this can be effected without one shilling expence, and with a small amount of trouble. If their services are not wanted at the present juncture, they will be an army in reserve, ready at a moment's notice to occupy the honourable position to which you have elected them, without the possibility of an emergency occurring like the present.

WILLIAM CUFFAY, JOHN GEORGE DRON, JAMES KNIGHT, THOMAS M. WHEELER,

P.S. As several important districts in the country have not yet nominated candidates, the date for nominating will be extended to Tuesday, Oct. 25th; the flaming Reformer, as to the motives and objects of the day, 29th; an immediate election by ballot must take his audience on behalf of the victims, and concluded place. The returns to be made, at latest, by Tuesday, a most powerful address amidst the approbation of the

THE SUB-SECRETARIES OF THE NATIONAL to hear a lecture from that tried friend of the people, CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

FELLOW LABOURERS,-The mockery of justicestyled trials, being concluded, we earnestly press upon your attention the following method of ensuring supsuch a legislative change in the administration of the laws as should ensure equal rights to all classes of the community.

Let every city, town, village, and hamlet in the kingdom, immediately form a committee to raise subscriptions for the above humane ofject; let every trades union, benefit society, lodge, or any other body of men united to benefit each other, and promote the welfare of society, have a deputation appointed by the above committees to wait upon them, soliciting their aid; let a general levy of one penny per member be made upon the whole Chartist body, to be collected on Sunday and Monday, the 30th and 31st of October, and as soon as convenient remitted to the General Treasurer, Feargus O'Connor, at the Evening Star office, or to Mr. Cleave, at 1, Shoe-lane; and let every other method be adopted ! which the peculiar circumstances of each locality may

dictate. We also request the sub-secretaries of every locality where Chartist prisoners may have resided, to send immediately to the Secretary pro tem. 2434. Temple Bar, a correct account of the names of the victims, stating whether single or married, the number of their families, &c., that steps may immediately be taken to lessen the immense amount of misery and destitution with which they are now oppressed. Feeling confident that as becomes men, and brother Chartists, you will immediately carry those arrangements into

> Your devoted Servants. WILLIAM CUFFAY. JOHN GEORGE DRON. JAMES KNICHT. THOMAS M. WHEELER.

THE CHARTIST PRISONERS IN STAFFORD

(From our own Correspondent.)

STAFFORD, WEDNESDAY NIGHT. their friends, their families, and all that was dear to horrors of a penal settlement, is causing in the minds ing the field of general politics, was to make a him to assist him. She has not received any assistance and also in the minds of their families the greatest manner. The reports that are affort are by no that want of respectable working class co-operation tell.

Brocks of Todmorden, M. Cartney of Liverpool, diate relatives of Mr. Ellis are doing all in their are employed. This cannot be the case in a rural dispersion of the country; and they hope that the fund to Tory, and Tory to Whig, which amuse the send them headlong from power.

made this distinction between his address to Ellis agiliated mind of the working classes. It To such parties as may have had the first number of and the others. Speaking of the latter, he said that the Penny Democrat I now promise that if I can get they were found quilty to the satisfaction of an made this distinction between his address to Ellis declares his total innocence of the crime laid to his

not got the vote to cover with it. The object of the way of my getting out on bail I cannot help it; but he was in the transport yard, and separated from the way of my getting out on bail I cannot help it; but he was in the transport yard, and separated from the way of my getting out on bail I cannot help it; but he was in the transport yard, and separated from the way of my getting out on bail I cannot help it; but he was in the transport yard, and separated from the way of my getting out on bail I cannot help it; but he was in the transport yard, and separated from the way of my getting out on bail I cannot help it; but he was in the transport yard, and separated from the way of my getting out on bail I cannot help it; but he was in the transport yard, and separated from the way of my getting out on bail I cannot help it; but he was in the transport yard, and separated from the way of my getting out on bail I cannot help it; but he was in the transport yard, and separated from the way of my getting out on bail I cannot help it; but he was in the transport yard, and separated from the way of my getting out on bail I cannot help it; but he way of my getting out on bail I cannot help it; but he was in the transport yard, and separated from the way of my getting out on bail I cannot help it; but he way of my getting out on bail I cannot help it; but he way of my getting out on bail I cannot help it; but he way of my getting out on bail I cannot help it; but he way of my getting out on bail I cannot help it; but he way of my getting out on bail I cannot help it; but he way of my getting out on bail I cannot help it; but he way of my getting out on bail I cannot help it; but he way of my getting out on bail I cannot help it; but he way of my getting out on bail I cannot help it; but he way of my getting out on bail I cannot help it; but he way of my getting out on bail I cannot help it; but he way of my getting out on bail I cannot help it; but he way of my getting out on bail I cannot help it; but he way of my get those men is to insure the restoration of the Whigs whether in prison, or out, the Tories shall find me a to ffice under a pledge of carrying a total repeal of thorn in their aides, and you will find me your brother that she could not even shake hands with him. A that she could not even shake hands with him. A was not worth a farthing to them. In 1819, the weaver the Corn Laws; and now hear me—so sure as God is democrat.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

JOHN CAMPBELL. her almost sinking to the ground beneath them. gets for the whole of the eight. The question then is look on him she adored, involuntarily exclaiming, duced? It is the system of class legislation. By the THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PRO TEM. TO COMMITTEE PRO TEM. TO COMMITTEE PRO TEM. TO CHARACTER AND COMMITTEE PRO TEM. TO COMMITTEE PROTTEE PROTTEE PRO TEM. TO COMMITTEE PRO TEM. TO THE CHARTISTS OF ENGLAND, BUT MORE me to kiss you before we parted." The wretched spinner has to travel thirty-two miles per day and put Edinburgh Convention, and to make arrangements ESPECIALLY TO THOSE RESIDING IN man whose soul was agonised to its deepest re up a pair of wheels containing 2,870 spindles, and for for raising funds for the defence of our incarcerated reduce the wages of their hands. cesses, immediately shrunk back; and, covering his this laborious work he receives sixteen or seventeen friends. After Mr. Ross had made his report, meaface with his hands, indulged in one of those silent shillings per week; but if he had the produce of his sures were adopted for the raising of funds for the Samuel Simpkin sentenced to transportation for the delivery, and he retired amidst the repeated plaudits the hands of Mr. Morgan Williams until Mr. Campbell vinced are the Judges of it, that they have already the meeting separated. was at liberty, or the country should have had time commuted his sentence to eighteen months imprison-

Joseph Whistons, another Chartist under sentence

Who are held in prison for want of it. Do those justification when coupled with the fact that if our be punished. Mr. Baron Parke faithfully promised keepers.

date of our taking office a regularly appointed Execu-tive will have been elected. hasten to London, and give us the benefit of his advice Justice Tindal has likewise directed, in the most Previously acknowledged and co-operation. Anxiously we waited day after day, peremptory manner, that the charge against Friends, Ship Tavern, Long-lane, Beruntil, after the lapse of upwards of a week, we received Whalley should be investigated with a view to mondsey Whalley should be investigated with a view to mondsey ... ulterior proceedings. One poor woman sold her bed Lambeth Youths ... and all her furniture, to fee one of those harpies. The miscreant took the money, £9, and then told the Shoemakers, Hackney poor fellow to plead guilty, which he did, and was Mr. Mogford sentenced to transportation. Had Mr. Roberts been Mr. Frost ... sent down earlier these impositions would not have been practised. As it was, Mr. Roberts' exertions in behalf of the prisoners are beyond all praise, and Mr. Clare ... A few Friends of "Exclusive Dealing," selves, who are loud in their acknowledgments of

lated in their blood. The people should remember that the present D. G. exertions that are making to prevent, if possible, the G. ...
transportation of Mr. Ellis and his fellow convicts, An old "unstamped" are attended with great expense, and that unless Wandsworth funds, aye, and ample funds, are contributed, that it A few Type-founders, Fan-street not placed in the hands of that gentleman, as they undoubtedly would have been, had we received the benefit is more than probable that these exertions will be chartists, Worcester...

of his active co-eperation.

It mus, aye, and ample thus, are contributed, in these exertions will be chartists, Worcester...

greatly impeded, if not rendered totally abortive. It Do. Blackburn is therefore the duty of every person anxious to Lamberhead Green, near Wigan is therefore the duty of every person anxious to rescue the innocent from the horrors of a felon's life, to contribute speedily, their mite to so noble, so Christian, so humane, and so patriotic an object.

Tharrist Untelligence.

remarks to their more base employers. He then analysed Lord Abinger's address to the Grand Jury at Liverpool, completely overthrewing all the fallacies brought forward by the Neble Lord, and fully exposing the gross misrepresentations adduced by this once the meeting separated in a peaceable and orderly manner.-In the evening of the same day the above Mr. James Leach, of Manchester. Shortly after six o'clock Mr. Leach entered the Hall, and such was the crowded state of the room, that it was with considerable difficulty that he got to the platform; and when he made his appearance he was received with a tremendous burst of applause. Mr. William Dixon was unanimously called to the chair, when Mr. Leach came forward. He was received by repeated rounds of applause; and when order was restored, he said, I flatter myself that there are many here who are glad to see me upon this platform-(Loud cries of "We are glad to see you, Leach," from every part of the room He (Mr. Leach) was as glad to see them as they were to see him. He then stated that since they had last met in that Hall, he had had an opportunity of visiting one of our courts of law, or more properly speaking, one of our judicial slaughter-houses; and he could assure them that it required nothing more to insure the conviction of a prisoner than to call him a Chartist. In fact, if any person would read the address of Lord Abinger to the jury, that personage said that the object of the Chartists was to appropriate other men's property to their own use, and the destruction of everything valuable in society. Now, what did this amount to? Why, just this. The Jury were men of property, and the prisoner at the bar a Chartist, and of course a destructive, and therefore if they wished their property to be secure they must bring the culprit in guilty. Mr. Leach then related to the meeting the language of the Judge to a poor handloom-weaver. The Judge stated that the working men of this country enjoyed more liberty than the working men of any other country, and was it not for their idleness they could be in possession of all the comforts of life. But what is the fact? The weaver could earn about five shillings per week, or £13 per year, if he had full work. Now, if we contrast (said Mr. Leach) the sum received by this fellow with the weaver, we find that he receives from the people £5,000 per year; and it would take four hundred weavers to work the whole year round to pay this boated porpoise his wages! and then he turns round and tells the man who only receives the four hundredth part of what he is in the receipt of, that were it not for his idleness, that he might have plenty. Mr. Leach then gave a lucid description of the jury and the witnesses present on the occasion, and related one instance were the witness swore that the prisoner was address ing a meeting on the 27th of August, at Manchester, when the fact was that the prisoner was apprehended on the 22nd, and put into the New Bailey. This was The fate of Frost, Williams, and Jones, who were rather too glaring, and the Judge told him that he roused from their slumbers at midnight, and who had heard enough, and the prisoner was acquitted. He were, at half an hour's notice, hurried away from then showed in a clear and convincing manner the workings of the present system, and proved that unless sink lower than we are. In fact, said Mr. Leach. weeping as she does over her numerous wrongs, stands in a prouder position than we do; Ireland's greatest blessing consists in her being an agricultural country. means calculated to allay those alarms. It is there- In England the case is very different, we find 500 or that the League is going to commence a crusade this winter, and that they have got a part of their amuniready for circulation, and that they will raise a fund of £50,000 to agitate the country with, and that they will force a repeal of the Corn Laws next session Well, let them begin, and he sure that you keep them in the front ranks, don't let them do the mischief, and then slip out of the way, and have you to supper, as them the Government of this country as compared with other police force of Birmingham cost more than the Government of America, thus shewing that in this country it cost more for police to keep 150,000 persons in bondage, than it took in America to govern 18,000,000 of a population. Mr. Leach very ably exposed the robberies that are committed upon the people, and that the case of the working classes was getting worse every ings of the wife painfully betrayed themselves by 1819 he received more for the one piece than he now When she rallied a little, she turned a long last who takes the seven pieces that the weaver has pro-

HUDDERSPIELD .- A meeting of the General Council was held on Saturday last, at the Temperance whole of the day on which the riot took place, en- Hotel, Paddock, when the usual routine of business was gone through, the following resolutions were unani-mously agreed to—"That we highly approve of and affirm the step taken by the London Chartists in choosing another Executive, until such times, as the noble patriots whom a bad and tyrannical Government have some years ago in a lunatic asylum, and the son who taken from us, and immured in the dungeon's gloom, be

His powerful address occupied upwards of two hours in

meeting had been given to the Lecturer and Chairman,

Pive Shillings per Quarter. SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR. CLEAVE. POLITICAL VICTIM AND DEFENCE FUND.

PRICE POURPENCE HALFPENNY or

Mr. Mogford A few young Republicans, Marylebone 0 9 Mr. Bates and shopmates ... silk weavers' locality ... his kindness and his indefatigable labour in endea-vouring to rescue them from the tigers who specu-Ladies' Shoemakers, City Trades' Union Clock House locality ... A real Chartist, Bruton A real Chartist, Bruton
Curriers and Tanners, (Wilkins's) Bermondsey A. C. A. ... Chartists, Iryine Chartists, Coventry ... Females, do. Tavistock Hooley Hill, near Manchester MANCHESTER .- CARPENTERS' HALL .- On Sun-Lambley, Nottinghamshire ... day last, in the afternoon, Mr. William Dixon lec-A. B., Nottingham ... tured to a large and attentive audience, who were Females, Tower Hamlets highly gratified by the observations he made upon the Mrs. Dealtry nefarious and diabolical plans now in operation to entrap Mrs. Ogden... the unwary, by means of hired spies, who attend our meetings for no other purpose but that of carrying garbled and unconnected reports of the lecturer's

> In Mr. Cleave's third list the name " Thos. Bond" was inadvertently substituted by that of "Baldry."

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY THE other trades will follow their example. GENERAL DEFENCE FUND COMMIT-TEE, AT MANCHESTER.

A few friends, per T. Cousins ... 0 4 3
A friend to Hargreaves ... 0 4 0
A few friends, per Z. Rodgers ... 0 11 0
Chartist painters, second collection/... 0 11 6 A few friends at Redfern's Temperance Hotel 0 2 2
A few friends, per John Whitley, Rigastreet, Hulme 0 2 3 Mr. Lee's book 0 6 5 Miles Platting, per H. Waters Geo. Haughton A friend, per Mr. Swiers ... Wm. Heywood, per Wm. Grocott ... 0 4 0 Wm. Montgomery, per ditto ... 0 2 6 C. M'Allum, per ditto 0 1 0 Mr. M'Cralin, per ditto From a few friends, per Wm. Grocatt 0 12 4 A few spinners, Great Ancoats-street 1 7 6 A few friends at Brown's Temperance ... 1 3 A few friends, per J. Leach ... 0 5 0 Mr. Williams ; ... A manager of a factory ... 0 10 0 Son to the above... ... A few friends, per J. Leach ... A few friends—Failsworth ... 0 8 Chartist Mechanics ... Delph and Saddleworth, per D. Ross... 0 10 Mr. Lonsdale 5 0 0 Mr. Atkinson ... Thomas Heams Richard Haslem A few friends at Mr. Lees From Newton, per A. Travis ... 0 A friend 0 2 A few friends, per Mr. Proud... 0 9 ... 0 8 A few friends, per J. Leach ... Mr. Williams 0 0 Mrs. Lees book Mrs. White 0 7 A few friends, per Mr. Grocott An engineer 0 0 6 THE PROCEEDS OF TWO SERMONS PREACHED BY MR.

J. BARROW, AT UNSWORTH, ON SUNDAY, OCT. 16TH. Collections Deduct expences 0 6 0

Defence Fund From the Friends of Rooden Lane ... A few Friends, per John Webster's Book Received from Mr. O'Connor to De-... 50 0 n Received from Mr. M'Gee, as balance fend the men at Liverpool left from Chester

The Committee return their sincere thanks to their Chartist brethren, and more especially to the friends connected with the Temperance Associations for the support they have already received. suffering imprisonment and bonds. We hope this call will not be made in vain.

On behalf of the Committee. WM. DIXON, Secretary. Manchester, Oct. 18th, 1842.

GLASGOW.—A general meeting of the electors Mr. Duncan's (late Mr. Peden's) Church, Regentstreet, on Monday evening, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the ensuing election of City Councillors, Dr. Smeal in the chair. The six members for the ward being specially requested to sical force array against the fund lords, and every man attend, all except one were in attendance, Mr. baving a fixed income. All tenants with leases for J. Dunlop. Mr, David Bell, one of the retiring lives or terms of years, must be ruined, as the landmembers, and Mr. George Anderson, of Hill-street, lords cannot afford, poor fellows (!!) to make reducwho is brought forward as a Chartist, being pro- tions which will be required in consequence of Peel's posed, were called on to state their views regarding measure. the Suffrage. Mr. Anderson declared he had taken In fact, if I was asked to frame a bill for the comhis stand on the fullest possible extent of the Suffrage plete and entire dissolution of society, as at present with those measures of detail necessary to enable the people to exercise that Suffrage with effect. Mr. Bell said he could say amen to all that fell from Mr. should say I MAKE NOT ONE SINGLE ALTERATION IN Anderson. Both gentlemen were ultimately carried THE BUDGET OF THE RIGHT HON. BARONET. It

A Public Meeting was held in the Chartist Church, Regent-street, on Monday evening, to hear support of our incarcerated and persecuted friends.

THE UNITED SHOEMAKERS held a meeting on Monday se'nnight, in Fraser's Hall, the meeting was addressed for an hour and a half by one of their own number, Mr. Samuel Kidd, with great effect. At the close of the lecture forty-three joined the Glasgow Charter Association, and more than twenty on the necessity of forming a Charter Association; the Irish an amendment was moved in favour of Complete Suffrage. After two hours discussion the motion was carried triumphantly.

BRISTOL.-Mr. R. G. Gammage, of Northampton, delivered two lectures in Bean-lane Chapel. Temple-street, on Sunday last.

CARLISLE.—The Trades of Carlisle who have come out for the Charter, have forwarded to the Evening Star office, two donations to the Defence Fund; on the first occasion £2 was sent, and on Monday they forwarded £1 5s, The £2 was acknowledged in the Evening Star and no doubt the latter sum will.

SUMBERLAND.—On Sunday afternoon last, Mr

Williams delivered a brief address on the Town Moor, and read a considerable portion of the Evening Star, to and read a considerable portion of the Evening Star, to But now, mark my words; such an agitation never a good audience.

But now, mark my words; such an agitation never was seen as England and Iroland will present in less than one month from the day of the date hereof, 16th a good sudience. vered an excellent address in the Working Men's March, 1842. Tuesday evening.

so much as persecution. Since the recent as any to against the liberty of the people, through the affect of their tried friends and leaders. Numbers have dicked to the standard of Chartism. On Sunday night last, we had a splendid meeting, at the large Room, Bo at er's Brow. Our respected townsman, Mr. Carter, was unanimously called upon to preside; and, after a speech replete with good sense and sound argument, introduced a young friend from Manchester, named Torrens, who officiated for Mr. Lane, who was unavoidably absent. It was his maiden speech, and truly an efficient one it was. He exposed in an humourous manner the fallacy of the arguments of the Plagueites, and concluded a brief but excellent address by calling upon all present to join the National Charter Association. Mr. Thomas Clark was then called upon, who, after reading the letter, which appeared in that day's Evening Star, of our beloved champion, O'Cornor—made a most powerful and affecting appeal on behalf of the incarcerated friends of freedom; and, in the most sarcastic manner, ridiculed the idea of a man's being a Chartist who pleaded poverty as an excuse for not paying, and yet afford to go to a beer-rhop, and support a set of idle drones, who had ever been the people's worst enemies, and concluded by advising all to abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks, and also to contribute towards the support of the victims of the heartless Plaguers, which they did to the amount of 9a. 4d-ROCHDALE .- On Tuesday night, the Rev. W. V.

STOCKPORT.—Nothing tends to a lyanco a cause

Jackson, from Manchester, lectured in the Theatre. SHEFFIELD .- A public meeting was held in the Fig-tree-lane room, on Wednesday, Oct. 12 h, to take into consideration the recent arres's, and the duty of all Chartists at the present crisis. Mr. Dyson was called to the chair. Mr. Edwin Gill moved the first resolution," That this meeting views with indignation the recent arrests of the friends of freedom by an irresponible government, the attempt to destroy the constitutional right of Englishmen to meet publicly to discuss their grievances, and the employment of spies, and packed juries, for the annihilation of the liberties of the people." Mr. Wragg seconded the resolu-tion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Evinson moved the next resolution, "That this meeting, despite of Whig and Tory despotism, pledges itself to renewed exertion for the advocacy of the rights of all, as embodied in the People's Charter; and, as well, to support the wives and families of the incarcerated victims, as the best means of convincing the Government of our abhorence and detestation of tyranny and oppression, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Cartledge moved, seconded by Mr. Fearne, "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chartists of Manchester, for the sympathy and kindness shewn by them towards the victims, during their incarceration in that town," which was unanimously carried; and a collection being made for Mrs. Parkes and family. the meeting separated.

On Sunday evening, Mr. Evinson delivered a lecture on the factory system. The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. Gill and Clayton, on Lord Abinger's charge to the Jury.

THE SHOEMAKERS of this town have formed themselves into a Chartist Association, and we hope that

MANCHESTER. - BROWN-STREET. - On Wednesday evening a public meeting of the Female Chartists was held to hear a lecture from Mr. John J. Murray. CHESTERFIELD.—At the weekly meeting of the Char tists in this locality, on Monday evening last, the Secretary handed in 18s. from E. A. and triends, for the defence of the victims; 2s. 6d. was ordered to be sent along with it to the Star, and 2s. 91. was given to one of our own victims who has lost his employment for being a Chartist. The next meeting will be held on Monday night next, at eight o'clock.

Honley.-On Sunday evening the Chartists at Honley met as usual in their room, and after the transaction of local business, an unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the men of London for their noble conduct in electing an Executive pro tem.

THE VICTIMS.—Messrs. Otley, Harney, Pilling, and Storey were liberated from Kirkdale on Wednesday, having entered into the requisite sureties. رزر بالدروم

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S BUDGET. Reprinted from the Northern Star of March 19th. TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

MY BELOVED FRIENDS.—Is it not a most astonishing thing that the task of explaining the all-important part of Sir Robert Peel's Budget should be left to me. Yes, the whole press has been nibbling at what they consider the important portion of the question-the Income Tax. Now, that has little or nothing to do with it. Of that portion, I would merely say that Peel. finding that he could not reduce expenditure with a prospect of support from the expectants, has in so far put the bear's own paw into the bear's own mouth. He has told them that henceforth they must in part live upon their OWN FAT. Peel has not made any attempt to reduce expenditure to the nation's capability of paying; but, on the contrary, he has undertaken to create a surplus over all requirements of more than half a million; and, believe me, that for this surplus also there will be thousands of gaping months. The press is very angry about the Income Tax, and small blame to them; but I am delighted with it, and still more so with other portions of his budget, which I shall presently explain. I am pleased with the Income Tax, because the mode of ASSESSMENT, -not of levy, as the press complains, -- carries the war into the enemy's

But here is the important part of Sir Robert Peel's Budget: HE ADMITS LIVESTOCK INTO THIS COUNTRY AT A MERE NOMINAL DUTY. £1 for an ox : 15s. for a cow; and 10s. for a calf, which, in Parliamentary language, means a young beast. There was a prohibition to this description of stock before, except for breed at an immense high duty. He also admits salt and cured meat at a duty of 1d. per lb. Now, this is the wedge. The fact of this will be that cattle, both fat and store, will be sent from Holland, Belgium, and parts of France, at one-half of the present price. A Dutchman or a Frenchman can pay the duty and freight. and send cattle into the English market at a cheaper rate than Scotchmen and Englishmen living at a great distance from the market, and Irishmen can; and America can send us store provisions for much less than half the present price.

Now, the result will be that much more land in the adjacent continental countries will be taken out of cultivation, and turned to pasture for feeding cattle for the English and Irish market; while as corn is the produce most highly favoured in England, immense tracks of grass land in England, Ireland, and Scotland will be broken up for cultivation. This will reduce the price of home-grown corn much, very much below what an eight shillings, or even a fourshillings' duty would have kept it at; and it will reduce the price of all kinds of meat, butter, and cheese, beyond what any man can at present possibly imagine. This will draw thousands of operatives from the mill lords, and create a certain competition in the two labour markets-that of land

But now mark the effect. The landed property will be tremendously reduced in value, as it ought to be, and the REDUCED value will be taxed at three per cent., as it ought to be; but this reduction in the price of produce will increase nearly double the value of funded properly, and IT is only to be taxed by the same scale according to its present net amount. Tithes will fall to of the first Municipal District was held in the Rev. one half, and then be taxed to 3 per cent. on the reduced amount, and even the reduced amount the landlords will kick against paying, while both landlords and the little lords, will very, very shortly, array them-

constituted, agricultural, manufacturing, commercial, trading, governmental, fiscal, moral, and physical, I by acclamation; we have no doubt they will be will sponge the debt-break the landlords-pay off the creditors-open manufacturies abroad for the displaced agriculturists, whose places will be better supplied at home. It will make the smokeocracy of England more observant of demand and supply, because it will take an immense surplus population, by which they now

It will cause a shindy among the parsons! and it will throw every injured or disappointed man into the Chartists ranks. It will do all these things; while, without the Charter, it will not be worth a pin's point to the working people, and for this simple reason: If general prosperity should be the result, that presperity would be taxed by class legislation for the support of a rising generation of paupers.

But what has he done more? O! glorieus—thrice since. Now upwards of sixty of that body have SENTEES! O! how the devils will scamper home!! glorious,—he has had the courage to tax IRISH ABreceived their cards. This augers well. Con Murray and so will I when I get the Charter. Now, believe me, addressed the people of Maryhill on Monday evening, this was the prophesied earthquake that was to frighten

Now, my friends, bear in mind that while I was in York I told you the Whigs would go mad. Well, they are literally rabid—foaming at the mouth. Again, I told you that Peel would propose a far more sweeping measure than the Whigs proposed, Has he not? Again, I told you that Russell would become a Tory. And won't he?

I should like to know what the Irish farmers will now say to Daniel O'Connell about Free Trade. By Jove, we shall have "the Devil among the Tailora." Beasts already fallen above 10 per cent. Mest falling every day. A large quantity thrown into the rivers, while the people are starving, and only want the Charter to turn it to better account. Corn falling, chops fallings, and the Chartists rising.

Your faithful servant. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

CARLISLE -STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING-EXyehicle through which correct information is conveyed gratified with Mr. R.'s lecture. to the public. Parties have assembled each evening in sider that the precs in general, is a vite sink of iniquity | Stafford. and corruption, and the servile tool of the factions which support it. Moreover a paper conducted with that talent and fearless independence which the Evening Star has bitherto displayed, is well calculated to give a nated for the Executive. proper tone and direction to the people's will. The partial, unjust, and sanguinary charge of Lord Abinger, n: just disquisitions on the politics of a party, taking in for the Defence Fund. care to single out that party for destruction, by questioning their honesty and maligning their motives. in their room on Sunday, when it was resolved that a gate, Manchester, in order to supply Agents there, effer the presecution had closed, and the defence made that five shillings be given to an exile in distress. had successfully established an alibi. Which, without further evidence, must have been fatal to a conviction. was loudly and bitterly complained of; while the able defence and triumphant acquittal of Cooper, were heard with feelings of nomingled pleasure and delight. It is considered that Mr. O'Conner and the other Chartists, against whom a true bill was found at Liverpool, did wise,7 in traversing until next assizes. This course will allow the agitated state of public feeling, arising ont of the late outbreak, to subside into a calm, so that more impartial justice may be done to those charged with conspiracy, on the evidence of a vile miscreant, whose word will not be taken by an unprejudiced jury. Moreover, this course will allow time for getting up able and conclusive defences; and enable the people to support their friends with that ability, which they so well deserve. Let the Chartists in every locality exert themselves to the utmost of their power in getting up defence funds for the support of those who have already suffered much in the righteous cause; and, above all, do not allow the widow's tears, nor the orphan's cries, to reproach you with neglect in per-

their fair brethren in the holy work.—Correspondent. LONDON .- 55, Old Bailey, Sunday evening, Mr. Mantz delivered an excellent political sermon. The room was crowded to excess, and a good collection was made for the political victims. The shareholders announced that they were about taking very extensive premises to context into a Chartist Hall, the present room being much toe limited for the numbers wishing

Chartist Association; and let the good work be im-

mediately proceeded with; perseverance, promptitude,

and zeel will secure complete success; and you will

lated to perform this arduous duty as the females, and

menced operations, and were succeeding to a great ex-

tent. We trust this example will be followed in other

places; at the same time, it must not for a moment

damp the ardour of the males, who ought to vie with

long discussion arose upon the non-attendance of members, and the secretary was instructed to enforce the rule upon that subject. One shilling and sixpence was received from the Albion for delegate meeting; 6s from the Albion for defence fund; 8s. from the Three Doves; 7s. 8d. from the Clockhouse; 7d. from the Carpenters' Arms; 3s. 3d. from Tower Hamlets' bootmakers; and 8s. 5d. from Chartists and other friends at Stratford. Credentials were received from Messrs. Mudge and Cook, from Marylebone; Mr. Teulon, from Lambeth Teetotaliers; Mr. Wright, from Islington; and Mr. Man'z from the silk-weavers, Tower Hamlets. Reports tical victims. The Committee were authorised to take are required to attend. what steps they deemed most expedient to carry out that object. Mr. Cook was elected a member of the resigned. Mr. Cuffay moved, and Mr. Mantz seconded, member of the Complete Suffrage body. After some taken on the First Day of the Session. discussion, the subject was deferred until the ensuing week. The subject of the Tract and Lecturing Committee having been disposed of, some discussion arose regarding the Provisional Committee, and the meeting

WORKING MAN'S HALL, MILE END -Mr. Illingworth lectured to a crowded audience to their satisfaction. Mr. Shaw read a letter from Julian Harney in the Northern Star, and 3s. 8d. was collected for the

in the chair; Mr. Wheeler reported that the money requested to write, and a deputation was likewise appointed to wait on all persons who had received books and not returned them. All books not returned by Sunday, Oct. 22nd, the holders will be considered defaulters and their names published accordingly. Mr. Cuffay was authorized to draw of the treasurer pro tem, Mr. Wheeler, the sum requisite to furnish materials to make a suit of clothes; Messra Cuffay and Cook having kindly volunteered to manufacture them free of expense. A balance sheet will shortly be published. OBSERVATION COMMITTEE .- On Thursday evening

this body met as usual at the Dispatch, and considerable business was transacted. Mesers. Wheeler and Cuffay were instructed to lay out the sum of 9s. 6d. in tracts, and conversation took place regarding the propriety of the Committee publishing a series of tracts. Mesers. Caffay and Wheeler were also deputed to procure parchment authorized to write all persons whom it might be deemed avisable to entrust with the arduous duties of Chartist lecturers in these perilcus times of spies and traitors. The meeting then discussed the propriety of getting up a series of public meetings, and unanimously agreed to recommend the same to the delegate

ALBION COFFEE HOUSE, CHURCH-STREET, SHORE-DITCH.—A spirited discussion on the Sturge address took place on Sunday Evening, and the question was or make anew, and of a totally different character, adjourned to next Sunday evening at seven o'clock, the various secretions of the body, upon which

TOWER HANLETS.—A general meeting of the Councillors of this locality was held on Sunday evening, at the Bricklayers' Arms, Brick Lane, at which it was resolved-" That the said Councillors do meet the first Sunday in November, at the Halifax Arms, Mile End. New Town, and every succeeding month, at the places of meeting of the several localities, with the view of better concentrating their energies." Mr. Robson was appointed Secretary, and Mr. Drake Treasurer, to the United Councillors. The Secretary was empowered to possessed of the wealth of the Indies. call together the Councillors upon any emergency that may arise requiring their deliberations.

WARWICK,-At the usual weekly Chartist meeting held at the Saracen's Head, the first question discussed was, what effect will the present reign of terror have on the Chartist movement? and the conclusion arrived at was, that it would remind the people of the real character of the hereditary enemies of civil and religious liberty; but as gold seven times tried in cines are ranked as such, we consider Dr. Hamilton's written in a clear intelligible style, and is evidently the fire, Chartism would ultimately come out pure, Vital Pills an honourable exception, and to which the production of a mind long and practically conunalloyed, and triumphant. The working classes have sufficient knowledge now to move, even without leaders, therefore they should hold firmly together and surport their incarcerated brethren and their familes, and that the powers of this singular comther incarcerated brethren and their familes, and thus all others we know or ever heard of, bear no comparison in point of merit. We speak advisedly, when we say that the powers of this singular comther incarcerated brethren and their familes, and thus all others we know or ever heard of, bear no comparison in point of merit. We speak advisedly, when we say that the powers of this singular comther incarcerated brethren and their familes, and thus all others we know or ever heard of, bear no comparison in point of merit. We speak advisedly, when we say that the powers of this singular comther incarcerated brethren and their familes, and that the following the production of a mind long and practically contended to the production of a mind long and practically contended to the production of a mind long and practically contended to the production of a mind long and practically contended to the production of a mind long and practically contended to the production of a mind long and practically contended to the production of a mind long and practically contended to the production of a mind long and practically contended to the production of a mind long and practically contended to the production of a mind long and practically contended to the production of a mind long and practically contended to the production of a mind long and practically contended to the production of a mind long and practically contended to the production of a mind long and practically contended to the production of a mind long and practically contended to the production of a mind long and practically contended to the production of a mind long and practically contended to the production of the production of a mind long and practically contended to the production of the mind long and practically conte their incarcerated brethren and their familes, and thus pound in subduing disease under any form in which would they prove themselves invincible, and the principles of the Charter immutable as fate. Twenty. We ourselves know of instances where this meditwo additional raffie tickets for the General D-fence cine has been continued to be taken day by day, for ordered; 10s. 6d. was handed in for White's support; feeling new powers of life, a sort of re-animation, 8s. was acknowledged from Birmingham, for ditto. The question for discussion next night will be, what course should the Chartists adopt in the event of the Corn Law League renewing their agitation, as threatened by

progressing in this town. On Wednesday evening, Oct. 12th, Mr. Gammage, of Northampton, delivered a very interesting lecture on the position that the Chartist body now hold, and gave great satisfaction to all present—Mr. William Milson lectured on Sunday.

Gueral Council. The report of the accounts was London, by Simpson and Co., (the Proprietors) received: and ten shillings paid in for the defence appointed Agents.) 20, Mile End-road; Barclay and f. making a total of three pounds, which have been Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow convers in this place.

NEWCASTLE.-Mr. Kimpster Robson lectured in the Chartist Hall, Goat Inn, Cloth-market, on Sunday evening, on the present distress of this country, clearly proving misgovernment to be the cause of it, and a full ERIIONS OF THE PROPLE IN BEHALF OF THE IN- and free representation in the state, to be the only means CARCERATED CHARTISTS .- During the past week, the of curing it. The Chairman then made an appeal to the mest intense anxiety has been displayed by the work. meeting on behalf of the widow and orphans of the ing classes generally, for the fate of their prosecuted late Mr. Russell, of Nottingham, whose body was found and persecuted Chartist brethren, who were taking and drowned in the Tyne. on Wednesday last, and 5s. 9d. expected to take their trials under the Specia. Commis- was collected for them, and after a few remarks on the sicas in different parts of the country. The Evening Stafford Commission, and the species of justice meted Star has been eargerly locked after as the most likely out to Mr. Ellis, the meeting separated, highly

THE CHARTISTS OF NEWCASTLE held their weekly different parts of the town to listen to the contents of meeting on Monday evening as usual, Mr. Smith in the that independent and spirited journal, which so well chair, when Messra Frankland, Sinclair, Smith, Knox, deserves the cordial support of the working classes, Binns, Gib, and Shrimpton were appointed to draw up being the only daily paper devoted to the prosperity the rules and make other arrangements for the anticiand well-being of the working classes, and opposed to pated debating society. Mr. Wm. Beesley was nomithe tyranny and oppression of the great and wealthy. nated as a fit and proper person to form one of the We trust the working classes will do all in their power Executive Committee. A vote of thanks was unanimously to premote and extend the sale of so valuable an organ, agreed to for the gentlemen in London, who in the for it is of the most paramount importance, that the time of need came forward and made up the deficiency real condition, feelings, wants, and wishes of the made in our Executive by the powers that be, and people should be node public, and the vices, fallacies, became the Provisional Executive pro. tem, and tyrannies, and oppressions of the great and powerful, another vote of thanks was unanimously carried, ably exposed, and this is more necessary when we con- to Mr. Roberts for his able services to our cause at

BRIGHTON.—The sum of £1 has been sent from this place to the Treasurer of the Defence Fund. At a meeting on Monday evening, Mr. T. L. Clancy was nomi-

CUSEBURN -The Chartists of this locality assemto the grad jury at Liverpool, was heard with feelings bled in their room, East end of the Railway Bridge, on of disgust and indignation, that the very judgment seat Sunday morning, when business of great importance should be stained and polluted by one placed there to was transacted. Several pieces from the Northern Star justly administer the law, and not to deliver silly and were read and commented on. Several sums were handed

MANSFIELD — The Chartists of this locality met The strange and unprecedented proceedings against second subscription of one pound be sent for the William Edis at Stafford, in raking up fresh evidence general defence fund, to the Evening Star office, and HEBDEN BRIDGE.-A ball was held in the Democratic Chapel, on Friday, the 14th inst., which was numerously attended. Some good musicians were

in attendance. The amusements were continued till

a late hour, when the company separated highly de-

EVENING STAR.

lighted with the evening's entertainment.

DOUBLE SHEET.

THE PUBLISHER of the EVENING STAR announces, that at an early time he will issue a sheet double its present size, at the usual price, one half of which will contain AN ENTIRE WORK of 400 pages, sold at fifteen shillings, by the bookseliers,

LIFE OF

GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON. The work will be found particularly instructive forming so important a cuty. Let Committees and to the Chartist body and to the people generally, collectors he appointed in every place, where there is a as it conveys a moral lesson seldom discovered. Order the Double Sheet of the Agents of the Even-

ING STAR, or of the subscribers.
As it is the object of the publisher, by this valuable have the hear felt satisfaction of knowing that you have double sheet to introduce the STAR into every town nobly done your duty. There are few so well-calcu- in the kingdom, we ask our friends to give every possible publicity to this novel enterprise, and to in we were glad to learn that in Cariisle they had com- duce their friends to enclose the price, pre-paid, FOURPENCE,

for a copy, as soon as possible.

entitled the

G. F. PARDON. N. B. The Double Sheet will be published as soon as we have received the bulk of the orders.

Business. By Order of the Administratrixes. CARR & NETTLETON, of Wakefield, Solicitors.

Kirkgate, Bradford. 17th October, 1842.

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the were rec-ived from several localities regarding the new subscription books issued by the delegate meeting; and it was ultimately resolved that the books should be ELLIS, the Younger, Esquire, Recorder of the said sold to the localities, and they should take steps in Borough, at the Court House, in Leeds, on Wednesdiscussing of them, and the returns according to their own DAY, the Twenty-sixth Day of October instant, judgment. Mr. Dron reported from the O servation at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at which Time and Committee, and recommended that a succession of Place all Jurors, Constables, Police-officers, Prosepublic meetings should be got up in order to create a cutors, Witnesses, Persons bound by Recognizances, and superficial, by the present race of medical pracpublic manifestation of sympathy on behalf of the poli- and others, having Business at the said Sessions

And Notice is hereby also Given, Observation Committee in the place of Mr. Abel Cook, that all Appeals not previously disposed of will be heard at the sitting of the Court, on Thursday, the that the name of Mr. Matthews be withdrawn from the | Twenty-seventh Day of October instant. And that Observation Committee, on account of his being a all Proceedings under the Highway Act will be

By Order, JAMES RICHARDSON. Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough. Leads, 1st October, 1842.

Just Published, price One Shilling,

n the Northern Star, and 3s. 8d. was collected for the rictims.

THE DEVIL. Twelve Lectures delivered at the Working Man's Church in London, in which it is clearly demonstrated from the original Scripture. met at the Rose Inn, on Sunday evening, Mr. Simpson tures that there is no foundation for the general belief of a Spiritual influence called the Devil, and collected was £15 19s. 11d., and that £10 had been in order that the working classes may have it in promised by 11r. Duncombe, M.P.. Mr. Wheeler was their power to procure this publication, they will be requested to write, and a deputation was likewise ap. supplied at sevenpence, by the following Booksellers: Mr. —, Birmingham; Mr. —, Liverpool; Mr. D. M'Gregor, 6, Balmeney-street, Glasgow; Mr.W. Walker, 37, Canon-street, Ditto; Mr. Clarkson, 3, Gevenhaugh, Ditto; Messrs. Paton and Love, Nelson-street, Ditto; Mr. Drummond, 114, High-street, Edinburgh; Mr. Robinson, Greenside place, Ditto; Mr. John Reader, Auchtermuchty; Mr. J. Burns, 7, Barrack-street, Dundee; Mr. Kidd, 7, Wellgate, Ditto; Mr. John Tosh, Arbroath; and truth. However, the Authors have not exposed the at the Working Man's Church, Dockhead, London. evil without affording a remedy. It shows how

TO THE WORLD.

TERVOUSNESS is a term which embraces a I frightful catalogue of disorders—even to insanity itself-to describe a tenth part of the sympand Wheeler were also deputed to procure parchment toms nervous patients experience would fill a for the offical credentials of parties acting as lecturers volume; but although their variety is so great, they authorized to write all passage whom it might be nervous patient is like a musical instrument with its chords loosened, emitting all sorts of discordant tion of the frame, palpitation of the heart, derangement instead of harmonious sounds. What is, therefore, wanted to restore a nervous patient to health? The answer is, equalizing the circulation of the blood, more especially in the vessels of the brain, and by that means restoring to nature her lost equilibrium. A medicine calculated to do this must be one that and pernicious practice, alike destructive to the mind -entering the circulating medium, will regenerate and body."-Bell's New Weekly Messenger. the members are invited to attend. Nine shillings nervous health depends. Numerous, indeed, have was collected on Sunday the 16th, for the victims. fested in various ways; that individuals have been restored to their friends and society by a steady course of that mighty medicine

DR. HAMILTON'S VITAL PILLS: and this too, after having tried all sorts of proposed remedies in vain-therefore despair not, but have will have more cause to rejoice, than if you were In Liver Complaints, Consumption, Indigestion,

zealously recommending them to the afflicted. it may declare itself, appear perfectly miraculous. obstinate chronic complaints, and yet the patients and stronger and better in every respect, have been thereby encouraged to persevere, and have had the happiness to rain the grand end in view-that of

present—Mr. William Milsom lectured on Sunday Sold in boxes at 1s, 1½d, 2s. 9d and 11s; in Leeds evening, at the above room, after which a collection by Hobson, Northern Star Office; Baines and Newwas made for the defence fund.

On Monday evening last, a meeting was held in the Smeeton, and Bell and Brooke, Boar-lane: Heaton, thanics' Institution, to audit the accounts for the persons for the quarter, and likewise to nomicate persons for the gate; and by all venders of patent medicines. In Gueral Council. The report of the accounts was London, by Simpson and Co., (the Proprietors)

Whatever can be taken of their application; and in long the secrecy may be considered and Sutton and Co., Bow gate; and by all venders of patent medicines. In Churchyard; and retail by at least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by most Church Yard, and Edwards, 67, St. Pauls.

WATKINS'S TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE. TOTICE .- A Special General Meeting will be held at the Dispatch Coffee House, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, on Monday Evening Next, October 24th, at Eight o'Clock, when all Parties having Raffle Sheets, Subscription Books, &c., are requested to bring the same, as a Balance Sheet will be brought forward, and all Defaulters published the week fol-

WM. SALMON, Secretary. 5, New Court, Farringdon Street,

Oct. 18th, 1842. MORISON'S PILLS.

UPWARDS of Three Hundred Thousand Cases of well-authenticated Cures, by Morison's Pills of the British College of Health, having, through the medium of the press, been laid before the Public,

is surely sufficient proof for Hygeianism.

Sold by W. Stubbs, General Agent for Yorkshire, Queen's Terrace, Roundhay Road, Leeds: and Mr. Langdale, Knaresbro' and Harrogate; Mr. Harrison, Ripon; Mr. Bowman, Richmond; Mr. Grasby, Bawtry; Mr. Tasker, Skipton; Mr. Sinclain by, Bawtry; Mr. Rushworth, Mytholmroyd.

No. 14 April 15 April 16 Ap

EDWARDS' BREAKFAST POWDER.

THE MAMUFACTURERS of this excellent Article have taken the Premises, 271, Deansand in the neighbouring Counties, on the same terms as at their Warehouse in London. The Breakfast Powder is prepared from Grain of British Growth, and some of the most eminent London Physicians affirm it to be far more nutrirecommended by many medical men, and need but

a trial to ensure consumption. Sold in Fackets, in most Towns in the Kingdom. Price 6d. per Pound; Superfine Quality, 8d.

It is the aim of the Manufacturers to provide an excellent and wholesome Beverage at the cheapest giving way, as it always must where the pills are possible rate, and from the satisfaction the Breakfast tried. A few cases in point may serve to confirm Powder has given, they fearlessly assert it to be the and illustrate what I have asserted. best and cheapest substitute for Coffee ever discovered.

Edwards Brothers, 99, Blackfriar's Road, London, and 271, Deansgate, Manchester.

TO THE PUBLIC.

READ the Life and Sufferings of a FACTORY LAD. A Tale replete with the most rivetting interest, commencing in No. 42, of WHITE'S PENNY UNIVERSAL BROAD

in which publication also will be found numerous other tales, charades, riddles, original poetry, &c., and all the advantages of a Family Newspaper

FOR ONE PENNY. London: Thomas White, 45, Holywell Street,

Strand; Abel Heywood, Manchester; and all the

dealers of cheap publications throughout England,

Scotland, and Ireland. Just Published, price 2s. 6d., and sent free on receipt

of a Post-office Order for 3s. 6d.

BY C. J. LUCAS, &CO., CONSULTING SURGEONS, LONDON. Published by the Authors; and sold by Brittan, 11, Paternoster-row; Effingham Wilson, 18, Bishopsgate-strect; Field, 65, Quadrant, Regent-street; Burgess, 28, Coventry-street, Haymarket; Huett, 141, High Holborn, London; J. Buckton, Bookseller, 50, Briggate, Leeds; T. Sowler, Courier Office, 4, St. Ann's Square, and H. Whitmore, 109, Market Street, Manchester: John Howeli, Bookseller, 75 Street, Manchester; John Howeli, Bookseller, 75, Dale Street, Liverpool; W. Wood, Bookseller, 78, High Street, Birmingham; and by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

"The various forms of bodily and mental weakness incapacity, suffering and disease, faithfully delineated in this cautiously written and practical work, are almost unknown, generally misunderstood, and treated upon principles correspondingly erroneous titioners. Hence the necessity for the publication of a timely safeguard, a silent yet friendly monitor, or, where debility has made threatening inroads, the of your notice, you are at perfect liberty to make means of escape and the certainty of restoration. The evils to which the book adverts are extensive and identical in their secret ynd hidden origin, and there are none to whom, as Parents, Guardians, Heads of Families, and especially of public Schools, is confided the care of young people, who ought to remain for a moment devoid of that information and those salutary cautions this work is intended to convey. Not only are the most delicate forms of gene rative debility neglected by the family physician, but they require for their safe management the exclusive study of a life entirely abstracted from the routine of general practice, and (as in other departments of the profession) attentively concentrated in the daily and long continued observation requisite for the correct treatment of sexual infirmities.

" If we consider the topics upon either in a moral or social view, we find the interests and welfare of mankind seriously involved. The effects of licentious, indiscriminate and secret indulgence in certain practices, are described with an accuracy and force which display at once profound reflection and extensive practical experience."-The Planet.

"The best of all friends is the PROFESSIONAL FRIEND: and in no shape can he be consulted with greater safety and secrecy than in "Lucas on Manly Vigour." The initiation into vicious indulgence its progress-its results in both sexes, are given with faithful, but alas ! for human nature, with afflicting "MANLY VIGOUR" temporarily impaired, and mental and physical emasculation, produced by uncontrolled indulgence of the passions, can be restored; how the sufferer, who has pined in anguish from the consequences of early indiscretion-afraid almost to encounter his fellow man, can regain the vigour of health and moral courage. The work is written in a concise and perspicuous style, displaying how often fond parents are deceived by the outward physical appearance of their youthful offspring; how the attenuaof symptoms indicative of consumption or general you my heartfelt thanks, and authority to publish decay, are often ascribed to wrong causes; and instead of being the natural results of congenital debility or disease, are the consequences of an alluring

" Although a newspaper is not the ordinary channel for the expression of opinion upon the merits of a medical work, this remark is open to exception in any instance where the public, and not the isolated and exclusive members of the profession, are the parties addressed. Upon that which is directed to men indiscriminately, the world will form its own opinion, and will demand that medical works for popular study should be devoid of that mysterious technicality in which the science of medicine has recourse to this wonder-working remedy, and you hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work before us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet very strangely, neglected by the medical attendant, and requiring doubtlessly (as in operative midwifery Gout, Scrofula, Rheumatism, tendency to Apoplexy, Asthmas, Head-ache, Bilious Disorders, Female Cempiaints, &c., this medicine has also manifested this book is highly moral, and it abounds in wellts all-conquering powers. All who have tried these written, harrowing, yet correct displays of the suf-Pills speak of them in the highest terms and are fering consequent upon unbridled sensualism. No human being can be the worse for its perusal; to "We have a great antipathy to what is termed quack medicines, but although all proprietary medicines although all proprietary medic

"The security of happiness in the marriage STATE is the chief anxiety of all; but many dread entering upon wedded union, through a secret fear of unfitness for the discharge of matrimonial obligations. This essay is most particularly addressed to all suffering under a despondency of the character alluded to; and advice will be found calculated to cheer the drooping heart, and point the way to renovated health

(post-paid) 3s. 6d.



THE NEW YORK LINE OF PACKETS. Sail punctually on their regular days from LIVERPOOL.—As follows, viz. CAMBRIDGE, Barstow800 tons 19th Oct.

These vessels are all first class, and have been built expressly for the convenience and accommodation of Cabin, Second Cabin, and Steerage Pasattention during the passage by the officers of the Walker, Briggate, and Mr. Heaton, Briggate; Mr. day, if detained in port more than two days beyond they guickly restore the system to its natural state of Parliament. Good convenient apparatus of repose.

Mr. Clayton, Doncaster; Mr. Hartley, Halifax; for cooking is provided and ever necessary suitfor cooking is provided and ever necessary suitable for the voyage. As these ships are decided head-ache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the Mr. Stead, Bradford; Mr. Dewhirst, Huddersfield; able for the voyage. As these ships are decided Mr. Brown, Dewsbury; Mr. Kidd, Poutefract; favourites, being celebrated for their fortnnate Mr. Bee, Tadcaster; Mr. Wilkinson, Aberford; and quick passages hence to America, it is re-Mr. Mountain, Sherburn; Mr. Richardson, Selby; quested that all persons desirous of securing good borths will deposit, by post, or otherwise, £l each borths will deposit, by post, or otherwise, £l each age array as possible, and passengers will not require

P. W. BYRNES, 36, Waterloo-road, Liverpool.

LETTER FROM MR. WM. HICK, NOR-THERN STAR OFFICE, LEEDS.

"Northern Star Office, Leeds, March 17th, 1842. Gentlemen,—You will oblige by forwarding, at or confinement during their use. And for ELDERLY PEOPLE they will be found to be the most comformal of PARR'S LIFE PILLS as last sent. While I fortable medicine hitherto prepared. of PARR'S LIFE PILLS as last sent. While I am writing I cannot refrain from communicating the tious and less heating than Coffee; it is used and flattering intelligence of the great good your pills are doing in Leeds and its neighbourhood. It is clearly a great error to find fault with a medicine merely because it is a patent one; and more especially since its use has contributed so largely to the public health. The fact is, however, predjudice is fast

> "A young female came into the shop to-day for a box, who stated that they had done her immense good. She had been troubled with a hoarseness so bad that no one could hear her speak; but having taken a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, she was completely restored, as was evident by the way she spoke.

> "Very many cases of extraordinary cures have occurred among the aged workpeople, both male and female. In one mill, an aged couple, enfeebled by disease and debilitated by premature old age, had become almost past work; they were persuaded to try a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and in a week were restored and strengthened that they could pursue their employment with pleasure and profit; so much so, that from being unable to work at their calling more than two days in the week. and this with great physical difficulty and languor, they can now not only do a full week's work, but overhours besides. Bad as trade is here, the old people being favourites with the mill owner, are enabled to get as much employment as they can do, which has excited the envy of those younger persons who had been employed in their absence; and it is a laughable fact, that Parr's Pills come in for a share of their

him since his convalesence. The man is a working also nervous debility; including a comprehensive mechanic and had spent about thirty pounds last year on the doctor, in going to the Isle of Man and other places, for the benefit of his health, but to no purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of pothing but vice milk the atomach reference and the same animadversions on the Secret Sin of nothing but rice milk, the stomach refusing to take anything stronger. His body was greatly emaciated and his temporal prospects clouded; with a mind filled with melancholy forebodings for the future, he returned to his friends at Leeds, where he was told by his medical adviser that should he be restored a this subject, imparting information which ought to little, his disorder would have its periodical return; be in the possession of every one who is labouring but being advised to try PARR'S LIFE PILLS, under any secret infirmity, whether male or female he bought a few boxes, which have completely removed his disease, and enabled him to return to his work, where he was seen a few days ago by Mr. Hobson, (it being dinner hour) eating beef-steaks with great gusto; and to whom he recited with pleasure and gratitude the cause of his then healthy condition, together with a long history of his past affliction.

"Should the above three cases of cures be worthy what use of them you think proper. I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,

"WILLIAM HICK.

To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, and Fleet-street, London. MIRACULOUS CURE FROM THE USE OF PARR'S LIFE

PILLS.

Brow, Salford. "To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

"Gentlemen,-I have the utmost pleasure in forwarding you this my own case of cure, effected solely hydrocele (or dropsy of the scrotum), and declared nent and radical cure. there was no other chance of either relief or cure than undergoing a surgical operation. I was thus driven almost to despair; and consulted the treatise written by Sir Astley Cooper, wherein he states that the operation is generally attended with considerable and have previously gone through a regular course danger. I therefore determined not to risk so painful and uncertain an experiment, but rather chose to are hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignoleave the result to nature and Providence. Fortunately, I heard of the great fame of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and resolved to give them a fair trial. I consequently took them for some time without perceiving any benefit, but still kept persevering; and I into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes have now taken twelve boxes, and to my great joy I am perfectly well, the dropsy is entirely removed, together with a scorbutic affection, which I had been much troubled with since my return from India in 1827; and now there is not a vestige of disease left at another period producing the most violent pains in my whole system, as I am now in better health in the limbs and bones, which are frequently misand spirits than I have been for fourteen years. I taken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame becomes feel certain you would have accounts of far more debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts cures, if people would persevere in the use of the a period to their dreadful sufferings. pills a proper length of time, as I have done. I give this letter, and will gladly answer any applications either personally or by letter, and remain your grateful and obliged servant.

(Signed) "W. MOAT.

Witness-John Hough, Cheadle, carrier. "Manchester, Feb. 7, 1842." FROM MR. HEATON, BOOKSELLER, LEEDS.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills." "Gentlemen,-I am happy to inform you that we are daily hearing accounts of the good effects of PARR'S LIFE PILLS; to enumerate the cases would be a task too formidable for me, and which has prevented my writing to inform you before, as I can hardly tell where to begin. One man said he wanted a box of Life Pills, for Life Pills they were to him, they had done him so much good, in relieving him of an obstinate cough and asthma.

taken them.

better, and when she had taken the second box, it was quite as well as the other. "A very respectable female said her husband had

"You will please send immediately, by Deacon's waggon, 36 dozen boxes at ls. 12d., and 6 dozen

"I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,

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

CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words Parr's Life Pills to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides of each box, in WHITE letters on a RED ground. of the complaint, the symptoms, age, general habits of living, and occupation in life of the party, The communication must be accompanied by the usual consultation fee of £1, without which no notice whatever can be taken of their application; and in Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious Sold in Leeds, by Mr. Joseph Buckton, Book-respectable dealers in medicine. Price is 11d., seller, 50, Briggate, by whom this Work is sent 2s. 9d., and family bexes 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH

Price ls. 14d. per box.

THIS excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels, the common symptoms of which are costiveness, flatulency, spasms, loss of appetite, wholesome substitute for Taxed Coffee. Its nutrisick head-ache, giddiness, sense of fulness after meals, dizziness of the eyes, drowsiness and pains in the stemach and bowels. Indigestion producing a perior to the Trash offered for Sale by those who the state of the liver, and a consequent inactivity regard not the health of the Consumer. As a means of the bowels, causing a disorganization of every function of the frame, will, in this most excellent tional Charter Association," and as a means of preparation, by a little perseverance, be effectually crippling the Governmental Exchequer, it may be removed. Two or three doses will convince the made a ready and powerful weapon in the hands of afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will sengers, who will be treated with every care and speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place; ships. Fresh water is served out daily. All and, instead, of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced Passengers by these Ships will be found in 11b. appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health, good biscuit bread or bread stuffs per day during the | will be the quick result of taking this medicine acvoyage, and will be allowed one shilling each per cording to the directions accompanying each box;

> head-ache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their

FOR FEMALES these Pills are most truly exellent, removing all obstructions; the distressing head-ache so very prevalent with the sex; depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy and juvenile bloom to the complexion

As a pleasant, safe, easy aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and require no constraint of diet Original Recipe having been sold to the late G.

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price 2s. 9d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Tewnsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, Von Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York; Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Cameron, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Horrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom.

Ask for Frampton's Pill of Health, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

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 cure of the VENEREAL DISEASE, and other Man'z delivered an excellent political sermon. The room was crowded to excess, and a good collection was made for the political victims. The shareholders an incomed that they were about taking very extensive premises to convert into a Chartist Eall, the present room being much too limited for the numbers wishing to other names on their Accounts to us, at his late Office, Kirk-too other names of the Debtors are respectfully requested immediately to pay their Debts to us, while winding Mr. Kug in the chair. Upon the roil being called, a Man'z delegate meeting, Sunday, Oct. 16th, Mr. Kug in the chair. Upon the roil being called, a late of the name of the standard political sermon. The man is a working of the urmary and sexual organs, in point regularly in small quantities, and find them as necessory. An amplication of the urmary and sexual organs, in point regularly in small quantities, and find them as necessory as their deally and successful mode of treatment, affections of the urmary and sexual organs, in point regularly in small quantities, and find them as necessory as their deally and successful mode of treatment, and successful mode of treatment, of collection was their deally and successful mode of treatment, and successful mode of treatment, of collection was their deally and successful mode of treatment, and their forms and consequences; especially Stricture deally in small quantities, and find them as necessory to their health and prosperity as their deally in small quantities, and find them as necessory to their health and prosperity as their deally in small quantities, and find them as necessory to their health and prosperity as their deally in small quantities, and find them as necessory to their health and prosperity as their deally in small quantities, and find them as necessory to their health and prosperity as their deally in small quantities, and find them as necessory in a frections of the urmary and sexual organs, in point and successful mode of treatment, and the regular prosperity in small q

> Also some animadversions on the Secret Sin of Youth, which entails such fearful consequences on

> This Work is undeniably the most interesting 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 generative and nervous system, in the removal of those distressing debilities arising from a secret

to the successful treatment of VENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC DISEASES, Continues to be consulted from nine in the morning Copy of a Letter just received by the Proprietors till ten at night, and on Sundays till two,—and from Mr. Wm. Moat, 3, Cobbett-street, Shaw's country patients requiring his assistance, by making only one personal visit, will receive such advice and medicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent

In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure is completed in one week, or no charge made for medicine after that period, and in those cases where by the persevering use of your Parr's Life Pills.
Before having recourse to them, I had been for upwards of five years afflicted with a most distressing malady, which the different medical men who attended me all pronounced to be a serious case of hydrogeneous of the country and declared.

and effectual cure, when all other means have failed.

A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can of MEDICAL INSTRUCTION; for, unfortunately, there tution by suffering disease to get into the system which being carried by the circulation of the blood tainted with venereal poison, and most unhappy con-sequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin, particularly the head and face, with eruptions and ulcers, closely resembling, and often treated as scurvy, or of any of his accredited Agents enumerated have each an Authority (signed by his own hand)

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, | to the undercited cases, and the most rigid investigaand which never proves fatal if properly treated, as | tion into their authenticity is courted :all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or

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

For the accommodation of either sex, where distance or delicacy prevents a personal visit, his PURIFYING DROPS,

price 4s. 6d. can be had of any of the following agents, with printed directions so plain, that they may cure themselves without even the knowledge of a bed-fellow.

They are particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, less "Another said they were worth their weight in the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexagold! as he was not like the same man since he had | tion to him the remainder of his existence, by afflicting his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the

HULL-At the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, and Mr. | an attack of some time. I shall be glad to bear out Noble's Bookseller, Market-place. Leeds.—At the Times Office, and of Mr. Heaton, Wakefield -Mr. Hurst, Bookseller.

Halifax-Mr. Hartley, Bookseller. Huddersfield-Mr. Dewhirst, 39, New-street. Bradford-Herald Office. London-No. 4, Cheapside.

Barnsley—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-pl. York—Mr. Hargrove's Library, 6, Coney-street. Ripon—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-place. Knaresboro' and High Harrogate-Mr. Langdale Bookseller. Manchester-Mr. Watkinson, Druggist, 6, Market-

Beverley-Mr. Johnson, Bookseller. Boston-Mr. Noble, Bookseller. Louth-Mr. Hurton, Bookseller. Liverpool-At the Chronicle Office, 25, Lord-street Sheffield-At the Iris Office. Mansfield-Mr. S. Dobson, News Agent, 519, Bel-

redere-street. Mr. W., is to be consulted every day at his Residence, from Nine in the Morniag till Ten at Night, and on Sundays from Nine till Two.

OBSERVE-13, TRAFALGAR-ST. LEEDS. Attendance every Thursday in Bradford, at No. 4, George-street, facing East Brook Chaple.

PEEL'S TARIFF OUTDONE!

THE COFFEE TAX REPEALED! tious qualities are equalled by none in the Market. of supporting the " Executive Committee of the Na. the Sons of Toil.

A single Trial will prove its superiority over other Preparations of like pretensions. Prepared and Sold by the Proprietors, 81, Bel. grave Gate, Leicester.

The Proprietors have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. J. HOBSON, Publisher of the Northern Star, has become General Wholesale Agent for the Chartist Breakfast Powder, for the District of Yorkshire. He has now a large quantity in Stock, both at Leeds and at Hudders-field, from which he is authorised to supply the Associations and other Retail Vendors at the same Prices as the Proprietors themselves. Orders ad. dressed to him will meet with prompt Attention.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

THE PROPRIETORS OF KEARSLEY'S ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS, find it incumbent on them to caution the purchasers of these Pills against an imitation, by a person of the name of SMITHERS, and calling herself the Grand-daughter of the late Widow WELCH, but KEARSLEY, of Fleet-street, whose widow found it necessary to make the following affidavit, for the protection of her property, in the year 1798:

AFFIDAVIT.

First.—That she is in possession of the Recipe for making Welch's Female Pills, which was bequeathed to her late husband.

Second-That this Recipe was purchased by her late husband of the Widow Welch, in the year 1787. for a valuable consideration, and with a view for making the medicine for public sale. Third—That she, CATHERINE KEARSLEY, is also

in possession of the Receipt signed by the said Widow Welch, acknowledging the having received the money of the said Mr. George Kearsley. for the purchase of the absolute property of the said

C. KEARSLEY. Sworn at the Mansion House, London, the 3rd Day of November, 1798, before mc,

Anderson, Mayor, These Pills, so long and justly celebrated for their peculiar Virtues, are strongly recommended to the notice of every Lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of most Gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable Medicine, in effectnally removing Obstructions, and relieving all other Inconveniences to which the Female Frame is liable, especially those which, at an early period of life, frequently arise from want of Exercise and general Debility of the System; they create an Appetite, correct Indigestion, remove Giddiness and Nervous Headache, and are eminently useful in Windy Disorders. Pains in the Stomach, Shortness of Breath, and Palpitations of the Heart; being perfectly innocent, may be used with safety in all Seasons and

Climates. Sold. wholesale and retail, by J. Sanger, 150, Oxford street; and by most respectable Medicine Venders in Town and Country, at 2s. 9d. per

N.B. Askfor Kearsley's Welch's Pills; and observe. none are genuine unless C. Kearsley is engraved on the Government Stamp.

KERMAN'S CELEBRATED GOLDEN PACKETS OF SPECIFIC MEDICINES. Under the Sanction and by the Recommendation of Eminent Gentlemen of the Faculty and the

SPECIFIC PILLS for Gout and Rheumatism. Rheumatic Headaches, Lumbago, and Sciatica. Pains in the Head and Face.-- ls. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per Box.

PURIFYING APERIENT RESTORATIVE PILLS,

For both sexes. Price 1s. 13d. and 2s. 9d. per box. A most celebrated remedy for Costive and Bilious Complaints, Attacks of Fever, Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, Indigestion, Dimness of Sight, Pains and Giddiness of the Head, Worms, Gravel, Dropsical Complaints, &c. ANTISCORBUTIC, SCROFULA, AND

LEPRA PILLS AND OINTMENT, For the cure of Cancerous, Scrofulous and Indolent Tumours, and Invetorate Ulcers; Glandular Affections of the Neck, Erysipelas, Scurvy, Evil, Ringworm, Scald Head, White Swellings, Piles, Ulcerated Sore Legs (though of twenty years standing), Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Grocers' Itch, and all Cutaneous Diseases; also an infallable Remedy for Sore and Diseased Eyes. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. per package;

the Ointment can be had seperate, is. 12d. per Pot. UNIVERSAL GINTMENT.

Price Is. 13d. per Pot. These Medicines are composed of Plants which are indigenious to our own Soil, and therefore must be far better adapted to our constitutions than Medicine concocted from Foreign Drugs, however well they may be compounded. These Preparations are important Discoveries made in Medicine, being the most precious of Native Vegetable Concentrated Extracts, extending their Virtue and Excellency throughout the whole Human Frame.

Read the Pamphlet to be had of each Agent GRATIS. No pretensions are made that any of these Medicines form a PANACEA for all Diseases; but they are

offered as certain Specifics for particular Disorders, and for all Complaints closely allied to them; not claiming the merit of universality as is frequently done by all-sufficient pill proprietors. The CELEBRATED GOLDEN PACKETS, prepared by the Proprietor, Geo. Kerman, Dispensing Chemist, &c., can be had at his Dispensaries, 25, Wincolmlee, and 18, Lowgate, (opposite the Town Hall,) HULL,

(for which see small placards on the wall,) who

for vending the same; or through any respectable

Medicine Vender in the Kingdom. Each Packet

bears his Name, in his own hand thus-"George Kerman," to imitate which is Felony. The attention of the Public is respectfully requested

This is to prove that the medicine I was supplied with by Mr. Korman, chemist, &c. Hull, I sound almost direct relief from, when my medical man had failed to remedy my case; it had become a rheuma-tic swelling of my kuce joint, with pain and stiffness-Publish this as you think proper for your profit, &c. John Tanton, Wincolmlee, Hull.

April, 1841. AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF GOUT.

To Mr. George Kerman. Sir.—I. John Shotton, millwright, have long been subject to the gout. My business has occasioned me to be in most principal towns in the kingdom, and in such principal places on my attacks I have had he most popular advice, with, generally speaking, but little of relief. On a recent attack, I took for a length of time, the most popular advertised patent medicines of the day without the slightest visible good effect. I was recommended to try your medicine, and had not taken one whole box of your pills years, but after taking one small box, which was recommended by his Class Leader, her leg was much introduced by the same neglect and imprudence. action than even on the former occasion; each dose producing a marked amount of relief, I have not had the validity of this (it being intended as a public advertisement) by giving my disinterested private opinion of your Specific for Gout and Rheumatism.

Trippet, Wincolmlee, Hull, 1841. You can make the best use of the cure your medicine made of me whilst violently afflicted with an old rheumatic complaint, renewed by taking cold, in whatsoever way you think most calculated to effect your ends and benefit the suffering thousands who have sought in vain a cure. I have not been attacked

since, which is now nearly two years.

ALEXANDER GRAINGER, grocer. To Mr. Kerman, Wincolmlee, Hull, 1842. To Mr. George Kerman,—It is with the most grateful feelings that I render this certificate of my wife's case to you in the hope that you will make it as widely known as possible, for the benefit of the poor suffering beings (and your own profit) afflicted with similar violent rheumatic affections. Your medicine is a most valuable medicine for that complaint, in favour of which I cannot half say enough.

WM. WATSON, her Hosband,

Ship Carpenter, Wincolmle Hull, 1842. AGENTS.—Leeds—John Heaton, 7, Briggate; Joseph Haigh, 116; Briggate; Edward Smeeton; T. B. Smith, Medicine vender, 56, Beckett-street, Bur mandtofts; Stocks & Co., Medicine venders, &c. bi It is true that this Island is fruitful and fair, That plenty aboundeth in garden and field, That God in his goodness hath made it his care; And the beauties of nature has fully reveal'd; The sun shineth bright on its mountains and plains; Its sons they are brave, and its daughters are fair; But ales! o'er its destiny tyranny reigns, And thousands are driven to death and despair.

The patriot who dares to unbosom his mind, Wno deres to give atterance to truth without guise. In this land where the Goddess of Justice is blind, Is hunted by perjurers, villains, and spies; And should be dare call for political right, And tell to the world how humanity grieves, He is dragg'd from his bed in the dead of the night, And cramm'd in a dungeon 'mid felons and thieves.

In derision he next is arraign'd at the bar, And Justice is dealt him with unsparing hand; He is sent from his country and kindred afar, To pine and to die in a pestilent land. Ob, God of the world! shall it ever be so? It shall not! if mercy thine attribute be! The time is approaching when serrows and woe Shall fly from the earth, and mankind shall be free!

Then come, blessed time we have pray'd for so long ! Great Giver of Liberty, come to our aid! For virtue is weak, and foul vice it is strong; And tyranny's tortures have made men afraid. But they never! no never! can quench the pure flame It burns in our bosoms, is fann'd by our breath; We will cling to the love of fair freedom's dear name, And the hope to enjoy it shall cease but with death! BENJAMIN STOTT.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF MY FATHER.

Manchester.

My father dead! what words are these? They sound into my soui: Oh, what a crowd of memories Like waves upon me roll! My early cays come back to me, In every scene my sire I see, And, time with conseless toll. Wakens my heart to all the past, And thoughts that will for ever lest.

The house, the garden, school, and ship, The book, the waik, the play: The farm, and summer-season's trip, The fair, and holicay: In all my father lives-in all He comes again, and I recall The things I've heard him say-The ali that often made me cry-I would not have my father die.

But I, alas! before he died, I lost my world-warp'd sire: The cursed system did divide Me from him in his ire. Like poor Cordelia, or like Kent. Banish'd for truth and good intent-THE CAUSE did this require! I long had known a father's care-

The want of it 'twas mine to bear.

But nature rose, and reign'd at last Paternal in his heart: And mine, in spite of all the past. Had yearn'd with filial smart Yes, from the tomb his voice has come. And shown his heart was still my home.

And play'd a proper part; And now, Oh father! clear art thou-In Heaven thou dost approve me now! Battersea.

Local and General Entelligence.

CARLISLE .- REVISION OF THE BURGESS LIST. -IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE MAYOR AND ASsessors - A few days ago, a Court was held for the claims had been put in by the burgesses of Butchergate ward, in consequence of the overseer, Mr. John Donald, having intentionally left off their names, though many of them had been on the former register, as sanctioned by the late Mayor and As-Bessors. The Mayor, George Gill Rounsey, Esq. enquired of the Overseer the reason he had left off the names of the various claimants; when he stated that they were no: rate payers and he had therefore not entered their names in the rate book. The Mayor told him that his conduct was very improper in thus attempting to disfranchise so great a number of burgesses; and that he had a right to put every person's name upon the rate-book, otherwise, the rate would not be a legal one. Mr. Donald justifies his conduct on the ground that no person is entitled: to be placed on the list who is not a bone fide rate payer; but in this opinion the Mayor and Assessors did not coincide; so that they established nearly all the claims as good, and which were accordingly; placed upon the register.

William Jon: s, overlooker; Henry Pearson, weaver; Death." John Yates, farmer; John Tattersall, weaver; Thomas Stringer, block-printer. It was resolved that James Hunt, the second name in the list, be a fi: and proper person to serve the office of deputyconstable, with a salary of 15s. a week,

MR. FIELDEN, M.P., has made, within the last menth, £30,000 by the rise on ribbons. UPWARDS of £1,200 is paid into bank for building a Roman Catholic chapel at Kilkenny.

On the 6th, his Majesty Louis Philippe completed his 69th year, having been born in 1773. SI. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.-This splendid edifice, Which had been closed to the public since July last is now reopened for divine service.

THE WEATHERWISE people anticipate a severe Winter from the fineness of the summer, and the abundance of hips, haws, and acorns. LORD POWERSCOURT is said to be brushing up and tation of her Majesty's visit to Ireland next

HIGH TIDE.—Friday afternoon the tide rose to an cellars, and other low-lying places above and below bridge, on the south side of the river Thames. AEBBAR KHAN having desired Lady Sale to write to General No.1, advising him not to advance to

DUBLIN.-Mr. Edward Litton, M.P., has been apdeath of Wm. Curry, E q. The borough of Colerain is now vacant.

THE NEW DOCKS at Newport, Monmonthshire, Which include, it is said, the largest lock in Europe or Asia, were opened on Friday, in the presence of 25 000 persons. The event was celebrated by a public dinner.

THE impenny-post letter-carriers have received a reply from the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, stating that the prayer of their memorial for additional remuneration cannot be complied

estimated at forty or fifty millions. Government had established a system of terror in any, is by action."—Newcostle Journal. order to stifle any resistance.

Swift, an American diver, was at Scarborough on Saturday last, and performed one of his daring feats He was very much exhausted, and had it not been for the praiseworthy exertions of a young man called Robert M'Bean, of the brig Merchant, who leaped from the deck of the vessel to the assistance of the diver, he would have been drowned.

RICHARD FELTON, steward of the Batavier steam-

ments in the prison being assessed, as also against to shave with. - Culedonian Mercury. the turnkeys being rated. The latter were charged 2s. 6d. each.

THE CURIOUS.—On the 5th instant, the crimson cloth which covered the ferry boat deck on which her Majesty walked while crossing at Queenferry, was sold by public roup. Robert Douglas, Esquire, banker, Dunfermline, and Messrs, William Crease titors.—Edinburgh Wilness.

service, having had salad served up for dinner every meeting of the trade, and that a communication, by day for a week, ran away, and when asked why he means of a deputation of the workmen, should wait had left his place, replied, "They made me yeat on the master manufacturers, to know what steps grass in the summer, and I were afraid they'd make they would take for the protection of the trade. The

PORT OF LONDON.—The Lord Mayor and the navigation committee have come to the determination that Capt. Fisher, R. N., the principal harbourmaster of the Port of London, shall, in May next, commence the work of clearing away the wrecks of the Apollo and the Waterwitch, which it will be re- under the authority of a special commission. They collected, were sunk in the Thames about five years wished for advice. A lengthened discussion ensued,

nufacturers are well satisfied with the result of the tices at the Custom-house, when it was resolved for Michaelmas fair at Leipsic: the first stock of goods the present not to call any meeting of the trade, but offered for sale being all disposed of, they found it necessary to send a second supply. Complaints of the Work-instituted by he Government. It was also resolved that the committee should continue to act, and, if work, so far as it can be obtained, and, we are sorry the operatives; and although the last crop of po- n-cessary, call a meeting of the trade. They were tatoes was most abundant, they were principally also to make inquiries as to the extent of the frauds description can only be occasionally obtained as a bought up by the distillers, to the great dissatisfac- in the importation of French silks, and the mode tion of the labouring classes.

THE AUSTRIAN Government has issued an order the Chairman, and the meeting broke up. relative to the employment of children in manufactories. No child is to work younger than nine years old, nor then, unless it shall have been three years frequenting school and receiving religious instruc-tion. From nine to twelve years, children must not ners, and a respectable jury, concerning the death children must not work above twelve hours with one

TRATE AT QUEEN SQUARE POLICE COURT.-This gen- brother of the deceased; was going, in company tleman died at two o'clock on Sunday afternoon at with him, Anne Murray, and Mary Carney, down his residence attached to the Police Court. He had the Clonoughill road, on our way to a dance; on dispensed justice at Queen Square, for a period of coming to the cross roads, Michael Murray stepped duced in the city by importations of salted beef and twenty years. Mr. Gregorie was in his fifty third out from the ditch on the side of the road, where he pork, which have been retailed in various places at year, married, and has left a young family. In the was concealed previous to our coming up; on com- 4d. per pound. Messrs. Westlake and Co., Foredischarge of his duties he had ranked for years as ing out Murray told his sister, Anne Murray, who street hill, were the first to announce that they had one of the first magistrates in the commission. In was in company with us, to go home; Mary a supply of "American pork and Hamburg beef, at private life he bore an inestimable character. His Carney asked Murray was it because she was in 4d. a lb.;" and on Saturday, particularly in the charity was unbounded, and not only will the vari- bad company he ordered his sister home; he then evening, after the artisans had received their wages. ous benevolent institutions of the country feel his said, "Ye may ——;" I said he was an ignothe shop was crowded with customers, to whom loss, but also the indigent poor of his own neightrant fellow; Murray repeated the expression he several hundreds of pounds weight of the imported bourhood to whom he was a father and a friend .- had before used, and my brother, the deceased, then meat were sold. We have seen some of the beef and

FIRST ARREST IN AMERICA UNDER THE NEW TREATY.-A man named Nathan M'Kingey, who had just arrived in this city from Scotland, was arrested by officer Swete, and safely lodged in prison, as soon as he could be landed on terra firma. He is charged with obtaining upwards of thousand dollars' worth of merchandise, consisting of silver watches, gold chains, paints, &c., from Charles Bryson and Thomas Laurie, of Scotland, under false pretences, and shipping himself and goods to this country in the first vessel. Under the new treaty he will be delivered up, as it provides especially for the return of all such violators of the law.-New York Heraid.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS -On Saturday Mr.

Lewis, the corner for Essex, held an inquest in the

union poor-house, near Chelmsford, on the body of Richard Smith, aged fifteen, who came by his death under the following shocking circumstances. From the evidence of a watchmen employed on the Eastern Counties Railway, at the works near the above town, it appeared that on Monday, while stationed at a bridge adjacent to Cherry Garden-lane, a train of empty waggons, drawn by an engine, passed down the line towards Widford. Directly it had gone through the bridge, his attention was attracted by loud screams, when, upon looking in the direction whence they proceeded, he discovered the deceased lying upon his belly outside the rails. The train had passed over him, and had almost severed his left thigh from the body. Witness lost no time in prorevision of the burgess list; nearly three hundred curing assistance, and conveying deceased to the infirmary in the union poor-house. On the road thither the deceased, who was not employed on the railway, said, he had come from Southampton to see his brother, who was in the company's service,—feeling very tired, he endeavoured to get a lift down the line by the train in question, and in jumping up to one of the waggons his foot slipped, and he fell on the rail, when the rest of the train, amounting to six or eight waggons, passed over him. Deceased lingered until Thursday, when he died. Verdict "Accidental Death." Another inquest was held before the same coroner on view of the body of John Needhall, aged thirty-nine, whose death took place on the previous day in consequence of the serious injuries he received by several tons of earth falling on him at the works of the railway near Chelmsford. There being no blame attribu able to any of the company's servants a verdict of " Accidental death" was returned. On Thursday last an inquest was held at the vi-lage of Stanway, on the bodies of James Smith, aged twenty-eight, and William Clerk, aged thirty-seven, excavators, who lost their lives on Monday last, on of Miduleton was held last week, in the Vestry of of earth at Leedon, two miles westward of Colchester. the Parish Church, for the purpose of nominating. The evidence adduced went to prove that, at the pesuitable persons to serve the office of constable, and riod of the slip, which was upwards of fifty tons in likewise to nominate a proper person to serve the weight, the unfortunate deceased persons, with many cfice of deputy-constable, with a salary; but, on other excavators, were loading a waggon-train with account of the vestry being too small, the meeting earth. So sudden was the accident, that it was imwas a journed to the Old Boar's Head Assembly possible for them to escape, and two others were Room. The following persons were nominated:— buried with them. When got out both were found Lancashire, weaver; William Callinge, weaver; casualities, recorded a verdict of "Accidental

A GYPSEY FUNERAL.—For some time a numerous tribe of Gypseys have pitched their tents in Cut! Hedge road, Little Coggeshall. One of the party died last week. As soon as life was extinct much the bank. This could not be acceded to, and the newspapers that my wife endeavoured out of her scanty ceremony was observed. The body was dressed in a coach set off without either of them. M'Kenzie, means to send me are detained. Such, Sir, is the Scotch plaid gown, silk stockings, and satin shoes; who is taller than his companion, and remarkable wax tapers were burnt, and the remains lay in state. from one or two projecting front teeth, joined his Instructions for the inneral were given to Mr. Clements, the undertaker, and no expence was spared to render it most respectable in all its departments. The coffin was of fine oak, studded with gilt nails, and bore a brass plate, upon which was engraved "Cecilia Sunday last the funeral took place, and her remains, at the same time, and it is remarkable that M'Kenzie were interred in the parish churchyard, by the Rev. took the wrong one; but as they both reached W. Wigson, curate, in the presence of a concourse of Pettycur at the same time, the mistake was of no every kind, and never to cease in my endeavours until between 4 000 and 5,000 persons. The pall was sup- moment, further than that it gave rise to much exported by four respectably cressed females deeply citement on the part of Duff, who expressed great the name of faction forgot, and the supremacy of the veiled, and about thirty of the tribe followed, all anxiety lest he should lose sight of his friend and people—and neither more nor less dressed in black, the men wearing black cloth cloaks. his money. Both parties then took their seats on the than the whole people—acknowledged. I am, Sir, The greatest decorum was observed by the whole of outside of the Dundee coach, near the guard, and your political opponent, your equal by nature, and a decorating Powerscourt Castle, Wicklow, in expectable funeral, we under-proceeded in this way to Cupar Fife, without having stern democrat, stand, has not been seen in the town for many much intercourse with each other, M'Kenzie employyears. We are credibly informed, that in the coffin were placed by the side of the body the deceased's low chant or muttering, of which, however, nothing unusual height, partially flooding several wharfs, watch and a purse of money, for the protection of could be made. At Cupar a change of position took which a person is appointed to watch the grave for place. Both parties came down from the coach, and some weeks. The father of the deceased, attributing on remounting, M'Kenzie took his seat near the the neath of his daughter to the removal by the driver, while Duff kept his old place beside the police, threatens to take legal proceedings against guard, and continued so to Newport. On crossing

Cabul, the heroine immediately wrote, "Advance the parties.—Chelmsford Chronicle. THE PITMEN AND THE COAL-TAX .- At the bind-DUBLIN.—Mr. Edward Litton, M.P., has been aping of the pitmen this year, which was after the pro-pointed to the mastership in chancery, vacant by the position of the Government was known, to impose a outy on coals exported to fereign countries, the owners of collieries in which over sea-coals were worked, fearing that the demand for those coals would be raised if the proposition were carried into effect, would not bind the men without having a clause inserted in the agreements reserving to themselves the power to cease working their pits whenever it should happen that there was no demand for coals exported. After the duty came into operation the demand for coals partially ceased, and the men, not satisfied with the quantity of work the trade. then afforded them, demanded of the owners wages for the days they were laid idle. One of these bonds THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA has issued an ukase has been laid before the Attorney-General, and the authorising a foreign loan of 8,000,000 silver roubles, following is his epinion upon it :- " I am of opinion to begin the construction of a railroad from St. that, under the clause referred to, the men are not Petersburg to Moscow; the total cost of which is entitled to their wages on a temporary cessation of totell the whole story, and to fix upon his companion what course to present the discourse to make the clause referred to, the men are not obtained assistance, and nad sumcient strengts left the Governor, or some official person, cannot tell you hat course to make the course for in the course to make the course for in the course to make the course for in the entitled to their wages on a temporary cessation of totell the whole story, and to ix upon his companion what course to pursue. Could pound not produce for its most necessary that there as his murder, charging him at the same time with first what course to pursue. Could you not produce for its most necessary that there as his murder, charging him at the same time with first what course to pursue. Could you not produce for its most necessary that there as his murder, charging him at the same time with first what course to pursue. Could you not produce for its most necessary that there as his murder, charging him at the same time with first what course to pursue. Could you not produce for its most necessary that there as his murder, charging him at the same time with first what course to pursue. Could you not produce for its most necessary that there as his murder, charging him at the same time with first what course to pursue. Could you not produce for its most necessary that there are no country to the same time with first necessary that there are no country to the same time with first necessary that there are no country to the same time with first necessary that there are no country to the same time with the same time with the same time with first necessary that there are no country to the same time with the same time wi The Cornespondent of the Ausburg Gazette, in should be a total cessation of demand in order to Servia, writes on the 27th of September, that an prevent the workman from recovering wages for the Opdiscion a since the borrow money to carry the bail to work the ba Servia, writes on the 27th of September, that an prevent the workman from recovering wages for the Information was immediately sent to the Dunder of the 27th of September, that an prevent the workman from recovering wages for the Information was immediately sent to the Dunder of September, that an prevent the workman from recovering wages for the Information was immediately sent to the Dunder of September, that an prevent the workman from recovering wages for the Information was immediately sent to the Dunder of September, that an prevent the workman from recovering wages for the Information was immediately sent to the Dunder of September, that an prevent the workman from recovering wages for the Information was immediately sent to the Dunder of September, that an prevent the workman from recovering wages for the Information was immediately sent to the Dunder of September, that an prevent the workman from recovering wages for the Information was immediately sent to the Dunder of September, that an prevent the workman from recovering wages for the Information was immediately sent to the Dunder of September, that an prevent the workman from recovering wages for the Information was immediately sent to the Dunder of September, that an prevent the workman from recovering wages for the Information was immediately sent to the Dunder of September, that are prevent to the Dunder of September of Sep province had been already organized, aithough the have no jurisdiction in such a case; the remedy, if Other was apprehended at eight o'clock yesterday

BEE STEALING.—For the last fortnight, several of murdered man died at five o'clock yesterday morn-THE WINDOW DUTY for the twelve towns which the villages around Andover have been visited at ing. The rumour in Dandes when our informant contribute the largest amount—vix., Liverpool, Bath, night by an unprincipled gang of marauders, who left was to the effect, that the two parties had dined blanchester, Bristol, Brighton, Plymeuth, Birming- contrive to rob the "apiaries" of the poor cottagers together in Dundee, and that Duff asked his comham, Clifton, Leeds, Cheltenham, Norwich, and in that neighbourhood. They select the darkest panion for his property; that he evaded the request nights for their furtive purposes, and have succeeded in taking away with them the hives and the for settling their accounts, but proposed that they stores they contain. When they have arrived at a should both proceed to a friend of his a few miles convenient distance from the spot on which they out in the country, where they would get a bed for their furtive purposes, and have succeeded in taking away with them the hives and the stores they contain. When they have arrived at a should both proceed to a friend of his a few miles to result their affaire quietly. by leaping from the yard of a ship in the harbour. have committed their depredations, they enter some the night, and might become man consented. It dig as many holes as they have hives, and by intro- is said that the tall man bought a pistol from a ducing ignited brimstone into the same, cover them young man in a respectable ironmonger's shop in with the hives, bottom downwards, by which means Dundee. It is remarkable that Thursday was the the bees are effectually destroyed, whilst they possess fast-day in that town, so that he would have some themselves of the richly-stored combs, with which difficulty in finding a shop open. It is also said they make the best of their way out of the neigh- that when he was apprehended a large sum of ship, now under seizure, was charged at the Thames bourhood, leaving the hives behind them. The money was found upon him. This herrid case has police office on Friday, on custom-house information, cottage poor belonging to the villages in the above excited, as well it might, a great sensation in Dan-

before the Board, and remonstrated against his apart- ing. by cutting his throat with the razor he had got was ultimately bought in at £40,000.

they should adopt in consequence of the discovery of rate. - Caledonian Mercury. the frauds which have been committed at the Cusand Sons, Edinburgh, were the successful compe- tom-house in the importation of foreign silks and other goods, Mr. Foster in the chair. At the pre- that it is intended by Government to have a general rious meeting it was agreed that a committee should Earing Salads.—A lad, who had lately gone to be formed, in order, if necessary, to call a general in the early part of December. me yeat hay in the winter, and I could no stand committee having made their report, to the effect that, so I weer off." that some immediate plan should be adopted, so as to prevent the smuggling of French and foreign silks through the Custom-nouse, added that a notice had appeared in the public journals, which had the appearance of being official, intimating that it was the intention of Government to prosecute the inquiries into the fraudulent transactions at the Custom-house, in the course of which it was stated that very im-THE Frankfort Journal states that the Saxon ma- portant information had been obtained of the pracadopted by which foreign silk goods were brought into the home market. Thanks were then voted to

CHARGE OF WILFUL MURDER.-On Monday evening, the 10th inst., a lengthened inquiry was gone of a young man, named James Higgins, who was hour's interval. No boy or girl under sixteen to Saturday evening last, between the hours of seven and eight o'clack.-The first and principal witness DEATH OF MR. D. W. GREGORIE, SENIOR MAGIS- examined was William Higgins, who deposed-I am then drew out and gave the deceased a blow of a was exceedingly fine. The beef is now selling at large stick which he held in both his hands on the 31d. per lb.—Exeter Western Times. left side of the head, which felled him to the ground; I went to lift the deceased up, when Murray made a blow of a stick at me, which I evaded by swoping mance, as our readers are aware, was rejected, the my head; Murray then ran off; the deceased was bleeding very much from the would; the deceased said, "Murray has killed me;" assisted the deceased to the house of a woman named Griffin, who washed his wound. I then carried the deceased home, and put him to bed, where he remained until he died, ther the work should be admitted. Two gentlemen about eight o'clock on Sunday evening, the 9th inst. said "Aye!" the remainder said "No!" "The The Jury deliberated a few minutes, and found a Noes have it," said the Chairman; and the book and of aiding and abetting against John Grady. The Coroner then committed John Grady to gaol, to abide his trial at the ensuing assizes, and issued his warrant for the apprehension of Michael Murray, who, up to the present, has eluded the vigilance of

the constabulary.—Leinster Express of Saturday.

in attempting to ford the river. His wife, who came however small, towards her relief; and as she will remain in Newcastle for a short time, any sum Gate, Gateshead, will be thankfully received, and acknowledged through the Star.

MURDER AND ROBBERY IN DUNDEE.—EDINBURGH, graziers, on their way home from the Falkirk Tryst, ing the starting of the Dundee coach, which leaves ceived the enclosed letter in answer to mine. James Scholefield, farmer and weaver; James to be dead. The Jury, having ascertained that every here at ten o'clock. As they had business to trans-Hunt, weaver; James Pearson, shopkeeper; Josiah precaution was taken by the engineers to prevent act in one of the banks, which does not open till ten and every thing useful to me; nay more, even a book man, returned by himself, and asked whether the order to edify his heavers this morning forgot that he friend, M'Kerzie, finished their mutual business at dwindled into the furious political partizen; even the friend at the coach office soon after; the coach had gone, and both took an omnibus and joined the steamer just as she was about to leave Newhaven. It would appear that M'Kenzie had received Duff's money at the bank, and had it in his possession. Chilcott-Died Sept. 29, 1842, aged 28 years." On There were two steamers starting across the water ing himself during the greater part of the way in a the Tay ferry M'Kenzie's manner was observed to vesterday morning at Bow-street; we were kept dally- A shopkeeper, a be somewhat agitated, so much so, that a person ing about there all day, as was also Mr. Shaw, and at who knew him remarked to another, that that was length had an interview with Mr. Hall, who informed Mr. M'Kenzie, an extensive cattle-dealer, but that us he was quite ignorant of the subject, and had not Mr. W. Willis... 0 0 6 he seemed to have got a slap over the fingers, thus received any notice from the Judges upon the subject of referring the strangeness of his manner to some sup- your bail. posed loss he had sustained. The coach arrived at Dundee about four o'clock in the afternoon, and our your committal. I immediately went to Lambeth, and information regarding them from that time is not so got Messrs. Sewell and Bateman again to accompany precise. What is certain is, that in the evening two me to Bew-street; but they then informed us that the men, answering in all respects to these persons, and document you had forwarded me was no authority for of whose identity with them our informant had no them to act upon; that no order had been received doubt, were walking out of Dundee; and when from Liverpool. Mr. Hall was not present, it not being T. Moss ... beyond the Law, on the northern extremity of the his day. Burnaby, the chief clerk, also informed us town, and close to the Newtyle railway, the short man that if an order arrived they could act upon it; that was shot from behind with a pistol, and, it is supposed, was shot from behind with a pistol, and, it is supposed, bail, and be included in the same bail-bond; and that Mr. Sirer 6 recovered a little, and was able, we have been told, to it would be necessary to send the bail to you. crawl to some house in the neighbourhood, or otherwise obtained assistance, and had sufficient strength left (Friday) morning in one of the carriages in the first train of the Dundee and Arbroath Railway. The

Received from Mr. O'Connor Received from Mr. Dewsnop

IT APPEARS by the reports of the Waterford Suicide in Prison -- A middle-aged man, of the SALE OF THE GREAT WESTERN STEAM SHIP -- On Board of Guardians that there is £5,000 due of the name of Wallace, belonging to Kilbarchan, who was Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, the steam ship, last rate. The weekly expenditure is between £50 confined in Paisley prison, charged with a trifling Great Western, was offered for sale by public auction and £60. The Governor of the county gaol appeared act of theft, committed suicide on Wednesday morn- in Bristol. The bidding was very spirited, but she

LEITH.-TIMBER DUTIES .- On Monday last, the THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS - MEETING OF SPIT- new Tariff came into operation, and American tim-ALFIELDS WEAVERS.-()n Monday an adjourned ber, which formerly paid 10s. per load, is now cleared meeting of the Spitalfields weavers took place at the at ls. In consequence of this reduction, so important Duke of Gloucester, Seabright-street, Berhnal-greentoad, for the purpose of determining what course these last few days, been taken from bond at the low

WINTER ASSIZES.—It was stated on good author rity during the late special commission at Stafford, winter assizes throughout the kingdom, to commence

Intoxication .- On Thursday last an iron-lifter at Dundyvau, of the name of John Black, undertook, for a trifling wager, to swallow a mutchkin of whisky without taking it from his head. A previous allowance had quickened his appetite for the undertaking, and, all things being ready, John swallowed the mortal dose, and one glass more! when he hied his way home from Coatbridge to Dundyvan in a state of utter stupefacation; and, though one of the most hardy and powerful men at the work, the poisonous potation wrought so rapidly on his constitution that in less than four hours from swallowing the draught he was found a life ess corpse, leaving a hapless wife and numerous family to lument his intemperate and grove murderous folly. - Glasgow Chronicle. STATE OF TRADE IN PAISLEY.—The finer descrip-

tions of goods connected with the Paisley trade conto state, weavers are so abundant that webs of this personal favour. From the limited supply at the command of the Relief Committee, and the equally limited and inadequate allowance given out by them to those in want, privation and sufferings have at present to be borne by hundreds and hundreds of industrious families, which it is most appalling to think of, and which it is a shame to the country should be permitted in it. We may state, that to b deprived of food for one and two days at a time is quite a common occurrence; and then, at the ter mination of that period, the pawning of the last shirt from the back, the last rag of blankets from the bed, or some other equally necessary article, is the means usually resorted to for satisfying the irresistible call of hunger. - Glasgow Chronicle.

THE TARIFF BEEF AND PORK .- Since our last publication, considerable excitement has been prosaid, "Michael, what are you saying?" Murray pork-both were very good, and some of the latter

UNAPPRECIATED GENIUS.-The Marquis of Londonderry is an ill-used author. His last perforother day, by the Conservative Committee of the Sunderland Library. Slighted, therefore, on the Wear, it proceeded in a huff to the Tees, and knocked at the door of the public Library in Stockton. Well! the question was put to the vote wheverdict of Wilful Murder against Michael Murray, was turned from the door. "Too oad !"-Gateshead

> LETTER FROM MR. JOHN CAMPBELL TO SIR JAMES GRAHAM.

Kirkdale Gaol, Sunday, Oct. 16, 1842. SIR,-My name is John Campbell, I am a Chartist, am your political opponent, I have done my best, an doing my best, and will continue to do my best, to It is with great pain that we have to apprise the destroy your unjust power. I was arrested at my shop, Chartist public that the body of Mr. WM. RUSSELL, late of Nottingham, was found in the river Tyne, late of Nottingham, was found in the river Tyne, twelve miles above Newcastle, on Wednesday week, and one thousand six hundred pounds bail demanded of supposed to have lain in the river since the 26th ult., me. Of course I had to decline the just offer of the the day on which he left his lodgings in Newcastle. magistrates, and was conveyed to Manchester, and having travelled all night, I crived in Manchester on There were no marks of violence on the body, and the morning of Saturday, was placed in a dirty, filthy it is supposed that he fell into the water accidentally, cell, swarming with bugs, was brought before the magistrates at the New Bailey, and £1,200 bail demanded from me; I could not find such enormous bail, here in quest of him, arrived in town the very day on and had to remain in prison; I was brought from which the body was discovered, and she is now in | Manchester to Liverpool hand-cuffed like a murderer, a strange place, with three infant children, in a state and when I and others had to get out of the railof the utmost destitution. Our reason for stating way carriage on a can of mature, Deswick, the super-intendent of the Manchester police, insulted me this, is in hopes that some good Chartists will sympa- as well as others most grossly, and when conveying thise with her condition, and contribute a trifle, us from the station in omnibuses to the prison, he asked us if we required any refreshments: I said I could like a cup of coffee; he told me I was very impertinent, and added, he would please himself whether transmitted to Mr. James Sinclair, No. 3, Pipewell he would let us have any refreshment or not. His conduct was so extremely tyrannical and overbearing, that Mr. Doyle and myself told him we should be under the necessity of reporting him to Sir Jam's Graham. I was sent up before Lord Abinger, in company with scores of others, and arraigned on a charge of conspiracy. We all traversed from the Special Com-Saturday, Oct. 15.—We learned last night (Friday, mission until the March assizes. The Judge ordered the following particulars relating to a case of murthat I should find bail to the amount of £300, that is, MIDDLETON.—A meeting of the ratepayers the same railway, by the falling of an immense mass der perpetrated in Dundee on Thursday night, which myself in £200, and two sureties in £50 each; this for cold-blooded atrocity has had few parallels in was on Wednesday morning last. On Thursday I this parts of the country. On Thusday morning two men, who gave their names as M'Kenzie and Duff, order for my bail, as he, the Judge, had decided that and who appeared to be substantial north-country bail might be accepted in the locality in which each person resided. I at once received the necessary inforcalled at Mr. Croall's coach-office, Prince's-street mation and document from the Governor, and I trans- and Mr. James Milne, weaver, Brunswick-street, here, and enquired into var ous particulars regard- mitted the same to my bail in London. I have re- sub-Secretaries.

I have been stripped of my money, pen-knife, watch, o'clock, they requested that the coach might be in my possession was taken from me, and subjected to delayed a few minutes, which was promised. About the judgment of the chaplain of this prison before I five minutes after ten. Duff, who was a short, stout could be allowed its use; aye, to that man who, in coach could not be delayed a little longer till his was a minister of the meek and humble Saviour, and treatment that the democrat is subjected to. I can assure you that this petty annoyance of the Tory Government and its minions, shall not break my spirit, or drive me from my course in waging war against injustice and despotism; but, Sir, I apply to you as a public servant, to inform me how it is that such conduct can be permitted on the part of Government officials. I can assure you that such conduct, instead of deterring me from, shall be a greater inducement to

JOHN CAMPBELL. Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Secretary for the Home Department.

Saturday Night.

DEAR SIR,-I am again compelled to forward you unwelcome news. I got Sewell and Bateman to attend To-day I received your letter containing a copy of

the prisoner must be present in the same court as his J. Moore 0 4 C. Nurse We know not how to act in this dilemma. You A Friend must make immediate enquiry on the subject. See if Hater of Oppression 0 6 A Friend... ... 0

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS M. WHEELER. BALANCE SHEET FOR DEFENCE OF THE CHESTER VICTIMS. ... 20 0 0

... 0 5 0

£20 5 0 EXPENDITURE FOR THE DEFENDING OF THIRTY-ONE PRISONERS.

By Counsel and Solicitors ... By expences for Travelling, and other incidental Expences, including Provisions for the Prisoners, &c. ... 2 5 0 £15 5 0

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Mr. John Rose, cabinet-maker, 109, Trafalgar-Mr. James Flaxman, gardener, 33, Gloucesterlane. Mr. Henry Trower, carpenter, 172, North-Mr. William Fiest, grocer, 29. Broad-street.

Mr. James Williams, tailor, 27, King-street. Mr. William Flower, shipwright, 12, Silwoodstreet, sub-Treasurer. Mr. William Ellis, cordwainer, 106, Edwardstreet, sub-Secretary.

NOTTINGHAM. Mr. Alfred Cooke, bootraker, Woolpack-lane. Mr. Richard Rawson Whitworth, plumber, Pepper-street. Mr. William Henry Mott, currier, Carlton-

Mr. Silas Clifford, cabinet-maker, Radford. Mr. Charles Hett, lace-manufacturer, ditto. Mr. John Dyer, carver and gilder, Clare-street. Mr. William Beecroft, lace-maker, Sneaton-Mr. Samuel Pickering, lace-maker, Blooms Mr. Josh. Gaunt, machine-builder, Brewhouse-

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Mr. John Andrews, joiner, 4, Kensyham-street. Mr. John Soul, tailor, Russell-passage, Highstreet. Mr. William Leech, joiner, Hamilton-place, sub-Treasurer. Mr. William Milsom, plasterer, 22, Kingston-

place, sub-Secretary. SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD. Mr. Alexander Sales, framework-knitter, Has-

lan's Hill. Mr. Wm. Townsend, do., Little-lane. Mr. George Lee, do., Oates Hill. Mr. Thomas Hunt, do., Pingle. Mr. James Brandreth, do., Willow Brig-lane. Mr. John Brandreth, do., Over green. Mr. George Holland, do., Butcher's yard. Mr. Samuel Revel, do., Forest-side. Mr. John Pike, do., Forest-side. Mr. Thomas Revel, do., Swine's-green. Mr. Thomas Marshall, do., King-street.

Mr. Samuel Hall, do., Duko-street.

Mr. George Kendal, do., Pingle, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Sampson Brook, do., King-street, sub-Secre-

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190, North-gate.

Mr. William Sumner, Ford-street. Mr. James Hoyle, Adelphi, Salford. Mr. James Sanders, Hope-street, Pendleton. Mr. Peter Pollitt, David-street. Mr. John Hatherton, Back Salford. Mr. Joseph Hoyle, Bleakely street, Manchester. Mr. James Wilkinson, Methyine-street, Salford. Mr. Robert Hulme, Bedford street, Salford. Mr. Robert Mac Farlane, Pendleton.

Mr. Richard Sanders, Hope-street, York-street Mr. John Edwards, No. 3, Brome-street. Mr. John Millington, 43, Hope-street, Pendleton, sub-Treasurer. Mr. John Miller, silk-street, Adelphi, Salford, sub-Secretary.

ROCHDALE. Mr. James Hurst, fustian cuttor, Manchester-

Mr. Standering, moulder, Heady-hill Mr. Joseph Constantine, skinner, Rochdale-road Mr. James Grimshaw, fustian cutter, Mill's-lane. Mr. Robert Clegg, weaver, York-street. Mr. Samuel Tattersall, moulder, York-street.

Mr. Job Hanson, cotton spinner, Hartley-street. Mr. Jas. Kay, tailor, Chapel-street, sub-Treasurer. Mr. William Heywood, preacher, Scholfield-street,

Mr. Joseph Dixon, Stafford-street. Mr. James Lowery, Rushall-street.

Mr. William M'Alum, ditto. Mr. James Gnosill, Blue-lane. Mr. John Wilkinson, Green-lane. Mr. JamesLivesey, Windmill. Mr. Charles Knight, Roycroft-street.

Mr. John Day, Stafford street. Mr. Richard Hunt, Roycroft-street. Mr. I'nomas Weeks, Wisemore. Mr. Thomas Walker, Green-lane.

Mr. John Griffiths, Portland-street, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Charles Goodwin, Marsh-lane, sub-Secretary.

THE DEFENCE FUND.

Brought up ... 1 9 6

- J. Eccles ... 0 0 6 friends at Pendleton ... 0 7 10 - J. Bancroft ... 0 0 - R. Robertson 0 0 Proceeds of a raf-- C. Broome ... 0 0 fle for a silk _ J. Clarkson... 0 0 stock ... 0 6 6 Collections per J. _ J. M Cuffy ... 0 0 Wilkinson ... 0 2 0 - R.Ramsden... 0 0 Do. J. Roberts... 0 2 0 - T. Dixon ... 0 0 Mr. T. Rankin ... 0 1 6 - J. Kerney ... 0 0 — Wm. Sumner 0 1 0 — J. Hughes ... 0 0 - R. Price ... 0 1 0 - J. Tiplady ... 0 0 - H. Gally ... 0 1 0 - S. Pendleton 0 0 - G. Simpson... 0 1 2 - S. Sandiford 0 0 6 — C Kay ... 0 1 0 — S. Thornley... 0 0 Collected in the lover of justice 0 3 0 room & otherwise 0 16 Mrs. Willis ... 0 1 0

£1 9 6 Remitted to Mr. O'Connor, Sep. 28th. 1 5 0 ... 1 8 0 Enclosed you will receive ... £2 13 0 ROCHESTER.

... ... 0 6 Mr. Parry 1 - Fitness 0 н. м. 1 ... 1 0 A Friend... ... 0 A Friend A Friend... ... 0

... 0 6 R.

Mr. Dodd

Foe to Despotism ... 0 6 A Friend 0 6 PLYMOUTH. £ 8. d. £ s. d. From the National R. Blight ... 0 1 0 Charter Associa-An Enemy to Tyrants ... 0 1 tion for the Executive ... 0 10 0
From the National A few weavers 0 2 M. Clark ... 0 0 A Friend ... 0 0 Charter Association for the De-A Friend ... 0 0 fence Fund ... 1 2 23 Four Enemies to J. Dodd 0 0 6 — Osborne ... 0 0 2 Oppression ... 0 2 Two Friends at Knackeronowk 0 0 2 — Guyland ... 0 0 1 Collected by a few dyers ... 0 3 £2 10 7 M. Jacob ... 0 0 6 D. Lane 0 0 2 A few Modbury £ s. d.

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MEETING OF METROPOLITAN CHARTIST DELEGATES.

A crowded meeting of the Metropolitan Localities Chartist delegates, and Chartist members, was held on Monday afternoon at the National Charter Association Hall, Old Bailey, for general purposes connected with

the advancement of the People's Charter. Mr. Luke King was called to the chair. Mr E. Mantz, from the Silk Weavers, Bethnal Green locality, and Mr. Toulon, of the Lambeth locality, sitting at the Britannia Coffee House, Waterloo road, respectively handed in their credentials, and were confirmed by the Delegates' Meeting as delegates for those

districts. Mr. Edward Wright was in due form received and confirmed as a delegate for the Islington locality. Mr. Simpson rose upon a point of order, and after some preliminary observations, moved to the effect, "That the rule on the delegates' books be enforced,namely. That all felegates absenting themselves from their official duty in that room, for three Sundays in succession, unless by illness, or for some good and sufficient reason, shall be looked upon as having failed to perform the trust committed to them, and as no 1 uger delegates; and that the localities be called upon to appoint delegates in their stead."

Mr. Wright seconded the resolution, which led to a long discussion, in which Messrs. Maynard, Cuffay, Wilkins, Jones, Page, Mathews, &c., took part; the respective delegates strongly censuring, as most culpable, those persons who, having accepted of the important office of delegates, have failed in the proper discharge of its duties. Those sentiments were echoed by the meeting; and the opinion that men should not accept such an office unless prepared to acquit themselves of its responsibility in every sense, was received with loud cries of "Hear, hear."

Mr. Toulon, of the Lambeth locality, rese, to state that he had been instructed by his locality to bring the case of Mr Stallwood, late Chartist lecturer in that district, under consideration of the delegates in meeting assembled. The delegates, as he (Mr. Toulon) was instructed, had repudiated Mr. Stallwood as a lecturer on some grave charge, and appointed a deputation to communicate their decision to his locality. The locality since then had received a letter from Mr. Stallwood. which he (Mr. Toulon), would, with the permission of the chairman, read to the meeting. It was an explanation put in by Mr. Stallwood in reply to the charge brought against him; and as such was received and regarded as satisfactory by his locality in meeting assembled, who, so far as they were concerned, had every reason to be satisfied with him as a lecturer. He (Mr. Toulon) knew nothing himself of the merits of the case, but would, in conformity to his instructions, lay Mr. Stallwood's letter before the meeting.

Several delegates objected to the letter being read: and on an explanation from Messrs Dron and Mathews the deputation appointed by the delegates' meeting to communicate the delegates' charge and decision against Mr. Stallwood, to his locality-namely, that the charge and decision were to be considered in Council, and not in public meeting of the locality, and the Council's decision to be made known to the delegates, the question was ordered to be dropped, the Council in question not having complied with the engagement entered into with the deputation. The matter has been referred back to the Council of

the Lambeth locality. The minutes of the former meeting were read by Mr. Wheeler, the delegates' Secretary, and duly confirmed.

A long discussion arose on the subject of the collection-books proposed by the Committee of "The Victim Fund" for adoption by the localities, the object being to prevent, by the use of such books, any imposition being practised on the public by fraudulent collectors. not of the Chartist body. Those books were signed by the Committee, and sealed with the delegates' seal; but the condition of 10s. security being entered into for each book, was not approved of by some of the localities, who preferred retaining their own books, and going on in the collection after their own way. The proposed security (which would be merely a nominal one) was intended, it may be remarked, as a guarantee in the event of books being made away with by defaulting collectors, should any prove so unworthy in such a cause. The result of the discussion, in which Messrs. Mathews, Dron, Maynard, Wilkins, Mudge, James Cooke, (delegate from Marylebone, in place of Mr. Abel Cooke, resigned,) Cuffay, Simpson, Toulor Davoc, Langwith, Jones, Squires, Baxter, (coilector, Pickersgill, Beadle, Page, &c &c., took part, was a resolution moved by Mr. Langwith, and confirmed by the meeting :- "That the localities be at liberty to retain their own books, or to take those of the Victim Committee at a valuation; but that for the sake of uniformity (and as a guarantee against fraud), all books be sent to the Victim Committee, that they may be stamped with the delegate's official scal." The localities, by this arrangement, are at liberty to fix their owe securities with their collectors.

On the motion of Mr. Cuffiy, all monies received at the Delegates' Meeting, were ordered to be paid in to the Evening Star, and published in that journal. An announcement was made that Mr. Wheeler had been instructed to prepare parchment credentials, as documentary authority, duly signed and sealed, for the Chartist lecturers, many of whom are already on the wing to lecture in their appointed districts. The subject of Chartist tracts was also brought under the consideration of the meeting, as a desirable means through which to disseminate sound Chartist prin-A variety of other business was then transacted, after

which thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Oct. 14.

John Bryant, King William-street, West Strand, bookseller, to surrender Oct 27, at two o'clock, and Nov. 25, at twelve o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Meyrick, Furnival's-inn; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street. Robert Kean, Old George-yard, Snow-hill, cheese-

factor, Oct. 27, at one, and Nov. 25, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr Fiddey, Paper-buildings, Temple; official assignee, Mr. Alsager, Birchin-Louis Goodman, Tottenham-court-road, draper, Oct.

25, at two, and Nov. 25, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' court. Solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Shaw, Fridaystreet; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-Henry Brand, Cambridge, slater, Oct. 22, and Nov.

25, at ten, at the Red Lion Inn, Cambridge. Solicitors, Mr. Ashurst, Cheapside; and Mr. Adcock, Cambridge. William Castle, Wanborough, Wiltshire, farmer. Nov. 1, and 29, at twelve, at the Bell Inn, Swindon Wiltshire. Solicitors, Messrs. Crowdy, Swindon. John Charles Rawdon, Leeds and Huddersfield wool-merchant, Nov. 5 and 29, at two o'clock, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Leeds. Solicitors, Mr. Strangways, Barnard's-inn; and Mr. Robinson, Leeds. Edward Mansell, Chippenham, Wiltshire, upholsterer, Nov. 4 and 25, at two, at the Angel Inn, Chippenham. Solicitors, Mr. Pinniger, Chippenham; and

Mr. Barber, Furnival's-inn. Edmund Burdckin, Manchester, banker, Nov. 3 and 25, at one, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester Solicitors, Mr. Fox, Finsbury Circus; and Mr. Earle, Benjamin Jones, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, banker, Nov. 3 and 25, at two, at the Commissioners'

Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Mr. Fox, Finsbury Circus; and Messrs. Drew and Woosman, New-town PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. Byrne and Sou, Liverpool, wine-merchants. Blackburn and Co., Ossett, Yorkshire, machine-makers.

Kendali and Hoyle, Halifax, Yorkshire, grocers. From the Gazette of Tuesday, Oct. 18. BANKRUPTS.

Edmund Fennell and Richard Fennell, warehousemen, Aldermanbury Postern, City, to surrender Oct. 28, and Nov. 29, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Alsager, official assignee, Birchin-lane; Hall, Moor-

John Coats, draper, St. John's street, Oct. 28, at one, and Nov. 29, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Alsager, official assignee, Birchin-lane; Bell, Broderick, and Bell, Bow Church-yard, Cheapside. Thomas George Martin, wine merchant, Great Win-

chester-street, Old Broad-street, Oct. 27, and Nov. 29, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Lackington, official assignee, Coleman-street-buildings; Warrand. 0 Gray's Inn. Charles Allen, cattle dealer, Devizes, Wiltshire, Nov. 2 and 29, at two, at the Angel Inn, Chippenham.

Whittaker, Gray's-inn-square, London; Robins and Hobbs, Wells, Somersetshire. Wm. Hall and Robert Rainbow, coal merchants, 6 Stratford-upon-Avon, Oct. 28, and Nov. 29, at eleven,

John Charles Rawdon, wool merchant, Leeds, Nov. £1 0 6 5, and 29, at two, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Leeds. Strangways, Barnard's Inn, London; Robinson, Leeds.

Henry Barton, jun., shipowner, Liverpool, Oct. 27, and Nov. 8, at eleven, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Cotterill, Throgmorton-street, London; Fletcher and Hull, Liverpool.

Wm. Pugh, cabinet-maker, Bristol, Oct. 29, and Nov. 29, at two, at the Commercial-rooms, Bristol. Harmar, Bristol; Bicknell, Roberts, Finch, and Neate,

Lincoln's-inn-fields, Londou. Wm. Gorauch, hotel-keeper, Liverpool, Oct. 31, and Nov. 29, at eleven, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. Littledale and Bardswell, Liverpool; Vincent and Sherwood, Temple, London. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

M. Purton and Parker, of Liverpool, merchants. John Goadsby and Henry M'Cinre, ef Manchester, fustian shearers. Charles Cullingworth and William Wood, of Bradford, Yorkshire, grocers. Owen Shelford and Thomas Oswald, of Liverpool, land agents. Richard Collins and Thomas Collins, of Manchester. cern dealers.

Such was the description given by an ancient poet of h wretched individual, who was left, like Robinson Crusoe, woon a desert island, and where he still confrived, with his bow and arrows, as the other did with his gun, to prolong a miserable existence. And such, too, is, strange to say, the description which a modern philisethropist has applied to thousands of operatives, who, in a country that boasts of its religion, civilization, and science, have been compelled to endure all choicest gifes of creation, but from which the working TREE has been debarred by a forced competition with the Mammon-made machine; that with its eternal thump, thump, thump, has been reducing, under the piston of the steam-engine, the poor to powder, and like the giant of whom we have read in our nursery tales. has been crying cut-

Fee, fau, fum-I smell the blood of a working man; Be he alive, or be half dead, I'll grind his bones to make my bread,

That such would be the effects of the unlimited use ceshire cotton-manufacturer, in 1810; and who, when he was told that the Luddites were smashing the newly-invented frames at Nottingham, stated that they were knocking the right nail on the head. "For," said he, "if fabrics are reduced in price, depend upon it the wages of the workmen will be dimished eventually like wise; and unless all the expences of the operatives are lessened equally, the effect of the machinery will be to make the poor poorer, and the rich richer; and as the latter will thus gain what the others lose, the invention of man will nullify the injunctions of God; by whem the rich, if they are believers in his words, have been taught to keep their hands from picking-at least the pockets of the poor.

So, too, in 1816, when the power-loom first began to show its teeth, the same keen-eyed seer stated that the machine would be as mighty, but far less merciful, than the Destroying Angel; for that scourge of the Almighty did its work of destruction at once; whereas the machine would coolly cut off the hands merely of its victims and leave the body to perish by inches. And richly have they deserved their fate, say the fiendlike political economists; for after the invention of the power-loom, what right had the hand-loom weavers to live, when they had ceased to have a place at Nature's table? "Or. if they were fools enough," says the Westminster Review, in its last number, "to compete with the steam engine, what man of sense would listen to their complaints? As well might the jackass bray out its abuse of the blood-horse for carrying off the cup at Doncaster."

But though scarcely a single ear was turned, ten years ago, to the heart-rending complaints of the handloom weavers, ground to the dust by the machine-for. in the insolence of presumed power, the millowners told the working men to bow down to the steam idol or starve-yet now every ear has been stunned by the wailings of the millocrats themselves; and even the House of Commons, that formally professed its inability to legislate for the protection of the poor, has stepped forward to relieve the rich; and, melted by the tales and tears of the millowners, has been gulled by the impudent falsehood that trade has been ruined through the restrictions imposed by the Corn Laws, and not the unlimited use of machinery; for our rulers wanted the wit to see that when machinery reaches a certain pitch, it cannot fail to make the supply greater than the demand, and thus to destroy the very source of profit, which arises from keeping the supply less than the de mand, which must always be the case where machinery is employed only partially. Of these facts, however, the prophet, whose words I have lived to see verified to the letter, was so conscious, as to predict that the time would come, and quicker, too, than the millowners would like, when every market in the globe would be glutted with English goods; and that, as this glut would force sales on the part of the more needy adventurers, every article made by machinery would. in turn, be diminished in value; and, as no manufac tured article, after it has been once sold for a less sum, has ever realised its former price, no market, that had been once glutted, would ever recover itself, except for a period, when the stocks in hand should be r. duced to the lowest point in consequence of the previous forced sales.

"But," said the man, from whose lips I learnt more truths than the whole race of political economists could teach me, were they to scribble till doomsday, "it will take about thirty years to convince the supporters of the unlimited use of machinery, that the very power which the Solomons, as they call themselves, fancy will shower upon the land all the blessings of cotton shirts and shifts, of silk stockings and gloves, and of linen and lace, at the cheapest rate, will give birth to evils frightful to contemplate, and which it will require no little patience to endure, and still greater resolution to correct. In the meantime, however," added the seer, "princely fortunes will be made and princely lost: nor will the truth burst upon the world, that when the Creator made man, he meant him to be the master and net the slave of the machine, until they who have set up the Mammon machine, as the Isralites did the goiden calf, shall find that their idol. with its arms of iron but breath of steam, is utterly incompetent

when called on to save its deluded worshippers." Of the moral evils to which the unlim ted use of machinery may have given birth, the political economist will, of course, take no account; for he will assert that there is no necessary connection between machinery and immorality. But if it be shown that the introduction of machinery has produced a state of society where the worst passions of our nature are called most readily into play, and, with the greatest opportunity for indulgence, are controlled by the fewest and weakest of checks, in a moral point of view machinery may be fairly considered a curse of no common kind. I allude perticularly to the story I heard when travelling through the manufacturing districts, in 1836, from a person of whose veracity I had no reason to doubt. In a factory, about twelve miles from Manchester, there were two partners, one of whom rarely visited the works, except for the purpose of seeing what young and handsome females had lately entered it, when, like the Sultan at Constantinople, he selected the one most to his taste to be the partner of his bed, until satiety required the stimulant of a fresher face. To what extent this practice is carried on in other factories, where there are sleeping partners, I know not. For the horour of one's species and country, it is to be hoped that the case is a solitary one. But whether the instances of such cold-blooded villany in the owners of factories be many or they formed no part of the prophet's predictions relating to the moral mischiefs of machinery. Still less did the seer anticipate the destruction of all the bonds of filial duty which machinery was destined to produce, as exhibited in a case at Macclesfield; where I heard that when a father, who had been thrown out of employ by the introduction of machinery, was going to correct his son for some misconduct, the little rogue, about thirteen years old, said to his parent, who depended on his children slone for support-" If you dare lift your little finger against your feeder, I'll stop your grub, old boy, next Sunday; and, instead of your sending me to b'd without a supper, I will make you pass the whole day without a meal."

Of the other moral mischiefs to which machinery would give birth, the prophet had, however, a correct anticipation; for he stated, that as machinery could never be worked successfully, except by bringing together large masses of men and women, population or prostitution would increase according as high wages enabled parties to marry or low ones prevented them; and, as continued improvements in machinery would throw persons out of employ, without being able to set pose of exhibiting to our readers the animus and aside the command of God to increase and multiply, it was quite evident that prostitution would increase as machinery did.

He did not, however, even dream of the general displacement of male by female labour, to which that real nobleman, Lord Ashiey, has alluded in his recent answer to the address of the Short Time Committee where his Lordship says, that the moral pestilence, which machinery has introduced, is not confined to the factories connected with cotton, silk, and woollen fabrics, but is spreading through our mines and collieries, and destroying at once the peace and the virtue of every hearth and home; and so complete is the children, that all the endearments of the family group will be shortly unknown. "Thousands," adds his Lordship, " of young females are absorbed into the whiripool of avarice and plunged into factories and mines, where every hour is given to toil; and while not a few become mothers before they have well ceased to be children, the licentionaness of others, whose evil passions have been called out by their close and conpernicious results of violating the order of Providence by abstracting females from their peculiar calling."

found to lead; for it has not only prevented the parent from supporting his child, but compelled the child to support the parent; a law that the supporters as in contempt for, the law of God, that the hen is to scratch for the chickens, not the chickens for the hen. Had, however, the idea come into the mind of the prophet, he would have mid that even a Tory House of Commons would throw the shield of legal protection over children; nor have permitted babies just out of their mother's arms to be carried in those of their father's from their beds, hungry and half saleep, to be believed that the Whigs, whose politics he had always supported, would have damned themselves to everlawing infamy, by drawing, with the aid of the mighty majority of one, a temporary veil over the barbarities practised with impunity in factories, which were laid bare by the lamented Sadler, when he stood forward as the opponent of the child-crushing machine. Still less hearted master-manufacturers, as to lead them, without a pang, to commit infanticide by wholesale, to enable the unprotected child; yor whose production the ma- people are not thus easily contented. There are it carnest

the parents out of employ, that when I was at Bradford, in 1836, a partner in one of the largest factories told me that if 500 children were dropped, like cherubs, from the clouds, they could be all absorbed by different difficulty find food by the sweat of their brow.

Although the time has been when some of our crack political economists presumed to ridicule the God-made man as an imperfect machine, compared with the man-made spinning-jenny and power-loom worked by the almighty steam-engine, yet one or two of those, who in their youth fancied themselves to be Solomons the horrors of hunger, and in a land rich with all the have lived to discover they were only fools. At least, I infer as much from finding in the British and Foreign Quarterly for 1838, the sentiments following, and penned by one whose handwriting is as visible as that which

"The application of the discoveries of the laws of matter amongst a people, whose god is gold, has been place." injurious to the community; for it has festered one of the lowest propensities of our nature—the inordinate love of gain. Its attendants have been a forced and undue production of manufactured commodities, and a reckless speculation, veiled under the flimsy name of it be there, it betokens on the part of those who Judge. Certain it is, that, within the compass of enterprise, which has been the precursor of a sudden depreciation of goods, followed by anxiety, engendered of machinery, was predicted in my hearing by a Lan- by disappointment, and ending frequently in ruin; to say nothing of temporary cessations of a demand for parties claiming to be Chartists, and an ignorance labour, producing in the operatives discontent and mistrust, together with abject poverty and its fearful and fatal consequences—demoralisation."

On such testimeny, coming from such a quarter, the almost rest their case, as regards the moral evils of a system which has fostered inanimate power at the expense of animate. While, as regards the political evils to be traced to the same source of misery and crime, it stage, had not brought together masses of human beings to meet a temporary demand for labour, and then turned them adrift, or offered them starvation wages, when their labour was diminished in value by subsequent improvements in machinery, there would have been no smashing of the frames by the Luddites, nor of thrashing machines by farming men: no burning of ricks by Swing; nor, lastly, should we have witnessed the appalling spectacle of a simultaneous turn-out of nearly every trade through the whole length and breadth of the manufacturing districts. For, although the rebellion of the belly has been put down by the strong arm of the law, or has fallen to pieces from the inherent weakness of such outbreaks, where the parties are bound together by a rope of sand, it may justly be called appalling; as it has shown, what was never seen before, that the operatives of almost all kinds. have discovered that they have been all attacked in turn by the same power; and though they have been unable. eyen when united, to offer a successful resistance, they have still the conviction at once, and consolation that the time is not far off when their very masters, who have grown rich by despoiling the poor, will suffer all the evils of incessant and ruinous competition, which the unlimited use of machinery cannot fail to produce. Nor is it with little delight they have heard the lamentations of Mr. Cobden; who, at a recent meeting of the Anti-Corn Law League, at Manchester, wept over the rain which has come upon Stockport; where £7.000 a-week is now spent less than used to be three years ago; and who asserted that the prospects for the ensuing winter were more gloomy than ever; while the manufacturing districts in general have been suffering for the last six years, by a decline of trade, more widely extended, and continued for a longer period than the oldest person ever remembered.

Nor with less joyous feelings have the machineground operatives heard from Mr. Bazley, that, though Britain, as a fit and proper person to be elected a which grows in every instance stronger of the rethe turn out has ceased, the shops of the retail- member of the Executive Committee, on the 1st day ers are still scanty of customers, while the warehouses, of March next. of the manufacturers are groaning under the weight of unsaleable goods: that houses are occupied by tenants who can pay no rent, and docks filled with vessels that can obtain no freight; and to complete the climax of commercial distress, while the farmers in Davon. said Mr. Bright, mean to reduce the wages of their labourers to eightpence a day, the Stockbrokers in Change-alley, and the bankers of Lombard-street. in teeth, mend their pens, and to calculate I firm are loosing daily by the gas-lights.

That such would be the ultimate effects of the unmyself some nine years ago, yet I shall reprint them in | duly elected." my next letter, and accompany them with such confirmations as subsequent events have furnished, For the present I will merely state, that, if in the cause of "Man versus Machine" the witnesses had not been suborned, the any officer or member of the association to nominate tizanship on the judgment seat are regarded by the jury packed, and the judges prejudiced against the plaintiff, the law of the land would have confirmed instead of annulling the precept of Christ,-" Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself;" nor would the philanthropist thought to render the election of a new Executive exists; while they are regarded as so many sacred have had reason to smile at the stupidity of the millocrats, who he saw were cutting their own throats. when they fancied they were cutting the throats of their they received a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. have been found to answer the cry for free trade, to benefit the mill-masters, by the cry for the Charter, to benefit the mill-slaves; nor would those who have for the dear power of man have discovered, to their cost, that they are now playing a losing game, whether they work their steam-engines or stop them; nor, lastly, manufacturers fancied that their Chamber of Commerce could manage all the trade of the empire, so mismanage their own concerns as to exhibit to their hapless crethe bear in a boat, as detailed in the fables of Gay, who, through the press, mooting the question, and leaving doubtless, had an eye to the South Sea bubble of his day, the counterpart of those which have brought ruin and ridicule upon an age which calls itself "The March

HUNGRY HANDLESS.

BIRMINGHAM.—STEELHOUSE LANE.—At the usual Tuesday evening meeting Mr. Potts read two letters Executive; and if good reasons could be shewn from F. O'Connor, Esq., to Mr. Porter, enclosing a £5 note for the defence of Mr. George White. A list of weekly subscribers and donors was read, for doubt the country would acquiesce in it, and prothe payment of a lecturer for Birmingham. Names and subscriptions are received by the Secretary, and when the amount in hand is sufficient to pay the lecturer for a month, the subscribers will be called for any Councillor, or for any two or three Counupon to elect one.

WHITE'S DEFENCE COMMITTEE have received from Mr. John Markall, 54, Charlotte-street, 7s. 4d.; from the friends of Coventry, £1 38. THE SUB-SECRETARY for Birmingham, is W. Talbert. 93. Woodcock-st.

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1842.

THE MODEL PRISON AT PENTONVILLE. WE give elsewhere a letter from a Correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, in reference to this modern Hell. To that letter we direct attention. We have not yet seen the embodyment of Devilism in the shape of an Act of Parliament to which it refers, but intend to buy and read it, for the purthe philosophy (!) of the mild spirit of liberalism in the nineteenth century.

THE EXECUTIVE.

THE incarceration of the President and Secretary, and the compulsory absence from their duties of two other members of the Executive Committee are circumstances well calculated to beget a spirit of uneasiness in the minds of all true lovers of our national organization; lest, in the temporary separation of husband and wife, and of parents and paralysis of the Executive, the general affairs of the association should suffer derangement. This can scarcely have happened, in so short a period as has yet elapsed, if the general scheme of organisation of Executive Committeeman, and without entering their lips, and by none more fully than the canting have been adhered to and enforced by the Executive-while they yet had the power-with his election by our other correspondent, we say that carefulness which should recommend them to at once that if Mr. Morling was a consenting party stant contact with the other sex, has exhibited the the people as trust-worthy and deserving servants to this most unfair, most irregular, and most indein a like capacity hereafter. Their conduct has cently presumptuous nomination, that act alone Equally blind was the prophet to another violation not, so far as we know, been publicly impeached, proves him to be utterly unfit for the important and men; men who, as far as their knowledge and opport them from the gates and doors of themselves and are, no doubt, already set in every ward; the many of the law of nature to which machinery has been on that or any other head; and we do not see responsible office to which he aspires. therefore that any Chartist, or body of Chartists, Having said thus much about this extraordinary ing by "reproving sin with boldness" whether clothed to the discovery and removal of the cursed root of It is not our province to be praise any of the precan have the right to assume and take for granted Nomination, may we now be permitted to inquire in rags or in broad cloth; and by maintaining, in all mischief whence all this poverty arises. This would sent or ex-Councillors; that we leave to the veracious of machinery, who were all the supporters of the New that the Chartist public is prepared to cast over from whom it comes! Who are "the Council of honesty and sincerity, the cause of the afflicted and the be an occupation worthy of their high calling, and scribes of faction who are known adepts in white-Poor Law, have enacted, not so much in ignorance of, board its present Executive, merely because the Harleston?" How many are there of them is to unjust career.

True; it is important that the functions of the ter Association? We never yet heard of there the spirit of self-importance and desire of distinction learning of Holy Scripture—totally unfit to be ling scribblers who live by the defamation of all Executive should suffer no interruption in their being more than one person at Harleston claiming course of exercise. The men of London saw this to be a Chartist. Whether that person is, or ever which is so ably and so eloquently reproved by the its truths—who does not know that the The Tories may prate about Whig deception, and instantly, and, therefore, wisely and properly ap- was, a member of the Association we don't knowimmolated by a Moloch machine; nor would be have pointed an unpaid Provisional Executive, to advise but we have seen in a defunct print some rigmarole in this matter; for our painful observation has over great masses of society, and involving in privawith and aid the one member of the present board, letters signed by a person who dates from Harleston, who is yet unscathed, until the real Executive and who calls himself a Chartist; but we never with this cursed leaven. The professors of Divine tants of any country, is a fact directly in the teeth have vied with each other in a wanton and should again be able to resume their duties or the heard of his having any associates there. We were Truth, under its new and more pure dispensation, of all the principles and all the provisions of Retime should come for the nomination and election of so much amused, therefore, with the idea of "A and the old consummated church under all its velation—a state of things nowhere contemplated, a new Executive, accordant with our plan of general general meeting of the Council" at Harleston, that multitudinous forms and sections, alike manifest or recognised in Holy Writ, and which could not be drawn. Their only forte seems to be that of aping would the prophet have believed that the icy touch of organization. In this the London men did well and we had some difficulty in believing the whole thing a betrayal of the interests and doctrines of true at all, if the doctrines and precepts of Christianity the plunderers who do business on a more extensive avarice would so freeze the blood of the once warm. wisely. They deserve the thanks of the country for to be any other than a hoax. Be this as it may, it religion, in their neglect of, or contempt for, the rights were practically enforced. In all Christian charity, scale in Westminster. their promptness, and we are glad to see, by the re- may be as well for the people to be on their guard, and liberties of the poor.

chine itself has held out such a premium, by throwing seems, parties calling themselves Chartists whom LORD ABINGER'S POPULARITY, AND flesh, "carry the bag." They have generally an to be more severe in their operations against the nothing less will satisfy than that the Executive shall be deserted-abandoned by the people-thrown overboard in the hour of their difficulty,-and a new concerns, but that fifty of their parents would with Executive appointed. And this, too, though there has been no impeschment of their conduct, and no pretence, publicly urged, of their being guilty of any crime, save that of having fallen into the fangs

A correspondent draws our attention to the following paragraph, which he says he has seen in descorated. Several of our contemporaries boldly the Evening Star:

of Brighton, was nominated for the ensuing Execu- form of ignorant and dishonest partisanchip which tive at a general meeting of the Council of the above

We have not personally noticed this paragraph in the Evening Star, but we have perfect faith in our correspondent's veracity; and we must say that, if sent it a recklessness of common decency, which we our memory, never was the British Bench so desincerely hope is not participated by any other of the constitution of the National Charter Asso- sober refutation of the rigmarole which with our ciation, of which we trust "The Council of the above place"-(if there be any such body, and if opponents of the unlimited use of machinery might they authorised the sending of this paragraph.) would be an insult to the understandings of our -enjoy an unenviable monopoly among the officers of our National Association. Perfectly approving the appointment of a Provisional Execumay be safely asserted that if machinery, in its earliest tive to supply the forced lack of functionary operation in the Executive, we yet think the whole country will agree with us that if the present members of the Executive Committee are to be turned out before their time, there ought to be some reason assigned for their expulsion; and that the expulsion

> The Executive are not the servants of the Council of Harleston—a body of whom we suppose nobody lay down that Universal Suffrage must issue ever heard before-but of the National Charter in the complete disorganization and overthrow Association. They were appointed by its members of society and all existing institutions, as a whole; subject to the regulations of the plan of and he took, as an illustration of his assumed organization. That plan specifies that :-

"14. The General Council of the Association shall choose five members of their own body to sit as an Executive Committee, in manner as herein follows:-Every Sub-Secretary shall be at liberty to nominate one candidate, on the 1st day of February in each year, and five persons from among these so nominated shall be elected by all the Members on the 1st day of March

MODE OF ELECTING THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE "15.—The nomination of candidates of the Executive great mass of the people one jot more of freedom Committee, by the several Sub-Secretaries, shall be in than is enjoyed by the great mass of the soldiery accordance with the following form :-

'SIR,-I hereby nominate A. B. (blacksmith,) of

To the General Secretary of the National Charler Association of Great Britain. February 1, 18-

14, High-street, Bath,) a member of the General Council of the National Charter Association of Great

(Carpenter, No. 6, Tib-street, 'Manchester,) Member of the General Council, and sub-Secretary of the National Charter Association of Great Britain.

"A list of all the candidates so nominated, shall be by whom it has been usurped, judgment will transmitted, per post, by the General Secretary, to be a mockery, justice an airy shadow of a name, London, are going to curtail the hours of business; every sub-Secretary, on or before the 10th day of and religion a vile covering for oppressive cruelty. because, says the Morning Chronicle, the clerks have because, says the Morning Chronicle, the clerks have row nothing to do after four c'clock, but to pick their day of March following; and the number of votes the row of shall be immediately forwarded to the General Secretary, who shall lay the same before the outgoing Executive Committee for examination, and by their limited use of machinery was shown by the prophet to order publish, within one week of receiving them, the whom I have before alluded; and though the reasons whole of such returns; together with the declaration on which he based his predictions were published by of the outgoing Executive Committee, of the persons

The constitution of the society gives no power to the Council at Harleston or anywhere else, nor to persons for the ensuing Executive until the proper time. If any extraordinary circumstances may be to obtain justice while the system of class dominance necessary, it is the duty of the parties who so think, not altars on which to dedicate our Hannibals to holy to presume to nominate cardidates, but to communirivals in trade. Still less would the operatives, had cate with the members of the Association generally, many additional incentives to cling firmly and adand take the opinion of the majority, first, upon the here closely to our agitation and demand for the question of whether candidates shall be nominated. There are two ways in which this may be done. The stupidly substituted the cheap power of the machine first way is to communicate through the Secretary, beacon light of warning—the remembrance of the with the Provisional and Acting Executive; to lay before them the reasons upon which the opinion that would the joint-stock banks of Manchester, where a new permanent Executive should be elected is entertained; and to require them to take the proper steps for ascertaining the sense of the people upon ditors the spectacle, at once piteous and laughable, of the subject. The other way is to address the people it fairly open to discussion among the members in their several localities.

Either of these courses would be likely to bring the question fairly before the people; to give fair play to democratic principle; and to do something like justice to the suffering members of the present why a new Executive should be now appointed, no bably none would more cheerfully acquiesce in it than the members of the Executive themselves. But cillors, living together in a little village, to presume, without regard to the plan of organization-without | the people redouble their vigilance and determinaregard to the spirit of democracy, which requires | nation, let them redouble also their caution. Let that the people should be consulted, and that their every new step be well weighed before taken. voice should determine upon all public measures- Examine in all its bearings, in all its aspects, and and without regard to the inferences which must in all its probable consequences, every great quesbe drawn from such a step in reference to the present | tion: and proceed not hastily to act before you Executive—at such a time as this to proceed to the have well looked at the end to which it nomination of particular individuals to fill the places | may conduct you. Let the organization of those who have not yet vacated office, and who our National Society be strictly looked to. In itself are only precluded from its duties by the hand of it is perfectly legal; but it is in the power of a few unjust power, is monstrous.

tion and a good Chartist-calls warmly on the mantle of protection. Remember that we have Chartist public not to elect Mr. Morling whom he again, and again, and again, pressed this point upon knows well and whom he describes as a most improper person. We have also received, in reference | Present not unnecessarily any weapon to the adverthereto, the following resolution from the Councillors at Brighton :-

"Brighton, October 16th, 1842. Council of the National Charter Association residing in Brighton, it was unanimously resolved, that Mr Nathaniel Morling, of this town, having been nominated by the Council of Harleston, in Norfolk, as a member of the proposed Executive Council, we are of opinion that Mr. Morling is not a fit and proper person to be elected to such an important office, and hereby call upon our brother Chartists not to sanction the election of that gentleman.

> "JAMES FLAXMAN, Chairman. "WILLIAM FLOWER, Treasurer."

Without inquiring why the Councillors of Brighton, in particular, deem Mr. MORLING unfit for the office into, or even stating, the reasons alleged against hypocrites who in the guise of dissenting parsons

storm of persecution has overtaken them in its many inhabitants are there in Harleston! and of dant on the "Green Pews" and their broad cloth bassadors of peace" and "friends of the poor." He and blackening those wholly spotless, save from the these how many are members of the National Char- occupants for their subsistence—and are also full of must be a scribe badly instructed indeed in the blots received from the pens of time-serving and hire-

THE POLICY OF THE PEOPLE.

Faw men have obtained a more unenviable

notoriety than that which Lord ABINGER has

schieved for himself during his crusade against

Chartism in the Special Assizes at Chester and

Liverpool. The whole press of the whole country

cries shame! Even the Tory press, almost without exception, joins in the common language of reproof. and grieves to see the judgment-seat thus foully put the question whether it is fit that the ermine " HARLESTON, NORVOLK.-Mr. Nathaniel Morling, should be longer suffered to encompass the bloated is exhibited in the person of his Lordship. Even the Tory Merning Herald affirms that any of the Chartist prisoners would have a fair right to protest against being tried by him, and to demand that his trial should take place before a less prejudiced graded and disgraced as during these proceedings by this doting old man. To attempt anything like own ears we heard him deliver not merely to the Grand Jury but the petit Juries of Liverpool. readers, little short of that perpetrated in the grave enunciation of his stupid and malignant trash by the ermined functionary himself. We will give our readers a sample, and leave them from that to judge of the whole sack. In the case of WARWICK, a small shopkeeper at Oldham. whose offence consisted in having exhibited on a board at the door of his shop the placard alleged to have been issued by the Executive. itself ought to be effected in an orderly and regular | Commenting to the Jury "in round set terms" upon the mischievous crime perpetrated in the publication of this placard, the Judge was pleased oracularly to position. military discipline; demanding how could reasonably be expected that an army could be kept in proper order if the common soldiers were to have equal power with their officers. Here was Judge and a lawyer—an English Judge and lawyer actually holding up the perfect despotism of military discipline as the most perfect model of civil government, and denouncing every effort to procure for the as an atrocious crime which deserved heavy punishment! Why do we again call attention to this sickening exhibition? Is it because Judge ABINGER is a subject worthy of so much notice? By no means. But we think this with every passing circumstance worth noting by the people as evidence morseless character and unchangeable nature of class domination. Let them not imagine for an instant that the spots of the beast, however they may change their form, can be obliterated. While ever the usurped power of creating and administering the law is suffered to remain in the hands of those cessively behold them, look upon them as so many sacred shrines on which to swear eternal hatred to class tyranny, and unceasing warfare with it. Let every man be a Hamilcar—let him rear his children in just hatred to unrighteousness in all its forms, and make them vow unceasing opposition to its rule.

But while these lamentable exhibitions of parpeople as evidence of the utter futility of any hope war against unrighteousness; while they supply so whole Charter, unmixed and unmitigated, let them be also that which they are not intended for, the power against which we have to contend, and the sort of hands by which that power is wielded; and let the people hence learn the lesson we have so long laboured to inculcate, that their resistance to oppression to be successful must be prudently and cautiously, as well as boldly and manfully, conducted. God forbid that we should ever recommend a trimming policy; a coquetting with the rampant enemy, even though disposed to wear the appearance of a smile. We know his heart too well! But while we have ever set our faces against that smirking cowardice which to conciliate the enemy would sacrifice a tittle of the cause, we have been ever equally opposed to that greater cowardice which in its blustering zeal would peril every thing for fear of being thought cowardly. We have had too much of this amongst us, or my Lord ABINGER might have had less opportunity to show the teeth of faction than has been afforded him. Let the time past serve for a lesson. While fools, by inattention to its details, to invalidate all Our Correspondent—a Councillor of the Associa- that has been done to throw round us the safe the attention of the country; let it not be neglected. sary's hand. Do all peacefully, all quietly, all within the precincts of the law, but all with determined energy and persevering vigilance; and Gon. "At a meeting of the members of the General who abhors injustice, "will maintain the cause of the afflicted and uphold the right of the poor."

CLERICAL SYMPATHY FOR THE POOR. To whatever point on the wide field of observation the eye may be directed, it encounters the mosity entertained by the whole complex of the have most of the oil of pharisaic "liberalism" on creep into widows' houses, and for a pretence poor is so great as to interfere with the ability of the with all its imperfections, in the best possible make long prayers." We intend not, of course, to parishioners to support properly their own poor. If manner, care being taken by the honest porassured us that all sects are alike deeply tinetured tion and physical want a large portion of the inhabi-

their famous predecessor in the days of the Lord's talent and his influence, not in requesting the police can the Burgesses, without being guilty of a

(And we believe many of them to be theoretically abound. sincere, and that their support of faction's dominance is the result rather of ignorance than design.) Now and then, however, we find one who is bold enough to throw off the mask, and proclaim open war against the principles of his religion; amongst whom we now find it to be our duty to accord a prominent position to a Reverend Mr. M'Dowall, Secession Minister of Alloa. Our attention has been drawn to the report, in a local journal, of a meeting in the Parochial School Room of that place, at which this worthy figured as the mover of a resolution-

"That the Sheriff be respectfully requested to adopt means for rendering the police force more effective in preventing stranger poor from begging in the

This resolution, we are told, was seconded and carried unanimously.

Here is indeed a pretty spectacle to contemplate! ment to the stranger-foremost in the fell van of an | Who but must have gloried in our happy Consti-Benevolence and Charity, insolently presuming to and hired policemen made the ready instruments to lay an embargo on the hospitable and charitable feelings of a whole parish! determining that the Apostolic injunction " to do good and to communicate." shall not be practised in his parish; at all events, not towards any of the "stranger poor." This motion, thus " unanimously adopted," is a sendeadly foe of his employee? Who but must hold tence of banishment upon all "stranger poor," in the Bar in reverence, when he finds the rolls open as far as may regard the parish of Alloa. The time to swindlers and robbers, who have obtained money has been when to a Christian people, and a Christian from pauper prisoners under false pretences, and and when their joint infliction would have been held those from whom they ask for bread? Who but to be a strengthening of a brother's claim to "the must render willing and cheerful submission to those communion of the saints." But those were times laws, which a Judge of the land tells him are fixed of ignorance and darkness! The "glorious Re- as Persian edicts, and based upon the "final will" formation" has shed its light and heat upon the of a Russell? Lord Abinder laid great stress, in Christian world, and "Christian pastors" now his charge, upon Russell's assurance to his folbehold the poor and the stranger in an altogether lowers, that the Reform Bill was to be considered as different light. To be poor, in the estimation of a final measure. Who but must look up with admirathe "lights of the world," such as the Rev. Mr. ion to ou- guardian press, as the honest arbiter be-M'Dowall, is sufficiently heinous and sinful; but when to that crime is added the abomination of being a stranger also, pious horror can be restrained duced no other effect, they will have placed the respecno longer, and the scoular arm of power is most tive privileged classes in their proper characters before from forcing men, women, and children to depend as sections, classes may contend, all will unite when board of nature, God has previded in abundance now had a happy illustration of this fact. They for every child of his creation, but " to adopt means find liberal magistrates uniting and aiding a Tory for rendering the police force more efficient," that Government in political prosecutions. They find the "stranger poor" may be prevented from beg. Churchmen and Dissenters equally thirsting for the ging; that those whom the tyrannous edicts and blood of the accussd. They find "Free-traders" antichristian spirit and operation of class-made laws and Monopolists (as they are called) uniting in their and usages have first made poor, and then driven from their homes, may be compelled to starve and die—to yield up their lives an uncomplaining crated by a partisan demagogue preaching blood and sacrifice on the shrine of the fell demon of property devastation to Judges and Jurors about to sit in judges and class distinction; of which shrine this Reverend Mr. M'Dowall impiously constitutes himself a mercy closed against them; and in their tribulation priest, and seems, by the report referred to, to offer is it wonderful that they should turn from such a up his victims with much satisfaction; for he is Babel, and seek to build a sanctuary and a refuge reported to have said in support of his motion—

comfortable-looking gentlemen, walking about at ing going on, course by course, until eventually the their ease, and thought they might be rendered more proud monument of despotism must fall beneath its effective in the way pointed out in his motion."

apostles, travelling from place to place, and dependthose to whom they came. Bad, however, as were the Jewish priests, pharisees, and soribes, we have to succeed, when bayonets can wound sound opinions, no record of their having sought to dry up by force the streams of benevolence in others, which they themselves refused to cherish. We hear nothing of their instructing the police to apprehend and punish "Stranger poor." This was a refinement upon want of natural humanity reserved for the improved age, and more pure and high-toned morality of Reformed Protestant, Dissenting, Evangelical, Christianity; his fate, should be still persevere. And yet, despite for the Secession Church in Scotland, and for the of all, HE WILL persevere, knowing that at birth Rev. Mr. M'Dowall.

that this same Rev. Mr. M'Dowall would be a weak and the poor, and when dying, to leave the prominent actor in the farce of an appeal to Hea- world, if possible, better than he found it. Let ven's clemency on behalf of the poor, through the those who would presumptuously attach a stigma medium of national fasting and prayer. Let us to the principles of Chartism, and who yet hope to not be misunderstood. We do not use these terms in reference to the solemn acts and duties of fasting of those principles in the unanswerable speech of and prayer. God forbid that we should do so. But when these are resorted to for the avowed purpose of moving Heaven for the alleviation of the sufferings of the poor, while the means of alleviation within our own power are at the same time wilfully and strenuously withholden, and while we cherish the spirit which alone could dictate this motion for dock, or the wretch in the witness box? Where quickening the police in reference to the "stranger then was the yeoman's sword to cut down Chartism poor," we do think ourselves justified in pronouncing | Where the bludgeon to break the head of Cooper's it, under such circumstances, a blasphemous farce : discourse? and we believe that no man who thinks rationally, and who reads carefully the 1st chapter of Isaiah, have to pay for its whistle; while Chartism will see the 58th of Isaiah, and the whole Epistle of the its victory in that dread in which the unjust hold Apostle James, can think the assertion too strong. We have no doubt, we say, that this Mr. M. Dowall possession of power are prepared to go against law, was an actor in the "national-fast" farce. Did he justice, and decency, to insure their destruction. ever happen to read words like these ?:-

"Is not this the fast that I have chosen; to loose the bonds of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke? Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry and that thou bring the poor that are cast out into thy house? when thou seest the naked that thou cover him, and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh i'

Did this Reverend hounder of the police upon the "stranger poor," ever happen in the course of his theological studies to stumble upon this which we anticipate much lying, but little truth;

mine eyes from you: yea, when ye make many appalling evidence of an invincible and deadly ani-prayers I will not hear: your hands are full of blood. Corporation Act; and we see not the shadow wash you; make you clean: put away the evil of a reason to induce us to expect it will be your doings from before mine eyes; cease to do evil; otherwise on the present occasion. In fact, it wealthy against poverty. This spirit is usually learn to do well; seek judgment; relieve the manifested with the greatest virulence by those who oppressed; judge the fatherless; plead for the

Perhaps it may be urged, in excuse for this anti-

apply this censure to the whole body of dissenting this be so, the spirit of christianity should teach its tion of the Burgesses to avoid the snares into ministers. There are among them good and pious ministers to apply themselves not to the driving of which they have heretofore fallen, many of which tunities afford the means, do honour to their holy call- their neighbours, to "die in holes and corners;" but coy-birds now on the wing giving proof thereof —and hence pander to that lust of "respectability" entrusted with the expounding and application of who refuse to run in party harness Apostle James. We know no distinction of sect very existence of poverty on a large scale, extending the Whigs may fulminate against Tory extravagance,

abundance of sympathy for the poor upon their lips, "stranger poor," but in searching out, and bringing however much their "talk" may be belied by their to the light, for their speedyland permanent removal practical upholding of the hands of the oppressor. the causes by whose operation "stranger poor"

> THE RESULTS OF THE "SPECIAL" CRU-SADE AGAINST CHARTISM.

> Upon this subject we present our readers with the following from the Evening Star :--

"The trials of the 'patient,' the 'starving,' the enduring, and the exemplary working people are now over, and the sufferers and their friends will have learned, from judicial elemency, the value of Ministerial praise and Parliamentary sympathy Who but must have admired the harmony of Toryism. in contrasting the admission of great distress by her Majesty's Prime Minister, with the denial of its existence by her Majesty's Chief Baron? Who but must have felt the sincerity of the Dissenting body, who for conscience' sake, demand for themselves exemptions from the support of doctrines in which they cannot believe, while, A minister of God's Word, of that Word which as Jurors, they have pronounced ready verdicts in almost every line and precept directs charity and of Guilty against their fellow-men, for the mere alms-giving to the poor, and hospitable entertain- expression of opinion-aye, of honest opinion undiscriminating attack upon the "stranger poor! tution in Church and State, when they saw the A minister of that religion whose very essence is shepherds swearing away the lives of their flocks, effect their purpose? Who but must respect the ancient office of justice of the peace, when he finds a Judge of no mild bearing reducing the amount of bail required by the magistrates to less than one sixth? Who but must honour and obey his pastor and master, when he finds the employer the most ministry, to be "poor" or to be a "stranger," wasac. who, to gloss the deed, only require to become an counted a sufficient passport to the arms of Christian | ENROLLED member of the liberal profession? Who love; when either of these conditions would of itself but must bow down and worship the pious advocates have ensured charitable aid and hospitable kindness. of "free trade," who give bullets and bludgeons to tween innocence and despotism, between right and might, between the poor oppressed, and his rich oppressor! If the Special Commissions shall have pro-"respectfully" and religiously instructed—not to the unrepresented slaves. The people will have prevent distress and poverty from existing, and been confirmed in their just belief, that however, on casual bounty for that subsistence which, at the labour is to be coerced or intimidated. They have determination to oppress the poor. They find overseers screened by a Coroner's jury for murder comfor themselves! No, it is not; and however unjust "That our policemen had all the appearance of very power may rejoice in its triumph, yet is that buildinfluence. What! stop Chartism by Special Com-Had this "follower of Jesus" and preacher of his missions, by mocking its principles, and holding its word lived in the days of the Lord's flesh, we ask advocates up to scorn? "Go to"—stop the rushing what must, in the spirit of this motion, have been his | tide of ocean; turn the sun from his course; arrest conduct? He would have spurned from him with the decrees of the All-wise; change nature's curcontempt the "Stranger poor," the Saviour and his rent; tell the mind to stand still-invention to cease -genius to strive no more in its natural fielding for their food and lodging on the hospitality of opinion to go in swaddling clothes, and the tongue of man to hold its peace. Do these things, and hope bullets shoot just sentiments, or sabres out down approved principles. These principles are as the shadow, man is the substance of whose coming the shadow giveth warning. He is coming in his might, in his majesty, in his unconquerable power. In the robes of genius and moral grandeur, asserting his prerogative with a manly front, undaunted by the fate of victims pent within the prison walls, as omens of he was honoured with a commission, the duties of We do not know the fact; but we have no doubt which are, while living, to comfort and assist the affright its advocates by tunt, read the proud avowal Mr. THOMAS COOPER. We trust that Mr. Cooper will reprint his speech whole; and we have no doubt that it would be a mantel ornament for every poor man's cottage. Who felt lest, and who greatest, while those thrilling truths were issuing from the grated dock, a place for felons, not intended for philosophers? Who was then the culprit—the man in the

> "Faction will find its triumph in the price it will its just principles, and the lengths to which those in With such an unconstitutional foe, then, as iujustice, and such an unconquerable friend as right. what have the noble army of Chartists to dread?

> > "The friends we've tried, Are by our side. The foe we hate before us."

THE APPROACHING MUNICIPAL

ELECTIONS

THE annual dog-fight is now approaching, during much roquery, but little honesty; much hypocrisy, but little sincerity. This has ever been the case in "When ye spread forth your hands I will hide this Borough since the passing of the Municipal Corporation Act; and we see not the shadow would be the quint-essence of absurdity to expect anything but a repetition of the old game, 50 long as the Property Qualification forms the christian procedure, that the influx of "strange" chief ingredient in the corporate pudding. How ever, the thing must be worked, at present,

but we unhesitatingly tell both factions that they have both attained the very some of hypocrisy and wasteful expenditure of the money of the ratepayers. No regard whatever has been paid to the exigences of those from whose pockets the money is

then, we hope that the next time we hear of this These are not times to pander to the them to add pennies to their pounds by the plunder of solutions sent us, that they have them. But some lest any such hoaxing should be attempted in The greater part of these gentry, however, do, like Reverend Gentleman we shall find him exerting his appetites of place-hunting cormorants; neither ated with half the salaries now paid.

well assured are not wedded to faction; and who they know will labour to decrease the amount of local expenditure. We must have functionaries who will work, and we must have a reduction in the number of those blue-coated idlers who are hourly pacing our streets; because they are not only an nnnecssary burden, but vice and crime has been on the increase in the Borough ever since the establishment of that detested force.

Let the Burgesses keep aloof from those cardidates who evines a gusto for the present systemfrom all sticklers for class legislation-from all admirers of the accursed New Poor Law-from all supporters of standing armies and police establishments-from all place-hunters, and from all nominal Chartists, or these who assume the name for the occasion. Select and support men who are known to have honesty and principle, and who are only inten; on subserving the real interests of the masses. Do this and good may yet come. Give your suffrages to the pets of faction, or even mushroom Chartists. and you must sustain your present and more onerous bordens, till you learn better sense.

TO THE CHARTIST PUBLIC. Northern Star, Thursday, Oct. 20, 1842.

MI DEAR FRIENDS,-The hurry-scurry having our position. Tis not the best that might have been, last has been a "bold stroke"; the boldest and most since the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act under the latter. the "strong government" of Castlereagh and Sidmouth. It gives you an earnest of the unchanged character of Toryism. You may learn from it what may be expected may be such as to induce them to venture the experiment. Bold as is their present flight of infinitely fiercer and more fell, if you but show the disposition which may warrant them in supposing that you will bear it. This is but one part of a grand conspiracy and plain determination to suppress entirely the right of public meeting; to stifle and put su end to the expression of opinion; and to establish here, in England, a system of pure despotism and terrorism under the name, though almost without the

forms, of law. headed inconsiderate zeal of some of those champions the Free Trade men as a party, are identical. dominant power is actuated, and demonstrate the sort laugh as they tread you down. I warn you now, take every advantage that is offered to him; he will prosecute every advantage to the utmost; he will follow resore to you their use.

leaders look to you for help and sustentation! Your expatriated brethren lift their shackled arms, and point you to their desolate homes, their weeping wives, and wailing children: Your own homes, your own wives, cheap bread, and plentiful employment, or of increased instances not less so. What has Leeds done for Mr dition that you pledge yourselves to use the franchise, And I fear that there are other places equally deservgive back? Will you bend the knee to the oppressor? supplied them all with present necessaries in abunment, or death, rather than slacken your exertions, or and what every other locality ought to do. You must, if cease your agitation till its just object be attained?! you intend to deserve the name and liberties of Enghas made, or that you will leave those who have sacri- own selves; and then God will help you too. ficed all for you to chew the bitter cud of disappointment in reflecting on their worse than useless labours establishment of peace, righteousness, and honesty To avoid this, let your energies be all aroused, and the in all our public institutions, even tenour of your way pursued, only with increased diligence. Let your meetings in all the localities be still bolden just 28 usual, every man and every woman making it a point of solemn duty never to be absent. What though you miss your speakers! never mind that; speck for yourselves. You are all educated for it; every man is eloquent upon the subject of his own and. To Licabers and Correspondents. farings; nature keeps a true school of oratory, and her pupils never lack the power to command attention. Up then! arouse ye; from the hoary headed sire to the lisping child! Each to his post! Let your moral might be now marshalled, and your battle-cry be

But remember that it is useless to bring mere courage into such a contest. You must temper it with discretion, if you intend it to be successful. You must remember that you have great odds to fight with. The enemy have all the trained and marshalled physical force of the whole country at their command. They have also the power of the law, both as to its making and its administration. These are their arms of warfare; while unbounded wealth gives them every advantage in the using of them. Against all this, you can only oppose justice, united numbers, determination, and prudence. The odds are great; but if you bring to the battle all these qualities the victory is yours; if Jou fall in one of them you are undone. The justice of your cause you cannot leave behind you. The numbers by whom our principles are known and recognised must of necessity increase; for they need only to be known to be received, and our enemies are spreading forth the knowledge of them faster

dereliction of their duty, sacrifice the suffrage in- than we could have done it ourselves. I have no Joseph Thompson, Manchester.—The "Lines to the percentage of the shrine of party. Faction must fear for your determination:—the British bull-dog be east overboard, and strict attention given to the is not yet dead. The only matters doubtful are real interests of the Borough. We are not in a union and prudence. The former is a most imporposition to pay men enormous salaries for doing tant quality, and so far as end and purpose is conposition work, or merely strutting about as so many cerned, a perfectly indispensable one for our bashaws, who imagine the streets to be merely success: but as regards means and matters basians, promenades whereon to exhibit their of opinion, it is, though very valuable, ill-shapen limbs. We must have the business done too dearly bought, when at the sacrifice by really intelligent men, who will attend to their of prudence. Late events have taught me a duies, and to the interests of the town. This is valuable lesson; a lesson which I purpose to rememnot now the case, but the Burgesses can pave the ber. Never again will I sacrifice my own clear mor now and better mode of management. judgment, of what means are best calculated to help Let them not support candidates at the ensuing on our movement and ensure success, to the phan-Let them and think it right to retain men in office at tom of a union of sentiment. Never again shall the the rate of £500 or £300 per annum. The work wish to avoid misconstruction and the charge of can be done, and ought to be done well, for "denouncing" prevent me from expressing my much less; and many intelligent and useful opinions fully upon all the conduct of all public men men might be found to do the duties in our own ranks. There are some men who seem think themselves well remuner- naturally warm-hearted, enthusiastic, and sincere, but who are yet short sighted; and withal so obsti-The rate-payers too well know the heavy burdens nate and so conceitedly self-willed, that it is scarce they have to sustain—they know also that our possible to hint, however diffidently and respectfully, borough officials have ever acted counter to their a dissidence from their opinion, without having the professions of economy; let them then see to their matter magnified at once into a cause for quarrel, and own interests, and elect only such men as they are a frothy declaration forthwith vented about "denunciation" and a purpose to "burke" and "crush" the good men and true."

We have had some men of this sort amongst us. We have some now; and they have done us much harm. Whatever be the amount of their zeal or their sincerity, they are unfit for leaders; they are better out of the movement than in it; and the cause would suffer much less by the lack than by the mischief of their services. I have hitherto hoped that experience would teach these men wisdom. I have given them credit for an honest and devoted attachment to the cause, which I considered a sufficient cover for some faults of judgment. I have therefore dealt tenderly with them. I have been more fearful of controverting their opinions and proceedings than perhaps] ought to have been, lest in their schoolboy petulance. they might again revive the cry of "denunciation" and "leave the movement." When I have found myself compelled-as in one or two cases-to speak out. I have done so with the utmost caution, lest I might hurt the cause by driving from it an honest advocate. I now see my error. I have been to some extent wanting in that same quality of firmness which I now find so necessary to inculcate upon you. I will retrieve this error. Never again, if I know it, shall one man be unsuspectingly led into a snare, because of my unwillingness to be denounced as a denouncer, or to little subsided, I can again look round me and survey introduce disagreement of opinion. Where men are all honest, temperate and gentlemanly discussion but it is for your to make the best of it. This does no harm : it but elicits truth. It is only the fool or the knave who is impatient of contradiction: sweeping blow that has been aimed at public liberty and of these the former is little more trustworthy than

I shall have a good deal to say upon matters connected with the trap in which so many of the Chartist body have been caught, and by which so large from the honesty, the justice, or the equity of a "strong an amount of privation and misery, and so imminent Government," whenever the circumstances of the times a danger to our cause, has been produced. But the time is not now. Let us have the trials over. Till then let the people remember that the past can't daring, it is a mere feeler; preparatory to a swoop be helped, and the done can't be undone. Let them look to our present position, and make even the onslaught of the enemy a means of triumph. They may do this: it needs but gallantry and prudence

after all. Beware of the Sturgites; and beware It is for you to say how far this conspiracy shall be of every man who would counsel the least adhesion effectually. It has thrown the iron meshes of the law man is your friend, whatever be his pretensions, or around almost all your more prominent and trusted however you may have used to deem him. I warn champions at one time. True we may thank the mad- | you solemnly that the Sturge men as a a party, and for affording the opportunity: no matter; the eagerness They are parts of the same whole. And with which that opportunity was grasped and the vile their only purpose is to use you for their use made of it show the animus by which the now ends, and then plunge you in the mire, while they of stuff you have to deal with. Tis always well to have that all savage and relentless as the Tories are, these a good knowledge of your enemy. You now know per- seeming patriots are worse. I give you this emfeetly the one you have at present to contend with. He phatic warning because I know that their emisthat it is for life; he has no jot of generosity; he will saries are even now busy, seeking to turn what they suppose to be our disaster to their own advantage. Now, on the score of prudence, do not let your selfish up the more fleroely as he finds you to become the desire for their services induce you to press the fine more feeble, or more timid, or more unguarded; and fellows, my "brother conspirators," who are comif you lie down beneath the pressure of his blows, or mitted for trial in March, into unsafe positions. give up the contest in despair, he will immediately Remember that they are only out on bail for " good bind all your limbs so that nothing but a miracle can behaviour,"—a most rascally vague term, which means any thing the villains choose to make A. J. HAYES, CINDERFORD.—Write to Mr. Campbell, What say you then? will you suffer the cause to be it mean. When my bail bonds were perfected, I lot for want of union, for want of spirit, for want of asked the Clerk of the Crown what was determination, for want of perseverance, for want of meant by," good behaviour". He replied, "That, I prilence? All these requisites must be now called shall not attempt to define, Mr. Hill; for, in fact. I ino active exercise or you are lost, and will bequeath to | don't know what it means." Take then your work paterity only the heritage of slavery; and go down to for a time into your own hands; but see that it be your graves with the print of cowardice, folly and in- done. Imitate the spirit, the language and the conestitude deeply seared upon your foreheads with the duct of the brave metropolitan delegates. Read their tranding iron of oppression, and written upon your address in the Star of the 8th inst., which I kave tembstones with the finger of deserved scorn. If in- read to-day for the first time, and imbibe its spirit. deed you be men and Englishmen, now is the time to Above all things, see that the poor fellows who are prove yourselves! The dungeons are crammed with not yet bailed, be so, as soon as may be. Think

the choicest spirits of democracy! Your fettered when you lie down at night upon the cold hard bed of your brave honest advocates; and of the necessity that there is for them to be looking after the interests of their several families as well as working again in your own children, and your own hearts second the the cause. And see that their families be appeal! The rampant bands of faction mock your cared for. They have a right to expect misery, and watch eagerly for the appearance of inde- it from you. Read Campbell's letter, and tision or despondency! Their treacherous emissaries consider the case of poor Massey. It is disare ready to whisper in your ears the lying story of graceful to the Chartist name. There are other power by an union with the middle classes, on the con. T. B. Smith and his family! Just nothing at all. when acquired, for the prosecution of their purposes ing of censure. This is not the way to have victims in preference to your own! Europe and America are ready to offer up themselves again. How different arxiously looking on! The fate of your movement, is the noble conduct of the men of Manchester, who, big as it is with the destiny of nations, is now in your while the brave fellows were all confined in the cwn hands! Will you new flinch? Will you now lockups there, for the space of more than a week, Will you lick the hand that smites you? Will you not dance, and who have since left no stone unturned to rather redouble all your energies, and show yourselves procure and enforce the reception of bail, not only invincible to tyranny, and invulnerable to its shafts? for their own men, but as far as possible for others Will you not brave privation, persecution, imprison- also. This is precisely what they ought to have done, I cannot, will not, for one moment admit the suppo- lishmen, put forth your energies, and quit yourselves sition that you will now be found wanting; that you like men. Stir! Stir! Do your own work; open will shrink from filling up the gaps which tyranny your own eyes; put forth your own arms; help your

> Your fellow-labourer, and Your faithful friend and servant.

In the free struggle of right against might, for the

JOHN NEWHOUSE, BIRMINGHAM, calls upon the Council resident in Birmingham, Dudley, Stourbridge, Bilston, Wolverhampton, Tipton, Kidderminster, Bromsgrove, Readitch, and Worcester to take immediate steps to call a delegate meeting at Birmingham, to take into consideration the state of the cause, and to act with prompti-

H. CHILTON, BIRMINGHAM.—His news letter was not received until the entire of our space was more than occupied. We might have had the greater part of what he has sent on Wednesday morning, and the remainder (Tuesday's proceedings) on Thursday. We have told our correspondents over and over again that we cannot guarantee the insertion of any thing which only reaches the office on Friday morning; the Star has then been at press fourteen or tifteen hours, and consequently their contributions are only of half

F. MAYO, STROUD.—May take the same answer. RICHARD RADFORD writes to correct an error in our report of last week's Liverpool Special Assizes. Aaron Thorp, who is said to have been unde-fended, was defended by Mr. Wigham! H. PRITCHARD, of Stroud, would feel obliged if Mr. Abel D. Cooke, one of the London Committee. will send him his address, by post, as speedily as possible, as he wishes to communicate with

Working Men of England" will not do. N. S. T., Bristol.—Thanks for his friendly sug gestion. We do not see how we can spare the space to act upon it. Unless ALL the documents of that description were given, more dissatisfaction might be excited than by giving none of them; and the lists from London, Liverpool Bristol, and Hull would occupy more space than

we can spare. . M'DONALD .- We cannot interfere in the matter. THERE has been a decline lately in the number of Stars which used to cheer the night of the poorer members of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association. Circumstances account for this in degree. Thankful for the past, the Chartists of Ireland rest in confident expectation of future favours. Direct as usual, W. H. Dyott, 26, N. King-street, Dublin.

MR. EDWARD CLAYTON sends us a notice of a lecture to be delivered by himself on Sunday evening but he does not say where. BRIGHTON.—His letter does honour to him : but we cannot find room for it. He will see his in-

closure noticed elsewhere. A. N. sends us a glowing and eloquent appeal to the Chartists of Sheffield and its vicinity of the brave, good men, Olley, Harney, and Parkes, and their compeers in suffering: it came too late

TTON-IN-ASHPIELD CHARTISTS.—Their communication of Mr. West's lectures, -if received at all.would be received during the slight "confusion of affairs" consequent on Mr Hill's arrest. We can learn nothing of it. Their vote of censure on Ministers might render us liable to another prosecution; while its insertion could do no earthly good. If the people mean to subdue the power of injustice, they must fight it otherwise than by vote of censure.

MORE OF THE SICKENING SYSTEM.—A Correspondent sends us the following, upon which comment

would be wasted :hampton, on which occasion the Bishop of Hereford was to perform the ceremony. The day arrived, and brought with it the Bishop,-a personage so seldom seen in provincial towns, that thousands go, out of curiosity, to look at him. I, amongst the rest, Sir, thought that I should like to see and hear the Bishop, and, as soon as I could make it convenient, proceeded to the Church, for that purpose. When I arrived at the Church the one to go in.' 'You do not allow any one to go in,' I said; 'but the laws of the Church of England business, he replied, for you cannot sit down if you go in.' Just at this moment another raw if you will walk across the road, they will give ing. I stood for some time without the gate, while long before a young gentleman came up, and, after speaking to the policeman, was allowed to enter in; and I began to think what prompted them to and to keep me standing at the gate. I was in my working dress, and the gentleman had a better coat on than I had, -perhaps they thought his soul give them ashilling, and I only a penny."

HENRY KITCHEN, PENTONVILLE.—The letter to which he alludes was thrown into the fire.

in the hands of all the Agents by November 16th; Portrait of Duncombe is distributed will be the body. same as the charge for it on the day the Petition Plate is delivered. THOMAS HOLBROOK .- Yes.

MAURICE Jones, Bradford.—Mr. Ibbetson ought cessary one. My opinion is, that the good him on the road. The man, on loaving the court, comthe Paper and Plate: the other fourpence-halfpenny must be a mistake. Call upon Mr. Ibbetson and ask him to return it.

Agent who supplies them, would get their Stars from the Office, and not trouble Mr. Violet, of Lonlooked better with his name attached.

JOSEPH NEWBOLD, CARLSILE, is enittled to the

FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND. From the Chartists of Woodhouse and Woodhouse-carr, Leeds, per W. Scott 1 0 Leeds, collected by a Young Chartist 0 4 the Chartists of Nuneaton ... 0 10 0 the flint shoemakers, Grantham ... 0 10 0 the flint shoemakers, Grantham Bishop Auckland, per Charles Connor 0 10 the Chartists of Plymouth ... 2 0 the Chartists of Norwich Bolton—a few friends at Mr. Crook's factory 0 7 10 a few friends at Temperance Hotel, New Market Place, Bolton ... 0 12 2 from the Chartists of Hebden Bridge 1 0 0 Larry Tool, the Keswick Chartist ... 0 1 6 the Chartists and friends at Rochester 1 0 2 the Chartists of Dunfermline ... 0 1 6 a few friends in Lime Kilns, near Dunfermline 0 3 0 the Chartists of Boston, per Fox ... 0 13 0 a friend at Sleaford, per Fox the Chartists of Finsbury, collected by Henly, Knight, Davis, and others ... 0 10 0

G. B., a Chartist of Doncaster the shoemakers of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the Chartists of West Kilbride, Ayrshire shire... ... the Committee for Defence Fund, Birmingham 0 18 W. P. M., Birmingham ... 0 2 ... 0 2 6 the Chartists of Salford a few friends in the Tailors' Society, Deptford ...

the Female Chartists of Kettering, per J. Roddis the Chartists of Kettering, per J. Roddis 0 9 the Chartists of Isham, per J. Roddis 0 13 the Chartists of Holbeck, collected by Daniel Garside a few friends at Upper Wortley, per

J. Hartley 0 2
a Chartist at Middleton, per J. Roddis 0 1 J. M., Braintree 0 2 C. Fish, Witham, Essex ... 0 3 a few friends, C. J. 1 10 0 the Chartists of Alva ... six Chartists of Ventuor a few Chartists of Cheapside, near Padiham a few Chartists at Padiham the Chartists of Lewisham locality 0 10

the Chartists of Wotton-under-Edge 0 10 ... a poor woman, Leeds 0 0 D. M. T., Leeds... a few friends, Upper Wortley, per J. Fletcher 0 2
Morley, near Leeds 0 5 _ J. George, Warminster ... G. Wilson, Edinburgh _ the Chartists of Shutford . G. B., labourer... ... the Chartists of Holbeck, per J. Broad-

David Sykes, Lower Houses ... Ventnor, Isle of Wight, per W. Nor-B. A. and friends, per W. M.... 0 18 0 the Chartists of Chesterfield, per W. M. ... 0 2 6 the Chartists of St. Albans ... 0 5 0 the Chartists of Torquay, Devon ... 0 8 0

the blockprinters at Rhodes's printworks, near Middleton ... 0 17 6 the Chartists of Colne... .. a few working men at Kettering silk

... Brighton, first subscription Do. second do. ... the Chartists of St. Paul's locality, Norwich, being proceeds of a ball a banker's clerk at Braintree... 0 2 John Garrett and his men 0 2 ... two friends at Braintree ... 0 2 • • • E. B. Martin, Braintr; 3 Bumrpfields, Dyke's Head, per France and Co.

Newcastle, per France and Co. W. C., Huddersfield, per J. Leech ... 1 0 FOR THE EXECUTIVE. From the Chartists of Plymouth ...

From W. L. R., Braintree Mr. Lundy, Hull, from sale of Pinder's blacking FOR MRS. HOLBERRY. From D. M. T., Leeds ... 0 4 From Mr. Craig, per M'Gregor, some time

"THE EXECUTIVE."

AFTER writing the article which appears under this head, in reference to the nomination of Mr. MORLING, but too late for its withdrawal, my attention was drawn by the sub-Editor to the fact, that that article length of time been adopted within the walls of this had been written under a misapprehension. damp and dreary dungeon. I was not aware of the publication, during a regular attendance given at the public office of that my sojourn in the New Bailey prison, of town, in the discharge of a public duty, have afforded an address from the temporary Executive me ample opportunities of witnessing the unfortunate prisoners, and ascertaining their state of health, looks, Saturday, October 15th, was the day appointed for appointed by the London men, calling upon and appearances, both before and after their committhe consecration of St. Mary's Church, Wolver- the people to elect a temporary Executive ment to Northleach. not to supersede but to aid the present tenham, on the London and Oxford road, and is not a Executive, by acting in their places until little remarkable for its ornamental appendages; the they shall be at liberty to resume them, if new union workhouse being built at one extremity, that be between now and March. This, of Cheltenham, the site of which is remarkably low and course, alters the complexion of the whole damp, the building standing in the hollow of a field matter, and makes void and pointless all adjoining the London road, and from its situation I am service was commenced, and I accordingly opened those observations in the article which are the inquest held on the unfortunate man, Charles the door as gently as I could, and was about to step levelled at the supposition of a purpose to Beale, that, "in rainy weather the water often runs inside, when I was accosted by a raw lobster, alias a policeman, with 'You cannot go in.' I asked supplant the present Executive; a purpose convinced from its locality, and more particularly in the why? and he replied, 'Oh! WE do not allow any which I doubt not Mr. MORLING and his winter, the interior of the prison must not only be unfriends would regard with as much indig- | wholesome, but exceedingly damp. do, and therefore I wish to go in. Now, you nation as I did. I wrote on the supposition Cheltenham magistrates commit all prisoners who have had better be ruled by me, and go about your that these parties had, of their own accord, the misfortune to be summarily convicted before the thought fit to take for granted that a new lobster came up, and, tapping me with his cane, permanent Executive must be elected besaid, come, come, come, you cannot be let in; but cause the other had been pounced upon. cases are not sent to the sessions, are invariably comyou some beef and bread; and with this insuit I My excuse for the misapprehension must was turned out of the churchyard, while one of be found in the fact, that the "worry" them stood at the gate to prevent my again enter- attendant upon my arrest, imprisonment, the conduct of the policeman called forth the and attendance at the Court in Liverpool on the road. The road from Cheltenham is, as I have indignation of many people. I had not stood here occupied every moment of my time from already stated, along fourteen miles extremely hilly, and the arrest until last Thursday—the day we known even cripples, and females enceinte, being the Church. This surprised me, for I had been go to press; that I was then in a very ill compelled to walk this distance in the very depth of told the Church was full, and no one allowed to go state of health, having been harassed by winter, and when the snow has been thick on the allow the young gentleman to go into the Church, attending in Court three whole days, and the committing magistrate or the county. I recolthen travelling all night; and that this, lect the case of one poor man, whose name has at altogether, prevented me from being accu- this moment escaped my recollection, but he was was of more value than mine; er that he could rately acquainted with the contents of the at the time in a miserable starving condition, and -Italy and the Operative Classes-Life of Washtwo last numbers of the NORTHERN STAR. | more fitted for the inmate of an infirmary Usually I see everything that goes into the was charged with being found concealed in the stables may do this: it needs but gallantry and prudence now, and our former losses may be all turned to our advantage.

Stick to the organization; abide by the old ship

The Hartin, Wigan, writes to inform us that the wigan, writes to inform us that they have now sent 8s. more.

The Hartin, Apply to Mr. Cleave.

H. Pritchard.—Apply to Mr. Cleave.

John Heatin, Wigan, writes to inform us that the address in question, and the nomible fore Mr. Kenney he was a truly pitiable object; trash, for One Halfpeuny. This is of itself, enough to break the rest of Tyranny, and destroy the slumber of a thrashing he received from the ostler, or some of a thrashing he received from the ostler, or some of a thrashing he received from the ostler, or some of a thrashing he received from the ostler, or some of a thrashing he received from the ostler. paper before it does go in. On this occasion of the George Inn, at Cheltenham, and with stroling AN ENEMY OF ALL MONOPOLIES.—We never insert on my mind. I wrote warmly, because I of a thrashing he received from the ostler, or some such statements as he furnishes upon annumals. such statements as he furnishes upon anonymous felt warmly. I thought injustice was being discoloured from the beating he had received, that it done to the Executive; and I hate to see induced the magistrates to ask how he came in that successful. It has so fir "cleared its ground" pretty of the working people to that rotten party. No such The Portrait of T. Duncombe will be given to all injustice done to any body. I hope this our Subscribers on November 19th. They will be explanation will show that I had no inten-been many days in gaol, death released him from his in the hands of all the Agents by November 16th; the charge for the Star on the day the tion by that article to do injustice to any of proper neurishment, and there can be no doubt but

> election, that I think it a perfectly unne- distance, without the slightest refreshment being given One Halfpenny each. not to have charged more than One Shilling for men appointed by the Metropolitan Delegate should never come out alive." men most fit to act as the Executive pro tem. to become inmates of this gloomy and damp dungeon have one and all declared, on their liberation, that the LYNN, NORFOLK.—If the Lynn Subscribers, or the Their prompt and gratuitous efforts for the dictary allowed is barely sufficient to keep body and cause show them to be men of patriotism soul together, and have complained of being quite don, they would always get their Plates by telling us how to forward them. Mr. Violet appears to have been so afraid of "imposing upon them," that he Metropolitan Delegate Committee is a the name of Major, a cabinet-maker, who was committed has kept the Plates and Papers. He has also proof that they are men in whom confidence by the Cheltenham bench for want of sureties. He forgot to sign his name to the slip of paper he enclosed in the Agent's parcel instead of the Papers and Plates he ought to have sent: it would have that they are men not likely to abuse the most horrible damp prison in England; the prisoners are starved to death, not being allowed sufficient people's confidence. They call for the rations. I have got a severe rheumatism from being secretary.
>
> SEPH NEWBOLD, CARLSILE, is entitled to the Plate from Mr. Arthur if he subscribed the time he says in his letter.
>
> POR THE NATIONAL DEFENCE RUND
>
> PORTUGE AND DEFE cracy to be acted on in our movement, at character, and confirm the statements relative to the least as nearly and as fully as circumstances will permit. The feeling does honour to visiting justices of Gloucestershire are rather unforthem; and I think the people will evince tunate in their prison discipline; for I believe it will be found, on inquiry, that the prison at Northleach is neither gratitude nor good taste if they elect not the only ill-regulated place of confinement under other men. Of course, the people will use their jurisdiction. The House of Correction at Little their own judgment; but I presume that another illustration of the doings at Northleach. At to the expression of it. This is my opinion: and I give it without any purpose either to "dictate" or "denounce."

WILLIAM HILL.

ON A FEMALE.

GLOSSOP, SATURDAY.—Within the last few days. two investigations have been entired into, in the counties of Chester and Derby, in reference to the horrible murder of a man named James Shaw, a shoemaker, aged forty-two, who for several years past had lived in the township of Charlesworth, which is situated on those idiots partly demented who range the country, the borders of Derbyshire and Cheshire.

The country in which the murder was perpetrated is peculiarly wild and romantic, hills and valleys stretching out for miles. The actual spot where the deed was done, is situated on the turnpike road, leading from Manchester to Sheffield, through Hyde, Mottram, Glossop, (an extensive estate of the Duke of Norfolk), and the Derbyshire and Yorkshire moors. It is not far distant from the great turnel, now in the

of the Sheffield and Manchester railway. The particulars of the frightful deed are as follow :-On Saturday evening, near twelve o'clock, Shaw, acance could be obtained. Shaw lay stretched on the earth in a stupor, from the loss of blood; and Secretary, dismiss the whole body of prisoners in the with their Allowances Daily and Annually. Illuswhilst in this helpless state Ford seized her (Shaw), Penitentiary, when a dreadful disease had broken out trated with a large and beautiful Engraving of man 0 2 10 and forced her through a gate into an adjoining field, among them, by low diet, deeming, justly deeming, "A Woolwich Cadet"... ... 0 2 6 into which he dragged her to the distance of fifty yards, that their sufferings had made ample compensation for a livery servant, Brighton ... 0 1 0 where he perpetrated a violent outrage on her person. their crimes; and shall dementia, brought on by the Brother Dick, ditto ... 6 0 2 Before he committed the offence he struck her several prison discipline, be treated with less mercy? the Chartists, of Milnrow, Rochdale... 0 15 0 times, rendering her insensible. After this second The advocates for that treatment will, no crime had been committed, he allowed the poor woman say that their surgeon is to watch the first symptoms to quit the field, and with difficulty she reached the of this malady in the patient; but the officer has, pertermpike-road, along which she walked till she reached haps, in his charge 800 prisoners; and, be he ever so her own dwelling, believing that she had left her hus- zealous, can he discern the first dawn of this subtle band behind her murdered. To her great joy, however, malady; successfully seize what Johnson called, "the she found that her husband had crawled home, but variable weather of the mind, the flying vapours of was in a deplorable state, and apparently dying. Her incipient madness?" May not the affliction come on neighbours were informed of what had occurred, and in a day, an hour; may not the penitent be lunatic ere Mr. Smith, surgeon, of Charlesworth, was immediately the overbusied Secretary has leisure to read the report,

Mr. Smith, surgeon, of Charlesworth, was immediately sent for; and on examination of both parties proposeds of a raffic for a Plate of the Monmouth Court House

Northwich, per George Moore
a few friends at Alnwick
Brighton, being balance of old Victim Fund

Northwich, being balance of old Victim Fund

Mr. Smith, surgeon, of Charlesworth, was immediately sent for; and on examination of both parties proposeds descretary has leisure to read the report, and direct his transferrence to Hanwell? The surgeon of the surgeon of the surgeon of the surgeon of the disbolical affair baving been mounced them to be in great dauger.

Information of the disbolical affair baving been communicated to Mr. Little, the Special High Constable at Hyde, he at once adopted means for the appropriate of the Penitentiary possessed not the alchemy, for many of his patients are the tenants of Hanwell at this to Elizabeth, only daughter of Mrs. Brighton, being balance of old Victim Fund

Mr. Smith, surgeon, of Charlesworth, was immediately sent for; and on examination of both parties proposessed not the alchemy, for many of his patients are the tenants of Hanwell at this mounced them to be in great dauger.

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charge of cutting and maining, and rape. After the committal of Ford to prison. Shaw grew daily worse, and on Saturday morning death put an end to his sufferings; his wife, at the time of his death, being hourly expected to expire.

Shaw, at the George and Dragon public-house, in Charlesworth, before Thomas Manders, Esq., one of the coreners for the High Peak Division of Derbyshire. and a respectable jury. The inquiry was very extended, continuing for upwards of seven hours, when the jury returned a verdict against Ford of Wilful Murder. The murder has caused great consternation in the densely populated district in which it took place. Shaw was a native of Charlesworth, and died in the house in which he was born. He had no family. He had always borne a respectable character, and was reported an by trade a carpenter, and native of Liscard, County

of Waterford. He is a powerful athletic man. The principal witness in the case is Hannah Shaw, the wife, with about a dezen others, who give strong testimony. One of them, a resident of the neighbour hood, was near to the fatal spot during the whole of the tragedy, but, apprehensive of violence from Ford. durst not venture from his hiding place to render

NORTHLEACH HOUSE OF CORRECTION. (FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.)

The death of Charles Beale is only another victim, added to the many whose days have either been shortened, or constitution shattered and broken, from the effects of the "starving system" which has for a

A long residence at Cheltenham, and for some time

This town is a distance of fourteen miles from Chelnot the least surprised to find, from the statement at

It is to Northleach House of Correction that the Bench; such as reputed thieves, offenders against the vagrantlaws, poachers, disorderlies, parochiel defaulters, and, indeed, delinquents of every description, whose mitted for terms varying from seven days to three months to hard labour at Northleach. All prisoners so committed, of whatever age or sex, are compelled to walk a distance of fourteen miles, handcuffed between two policemen, without the slightest refreshmentallowed ground; no conveyance bying allowed either by committed by Thomas Kenney, Esq. He was dreadful state. He was committed to Northleach prison, and hard labour for one month, but before he had he sunk under the low dietary of the prison. This I may just observe, in reference to the poor fellow was compelled, in the most inclement weather, to walk in his weak state the whole of this dreary

Committee are, under the circumstances, the The prisoners who have experienced the misfortune I have a right to an individual opinion, and all events, it is acknowledged, even by the magistrates themselves, to be a miserable hole.

THE MODEL PRISON AT PENTONVILLE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE. SIR.-I was enabled a few days ago, by your kindno s, to lay before the public the evidence of an American physician upon solitary conduement, who found MOST ATROCIOUS MURDER AND OUTRAGE in the Penitentiary of Philadelphia no fewer than twenty-six lunatics; and I also showed that the Penitentiary of Millbank furnished the Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell with no inconsiderable number of patients. It would indeed, be desirable that some member should move for a return of all the persons' names driven mad in the Penitentiary; though, even if it were granted. it must be incorrect, for no return could be made of of Ireland." and have been lost sight of since their dismissal.

My object, however, at present is to direct attention to the enactments of a bill (5 Victoria) for establishing the model prison at Pentonville. Some of these are of incredible severity, but the twenty-third clause contemplates, with horrid foresight, the generation of madness, and it directs that when a prisoner shall be reported insane to the Secretary of State, it shall be lawful for the Secretary to remove him to some lucourse of erection at Woodhead and Mottram, as part natic asylum, and he shall remain in it till of sound mind. Then, if his sentence be not expired, he shall be conveyed a second time to Pentonville, and there undergo the remainder of it—the Secretary sendcompanied by his wife, Hannah Shaw, left the Angel ing his warrant to the keeper of the mad-house for that Inn. at Mottram, in company with a man named James purpose. No provision is made for the treatment of Ford, who had for some time been employed on the those incurably insane, nor any remission of punishrailway as a labourer. It would appear that the party ment in favour of those who had been already driven had been drinking together at the Augel, and that to madness. Now, I challenge the annals of the In-Shaw was advanced in liquor. When they had reached quisition to produce an instance of more deliberate cord with the Progressive Lessons in the foregoing a solitary part of the road, called Braddock's Coal-pit, cruelty than this; search its records in Valencia and about a mile distant from Mottram, Ford began to ter ze Madrid, and read all that Florente has written, for a Mrs. Shaw, and took liberties with her, which so dis- greater act of rigour than this You first drive a pripleased her, that she indignantly resented his conduct. soner mad by your treatment, you restere his reason, They all three proceeded onward, and after walking and you a second time bring him to the stake. Again about about a hundred yards farther, Ford renewed his what more inhuman, what more likely, to bring on inmisconduct towards Mrs. Shaw, when her husband's sanity, than a return to the same cells, the same diet spirit was roused, and he quarrelled with Ford; in and discipline, the same exhortations from the same consequence Ford was very abusive, and drew forth a zealous chaplain, as those that first engendered the handkerchief, in which he tied a stone, and with the mental malady? What unspeakable horror must seize heavy sling he struck Shaw a violent blow on the the convalencent who a second time finds himself on head, and felled him to the ground. Whilst down the same spot, beset by the same instruments, under Ford continued to heat him with the sling until which he first felt his reason stagger. Is not such a he became quite insensible. During this dreadful shock capable of producing incurable mania? Would conflict Shaw's wife, alarmed at the situation of not humanity dictate the liberation of any person who her husband, repeatedly called out "murder," but had once been subjected to an experiment that deprived Judicial, and Secret Services—Annual Salaries of the the loneliness of the place, and the lateness of the him for a season of his reason, and which perhaps shook Judges—Expence of Poor Law Commission in Engheur, it being past midnight, rendered it doubtful whe-ther assistance could be obtained. Shaw lay stretched Did not Sir Robert Peel, in 1824, when Home

The advocates for that treatment will, no doubt.

prisoner for trial at Chester Assizes, on the double | senter; no admission for a magistrate; no prison in-On Monday, an inquest was held on the body of

spector, save the authors of this bill; a penalty of £50. or six months' imprisonment upon the turnkey who shall convey a letter, clothing, or food. All that the relatives can know is summed up in this-"J. D. went mad; he is now in Hanwell, and when cured will be returned here that he may receive his despi The 24th clause subjects the convict to three years additional incarceration if he break prison-an unheard-

of period, and a dreadful sentence; a second attempt is construed to to nothing short of felony, which might entitle him to transportation for life! The attempt to break out of a cell is leniency itself, merely a twelvemonth's additional prion, and for assaulting any officer of any rank, two years and corporal punishment. Such, sir, is an outline of this formidable code, such the character of this formidable prison, compared to which, Northleach and its cruelties, horrible

honest and industrious man. Ford is 24 years of age, as they are, are merciful, for they do but efflict and destroy the body, while this contemplates the destruction of the brain. I will conclude this letter, already much too long, in the well known words of Burke :--"Those philosophers consider men, in their experi-

ments, no more than they do mice in an exhausted receiver, or in a recipient of mephitic gas." I am. sir. Your very obedient servant.

FREDERICK PICOU. Brooke's, St. James's-street, Oct. 12.

ANOTHER ARREST.

Mr. James Mooney, from Colne, was arrested on

Monday afternoon, in the public street, by William

Asquith, deputy constable of Colne, and conveyed off TIZHUGH, WALKER, and Co., 12, Goree Piazzas. Liverpool, dispatch regularly, Fine First Class American Ships, of large Tonnage, for

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MARRIAGES.



THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONS.

(From the Morning Chronicle)

STAFFORD, FRIDAY, OCT. 14.

(Before Sir N. Tundal.) The Court sat this morning at nine o'clock, and immediaway afterwards the prisoners who had been convicted of the demolition of the Rev. Mr. Aitken's house were ordered to be erought up and pieced at the bar.

SENTENCE UPON THE PRISONERS.

The Loarned JUDGE then addressed them. He said: Rev Vin Aithin. A crime more pernicious and fatal to sentence to transportation for life. Since then rese shown to have been present at the setual mouths. Bill a and deriolating of the house, and who either aby sed the seron or fed the James; and you, William Ent. who slib-nih not present at the commencement, Were proved to the satisfaction of the jury to be present it the mod curing the continuance of the fiames, and Thomas Anderson, John Bulley, Lettice Myatt, Eliza Wis bave been one of those who might be considered as Bradburn. Thomas Jones, and Daniel Steele, were in- then placed at the bar, charged with having addressed one of the more immediate promoters of the crime by disted for a riot and unlawful assembly at the parish of the visient and intemperate speeches you addressed to Ashton, on the 15th August. the 1990-that each or you be transported for twentyone years. That you, Enjin Clay, Cunhife, and Greene the mercy of the court. be inveported for ten years, and that you Willam

yeld hang me up by the neck at once, my lord."

was removed by the gasier. Research with sold at the bar and sentenced casting stenes at the windows, and through the windows, and the windows, and through the windows, and through the windows, and through the windows, and through the windows, and Reservoir then best at the parameter commenced custing stends as the previous one system. The most and sentenced custing stends are the windows, and in rorkshire and sentenced. Commenced custing stends are the windows, and in rorkshire and sentenced. Commenced custing stends in the Potteries, and in rorkshire and sentenced. Commenced custing stends in the Potteries, and in rorkshire and sentenced. Commenced custing stends in the Potteries, and in rorkshire and sentenced. Commenced custing stends in the Potteries, and in rorkshire and sentenced. Commenced custing stends in the Potteries, and in rorkshire and sentenced. Commenced custing stends in the Potteries, and in rorkshire and sentenced. Commenced custing stends in the Potteries, and in rorkshire and sentenced. Commenced custing stends in the Potteries, and in rorkshire and sentenced. Commenced custing stends in the Potteries, and in rorkshire and sentenced. Commenced custing stends in the Potteries, and in rorkshire and sentenced. Commenced custing stends in rorkshire and sentenced custing stends in rorkshire and sentenced. Commenced custing stends in rorkshire and sentenced cus

Altack on MR. Mason's House. illiam P pe. Stephen Wareham, John Swinscoe, Thomas Simple Distris Mulligen. Herbert Wystt, J - ph Mid it ter and John Jones, were indicted for a and unlawing assembly at Stoke-upon-Trent, on the 15 of August.

Warennia and Malligen pleaded guitty.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said the prisoners formed part of a mob who, during the day of the 15th of Aug., atticked the house of Mr. Mason, an extensive China modufacturer, near Fenton, armed with bludgeons, swills, knives, and pickaxes. They forced their way eigh the doors and windows, and piled up the broken farniture in the middle of the room, and set it on fig., and had it not seen that an slarm was given that brigoons were coming, there was little doubt but that they would have completed the demolition of the house. It was a question whether they were not guilty of a much more serious offence, but the crown had ac pixed the milder course of merely indicting them for

The Counsel on behalf of Simpson and Swincoe called several witnesses to prove that these prisoners were not taking any part in the riot-one of them, Samsone, being at the time the mob attacked the house, up wards of six miles from the place. The Jury acquitted Swinscoe and Simpson, and found

The Learned JUDGE then addressed the prisoners, and said he had never heard a case that was stronger against any person than the case that had been stated by the nesses for the prosecution. Their conduct, and that of others of the mob, appeared to be more that of uncivilized savages; they had gone, armed with swords and picks and bludgeons, for no earthly reason, that ingounty could suggest and destroyed the property of Mr. son, and it appeared to him that, had they been ina red in a different way, Pope at least would have rat very great danger; but it showed that the Crown was inclined to proceed with the greatest humanity. The prisoners were then sentenced—Pepe to two years' imprisonment and hard labour; Myatt to twelve months and hard labour; Middleton, Jones, and Wareham, six guilty. months and hard labour; and Mulligan to three months ir prisonment and hard labour.

his Lordship. CHARGES OF SEDITION.

Joseph Cappur, the well-known Tunstall blacksmith.

a courge of conspinacy and section. h- wished him to be called. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said be understood that

Cooper intended to traverse, and he had told his of Trentham, on the 15th of August, and sentenced counsel (Mr. Lee), after having looked over the com- to be imprisoned for four calendar months to hard nittal and indictment, that he thought it fell within labour. the same rule as the case of O'Neil, and, therefore, if tiere was any application to traverse on his behalf, he lads, were charged with a riot at Shelton, on the 16th should not oppose it. He believed that that was the of August. reason his counsel was not present. He thought it, would be better to call upon the parties to plead in the in the House of Correction, and kept to hard labour.

with having, on the 15th of August last, at the parish of July, at Tunstall. of Burslem, unlawfully, wickedly, and seditiously cons.id Cooper, Cappur, and Richards did. en the 15th ceeded in getting out. of August, at Burstem, and at divers other places and times, seditionally address to and speak in the hearing and observed the prisoner Skerratt lay hold of the scandalous, and seditions speeches, with intent to him. excite them to discontent with, and hatred to, the laws | Samuel Machin, brother to Machin the constable, deof the land and the Government of the realm, and posed to the attack upon his brother, in which the two to a forcible resistance to, and violation of the law.

The prisoners severally pleaded not guilty. Clerk of the Arraigns-Thomas Cooper, do you wish to take your trial now, or to put it off to the next with hard labour. 3:512:8 ?

Cooper-I wish to traverse. to be put upon your trial now or to traverse? Richards—I wish to traverse.

Cierk of Arraigns-Joseph Cappur, do you wish to be put on your trial now, or to put it off? Cappur-I wish to stand my trial now, separate

Coper-My Lord, I wish to have your advice with

know is that legal?

The Chief JUSTICE—I can lay down no rule. If the parties come before me, and swear that they are worth another man severely wounded. The mob was ultia certain sum after all their debts are paid, I shall receive mately dispersed. Cooper-My Lord: When am I to enter into recogni-

zarces: is it before the visiting justices? The CHIEL JUSTICE-You can either enter into recogr zinces before the Judges here, if you are prepared, before they leave town, which may be the most convenient course for you, or before the visiting justices of the gaol after we leave. You must send in the names to the solicitor of the Crown; in order that the proper

Dir. Manle. The prisoner, Cooper, was then arraigned upon the workmen to cease from labour; and was asked, in | not presecute her. the usual form, whether he was guilty or not.

Cooper- If I am charged with inciting persons to cease from labour until they obtain the Charter-if that that on the night of the 6th a large mob entered the is nilegal, and if that be a breach of the peace—then I town, who broke open the watch and lock-up house am bound in bonour to admit that I did urgo them to amidst shouts. Then they broke the windows and do so, and that I am guitty.

gentleman would advise Cooper.

Some person here made a communication to Cooper Cooper (in a loud voics)-No, I shall not tell a false-

Cooper-My Lord, on this charge I say guilty. I did on the marning of the 7th of August all was quiet, urge the people to cease labour until they obtained and he had prisoners in the lock-up house for vagrancy. the Charter.

charge; there are three other counts in the indictment. The watchhouse was fastened and lecked up. They Cooper then pleaded not guilty, and expressed his commenced knocking at the watchhouse door, and intention to traverse if he was at liberty to do so. Joseph Cappur was then arraigned on a similar Jones was there in the mob. His hand was raised, charge of sedition, and pleaded not guilty. He declined saying, "Now, lads, stick to me; we'll kill every b-y

John Richards was then arrainged upon a charge of down." Witness said, "Why, George, do you speak sedition, and pleaded not fully. He said he should so, there are no police in the town that would hurt traverse till the next assizes. The prisoners were then removed, and

Joseph Linney, who had been previously found guilty stones were found in the Town Hall. of being present at an unlawful assembly before Mr. Baron Parke, was then placed at the bar.

was charged with having used seditious language at a was the first outbreak after the men turned out meeting on the 3rd of August.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty. The Clerk of Arraigns-Do you intend to traverse, ness. or will you take your trial now? Linney-I believe I have been already tried upon this he had been seven times convicted for several ofindictment in shother court.

Clerk of Arraigns-No; it is a mistake.

found guilty of attending an unlawful assembly. The CHIEF JUSTICE-This is an indictment for using seditions words.

The prisoner having pleaded not guilty, and expressed himself ready to take his trial, he was ordered to be removed.

The court then adjourned till eight o'clock on Saturday morning.

(Before Mr. Baron Rolfe.) At the sitting of the Court this morning, Simp-

Prisoners at the bar, you have been found guilty of who have been convicted of the brutal assault upon the to Birmingham. riotously and felomously destroying the house of the police constable, and whom I have thought it my duty to the happiness and security of social life can scarcely have considered the evidence very attentively, with a be margined. The miseries you are proved to have in- view to ascertain if there were any circumstances which flore upon the peacable and industrious inhabitants would lead me to a mitigation of the sentence. I do not of an enemy were greater than those that would have find any such circumstances in the cases of the others, bar officially an invaring army for they would have but it does not appear that you were guilty of any regarded the happetitions the rives, and properties of actual violence, although you were among the party. peassable indiviously. The law, however, has new re- Your case, although one of great atrocity, is not sum: 1.5 sapres acy, and you must suffer that penalty marked by such circums ances of aggravation as the The hit has awarded to your crimes. The scritence of others, and therefore the sentence of the Court is that the Court is, that you, Thomas Murray and H. Howard, you be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for eighteen

> RIOT AND ATTACK ON THE LONGTON POLICE this morning, and sentenced to transportation for ten OFFICE.

At the sitting of the court this morning, Wm. Ashton,

Mr. Sergeant TALFORD stated the case, and the facts Former be imprisoned for six months and kept to hard as they afterwards appeared in evidence, may be

> active part in the riot, it would be the duty of the Jury and Bristol. I was at another meeting on Whit-Mou-evidence. to find them guilty. Several witnesses were then called and examined to tacked me for a spy. They continued holding these in favour of the prisoner. prove the riot, and the part taken in the transaction by meetings up to Midsummer, when I left the neighbourthe several prisoners.

The cases against the several prisoners were taken separately, and the prisoners were all found guilty, the females being strongly recommended to mercy. Philip Hewson and Joseph Mellor were indicted for breaking into the dwelling house of Mr. Billings, at Burslem, and stealing therefrom various articles of wearing apparel.

a number of persons, with their faces blackened, atsaid it was a pity he should allow it. I was asked His Lordship said that he would be most happy in tacked the dwelling-house of the prosecutor, and about this in September by a police gentleman from punishing Mayer, but at that moment could not see threatened to knock out Mr. Billings' brains if he did London. [The depositions of the witness were then that he could do so, as he had not represented himself not give them money. They behaved in a riotous and put in and read. They referred to fires at Moscow as an attorney. His Lordship expressed his willingness brutal manner, and carried off a large quantity of property. In consequence of the flight Mrs. Billings told the magistrates I could not be positive about the could be rendered amenable to justice. became seriously ill, and died in a few days afterwards. The prisoners made no defence, and were found

three months' imprisonment and hard labour; Hannah S veral of the prisoners expressed their gratitude to Boone, two months imprisenment and hard labour : Henry Hilliard and Andrew Clewes, six months' imprisonment each and hard labour; William Hodson, two months' imprisonment and hard labour; John sont to murder the innocent Chinese. That there were J in Richards, of Hanley, a Chartist speaker, and Heele, three months and hard labour; Edwin Wilkin-The mas Cooper, who had been previously tried and ac- son, six months and hard labour; Edward Brock and quitted on a charge of demolishing the house of Mr. Susannah James, two months and hard labour; James shire had done. They had, he said, sufficient strength Parker, were then pixed at the bar, and arraigned on Skerrett, three months and hard labour; Edward Moss, to put them down and their base tyrants too. He said to be transported for fifteen years; Samuel Gibson, to the state church had its origin in that b-y tyrant's opper said his Counsel was not then present, and be transported for ten years; Phillip Hewson and Joseph Miller, to be transported for fifteen years. Job Neale was found guilty of riot at the parish

Eijah Boon, Raiph Boon, and John Finney, three

Verdict-Guilty. To be imprisoned two months Richard Whalley and Thomas Skerratt were in-The Cierk of Arraigns then read over the indict- dicted for a riot, and assenting Themas Machin, a ment, which charged Cooper, Cappur, and Richards, police officer, in the execution of his duty, on the 15th

Thomas Machin, police officer of Tunstall, stated that Fired, combined, and confederated to cause riots and be went to Pinnox colliery, Tunstall on the evening of tumultuous assemblages of the people in breash of the the 15th of July. A mob of several thousands was colpublic peace, and to incite, provoke, and procure such lected. On his making his appearance, a cry was tumultuous meetings to resist and obstruct by force and raised. "Here's a policeman! Here's a policeman! arms the execution of the laws of the realm, and to The meb surrounded him, and subsequently threw him arm themselves with gans, pietols, pikes, bludgeons, into a pool of water, saying, " - him, he's ready, and other unlawful weapons; and further, that the go it." A rail was thrown out to him, and he suc-

John Ford saw the mob at the Pinnox colliery,

prisoners took part The Jury found the prisoners guilty of a riot, and the

FATAL RIOT AT BURSLEM. William Ganell, James Ball, C. Davidson, John you like. Clerk of the Armigns-John Richards, do you wish Jones, Joseph Wilcox Feame, Samuel Nixon, George Nixon, and Isaac Colclough were then placed at the bar, charged with being concerned in the fatal riot at Burslein, on the 16th of August.

It appeared in evidence that the prisoners, all of whom were fully identified, formed part of a formid- most polite, but I never heard you use any violent able mob of seven or eight thousand persons, who were language. I heard the people say you were an old many of them armed with picks, swords, and blud- fool, and that your conduct was harmless-(Great r gard to my trial. I furnished the names of two per- geons, and committed several acts of outrage at Burs- laughter.) They used to say, "It's only old Cappur."sons, one residing at Lescester, and the other in Lon- lem. The military were ultimately called out, and the (renewed laughter.) don to the magistrates; they are both men of large mob attacked them with great fury. Voileys of stones and he was refused on political grounds. I wish to had been made to disperse them, the Riot Act was on the 24th of June. William Ellis was not there. read, and the military then fired. Ganell, one of the prisoners at the bar, was shot through the body, and

After a very protracted in vestigation, which did not terminate till past ten o'clock at night, the jury found all the prisoners guilty, and the court acjourned.

(Before Mr. Baron Parke.)

RIOT AT BURSLEM. George Jones, John Harding. James Hill, Jethro Plant. Samuel Tinsley, Thomas Sutton, Samuel Nixon. George Nixon, Phæbe Newton, Benton Vernon, and

Cooper then wrote the names and adddesses of his Samuel Colclough were this morning indicted for a minds of the people; and the outrages and riots two sureties on a slip of paper, and handed them in to riot and unlawful assembly in the parish of Burslem, and destruction of property which had taken place, on the 7th of August. Mr. Sergeant LUDLOW said that the Crown took a another indictment for seditious language, and inducing merciful vi-w of Picebs Newton's case, and would

Sile was liberated accordingly. Mr. S-rgeant Ludlow stated the case. It appeared shutters of private houses, amongst others those of Mr. The Solicitor-General requested that some legal Ryalis and Mrs Bonlow, and then attacked the Town Hail, breaking to pieces a beatifully-illuminated clock. Mr. Ncale appeared for the two Nixons and Sutton; Mr. Wally for Hall and Plant.

William Wagstaff, constable and night watchman in Burslem, examined—At a quarter-past twelve o'clock Shortly after that hour the mob, consisting of about two Mr. WADDINGTON.-That is only a part of the hundred persons, came up to the watchbouse shouting. shouted again, having let out the prisoners. George policeman in the town; we'll have the Market Hall you; go home and keep yourself out of trouble." The by his lordship:-

police were injured, and in the morning two bushels of Constable Johnston identified John Harding as one of the mob, crying out, " Now at it, my lads;" and said gaged in the riot. Jethro Plant was also seen by wit- the peace.

In his cross-examination this witness admitted that fences

Mr. Serjeant LUDLOW immediately rose, and said

acquitted. RELEASE OF ARTHUR O'NEIL.

After the last trial had terminated yesterday evening, Mr. Rowlinson, the solicitar for Arthur O'Neil, appeared in Court, before Sir N. Tindal, and tendered Mr. Page and Mr. Trueman, both of Birmingham, as sureties for his appearance at the next assizes. No objection was offered on the part of the Crown, previous notice of the bail having been given to Mr. Maule the Crown solicitor, and the parties having entered into their recogni-Thomas Marray, Henry Howard, Wm. Ellis, Elijah kins, one of the parties concerned in the desperate zances in the sum of £200 each, and O Neil himself in Clay John Chairffe, Joseph Greene, and Wm. Fearne assault upon the police constable, was placed at the the sum of £400. he was ordered to be liberated. He left the Court accompanied by his wife and several The Learned JUDGE said-"You are one of the men friends, and immediately proceeded by the railway train

> CLOSE OF THE STAFFORD SPECIAL COM-MISSION.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15. The commission closed at a late hour this evening, after the following cases had been disposed of :-

(Before Chief Justice Tindal.) Thomas Roberts, who was convicted on a former occasion of having demolished the house of the Rev. Dr. Vale, was brought up at the sitting of the court

CHARGE OF SEDITION.

years.

Joseph Cappur, a venerable-looking old man, was various wicked and seditious addresses to the people, recommending the people to arm themselves, and to

Thomas Jones pleaded guilty, and threw himself on resist the constituted authorities by force. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL stated the case.

The following witnesses were then called :-William Smallwood-I live at Newcastle. I am a gathered from his observations. The prisoners at the grinder. I lived at Smallhouse in February last. It is a fie cried out several times, "I'd rather bar were indicted for a riot on the 15th August, at a mile and a half from Hanley. A person named Wm. following witnesses; -Longton. It appeared that on that day there were Pepper lived near me. I know the prisoner; he is a And a write a paper in his hand, and was pro- various parties committing depredations in the dif- blacksmith, living at Newstall On the 28th of Feb I of colliers at Brockmore on the 27th of July. He said ignorant of until within a few hours of his being con-Ce . 128 to make some remarks to the Court, when he ferent districts of the Potteries; and to wards the remember seeing a number of persons in Pepper's house. on that occasion, "Lads, you have got a great burden indide of the day, they came towards Longton, in Lovats. George Shaw, and John and commenced attacking the Town Hall. They part of the furniture was burned, and the books and own houses" He twice cried out, "Are you ready—ther. Never mind the soldiers; they cannot be every and August. Mr. Reuben Plant, an excellent specimen should become the law of the land. Genpapers thrown out of the wirdows. Another part of are you sure you are ready?" Some cried out "Yes, where. There is one man in particular who is a great of them, slid themen, I did attend the meeting. I said I was self. the mob, of whom the prisoners formed a portion, yea." He said Have you got your guns, your swords, oppressor of the poor—that is Sir Robert Peel. If you nothing to keep these men in peace, entered the witness elected chairman of the meeting; but I knew that attacked the police-office, threw stones, and afterwards or bayonets?" Some people laughed at him, and he said will be stout this time, we will soon make him lose his box—this specimen of iron mastership also swore to every person becoming chairman of a meeting brought sledge-hammers, and burst open the outer of suppose you think Cappur is come with his physical head. The Queen and the little Princesses wear little language spoken by Mr. Linney in August, although his makes himself responsible for any violence of language spoken by Mr. Linney in August, although his languag made fast under the apprehension that an attack would a severe fight, but it shall be a short one. will soon have them off." be made. They rushed in and destroyed the furniture | What will you do when you have got the Charter? of Dr. Vale's. On that occasion, that a grievous riot the open air addressing the people. I heard him had been committed there was no doubt whatever. It speaking to a number of women in the same house on cerned in acts of such violence, but he would show that said, "If you can't fight you can torch. You see what female prisoners had a child in her arms only a few then referred to the firing of several cities and houses, ourselves. months' old] If they were shown to have taken an and, as far as I can recollect, he mentioned Nottingham

> hood. Cross-examined by Mr. ALLEN-I live by working at my trade. I did not go away without paying my rent. I don't know that Cappur was employed in the coldition, and six months for the unlawful assembly. lection of the taxes. I owed him money, and he sugal Mr. PRICE was proceeding to address the court re-It appeared from evidence that, on the 16th August, window. I spoke to Papper about the language, and when

day night. The people of the house, the Peppers, at-

towns. Thomas Firth-I am a tailor at Newstall. I recol- court. lect meetings being frequently held at the market-place. In the course of the day the following prisoners were They were chiefly werking men who attended. On the brought up, and sentenced as follows:—Joseph Wandle. 24th June I saw Cappur and Ellis at the meeting; the prisoner Cappur got upon a stool to address the meeting, and said they were met upon the old score. He supposed the red coats would be sent among them, but there were not many in England then, as they had been only five to each town. They had only to arm themseives as the noble Chartists of Lancashire and Yorkreign, Henry VIII., who had his wife beheaded one day and married a w-e the next. He said those who had no cuns could light a torch. Ellis then followed in a coarse strain, and speke about the Queen. There was a large meeting. It was put a stop to by one of the lessees of the market.

This closed the case for the prosecution. Mr. ALLEN then addressed the jury for the prisoner. After a powerful appeal on behalf of his client, the learned gentleman concluded by trusting that they would only find him.guitty of some momentary rashness and hastiness of expression, rather than any deeprooted and malignant purpose of inciting the people to riot, tumult, and sedition. The following with sses were then examined:-

Joseph Harrison-I am a hat manufacturer of Newstall, and knew the prisoner. He is an excellent neigh-

bour and tradesman. Another witness was called, but did not answer. The Solicitor-General then addressed the jury in

reply. The CHIEF JUSTICE summed up the evidence. They must first be satisfied that the prisoner uttered these words, and then they were to say whether he used them with the intent and object laid in the indictment, namely, for the purpose of inciting the people of large assemblages of people divers false, libelious, officer by his collar, and he was struggling with to acts of violence and outrage, and to arm themselves and resist the law and the authorities by force. The Learned Judge having carefully read over the evidence.

Cappur said-My Lord, I never used such language. I have five witnesses to prove I never recommended Court sentenced them to imprisonment for six months, them to arm themselves. I never uttered such words, so help me God!

The CHIEF JUSTICE-You may call any witness

The prisoner then called and examined John Naxon-I was chairman of the meeting on the 24th of June. I know you (Cappur) these twenty years. I often heard you speak. You are a very unconnected speaker. . Your phraseology is not the

By the Solicitor-General-I am a speaker at property; one of them worth several thousand pounds, were flang at them, and after several ineffectual attempts | these meetings myself. I was Chairman of the meeting Mary Hooley-I have often heard you preach. I never heard you use any violent language. You was shot. The loss of life is not, therefore, worth talknever recommended the people in my hearing to get ing about.

corches. George Morris-I know you (Cappur) these twelve

and pikes, and swords. Two or three other witnesses were examined to the same effect. The Jury immediately returned a verdict of guilty. The Learned JUDGE said he was perfectly satisfied with the verdict of the Jury. He never heard words more calculated to incite and inflame the

might be fairly attributed to the speeches he and others was, that he be imprisoned in the gaol of Stafford for ares owt The CHIEF JUSTICE, addressing the grand jury, said they were discharged from their labours, and the coun- by Mr. Allen, requesting that Mrs. Ellis and her what is called the temperance movement. I was

attention with which they had performed their impor- husband. tant duties. The Court then broke up, and the Chief Justice immediately afterwards left Stafford in his travelling

(Before Mr. Baron Rolfe)

The trial of the prisoners for the attack upon th minated at three o'clock, when the jury returned a verdict of Guilty against Ralph Boen, William Hulme, and John Jones, and acquitted Thomas Starkey and Samuel Robinson,

The Learned JUDGE then sentenced the prisoner Hulme to two years imprisonment, and hard labour; Jones one year's imprisonment and hard labour; and Boon six months imprisonment and hard labour, The following prisoners who had been previously tried and found guilty, were then brought up and sentenced

John Hall and Samuel Sorbett to be imprisoned six months.

fifteen months.

Linney-I find myself in a curious predicament. I that, after such an admission, he could not think of prisonment and hard labour. James Ball, John Jones, that it was that gave birth to the Special Commission—that not only were the wars of the rich and powerwas tried on an indictment containing four counts, one retaining Rushton as a witness; and as he was the and Samuel Wilcox, fifteen months' imprisonment that it is that has handed over to the merciful fangs of ful a violation of that text, but that all violence among of them for sedition, and was acquitted upon three, and only wit ess against Hall, he bagged that he might be and hard labour. Charles Davidson and Joseph Wil- the gaoler, nearly 300 fathers of families, and which has the lower orders and working classes was a violation of cox, one year's imprisonment and hard labour.

The case did not terminate until nine o'clock, and the proceedings. evidence not being sufficient to establish the charge satisfactorily against the prisoners, they were all acquitted, man, whose appearance in the dock bespoke him to the Charter was the law of the land. Now that Powell, whom the Learned Judge sentenced respectively, or the constitution, was charged as one of those raise the price of labour. On Saturday I was inthe former to ten days and the latter to one months' im- horrid men who excited the working classes to outrage prisonment and hard labour.

Mr. Baron PARKE left town at four o'clock immedifor the seat of Lord Hatherton.

Upwards of 300 prisoners have been convicted during ment, from two years to two months.

(Before Mr. Baron Parke.) assembly, was again arraigned for sedition. Mr. Sergeant Ludlow and Mr. Godson prosecuted;

Mr. Neale defended the prisoner.

Richard Price-Heard the prisoner address the mob for a charge, the nature of which he was completely suspend labour to carry the repeal of the Corn Law,

and books, and everything in the police-office, and used As I am to be one of your leaders, I'll tell you what I address a mob, on the 3rd of August. He then said, convicted. In vain did Mr. Linney, like Mr. Cappur, meeting. I recommended them to strike for the Charso much force that they did injury to the fabric of the should recommend. We shall take the bishops and "The masters in my country are calling out for probuilding itself. Whether they intended to pull it down clergy and hypocritical dissenters, and put them into a tection, but I bid you stick out and be ruled by me, and he plead that he had been confined six weeks in gaol, not properly remunerated, and if not properly reprewas immaterial to the present i quiry. Having found vessel, and transport them into Affinger, or something you shall have your wages and all you want. Why are although he had offered unexceptionable bail, and thus sented—that no person could compel them to labour so the immediate object of their search, which was arms, like that, to be assassinated amongst the Hindoos." I the masters calling out for protection? Because they prevented him preparing his defence. He was found long as they kept the peace—that there should be no they left the pelice-office, and passed on in the direction have seen him two or three times at that house, and in know that the poor are starving, and that a starving guilty, and his sentence was passed. It would be a violence, no destruction of property; and so long as people are a rebellious people." He told the men that gross injustice net to acknowledge the powerful and they did not trouble the parish for relief for themselves had 2s. 6d. a day not to go to work till they had 4s. brilliant display made in his favour, by his Counsel. or their families, that they had a right to suspend labour. was to be regretted that women were to be found con- another occasion. There were men also present. He a day. He said they would put the masters and their Mr. Neale, but the exertions of the Counsel were but So far as I know anything of the law, and it is but protectors in a ship, give them a good shove, and three dust before the wind; a victim was wanted—the alta. little I do know, I believe I was legally entitled to make they called out to the mob, encouraged them, and they have done eisewhere by clamming the people and cheers, and never have them here again. He said, was raised, the high priest was in readiness, and the these remarks. It was likely also that I should put the pointed out where the arms were to be found [one of the starving them, and driving them to madness." He "We will have the land, cultivate it, and live upon it immolation had to be perfected. So it was.

James Griffith and Edward Guest gave similar

Mr. Sergeant LUDLOW replied. immediately found the prisoner Guilty. Sentence—Fifteen months' imprisonment for the se me at the Court of Requests. I don't know whether I lative to the conduct of John Mayer, the attorney, himself; and after two days' heavy examination of wellpaid all or not. I went away for safety from the who obtained £2 5s from the poor man Taylor, for ruffians of Chartists. There were no curtains in the defending his daughter, which he neglected to do, the jury :--

and Hamburg instead of Nottingham and Bristol.] I to aid Mr. Price in so doing at any future time, if he His LORDSHIP then retired, and thus closed his

(From our own Correspondent.)

STAFFORD, FRIDAY NIGHT. The Special Commission terminates to-morrow. The Judges are so resolved upon breaking up the affair, that they have ordered their carriages to be in readiness for to-morrow evening. God knows, it is time for them so to do, especially as the characters of the witnesses for the prosecution are so fully developing themselves. Trial after trial they are proving themselves truly worthy of the job. One of those worthy characters has been this day transferred from the witness box to Stafford goal, to answer for the very crime for which he dock. It appeared that the ruffian was actually a ringleader in the attack upon the house for which he was endeavouring to prosecute a fellow-being, and to have him transported from his home and family. But Prothe wretch's fangs. His victim was saved, and the wretch, who, it appeared, smashed, in the house that was attacked, a costly chandelier, has been this day sent to take his place in Stafford gaol. Simpson, the innocent man, whom this fellow marked out as the

medium for putting £50 blood money in his pocket, is now breathing the free air of heaven, while the wretch is inhaling the nexicus vapours of a dungeon. In the Crown Court this day a fellow named Rushten was placed in the witness box. He swore straightforward, and most satisfactorily, to every question that was put to him. His cirect evidence was most triumphant for the prosecution. But, alas! and fortunately for the prisoner against whom he was swearing, it was admitted by him in his cross-examination, that he had been convicted upwards of seven times, for different our forefathers, the martrys of our fatheriand, and atoffences. Mr. Serjeant Ludiow, upon this disgracful expose, immediately applied to have the prisoner. Hall. against whom Rushton the informer appeared, discharged from the dock, an application with which the Learned Judge cheerfully complied, and forthwith ordered the prisoner to be liberated. Another witness named Johnson, contradicted himself over and over again. His evidence went for nothing. A third fellow, also named Johnston, who appeared twenty times

before the Jury, is now completely valueless in the eye of the Court. In the trial of the persons charged with the riot in Burslem, in which Heaton was shot, Captain Powis, a stipendiary magistrate, who ordered the military to fire, said that he did not regret that order, and that he would do so again if a similar cause presented itself. Upon his cross-examination, he admitted that the firing did not compel the mob to retire, but that they immediately gave way upon the military charging them with drawn sabres. Upon Mr. Neal asking the stipendiary how he could reconcile it to himself, as a man of feeling, to fire upon the mob without first charging them with sabres, this question was answered by the assertion that he did not regret the act! And this. aithough human life was lost by his fatal order. This is a gallant fellow to be entrusted with the lives of her Majesty's liege subjects. But it was only a Chartist that

MR. WILLIAM ELLIS.

Mr. William Edis is sentenced to twenty-one years years. Have often heard you preach and lecture, transportation. This morning he was brought up with Never heard you recommend the people to get guns, the other prisoners convicted at the same time. He made no address. There had been a strong anticipation that he would speak; but in our opinion he acted wisely. His counsel took an objection to the indictment, and if funds could be raised there might yet be

His wife was outside the Court; her state, when she heard the sentence, we must pass by. For a moment she stood still, grasping the hand of Mr. Roberts; so she walked on for a few moments, and thus, at the to it, and with your Lordship's leave I will detail the this. One or two of them went to seek a conveylike him had made. The sentence of the Court paused for an instant; they recognised each other. But we cannot continue. The pou that writes these lines is feeble with the work. An application to the High Sheriff has been made

STAFFORD, SUNDAY NIGHT.

misery indescribable? There is no mineing of the matter. three assemblies at the Potteries; my text on one of these George Jones and William Harding to be imprisoned The holiday !!! the cessation from work !!! the clos- occasions was,-for we Chartists can preach as well as ing of the mills !!! that was the origin of the outbreak lecture, -" Thou shalt do no murder." Was that an

William Ganett and George Nixon, two years' im- __that was the cause of the shedding of human blood- | inducement to commit outrage and violence? I showed consigned fifty of them to exile. Oh! if the authors of that precept. I showed that the whole tenour of Samuel Robinson, David Hughes, Thomas Taylor, those calamities are the heads of families—if they have Christ's gospel was to pray for those who persecuted John Bellington, William Powell, Henry Simpson, wives and children-if they are Christians, what must us-that pity, mercy, and love, were the attributes of and James Ashley, were indicted for a riot and attack gaol, and in imagination carry before their view the revenge was contrary to the whole tenour and spirit of upon Fenton Police-office. The case was stated by Mr. Serjeant TALFOURD, who advice consigned to it? How they must shudder at that the colliers wished me to address them the folstated that the present was the last case the Jany would the curses, loud and deep, which those men and their lowing day at the George and Dragon. It was neceshave to try at the present Special Commission. It bereaved families heap upon their heads? They may sary to defray the expenses of my coming, for Chartist would be shown that on the 15th of August, the pri- seek a narcetic, an oblivion in their wealth and luxury, lecturers cannot travel for nothing, and it was arranged soners formed part of a large mob, many of them strangers, who had invaded the Potteries from other strangers. Notparts of the country; that in the course of their pro- withstanding all their wealth, and all their luxury, the eight o'clock, and as I had met large crowds elsewhere, gress from one town to another they committed various blood spilled smokes before high heaven, calling for and had seen 30,000 stout men hold up their hands acts of riot and outrage. They attacked the police- vengeance; and Stafford gaol echoes and re-echoes in when they were asked to keep the peace, how could I office, broken open the doors, and threw out all the their ears, the sighs and groans of its hapless victims. anticipate that the colliers and potters would resort to furniture, and, after breaking it up, burned it on the I will leave those heartless wretches to their reflections. | violence? I addressed the meeting that morning, and

> and sedition. Three illiterate men swore to metaphorical language

ately after the trials had concluded in his Court; and spoken by Mr. Cappur on the 28th of last February and Mr. Baron Rolfe took his departure yesterday morning on the 24th of Jane. On their evidence, although it gain the Charter by ceasing from labour; these were, the sitting of the commission, and the number acquitted was totally incapable of uttering such words, he was had commenced through the interference of the antiwas extremely small in proportion, Of those convicted, convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Corn Law League. That was the impression I had nearly seventy have been sentenced to transportation for in other words, to his grave. In vain the old man formed from reading the public papers, and from the different terms, and 245 to various periods of imprison- protested before his God that he was totally innocent opinion of a person of Parliamentary eminence in Lon-

Mr. Sergeant Ludiow stat.d the case, and called the dulgence of vengeance. But, no! vengeance must be measures, and that the operatives of Lancashire had Mr. Reuben Plant, coal merchant, heard the prisoner moment. And on such evidence he was a second time thought there was anything illegal to take place at that

Much more has to be said about those convictionsmuch more has to be said about the witnesses raked up by the Crown-and much more has to be said of the positively deny that I recommended any breach of the Mr. NEALE made a most able and eloquent address Juries who convicted. But this much more must be reserved for another time. For the present I must beg of the readers of the Star to allow me to con-After which, his Lordship summed up, and the jury clude by presenting them with the full and faithful report of that master-piece of eloquence and argument delivered by Mr. Cooper, upon opening his defence, and without further preface shall introduce it to them. Mr. COOPER, as the public are aware, defended

drilled witnesses for the prosecution, he thus addressed

confidence in Providence, and although I now stand in as I thought, highly improper wars. I don't know very perilous circumstances, I shall not lose my confi- whether I said anything of pouring opium down the dence in the merciful intervention of Providence, and the ruler of all hearts. I am conscious, in my own spoken of the opium war. I mentioned the number of mind, that I have not been near the scene of the destruction of property, and I also feel conscious that I have not do so with the object of misleading the people in never said anything to inflame men's minds. Feeling the idea that they might overcome the soldiers. Such conscious of this, I do not lose any confidence in the a thing could not be inferred by any one from what I protection of that Eternal Providence which I humbly had said; and, Gentlemen, you will please to remember trust will secure me an acquittal at your hands. Gen- that the witnesses pretty generally heard but isolated tlemen, I am proud of my country—I am proud that I am an Englishman, not because the liberty I love so time, they were talking to the people near them. Several well has been left for some time without its natural restraints in the land of my birth-not because the advocates of freedom are left unprotected and oppressed, but I am proud of my country because it has produced men of the highest intellect who have suffered deeply, and with dignity, in the sacred cause of human freedom. I belong to the land that produced the adventurous, the polite, and brave-Raleigh, who, after was swearing against an unfortunate prisoner in the a life of the most persevering exertion, was immured in a dungeon by the ingratitude of a faction, and I have visited that dungeon, and beheld it with the deepest emotion, when I cailed to mind that that brave man, when brought to the scaffold, felt the edge of the vidence interfered and rescued the innocent victim from axe unmoved, and observed that it was a smart medicine but a sure remedy, and laid his head upon the block. I belong to England, that produced that heroic and sanctified champion of truth-Latimer: who, when bound to the stake, had strength of mind enough to increase the confience of his brother sufferer, the Martyr Ridley, with the words, "Courage my brother! we shall this day light up a candle that will it; and I said that in reference to their being agriculnever be extinguished in Eagland." I belong to a turists. One of the witnesses says there was a great land which gave birth to Algernon Sidney, a man who

which has produced men whose independence no

tyranny could crush, whose fortitude no tyranny could

subdue. If then I am in the post of danger, it is not

for me to shrink, but rather to remember the spirit of

tempt at an humble distance to imitate them. And yet, gentlemen, let it not be supposed that I am wishing to irritate or exesperate the minds of the jury, or of the learned personage who sits there as my judge. I would not stand here to irritate or defy the honoured Judge laid before them. It is not for me to irritate that profound lawyers who sits upon the bench. It is not chivalry and beauty of England to tremble. I cannot unsay my profession—I cannot deny what I have said Lord, and gentlemen of the jury, truly and unhesitatingly, that I became a democrat from reading the glorious history of Groece. I became attached to the legal enactments of my country, because I believe that in the legal enactments of our glorious Alfred, and our other Saxon monarchs-in the Magna Charta, and the Bill of Rights, and in all our judicial institutions, there were luminous traces of With such convictions, what wonder then was it, that principles of the People's Charter explained, what

wender was it that I began to profess and adopt those principles, the more especially when I learned that the principles of the Charter were no other than the emboliment of the principles contained in the theory of the British Constitution. I claim the right to state my opinions; your Lordship knows that I have a right to do so. I have heard, although I have not seen the empannelled here—I understand you said that the people had a right to assemble,—that they had a right o discuss politics, and that due allowance and breadth and room should be afforded to persons addressing public meetings. I claim then a right to state my opinions, but I do not claim any right to press those opinions to the injury of my follow creatures. I never taught that doctrine in my life. I was always opposed circumstances of my humble life. I freely admit being ance, but it could not be found. At last a person at Hanley on the 15th of August. I was invited into the Potteries, having been there before; and on that occasion I found the people with whom! I was assoclaved, Mr. Yates and the rest of them, zealous for try was much indebted to them for the patience and children may be permitted an interview with her myself a tectotaller, and it was likely that I should feel sympathy with spirits like my own. I was anxious I shall prove that those persons went with me towards to promote the spread of information among the work

The work is done, "Othello's occupation's gone." ing classes, and as I was then editing a small publica-All the bustle-all the excitement-all the anxiety-all tion. I began to deal with Mr. Yates, and that was the the uncertainty-and all the tumult of the Queen's origin of my being a commercial traveller. I was deal-Royal Commission for trying and sentencing her stary- ing in stationery, and it was likely that I should feel and any questions you ask me I shall readily answer ing, naked, houseless, subjects, has sunk down into a some sympathy for persons like those, whom I could them. Mr. Parker said there was no ground for detainthe calm; one hundred and thirty bills have been not suspect of entertaining any violent designs. On the ing me, and we then went on to the Crewe station Stoke police station was resumed this morning and ter- found by our class legislators against their serfs, upon contrary, whenever I heard these outbreaks spoken of, the evidence of men, many of whom have been proved they were condemned. I never heard violence recomto be characterless, and to be such as not to be believed mended by any Chartist in the Potteries. Previously It may be said why did I not leave the Potteries when upon their oaths; fifty fellow beings have been thus to entering them on the 15th August, I addressed consigned to exile from their native land, their homes, crowds of men at Wednesbury, at Bilston, and Wolvertheir families, and their altars, and upwards of one hampton. I saw no acts of violence there. I have not hundred and eighty others are doomed to inhale the seen the public press since I was committed to prison; pestiferous vapours of a dungeon for terms of three, I knew not what has since occurred, but instead of eight, and fifteen months, and two years, with the addressing 15,000 I addressed 30,000 men who were horrors of hard labour added to the dreadful infliction not expecting me and knew nothing of my coming. I horrors of hard labour added to the dreament infiction and appearing in the same of imprisonment. Yes, the judges, the jurors, the inmet 30,000 colliers and miners, and I saw no tendency and was anxious to obtain the small sum recurring formers, and the hungry, harpy crew of attornies, who to violence, every one recommending peace and order—sonducted the prosecutions, have all left Stafford; every man having sworn himself to keep the peace.

How then could I apprehend when addressing growds abour: William Hatton eight months imprisonment and tion drove to acts of madness, are consigned by them to elsewhere, that any violence was intended. On Friday hard labour; Thomas Kelsall, 15 months imprisonment eat within the cold gaol walls the bread of sorrow, before the 15th of August, I was here in the Marketand hard labour; Fearn and Isaac Colclough to seven moistened by the salt tears which the reflection of wives place, and addressed the crowd. An attempt was The Clerk of Arraigns read the indictment, which to witness, "You are here, d—n year stransportation; James Wakefield discharged on deserted, and children reduced to a worse orphanage than made to disturb the meeting, and I said at once I would charged him with having used seditions words at a pistol was fired. The windows of Mr. Ryall's house his own recognizances of £15, to keep the peace for meeting on the 27th of July, and in another count he were broken, as were those of the George Hotel. This three years. John Plant, James Child, and Thomas Adams, plead. be the reflections of the men, if their hearts be not and they followed me. Such has always been my prac-Ruenton identified the prisoner Hall as being en- ed Guilty to a riot, to enter into recognizances to keep colder than the original clay, who encouraged these tice. I have always endeavoured to keep the people poor fellows to acts which have consigned them to within the limits of, and always revered, the law. On tears and the dungeon, and their wives and children to Saturday I arrived at Hanley, and next day I addressed

and proceed to my melancholy narrative of Saturday's one of the witnesses has stated that I alluded to the meetings at Woolverhampton, Bilston, and Wednes. On Saturday, Mr. Thomas Cappur, an old respectable bury, and that I said they had suspended labour until with the exception of John Billington and William be aught but a man desirous to disturb, either society was not the fact. What they had struck for was to formed that news had arrived at the Potteries from Manchester that they had struck from labour. It was likely that a person with my democratic impressions should approve of such an ofject as to endeavour to was most satisfactorily proved by respectable with therefore, imperative reasons why I should address the nesses, that he was so much the man of peace, that he colliers I had learned that the strike in Lancashire of the language imputed to him. He is now in his don. Having learned that the case was put in that forcible way, that such degrading wages were offered. Mr. Joseph Linney is the next victim. The readers as caused the operatives to desist in sullen despair, and Joseph Linney, previously convicted of an unlawful of the Star are aware that he had been convicted of give up the struggle: having learned this, and sedition at an early part of the Commission. It would that they were determined to oppose the anti-Corn Law have been supposed that one conviction ought to be League, and to resist the demand for a repeal of the

sufficient for the vindication of the law, or for the in- Corn Laws, unless it was accompanied by other glutted, and poor Linney is again put upon his trial resolved, since their cruel masters had determined to fronted with his accusers and his Judge. Three igno- should not perpetrate their design, and were resolved remember a sentence read by Mr. Neale the previous should stand up without being asked to do so if I resolution moved by Hemmings, a working man, stating that there shold be no work until the Charter was the law of the land; it was likely I should do so. But I peace, or any violence. Several witnesses have been examined-Mills, Lewis, and others-who have referred to something I said respecting the soldiers. I said there were but ten to each town, and that was true; but they were not right as to the place or period in which I made these observations. In reference to the Whig Government, it is well known that I did not like them. Humble as I am, I took part in the last Nottingham election, the result of which severed the last thread by which the Whigs held office. I went into their conduct. I said it was they who had caused the withdrawal of the troops, and that they had committed

My Lord, and Gentlemen of the Jury-I have never, fearful blunders—that they had misused the public throats of the Chinese, but I might have said so, and parts of my speech, as, during the greater part of the witnesses have stated that I said if but the tenth part of the population came out on a given day the Charter would be the law of the land; but I did not couple that with any reference to the soldiers. I have again and again said that the Charter would be the law of the land. reminded my fellow-countrymen of the glorious Reformation which had been carried, not by a large majority of the people being in favour of it, for the great majority of the country was in favour of Popery; but because it had been advocated by a few brave and independent minds ;- and I have said in reference to the Charter, give me but one million of human wills in favour of it, and it will become the law of the land. But, gentlemen, I have always deprecated force. Two witnesses said that I observed there was plenty on the ground, but they were not the persons to gather itthat it would be gathered by some one. True, when advising the people to cease labour, one said, "What, in the midst of the harvest?" and I said there are plenty to gather it-let the yeomanry go over and gather did not shrink from the glory of dying in the good old and three for O'Connor; but it is customary for us to noise, and that we gave three cheers for the Charter cause. Since I am an Englishman, I belong to a land do so at our meetings. Surely gentlemen, Englishmen are not precluded from doing so-what else becomes of the mode in which we mark our loyalty to our Queen, and what becomes of our cheers at elections. There was one peculiar testimony of one witness which I felt at the time was likely to make a serious impress on the minds of the jury, if it was not shown by the testimony of the witness who came afterwards what was the true way in which I used the expression "you have done your work well;" but that was because they had struck work, and I wished who presides or the honest jury whose duty it is to it to be as complete as possible. I am not weigh and determine upon the evidence that will be aware that I was acting illegally in so doing, but I honoured Judge, who is admitted to be one of the most witness, as in reference to the violence that has taken never used the words in the manner alleged by the place. On the contrary, gentlemen, you will observe for me in their presence, and that of some of the that one of the witnesses heard me say you have done many things to-day which I disapprove of-you have destroyed pr perty which you should not have done. I in the public p aces of the land. I tell you, my saw drunkenness around me; nay, some drunken per-

sons came up and wanted to shake hands with me, but I rejected it. It was not likely I should do this, having always disapproved of intemperance. Gentlemen of the Jury, you will observe that the most intelligent of the witnesses distinctly connected these expressions with the strike, and that I never recommended any acts of violence. Other expressions fell from the witnesses to show the peaceable intentions 1 had. I said. the broad and enlightened principles of freedom. "allow the soldiers to pass you—they will do you no harm;" and I used the words "peace law, and order," about twenty months since, when I first heard the frequently. Gentlemen, I shall proceed in the broken way I have been addressing you, because I am inexperienced in these matters. I never stood in a situation like this before, and I trust I shall be excused by the Court in my efforts to collect the scattered evidence against me. With regard to the evidence of the latter witnesss, who stated that they saw me in the streets at a certain time of the night that is utterly untrue. I do not charge the witnesses with intentional falsehood, charge which your Lordship addressed to the first jury but there was a good deal of difficulty in getting them to identify my person; and one said it was dark, while another said it was not my face but my personal appearance they swore to. The truth of the case is this. After addressing the meeting in the evening, I went to the George and Dragon, and remained there until near twelve. I urged the necessity for my departure to several of my friends, Richards, Yates, and Baddington, and I will call them before you to prove from Stoke agreed to go with me to Unper Hanley, until the conveyance could be procured. I properson sent returned to say the conveyince sould not go with me; it was then arranged that I should go towards Macclesfield to take the coach to Manchester. Bursiem. At my examination before Mr. Parker, the magistrate, it is true I said I was a commercial traveller, but when Mr. Alcock said I was a Chartist lecturer, I then said, I am Cooper the Chartist lecturer, proceeded to Manchester. That is a true account, gentlemen, of the way in which I passed that night I heard of violence? but I did not hear of any acts of violence during the day. It was very likely when referring to the strike that I said-" that's right," but it had no reference to the acts of violence. It may be said why did I not depart? but the simple fact is this gentlemen, Chartist lecturers are not always rich enough to pay their travelling expences. I am poor as the proceeds of the lectures, and I was also anxious to obtain the small sum of 17s. 6d., due to

> lence which have been detailed to you by the witnesses again and again, because I had nothing to do with (Continued in our Seventh page.)

me by Mr. Yates. I certainly felt uneasy during the

day, when I heard of the acts of violence that had been

committed. Some of you, gentlemen, may have friends

and relations among the unfortunate persons whose

property was destroyed, and you could not feel greater

pain than I did, for I wept when I heard that some persons had been reduced to indigence who had been in

prosperity a few hours previously. Gentlemen, I beg,

therefore, you will dismiss from your minds any indig-

nation which you may feel against those acts of vio-

(Continued from our Sixth page.)

them, and I am not the person against whom your virtnous indignation should be directed. I shall distiretly prove an alibi, and will show you that I could not have been in the street when the witnesses said I was; and there was, you will observe, a good deal of erasion in their answers as to my identity. You will remember, Gentlemen, that I was a stranger in this part of the country, and that it must have been difficult at that hour of the night to swear to my identity. Gentlemen, there is another source of prejudice which may enter your minds, arising from the comthese remarks or not,-I remember reading in the geven times, and where I am called "the incendiary Cooper," and that "these things had not occurred until he had entered the Potteries." Now in the same paper. a week previously, there is an account of an outbreak at Burslem Gentlemen, I trust the Learned Judge existing against me in the mind of the proprietor of the Morning Chronicle who represents Leicester. Poor have the show of hands against him. This was likely appear when called upon to keep the peace. had five hundred men present whom I have been workmen engaged in their lawful occupations. That justice. instructing in reading and writing. I have lectured the country should be exposed, even for a single daythem on geography, history, phrenology, geology, to such unheard-of tyranny, was almost without ex-and other sciences. I have endeavoured to humanize ample. They might feel some compassion for work-I might not starve. [The prisoner here appeared to the amount of £100 to appear for judgement when to be much affected.] I have frequently known called on. what it is to go without shoes, to wear ragged clothing, and sometimes to want bread. My constitution was enfeebled from illness, and this, probably not from any my attention to reading and drawing. My mother encouraged me, and has frequently given me her last penny to buy a sheet of paper, or a black lead pencil everything that came before me. I was afterwards sent to me in re-establishing religious dences of Christianity, and read Scott's and Byron's found. ter. he pursued his studies, and read the works of for judgment when called upon. Warburton, Hooker, Bentley, and Bishop Hall, and the life of Henry Martyn and Paley's Evidences, by called on. which he was recovered from Deism, and had never since then doubted the great truths of Christianity. He then went to Lincoln, and set up a school there, and became acquainted with one or two perons who proposed the establishment of a choral society, of which he was and opened classes at the Mechanics' Institute of Lincoin, of which Lord Yarborough was patron. He subsequently furnished a report of some lectures on chewho employed him in making extracts from works in the British Museum. He also wrote occazionally for the magazines, but was badly paid, receiving some times only one sovereign when he had earned five pounds. He lived in that manner in London until all was spent, but then again he was week. He had given notice to leave that situation, when a letter was sent to him stating that a reporter was wanting for the Leicester Mercury. He went there, having had an attachment for the place of his birth, and very naturally. He reported for that paper until his capacity of a reporter. He approved of those principles, and wrote awhile in favour of them. Then between them and the people of the agricultural districts of Lincolnshire; then he began to see the struggle between the people and their masters, the one ground down to the earth in poverty, and suffering, and oppression, while the others built large factories and mills, and amassed large fortunes: it was that which strengthened his feelings in favour of the rights of the people. The prisoner then detailed some instances of extreme poverty and distress that had come to his knowledge, and concluded as follows :- My Lord, and occupy your time further. I protest to you most selemnly that I was never cut of the George and Dragon till twelve o'clock, or a little after it, that night; and may the thunders of heaven consume me at this moment, and that is a solemn oath, if I was. I am innecent, so help me God, of being in the street, of having any notion or intention of recommending acts of vio-

of the indictment, although, perhaps, if you find me guilty of one, it is no more than I can expect. Mr. LEE here rose and said that the prisoner was under a mistake, supposing that he was indicted for a not as well as for the demolition of the house. The prisoner then proceeded—Gentlemen, any felonious intent I had not, and never entertained. I had no wicked intention. I had no malicious intention. I Fuch ideas and intentions. I never recommended violence,-I could not do so. It so happens, however, that when men indiscreetly mix themselves up with how then can I be said to have wickedly and felonionely assisted at the riot, or advised the destruction of property. This I am told is the charge, and of this I am not guilty. Gentlemen, I trust I shall have your verdict of not guilty, because there is nothing to show that I committed any riot or recommended it. Having said this much, I shall leave myself in your hands, feeling sasured that you will act like honest men, like conscientions men, like men of feeling and humanity; and, although you may feel the strongest indignation against the destroyers of pro-Perty, remember that I did not destroy, I am not person who incited them to destroy; but, on the contrary, advised them not. I now leave my- Jury. self in your hands, and in the hands of his lordship, and I thank you for your kind and patient atten-

lence or of having seen spark, smoke, or flame that night, and I cannot help thinking, that when the wit-

nesses are produced to establish the alibi, men like

yourselves cannot find me guilty upon both the counts

The public may form some judgment of the astound-

889 Z:5. (From the Times) LIVERPOOL.-THURSDAY. Oct. 13. (Before Lord Abinger.)

On the opening of the Court, The ATTORNEY GENERAL replied in the case of Dyson Townley, and others, indicted yesterday for occurred in the county of Chester. may enter the press, in coupling my name conspiracy to stop workmen from pursuing their

Lord ABINGER, in summing up, observed, that an Morning Chronice, two days after the 15th August, a attempt had been made to make out a case of alibi, judgement when called on. lengthened leader, in which my name occurs six or but an alibi must be proved strictly and have no suspicion about it; and he left it to the Jury to say whether they were satisfied with the evidence that had been produced.

will allow me to tell you the reasons of the prejudice but recommended James Taylor to mercy on account

of the good character he had received. The ATTORNEY GENERAL said, he was disposed to delusion which had prevailed among some of the inand humble as I am, I contended against him there as extend to James Taylor the utmost leniency, and dustrious classes; and he could not conclude without the Universal Suffrage candidate, and I happened to would be satisfied with his own recognizances to saying, that, though the Crown was under the neces-

and civilize them; I never saw a gun, pike, or men who, on the invention of new machinery, endeadagger among the Leicester Chartists. I never had voured to take vengeance on what they supposed to grms of my own, and never let off a pistol in my life, be the cause of the less of their labour. People might nor do I think I could do so. I have recommended feel compassion for these persons, though, they acted Chartism until at one time there were from two to undoubtedly, with great culpability; but that workthree thousand persons calling themselves Chartista men should conspire together, march through the It began to spread among the electors, who cailed country, and suspend all labour, was a thing altothemselves Complete Suffrage men. The spreading of gether new; and how any men of common underthose principles caused Sir John Easthope to give up standing and feeling could lend themselves to such the registration of electors, and abandon the idea of proceeding, it was not easy to conceive. He had ever being returned for Leicester again. He never can reason to believe from his experience in that and a be returned again, and he must get into the House for neighbouring county, that many unfortunate work-Tewkesbury, or some other small borough. He knows men had been misled by designing men. The sentence that the humble Chartist Cooper has done this, and the of the Court on David Taylor, Dyson, and James Hencurable Baronet, with purity on his lips, while Smith, was, that they be imprisoned and kept to hard spending thousands in corrupting the electors of labour for one year. With respect to Townley, the Leicester, has for this called me an incendiary, and de- defence he made tended to aggravate his crime, but nonneed me. I, therefore, Gentlemen, call on you to considering his youth, and thinking that that defence dismiss from your minds all comments which you may had been concocted not by himself, he was disposed have seen in the public papers with regard to me. I to pass a more lenient sentence on him than he othershall now, Gentlemen, narrate to you briefly the events wise should. The sentence on him was, that he be of my humble life. I was born at Leicester, and imprisoned and kept to hard labour for ten months, my mother was in her windowhood when I had With respect to James Taylor, as he had received a attained a very early age. She retired to her good character from the prosecutor, who had also native county, and by the labour of her own hands described his intellect as not very strong, the Court supported me. I have known her, Gentlemen, would treat him with great leniency, and he would to give me the last bit of bread she had that be discharged on entering into his own recognizances

John Bell, A. Sheerer, George Grimshaw, E. Williams, A. Brand, William Forest, John Too:al, Thomas Hodges, Edward Boardman, and John peculiar turn of mind, it was that induced me to turn | Eccles, prisoners who had previously pleaded guilty, were placed at the bar.

Lord ABINGER said, the prisoners had been indicted for conspiracy and riot, and had pleaded guilty had also a strong attachment for music and read to the indictment. He was willing to accept that plea as a token of their contrition for the offence to learn the trade of a shoemaker, and worked at the they had committed. Under these circumstances, last. I remained there till I was twenty-three years and promoted by the suggestion of Her Majesty's old and during that time I read a memoir of Samuel Attorney-General, he had thought it his duty to Lee, professor of Hebrew in the University of Cam- examine the circumstances of these particular cases, bridge, by which I was animated to prosecute my with a disposition on his part to make, as far as he studies with increased ardour. I commenced learning could do so consistently with what was due to public Istin and Greek, and made a resolution to commit to justice and the peace of the country, some mitigation memory Milton's Paradise Lost, and the seven best in the punishment of their off-nces. The sentence on plays of Shakspeare. Unfortunately, amongst my other the prisoners Tootal and Forest was, that they be reading, I happened to read the works of Paine, Vol- imprisoned for nine months in the House of Correction taire, and Rosseau, by which I became imbued with and at the expiration of that time that they enter deistical principles. My best friend, John Haugh, who into sureties to keep the peace for two years, themis since dead, gave me good books to read which were selves in £100, and two sureties for £25 each. The of infinite service to me in re-establishing religious sentence on the prisoners Sheerer, Bell, Hodges, principles. The prisoner then proceed to detail, at Williams, Eccles, and Grimshaw, was that they be some length, the course of his studies. He learned imprisoned for six months, and enter into the like Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and French-studied the evi- sureties, and continue in prison until the sureties were

works. He never earned more than 10s. a week at The ATTORNEY-GENERAL here intimated that he his trade, and his poor mother died at the advanced age | would not pray for judgment on Brand and Boardof seventy. After his working hours, during the win- man, if they entered into recognizances to appear

Lord ABINGER said, the course taken on the part became acquainted with some of the most gigantic of the Crown was one of great leniency, and he minds the country had ever produced. He seared he trusted the prisoners would conduct themselves was tiring them, but he wished to shew to the Jury henceforth as good and peaceable subjects. Should that he had not turned his mind at any time to acts of they break the peace, or commit any offence like violence, and was not likely to recommend such prothat for which they had been apprehended, they ceedings. He subsequently went to Gainsborough, after would be brought up and receive judgment on the a severe illness, and established a school, and bore test present indictment. They would now be discharged timony to the kind and Christian conduct of the curete, on entering into recognizances of £100, and two who gave him many good books to read; among others sureties of £25 each, to appear for judgment when Thomas Holt, aged 35, was charged with conspir-

ing to stop the working of mills in the parish of Rochdale, on the 18th of August. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated the particulars of the case, which were fully borne out by the evidence. secretary for three years. He became enthusiastically The prisoner was among a lawless mob, which went devoted to the strains of Handel, Beethoven, and Mozart, about stopping mills, and had struck a magistrate who endeavoured to disperse the mob a severe blow with a stone on the forehead. This was the reason.

the Attorney-General observed, why this case was mistry to the Stamford Mercury, and became connected | singled out, but had there been any disposition to with that paper as Reporter, at a salary from £20 to press the case against the prisoner, he might have £40, £60 and ultimately £100 per annum. He then been indicted for felony. The object in all these went to London, relying upon the promises of a literary prosecutions had been to exercise the greatest leni-Baronet connected with Lincoln, and remained there ency consistent with public justice, and to prosecute without employment seven weeks. He feared the lite- the worst individuals in each district. From the Union of Manchester, was next brought up, and his rary Baronet had told him a fearful falsehood. After number who had been engaged in these lawless LORDSHIP, addressing him, said—As to you, John suff-ring many privations he obtained some employment transactions, it was quite impossible to do more than Tear, I have reserved your sentence to the last, because from Mr. Lumley, the bookseller, of Chancery-lane, generally to vindicate the law; and let it be yours was incomparably the worst case of the whole. thoroughly understood that excesses of this description could not be repeated with impunity. The prisoner being found Guilty,

and hard labour for two years.

charged; but the circumstances of the case are worth of the turn-outs carried on their proceedings. was concerned in riots which took place about the deceived, neither did you intend that they should be.

neighbourhood of Stalybridge. A witness of the hard labour, and at the expiration of the term of his name of Jamieson, a tailor, carrying on business at imprisonment, to find two sureties in £50 each, to keep Stalybridge, would prove that he had his men turned the peace for two years, and himself in £100. out, but, being desirous of having some men to make His LORDSHIP next sentenced Morris Burns to be of public safety, which dispensed these indulgencies months; Lynch, Scott, Berks, the two Kearnans, and and permitted, under special circumstances, that the circumstances, that the circumstances of the mob might be violated for a short months; and Campbell and Collins to imprisonment time; allowing persons, under the authority of a and hard labour for six months, for being concerned in written warrant, to pursue their lawful callings for riotous proceedings at Granby-row, Manchester. He a limited time. The certificate granted in the present case had been either lost or destroyed; but he cerned in a riot at Hindley, to twelve months' imprisonshould be able to prove that it was to this effect :- ment and hard labour; and Tootle and Birch, the August 11-This is to certify that Peter Jamieson's former to four and the latter to six calendar months men shall have liberty to make some clothes imprisonment and hard labour, for having been confor mourning. The Operative Committee." After cerned in a riot at Entwisle. He concluded by expresgranting this certificate there arose, it appears some sing a hope that all the prisoners would remember that suspicion, that under the pretext of making clothes the law was strong, that good sense must ustimately could not have it. My whole life was opposed to for mourning, Jamieson was carrying on his regular prevail, and that the things they were endeavouring to business, and several persons came to his shop and do could be productive of no good, and must be producwanted to see what he was doing. Jamieson resisted, tive of the greatest possible evil to every one, and espestating he had the authority of the Operative Com- cially to themselves.

these transactions, they do not feel the danger to which mittee to work. They said that was nothing to John Hunt, Thomas Wild, and Robert Whitehead, they are exposing themselves; and although I do not them; and as he would not permit his premises to pleaded "Guilty" to a charge of conspiracy and riot at tell you that I shall cease to be a Chartist, I tell you be searched in order that it might be ascertained Manchester, and were discharged on their entering into that I shall take care, if God Almighty, by his whether he was making mourning or not, a mob their own recognizances to keep the peace. providence, delivers me from this danger, and that I came again about noon and insisted on seeing that he Richard Hardman pleaded Guilty to a charge of riot remain in this country, which I long hope to do, I acted in obedience to his licence, and only made and conspiracy at Rochdale, and was discharged on enshall take care never to be found under circumstances mourning clothes. He (the Attorney-General) contering into his own recognizances.

Where violence is enacted, or likely to take place. I fessed that he did not think open violence so alarming James Hardaber, Thomas Bottomley, Alfred Butter-baye not militally or midrolly connected without and many think open violence so alarming James Hardaber, Thomas Bottomley, Alfred Butter-baye not militally or midrolly connected without and many think open violence so alarming James Hardaber, Thomas Bottomley, Alfred Butter-baye not militally or midrolly and minute and Henry Hindas this species of order and arrangement, this affec- worth, David Minns, Abel Dake, and Henry tation of the rules of regular authority in granting ley, also pleaded Guilty to charges of riot and con- versions of the affair of which Lord Kimbolton, of Bible—the sight smote him with sudden pain—it would yet it was not lawful fer them to preced to other places dispensations. He considered it far more dangerous spiracy, and were discharged on entering into their own the Grenadier Guards is the hero. It appears that be like taking her out of her grave—and the baby, too, than where they were assembled. It was certainly a than mere tumult, which did its mischief, passed recognizances. away, and subsided. There was evidence that a James Jones, William Bell, Ambrose Hunt, and person of the name of of Ward had been engaged in Samuel Yardley pleaded Guilty to a charge of riot and fowl in St. James's Park, when that hardly more a honest livelihood rendered vain by conscious injustice been tried for a very serious offence;" but either on riotous assemblies, and was a party to the granting of conspiracy, and were ordered to be imprisoned at Kirk- experienced soldier, Lord Kimbolton, passed, and, -after performing for so many years the part of a account of returning good sense, or the efficient means

> Evidence was given of the fact of the prisoner being concerned in a riotous assembly, in the county

lence at the time, would scarcely have left any choice

of Chester. Peter Jamieson deposed—He first saw the prisoner ing effect of such an address. His acquittal proves it. on the 9th of August. He came with forty or sixty and John Wright, were indicted for a riot and His friends hope that he will be bailed to-morrow. Mr persons, who wanted to know whether witness's men conspiracy at a place called High Crompton, near Mullin, from London, and I think Mr. Beasely, from were at work, and wanted to have them out. Witness Leicester, both wealthy gentlemen, are expected here reasoned with the mob, and they went away. They to-n'orrow for that purpose. A great uproar and alarm came again on the morning of the 10th of August, quence of the previous good character of Wolfenden panied by an injunction to be more careful another were created last night, amongst the friends of the The prisoner was with them; and with seven or and Wright, they were allewed to enter into recog-Charti its sentenced to transportation, in consequence eight persons entered witness's shop and wanted to nisances to appear when called on. Kitchen was It is not the persons who are most descrying respect of a 1 winder of transports having been suddenly have the men out. They said they would not allow severely admonished by his Lerdship, who observed, who are usually most fastidious in resenting a sup-

another Ward.

quence of what had just fallen from the witness, he keep the peace for two years after the termination of could carry the case no further. Lord ABINGER directed the Jury to acquit the

ordered to enter into recognizances to appear for When all the cases in this court had been disposed of,

Lord ABINGER, addressing the common Jury, said he was nappy to inform them that they were now The Jury after r tiring for a short time to consider | discharged. He expressed himself satisfied with the their verdict, found the whole of the prisoners Guilty, patient attention they had given to the several cases, and concurred in the propriety of all their verdicts. It must have given them great pain to witness the sity, for the sake of the public safety, of bringing the baye the show of the puriod and the prisoners and the conspirate of the puriod and the conspirate o

CROWN COURT.

(Before Baron Alderson.) Twenty or thirty prisoners, previously convicted of riot, conspiracy, and attending unlawful meetings, were

this day put forward to receive sentence. Mr. Baron ALDERSON, in passing sentence on them said, you have all been convicted, on very clear evidence, of having been engaged in riotous attacks upon property in the town of Manchester; and undoubtedly the offence which you, and others like you, have been guilty of, is one of a very serious nature, involving consequences of the greatest possible alarm towards those who are possessed of property, but involving much more serious consequences as regards those who are not possessed of any property save that of labour. These things were not for the first time heard of in the world, and if people would but attend to what has previously taken place, and see what consequences follow, and have followed in former instances, all attempts of this kind, even when partially successful, they would see that the working classes do themselves the greatest injury by entering into combinations and conspiracies which end in those riots of which we have had so many cases here Let us look a little to the history of matters of this nature. In a neighbouring country, not many years ago, there was an insurrection precisely like the recent one here; I mean in the manufacturing town of Lyons, in the kingdom of France. In the year 1831 a large body of workmen in that town insisted upon getting particular wages, which it was impossible in the opinions of the masters to give. They published what they called a tariff of wages. They were successful; what was the effect? Read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest! The working classes in 1831 at Lyons, resolved upon a general turn-out, in order to obtain a uniform scale of prices for their labour, and before three years were passed their "tariff' proved to have been less than the improved state of trade enabled the masters to offer; but it was hardly promulgated, when the leading houses in Lyons finding it impossible to pay the prices, came to a resolution to stop their work.—the consequence was, that thousands of looms were left without employment. What then follows? Bitterness, anger, strife, resentment, and insurrection, in the year 1834! Those who prisonment and hard labour. had begun this state of things by the successful tariff of the workmen in 1831, ended it in open insurrection in the streets of Lyons, in which the authorities were put to flight: the Prefect (who held a similar office to the mayers of this country) was taken prisoner: 10.060 troops Were brought into the town: the mob were successful, they heat the soldiers back—and what was the end? Within one weak after the principal insurgents were begging for work; the leaders quitted Lyons, leaving their families to starve; all parties concurred in replacing the authorities: and this was the end of all the miseries which began with the "tariff" of 1831; it ended in a successful insurrection in 1834, leaving the parties who originated it the most miserable of all the rest. All this would happen if you were permitted to be successful in this country-worse, indeed, would happen in this country, for the population, where we are more confined together and thicker, and therefore they would suffer much greater privation and misery. It becomes necessary, under these circumstances, for the sake of yourselves and persons like you, that the law should interpose a remedy, in order that, by the weapons of reason and authority, as well as by the terrors and severity of punishment, we may endeavour to suppress those crimes of which you stand convicted on the present occasion. His Lordship here proceeded to comment upon the enormity of the several offences of which the prisoners had been found guilty, seatencing William Lee and James Sheridan for an attack on the police station, the former to fifteen months imprisonment and hard labour, and the latter to twelve months: and the latter having been found guilty upon another indictment was sentenced to an extra six months' imprisonment. George Turner and Joseph Shaw for turning out workpeople, received nine months each and hard labour. Richard Stacey, John Abbott, John Smith, and John Sutcliffe, were also sentenced to nine months imprisonment and hard labour; and Hill Gillibrand, Walker, and Johnson, were sentenced to fifteen months and hard labour. SENTENCE ON THE SECRETARY OF THE DYERS'

UNION. John Tear, the Secretary to the Dressers' and Dyers | James Smith. You have been convicted twice for having led on a mob, and you did not diminish your offence by the nature of the defence you set up, because, though I am willing Lord ABINGER sentenced him to imprisonment to believe your witnesses may have mistaken the day, and given their evidence under the impression that they John Ward was charged, with others not in cust were speaking of the right day, yet I cannot acquit rescued unexpectedly. He got an offer of a situation as tody, with conspiring, on the 10th of August, to you of a design to deceive the Court. But it is to the Editor of the Greenwich Mercury, at a salary of £3 a prevent workmen pursuing their lawful avocations nature of your defence that I desire to look more particularly. You were the Secretary for a Trades' Union, It turned out, in the course of the evidence, that a body congregated for a particular purpose, and in that the prisener had been mistaken for another person capacity you purpose to regulate the business of trade. of the same name, and he was consequently dis- You published a placard which pretends to speak of "Peace, law, and order." I say "pretends," because, the month of February, 1841, from the previous stating, as showing the regular system in which some looking at the time at which it was published, as well November. He then first heard a Chartist lecturer in of the turn outs carried on their proceedings. as the circumstances, it is childish to suppose that those The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, the present case who pretended to wish others to keep the peace were was distinguished by some peculiar features. After animated by any other motive than that of rank first he began to learn the circumstances and extreme the mob had established its authority throughout a hypocrisy. Why do you begin with saying "Union is poverty of the people. and observed the great contrast great part of the country, a sort of committee of strength," at a time when the people were using their public safety was established, which took on itself strength for the destruction of the property around to moderate the laws of the mob, and to grant per- them? Why begin to tell them of their strength at sented a feature of an alarming kind, which had under the contemptible mock of hypocrisy. You can-

mission to persons to work under certain circum- such a time? Can any man deny that it was to induce stances. He thought the species of concert and them not to be afraid? To publish such a placard at order and government in these arrangements pre- such a time shews that you did it in wickedness, and | Wright, Israel Crook, John Galvin, John Hunt, Thos. induced the law advisers of the Crown to present not deceive the world by such tricks as these. this case to the attention of the Jury. It would be Neither the people to whom you addressed the placard clearly proved, that a person of the name of Ward nor the persons to whom it came can for a mement be Tuener, Alexander Hutchinson, Patrick Agnew, Joseph the workhouse—that union of all evils? An acquain mitted as had taken place in some other parts, though Gentlemen of the Jury, I do not think it necessary to 7th of August, and down to the period whon a sort | The Learned Judge, after these observations, senof committee of public safety was established in the | tenced the prisoner to two years' imprisonment and | Robert Foden, Thomas Cheetham.

exercise of authority, coupled with any act of vio- good behaviour for two years. This being the last of the cases for trial before Baron

of the offence they must have presented to the Grand | the Court at twelve o'clock.

MAGISTRATES' ROOM. (Before Mr. Justice Cresswell.)

Joseph Hitchens, Joseph Mills, Ralph Wolfenden,

ordered flown to the railway station to be conveyed witness's men or any men to work until the that it was in consequence of individuals of a meddling posed want of respect on the part of their inferiors. to London. It was supposed by the friends of Mr Charter became the law of the land. Witness turned and turbulent disposition, such as the prisoner, that

Ellis, and the others, that they were the transports his men out for fear. His men were satisfied with such disastrous consequences ensued as had taken place TALES WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE If ye knew how close their unsophisticated feelings thus so suddenly ordered off. But, happily, such was their wages, and could earn from 20s. to 24s. a-week. during the late riots; and he should betray his duty to not the case. The transports that were conveyed Witness's house was in Chester. Witness remem- the public if he pass d his offence over lightly; and as to London lest night were men sentenced at the last bered getting a certificate to allow him to work. to the prisoner Mills, he had shown himself to be a The prisoner had nothing to do with that; it was willing tool in the hands of designing men. The sentence was, that both prisoners should be imprisoned The ATTORNEY-GENERAL here said that, in conse- twelve months, and that Hitchens be bound over to

his imprisonment. John Marcroft was indicted for being present at a prisoner, as neither offence with which he was riot at Butterworth's mill, in Spotland, on the 18th of charged could not be sustained, all the rioting having August last. It appeared the prisoner, together with a number of other persons, went to the mill in question There was another indictment against the prisoner | to get the hands turned out but the employers at the ments of the press, in coupling my name conspiracy to stop workmen from pursuing them with these transactions. I can only speak as to lawful occupations, contending that the witnesses for the prosecution could not be mistaken as to the identity of the prisoners.

Incre was another indictment against the prisoner was another indictment against the prisoner was another indictment against the prisoner with the prosecution of the prisoner was another indictment against the prisoner will, from previous information which they had reach the prisoner was acquitted.

Several other prisoners pleaded guilty, and were limited to the prisoner was another indictment against the prisoner will be sustained, mill, from previous information which they had reach the prisoner was acquitted.

Several other prisoners pleaded guilty, and were limited to the color of the prisoner was another indictment against the prisoner will be sustained, and the prisoner was acquitted.

Several other prisoners pleaded guilty, and were limited to the prisoner was another indictment against the prisoner was another prisoner was another indictment against the prisoner was another indictment against the prisoner was another indictment against the prisoner was another prisoner was anot place, and appeared to be exciting the rioters, and was heard to call out-"Break open the gates." He was soon afterwards apprehended.

The Jury immediately found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Isaac Hoyle, William Booth, Thomas Ogden, John Chisenhall, and John Wolstencroft, were charged with uniawfully conspiring together to impede, by threats and intimidation, the carrying on of the trade and manufactures of the country.

Chisenball and Wolstencroft pleaded guilty, and the rest not guilty. Mr. WORSLEY conducted the prosecution, and Mr. MATTHEWS the defence.

Daring the time i struction to the Chartists, and have others in vast multimes, in order to turn out all forbearance as possible, consistent with public of whom was indicted for a more serious offence—for conspiring together to effect some purpose of their own, either for procuring the Charter, or some other alteration in the laws of the country, and preventing others from following their lawful employment. Evidence having been called for the prosecution,

Mr. MATTHEWS addressed the jury for the prisoners, contending that the great object which the parties had in view in the present case was not to prevent the people from working, but the obtaining the Charter. nothing whatever to do with it-that was not the question which they had to try. The only question for them to consider was, whether the object which the prisoners had in view was the turning out of the

His LORDSHIP summed up the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of Guilty.

The Learned JUDGE, addressing the prisoners, said, they had been found guilty of a most dangerous conit was not for him to say. There could not be anything should grow too strong to be resisted. in the ordinary scale of offences so disastrous to the community as the one of which they had been found guilty, as they had been the means of causing many honest, industrious, and striving men to quit their occupations, as well as inducing them to give their that they be imprisoned for eighteen months, and at the for two years after the term of their imprisonment had expired.

Chisenhall and Wolstencroft were allowed to enter into recognizances to appear when called upon. Thomas Ashcroft, thomas Marshall, and Joseph Fletcher, charged with riot and conspiracy at Ashtonunder-Lyne, were then brought up, and his Lordship having examined a witness as to their character, and being of opinion that they had not been volunteers originally in the unlawful assembly, with which they had been charged, sentenced them to six months' im-His LORDSHIP then thanked the jury for their attend-

commission, the interest of which was very much diminished in consequence of the postponement of the

RESULTS OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION. THE SENTENCES.

FIFTEEN YEARS' TRANSPORTATION.-Ed. Walsh. Patrick Mooney, Patrick Feons, Thomas Tinan, John

SEVEN YEARS'TRANSPORTATION-Rowland Davies. William Cash, Jeremiah M Cormick, William Reed,

John Platt, Edward Knowles, dan, Morris Burns, James Ashley, Isaac Hoyle, Win. magistrate, have committed my poor lad to prison. Booth, Thomas Ogden.

FIFTEEN MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT .- William Lee Dolan, John Manley, George Edge, another James Dolan, John M Cann, Giles Peter Hardman, James Hardman, James Gorton, William Hill, Joseph Gillibrand, William Walker, Frederick Johnson, James tithe, however; but I'll not go to hear his mockery." Mather, John Hickey, Hugh Cavannah, Matthew Dalton, James Tweedale, George Thornton, Joseph Webb, James Melbourne, John Cannon, Joseph Harrington, George Hunter, Joseph Mills, Joseph Hitchen, Abel Matiey. John Ingham, Thomas Morris, John Hague, John Leyland, Thomas Ashcroft, Thomas Marshall, Joseph Fletcher, Joseph Bowers, James Harrison, Richard Sterndale, Joseph Andrews, Robert Allen. Joseph Thomas, John Oldham, John Edwards, Edward Hall, James Richardson, Michael Clarke, John Lever, John Holmes, John Hoyle, Robert Taylor, William Marsland, John Travis, Rowland Beatley, William Gartside, Robert Warburton, Michael Lynch, Thomas Scott, Job Berks, Bryan Kearnan, Francis Kearnan, John Fitch, Thomas Dyson, David Taylor,

TEN MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.-Thomas Townley. NINE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT .- George Turner, Joseph Shaw, Richard Stacey, John Abbott, John Smith John Sutcliffe, Samuel Sigley, William Harrett,

SIX MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT .- Thomas Asheroft Thomas Marshall, Joseph Fletcher, Aaron Thorpe, James Robinson, James Jones, William Bell, Ambrese Hunt, Samuel Yardley, Richard Warwick, Patrick O'Brien, James Hayley, Joseph Webb, Thomas Whitehead, John Stones, John Fallon. Elward Mitchell, Barry Collins, John Campbell, John Collins. Jabez Birch, Andrew Shearer, John Bell, Thomas Hodges, Edward Williams, John Marcroft, John Eccles, Geo.

FOUR MONTHS .- William Tootal.

James Saxton, John Clegg, Joseph Turner, Thomas

ACQUITTED .- Jane Carney, James Dunn, John Dobson, William Fairmough, John Crowther, Thomas Jones, Joseph Levens, John Rylands, John Barden, William Walmsley, Richard Warwick, John Ward. DISCHARGED UPON RECOGNIZANCES .- Ralph Wolfenden, John Chisenhali, John Wolstencroft, John Wild. Robert Whitehead, Richard Hardman, James Hardaker, Thomas Bottomley, Alfred Butterworth. David Morris, Abel Duke, Henry Hinde, Charles Bailey. William Coilins, James Pitfield, Alexander Brair, Leonard Boardman, James Taylor, John Brierley,

TRAVERSED TO THE NEXT ASSIZES .- Feargus O'Connor, the Rev. James Scholefield, the Rev. Mr. Hill, Bernard Macartney, James Leach, Christopher Doyle, John Campbell, Richard Otley, George Julian Smith, John Allinson, Samuel Parke, Thomas Railton, Stephenson, John Cressley, Albert Woolverden, George Inman, Thomas Storer, William Woodruff, Thomas Pitt, Frederick Augustus Taylor, John Massey, and

LORD STANLEY is to be elevated to the Peerage terial lead in that House.

MANCHESTER "SQUANDERS."-Now, I say, there never was a greater abuse of any word in the English language than the word "bank." We have had in this town the " Northern and Central" squander; we have had the "Imperial" squander; we have had the " Commercial" squander; we have had the "Manchester and Liverpool" squander; and, as if the town had not been sufficiently disgraced, we are called together this day to testify to the "Manchester" squander, which, though last, is, I am sorry to say, not the least.-Mr. Greig's speech at the Bank of Manchester meeting.

SCVETAL

OFFENDED DIGNITY.-We have receive

Sunday, the 25th ultimo, was looking at the wild Guards, when he was afterwards removed to his own they rest in peace? barracks in custody. It was not, however, convenient he attended to vindicate his dignity. As, however, he pleaded ignorance of the presence of so distinguished an officer, he was released. We wish that officers of Lord Kimbolton's rank and temperament would remember, in vindicating their own dignity. not to forget that of the service to which they belong. Had the oversight of which he complained been committed to his Colonel, instead of to himself, The Jury found the prisoners guilty, but in conse- a mild reproof, if reproof were called for, accom-

"NORTHERN STAR." BY CHARTIUS. NO. III.

THE EMIGRANTS .- PART II.

Time was when Richard Rabinson rose early and worked cheerfully, in the assured hope of receiving the pleasure that springs from profit; now he slept to avoid the burthen of the day. His wife's good cheer was wont to refrash his spirits: but now her liveliest efforts failed to animate him. With heartfelt satisfaction he had observed his children clever and good; but now he grieved as much for the absence of the one as he felt pained at the disgraceful presence of the other. His old mother was unconscious of these evils, but she was no less an object of pity. The only being that seemed to enjoy itself was his faithful dog; and if ever Richard forgot his griefs it was while receiving the grateful caresses of this attached domestic.

Times were indeed sadly altered; Richard now sat down to sigh when he should have risen to work Every exertion had become a trouble to him, and every trouble entirely unmanned him. The great crosses that had happened to him seemed to have passed from his memory; but any little thwarting circumstance made him weep in very vexation of spirit. Grown petulant and irritable, he regarded all things as conspiring against his peace. He seldom spoke, and did his work doggedly, muttering to himself. He was careless in his bargains, as if he did not care what way things went; and whereas formerly he had been kind to all, he was now ill-natured, even to his good dame. This did not last long : the heart must either break or bend, and Richard's harshness gradually gave way to melancholy, which softened his temper, but at the same time so weekened it that he became incanable of resolution. Those moody thoughts that might have maddened him seemed to have been exorcised from his mind, but they had left a vicancy there which apparently nought else could fill, and he was in danger of sinking into more fatal apathy. Sometimes, however, the genial delights It may have been a good or a bad measure—that had of returning Spring had their usual influence over his reanimated frame, and at such times he would cheerfully acknowledge the goodness of God, that made him not think of the evil man had done to him. But at other times a supernatural gloom overclouded his spirits; the world appeared to him a scene of "chimeras dire," and life a thing of fear and pain, entwisted by some demon enchantment. He felt the darkness without the duliness of mortality. When under the influence of these dismal dreams, he was tempted to self-destrucspiracy, and whether they had intended to involve tion; but nature recoiled, and he resolved to fortify his themselves in one of a still more dangerous description mind against the recurrence of such impulses, lest they

The natural effects of Richard's hypochondria soon became visible. The crop on his farm failed through lack of management; the stock decreased for want of due attendance; and apprehensions of poverty, those savings to the advancement of their illegal designs. He awoke the despairing farmer to a last consideration of his joke upon them, and Richard constrained himself to fearful apprehensions that rouse the most heedless, his circumstances. With anxious and bewildered gaze deluding would take warning by the example which he saw the earth was becoming a wilderness to him, bis misery more apparent. "It's plain," he said, "that and his fellow-citizens aliens. Though he cared little they do not consider us worth caring for; but you, poor for his individual self, yet, when he looked at his things! I care for yeu." Several attempts were made expiration of that time enter into sureties, themselves family, and thought that they too must become victor extort money from him by imposition which his unin £25, and two other in £50 each, to keep the peace time, then the tender ties of relationship that had wound round his heart like its own strings tugged with heart might have been spared these additional throbs; violent energy as if to rend it piecemeal. What was to be done? Richard's small stock of

unfitting him to turn his farming stock to account. He bles that had beset them in their passage through this had hitherto always paid his way, and was acrupu- stormy life and arrive safe in the baven of heaven at lously exact upon this point. The dues of his parish in last. None cheered the disconsolate emigrants, whose particular, and of the country in general, he had dishearts sunk as the land receded from their earnest gaze, charged without much murmuring. They were like drops of sweat, produced by hard labour, which had diminished in consequence of the postponement of the carriages for inxurious posting and inconsequence of the postponement of the carriages for inxurious posting and inconsequence of the postponement of the carriages for inxurious posting and inconsequence of the postponement of the carriages for inxurious posting and inconsequence of the postponement of the carriages for inxurious posting and inconsequence of the postponement of the carriages for inxurious posting and inconsequence of the postponement of the carriages for inxurious posting and inconsequence of the postponement of the carriages for inxurious posting and inconsequence of the carriages for inxurious posting and investigation of the carriages for inxurious posting and investigation of the carriages for inxurious posting and investigation of the carriages and investigation of the carriages for inxurious posting and investigation of the carriages and investigation of paying the poor-rate, he would say, "I shall be beggared with keeping the poor, and then you'll have to reep me. I labour to keep myself off the parish; let comers are always hopeful and never take warning from those who do not labour keep them that are on." But those who have gone before. The new tenant has a great those who have gone before. the payment of cithe grieved him most. In the vexaevils that had befallen him to the parson. "What perience have tanget him a different lesson; but the signify," said he, "his mystical words that no one understands; they neither produce good works in himself nor in others. He seldom preaches 'good will to EIGHTEEN MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.-Jas. Sheri- man,' and never sets the example, or he would not, as He never preaches against seduction, or my silly lass might not have been rained. He never preaches that ONE YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT.—James Kelly, James them poor would not send them empty to me. He the poor should be fed, or surely the rich who make nover preaches against war, or such as I would not have to bear the burthen it has brought upon the country. He's rich, but I'm poor. I'll pay him his To Richard's independent mind, the dread of debt

was worse than death—the loss of credit was like icaing life to one of his upright standing. He had toiled like a slave but still he was free-loss of personal liberty seemed to him equivalent to being given up to the termentors. Were he in debt his meat would do him no good; he knew his conscience would not let him enjoy the things that belonged to another, and terrible to his idea was the fact that then his very raiment, bed and food, would be stolen goods. Should he keep out of debt and a prison, he must beg or enter the workhouse. To wander forth a prey to cold, disease, and hunger-to be constantly tantalized with the sight of plenty, yet not be allowed to touch it—to behold wasteful extravagance and to feel the want of the commonest necessaries -to implore the smallest pittance as the greatest been and to be denied or given to the charge of a policeman -to herd with the vilest wretches in the lowest misery -old age coming on and such a prospect before himno, no! he shut his eyes and his heart ached bitteriv. But if he could not bear the idea when singly contents plated, how were his pangs multiplied when he cousdered his family as exposed to similar privatio s With haggard eyes he viewed his aged parent thoughtlessly doting on the comforts he had carefully surround ed her with-he turned to his wife, who was always striving to make had better-he marked his daughter, nursing the babe of her disgrace, and though he deemed distress would be but retribution for her sin, yet the before Colonel Rolleston, M.P., Thomas Nixon, Esq., infant that was artlessly smiling on her lap-oh! the J. Shervin, Esq., Rev. R. Rowe, W. H. Barrow, Esq., sight of that unconscious innocent marked his tenderest W. F. Norton, Esq., and Capt. Salmondy. feelings, and then it was he most keenly acknowledged. The following were sworn for the Grand Jury:-FOUR MONTHS.—William Tootal. the hard doom of being cursed with poverty. As for John Marshall, foreman; Thomas Butler, Joshua Mein, Three Months' Imprisonment.—Wm. Hughes, himself he was thankful that so much of his journey R. Barker, William Sanday, Thomas Smith, through life was past, but this guileless thing was just R chard Greenhalgh, Robert Sutton, G. H. Cole, Wm. entering on the rugged road, and exernciating was the Mattey. Thomas Wolstenholm, Anthony Wood, Thos.

strengthen with its strength.

forts, all conveniences, every requisite of life see time | Colonel Rolleston, in addressing the Grand Jury, after and know thee and fly thee, and thou art doomed to remarking upon some of the cases of felony, and making wander forth in an atmosphere of plague, pestilence, a few romarks upon the new Constabulary Act, said that and famine-without defence, without shelter, without he wished to make some observations in reference to that succour, without pity. Thou art the demon that class of prisoners who were committed for the late distempted Job and made him doubt Providence. him in the land that gave him life. How must be avoid parts there had not been such desperate acts comtance advised him to open a shop of small ware, but his we had been visited by itinerant agitators, who proline of life had unsuited him for that kind of business, mote such scenes for the furtherance of their own and it was too late to learn. Basides he had felt an objects. And, as always happens, the most active aversion to it ever since a respectable tradesman who have endeavoured to escape the penalties which attend had cheated him in a bargain for some cheeses, had such conduct; but though it has not been so violent, told him that it was impossible in these times to live yet it was such as to call for interference, and he and be honest. Neither could our farmer stoop to any hoped they would perform their duty with steadiness up a suit of mourning, he applied to the committee imprisoned and kept to hard labour for eighteen calendar | Harney, Robert Brook, John Thornton, Thomas Brown | servile occupation—he possessed an independent spirit, and firmness. It appeared to him from the depositions and if he must descend, it should be in another country that the evidence was clear, and that they would have William Scholefield, (son of the Rev. J. Scholefield,) where his pride would not be hurt by the fall. Ac- little difficulty; but he would give a short outline. Richard Pilling, John Durham, James Fenton, Wm. cordingly he resolved to sell his stock and emigrate to On the 18th of August there was a meeting of persons America, where if he should not meet with prosperity called Chartists, and a resolution was passed for a he would at least not be scorned for adversity. Richard's painful resolution of self-exile, and while pre-magistrates thought it necessary to disperse it; but paring for his departure he evinced more alacrity than though it was dispersed, it was not final, for they went LORD STANLEY is to be elevated to the Peerage his stock brought him a sum sufficient to clear the way appear, they proceeded with great violence and threats before the meeting of Parliament, to take the minis- for a settlement; as for his passage, Government had to turn out the hands from factories; they then prooffered a free one, just as it freely pays the passage of cecded to Basford, Biddle, Birkens, and other factories. all convicts to Bothny Bay. The light of hope again | On Saturday they again assembled at the same place, shone upon Richard and made his heart revive. Oh! and proceeded to the collieries with like intentions, and if it were not for that never-setting star which leads us it was found necessary to take effectual measures to through this world and lures us to a better, we should suppress them. On Menday they went to Arnold, and sit down in the darkness of our despair and perish on Tuesday assembled in larger numbers than ever, and miserably. But all Richard's new-found fortitude for- were joined by other large bodies from the country, and sook him when the hour of his departure drew night the whole proceeded through different parts of the

to the law officers of the Crown as to the character Alderson, his Lordship discharged the Jury, and left to Lord Kimbolton to prefer his complaint until the your tenants, but will not let them live—ye capitalists, were all considered guilty, unless they could show poor recruit had been in custody three days, when who are so well supported by the farmer that he cannot that they were innocent. support himself-ye sportsmen, who had rather wildfowl subsisted on the land than your fellow-countrymen ye men of all classes, who are fed and clothed by Indicrous, if it had not been for the effect which it those that starve! we beseech you one and all to pro- might have upon a country jury; for there was not a mote your own interests and the interests of our country pane of glass broken, the least injury done to property, by promoting the interests of the husbandman. Let not or violence offered to persons. a generous horse be overloaded because it is willing to work beyond its strength. Ye legislators, who assemble against all the twenty-nine prisoners. after dinner and dessert to make a down-dinner of your country's distresses, if ye felt the grievances which ye pretend to deplore, you would encourage the patriotic efforts of honest industry, and would not let these men farmer, of Cheddar, aged ninety, attended the late who, as fellow-creatures, as subjects, and as labourers, fair, riding a mare thirty-six years old; the united are the best, the most loyal, and the most useful, be age of the man and horse amounted to 126 years !driven away by the ignominious scourge of oppression. Cambrian.

cling to the spot where they have lived, moved, and had their being, "the play-place of their early days"the sphere of their lives-if ye knew these things, ye could not endure that they should be torn like a tree from their native land, every fibre clasping the soil which nourished it, unwilling to be forced from their mother-earth and transplanted into a foreign soil, where they must perforce exist repugnantly, if they do not untimely wither and die. Richard Robinson is no un common nor aggravated instance. How many hardworking farmers, by unequal burdens have been rendered unable to procure oread, though the earth yields ber increase in due season; a large family too depending upon them; perhaps paralysed by age, disease, or accident. Alas, the best suffer the worst; the most deserving are the least required. But shall this state of things continue? shall the wearied son of toil be incapacitated by anxiety from taking needful rest? shall virtue be made the victim of law? all human ties be turned to tortures, because an auster- Government reaps where it has not sown? Must England lie barren and Englishmen find their own country a monster ready to destroy them unless they escape across the Atlantic? Vainly should I endeavour to impart to others the cellings that racked the old farmer's yearning heart, when the time of his departure arrived. Had the reader beheld him, -the plainness of his ancient attire denoting the simplicity of his manners-his frame bent with toil-his weather-heaten fe tures expressive of integrity and benevelence-his grey locks floating in the wind-had he beheld him dash away a tear from his honest eye, as if resolved to be resigned—swallowing the emotions which rose to sufficate him -he would have acknowledged that it was a piteous sight, and lamented the fatal policy that condemned such a one to unmerited grief. All the past rushed into the present and overcharged his heart with feeling. There was the pathway to school-the lovers' waik where he had courted his wife, a neighbouring farmer's daughter. lie spoke not, for his heart almost choked him with its swelling-every heat of his watch made it throb in union. It seemed as though he would have to be forced from his hold of a decayed tree upon which he had carved his name when a boy, and with which he could fain at this time have identified himself. He silently bade farewell to every inanimate wellknown object, as though they were friends whom he was never more to see. All the way as he went he kept constantly turning to look at the deserted cot, as if he expected it would follow him, but on the contrary, it seemed to recede like one that turns away to weep. When he reached the last point of view he paused—the rays of the setting sun were peacefully resting like God's blessing on the scene -and must he go?-his heart bled-he gave such a look-but you should have seen him.

Our emigrants were shown their ship by a wealthy stock-jobber who was not ashamed to enjoy his tax fed and class-law luxuries the moment after—nay the idea that part of a starving population were leaving the country suspecting nature rendered too successful. His aching but the unfeeling make the feeling feel.

money had been expended in the vain endeavour of made a gallent show and proudly breasted the waves The vessel that here the rural virtues from the land rits co-operating with the pressure of the times was I prayed that her inneres might so surmount the trouas though she were invincible to their mightist assaults.

His Londship then thanked the jury for their attendance, and hoped they would not have to meet again on a similar occasion.

The court then broke up at three o'clock.

The court then broke up at three o'clock. not exhausted him in healthful prosperity; but now he that they have always been habituated to, how will In an element and way of life totally repugnant to disproportionable part of the expense of repairing the promise—if they who have been ruined here and are decorriages for luxurious pastime are much lighter charged there? Remember, Americans, that your fathers than I who drive my cart for a lightly drive my cart for a lightly

reliance upon his better luck and superior skill, till exfarmers and know not what else to take, serves greatly to allay the fears of landlords that their farms will not let, or that a reduction of rent must take place. In the meantime the land is cropped to exhaustion and English soil is becoming as poor as those that till it.

BAIL FOR THE VICTIMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR. - Seeing in our paper of yesterday, that Mr. John West is a prisoner in Derby Gaol for want of sureties. I sit down forthwith to state that I am free, able, and willing to serve him and the people by giving buil to the amount of £50. If three others can be procured to act in concert with myself; and if my presence is required there I will endeavour to attend.

I have been confined in our county gool three months in last year because I had not bail.* God only knows what length our base oppressors are to run. I fancy we shall have them give up trade shortly. Well knowing the desperate means they had recourse to, so as to arrest the advocates of truth, and most anxious to have them at tiberty, I hereby promise to assist any other halvocate, should our friend, Mr. West, have found sufficient friends.

I am. Sir. A Chartist, and a lover of the name, Yours respectfully, WILLIAM COOPER.

Weedon, Northamptonshire, Oct. 16th, 1842. We have omitted a line or two from our correspondent's letter; the publication of which might have subjected us to two distinct actions for libel. Eb. N.S.]

NOTTINGHAM, MONDAY, OCT. 17.

(From our Correspondent.) The work of Justices' justice has commenced here,

thought that evils would grow with its growth, and Garcoigne. Henry Houghton, Francis Beadley, W. S. Discins, William Fox. William Marshall, Henry Hebb, Yes, poverty! then art "Kehama's" curs:—all com Daniel Jopson, and John Allcock.

turbances; and though he regretted that they had taken Richard saw that there was no longer any living for place, it was a matter of congratulation that in these total cessation from labour; that meeting was ad-The indignant pride of a martyr strenghthened journed till five o'clock the next morning, and the he had for a long time been accustomed to. The sale of up Toll House Hill in large bodies, and, as would He surveyed the little farm where he had lived, and county in a most lawless and riotous manner; and it where he wished to die-every nook he knew-there might be better for him to state, that all those who was not a spot free from his labour, and must his were there were equally guilty in the eyes of the law, tasks, his improvements, all his wishes, and his feelings even though they had not taken any setive part, but go for nought! He entered the quiet cottage in which he had been born—his aged mother, with the aid of spectacles, was poring over the large letters of her consider either their grievances or imaginary grievances, a recruit, out in his uniform, for the first time, on that was to be cast out like a foundling, to the mercy blessing that this faction had not effected greater misof the winds and waves-his own hard endeavours for chief, for "if death had taken place, they would have these licences. It was very difficult to conceive that an offence of this sort fell much short of the highest crime which the law knew, and undoubtedly the though they had not committed any act of violence, Ah! ye landlords, who live idly on the labour of for if one person only committed violence, yet they To parties acquainted with these occurrences, such au exaggerated account would have appeared rather

HALF-PAST SIX O'CLOCK .- True bills are found

LONGEVITY IN "MAN AND BEAST."-Mr. Hill,

BOROUGH OF LEEDS IMPROVEMENT

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following future acts of Parliament.

Acts are OFFENCES against the LEEDS

NEW IMPROVEMENT ACT, and are Punishit not the realization of the special commissions will future acts of Parliament.

It not the realization of the special commissions will future acts of Parliament. able by Penalties attached thereto, viz. Persons laying out New Streets without giving Two Months' Notice to the Surveyor.

Persons altering the Pavements without the consent of the Council or the Surveyors of the Persons building Houses before the Site is Drained Persons making Drains into the Public Sewers with-

out Notice to the Surveyor. Persons covering the Roof of any Building partially or entirely with combustible Materials. Persons building Houses below the level of the Ground without areas.

Persons Letting any Cellar as a dwelling which has not a Window and Fireplace. Persons building Houses in close Alleys without con-

Persons building Houses without Regulating the height of the Rooms in conformity with the Law, and without strict attention as to the construction of Chimneys in particular.

Persons building or taking down Buildings without danger and annoyance, and without lighting the Piaces where the Materials or Rubbish are

Persons not sweeping the Footpaths in front of their Nine o'Clock. Persons not abating Nuisances, whether so ordered

by the Connell or not.

Persons conveying offensive matter through the streets as if he were a common felon!!! What! any man, no at improper times at improper times. Persons being found drunk.

Persons guilty of riotous or indecent behaviour. Persons heisting goods into Warehouses withou

Persons exposing goods for sale on the Footway. Persons negligently or furiously driving. Persons hanging clothes to dry in the streets. Females loitering for the purpose of Prostitution. Persons using abusive Language one to another. Persons shaking Carpets, &c., in the Streets (ex-

cept door Mats.) before eight o'Clock in the Persons Gaming within the said Borough. Persons keeping Pigs in any Dwelling-House. Persons wilfully destroying or injuring Lamps. Persons obstructing the Collector of the Market

Persons refusing to weigh Articles sold in the Market. Persons committing Frands in Weighing or Mea-Persons having false Weights or Measures.

Persons exposing unwholesome Provisions for sale.

The Council of the Borough of Leeds have selected these Offences from the others which the Act contains, for the purpose of giving them prominence before the Public, and with the especial desire of directing the attention of Architects and Builders to the Provisions of the Act which relate to their Occupations, and in order that no excuse for want of due warning may hereafter be admitted in any

Prosecution. The Council recommend Gentlemen following the Professions of Architects and Surveyors to provide themselves with a Copy of the Leeds New Improvement Act, as the sanitary Clauses therein contained will be strictly enforced; and the Householders are recommended to apply at the Board of Works in Park-row for a Copy of an Abstract thereof, which will be given on application on or after Tuesday, the 1st of November.

By Order, EDWIN EDDISON,

Clerk of the Council. Leeds, October 14th, 1842.

Monday the 24th, in the Large Room, over the Coprecisely.

N.B.—Owing to the numerous applications for

shares belonging to the Stores, the directors will sit myrmidons have violated all the rules of society, and all from eight to eleven every Saturday night to receive the courtisies of political warfare, and henceforth war is from eight to eleven every Saturday night, to receive contributions. Shares £1 each, taken as low as threepence per week.

DEWSBURY DISTRICT.—A counsel meeting will be held on Sunday, Oct. 30th, in the Large Room, over the Stores, at two o'clock in the afternoon; delegates meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, containare requested to attend from all parts of the ing the extraordinary proposition from a M. Carney, Hollingworth.-The residents in Hollingworth,

Motirsm, and the surrounding neighbourhood, are requested to attend at their rooms, on Sunday next, at one o'clock, on business of great importance. NEWCASTLE.-Mr. H. Robson, will preach Mr. Russell's funeral sermon in the Chartists' Hall, Goat Mr. Wm. Cunningham will lecture at Almondbury

on Saturday, (to-day), at half-past-six. Mr. LISTER will visit Thurstonland on Sunday, at haif-past two o'clock in the afternoon; Honley, Sunday, the 30th; and Yew Green, on Sunday, November the 6th.

Mr. EDWARD CLAYTON will lecture at Kirkheaton on Sunday (to-morrow), at six o'clock; Thurstonland, Sunday 30th, at half-past two in the afternoon; and at Almondbury Town Hall, on Monday, Nov. 7th, at half-past seven o'clock.

the Association room, Bamber's Brow, at six o'clock to-morrow evening (Sunday).

Notice.—The Evening Star is read daily at the Association room, Bamber's Brow. THE FRIENDS at Heaton Norris are informed that

night at the house of Mr. James Mitchell, Heatonlane. This arrangement has been made to accomo date those who live a great distance from the Association room.

A LECTURE will be delivered on Sunday next, at

Manningham, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Selby .- A camp meeting will be held here on Sunday next. Fig-tree-Lane.—On Sunday evening, Mr. George

studies while at Kirkdale, commencing at half-past seven o'clock. Mr. SANUEL PARKES will deliver an address on o'clock.

A MEMBERS' meeting will be held on Tuesday Evening, at eight o'clock. BIRMINGHAM. - On Sunday morning next, at ten o'clock, the room in Aston-street will be open, when

the papers will be read. splendidly framed; the proceeds to be given to the defence fund.

THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING WILL be held in the Brown-street Chartist Room, on was outlawed sometime ago, and whom we men-Sunday (to-morrow) when it is particularly requested tioned some weeks since as being suspected of that each locality will send a delegate.

SUNDERLAND .- On Sunday afternoon Mr. Williams will lecture on the Town Moor, at half-past two o'clock. A collection will be made for the peat stack, at the end of the house, apparently solid General Defence Fund. On Monday evening a and substantial, had a chamber formed in its centre, public meeting will be held in the Arcade Room, in which the outlaw had his residence. There was

LEEDS. - Mr. Dean Taylor will preach two sermons to-morrow afternoon, at half-past two, and in the evening at six o'clock, in the room, Cheapside. ARMLEY.-Mr. Baron will lecture here on Monday night, at half-past seven o'clock.

HOLBECK.-A sermon will be preached by Mr. Sheridan Nussey, on Sunday evening, at half-past six o'clock.

KEIGHLEY DISTRICT.—The next delegate meeting of this district will be held in the Working Man's newspaper has been lately established in Hongkong; Hall, Sun-street, Keighley, on Sunday, October the called the Hongkong Gazette, and conducted by a 30th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Mr. Wm. Cunningham will lecture this evening

in the Town Hall, Aldmonbury. A LECTURE will be delivered in the Association The Chinese are represented as very anxious and Room, Thurstonland, by Mr. Lister, on Sunday, persevering in their efforts to learn English, as well (to-morrow) at half-past two o'clock.

Mr. F. VICKERMAN, one of the Honley local lec turers, will visit the following places during the week:—Newark, Monday October the 24th: Worksop, the 25th; Chesterfield, the 26th; Mansfield, the 27th; Matiock, the 28th.

DEATH OF MR. ORDE OF NUNNYKIRK.-We regret to state that this respected gentleman suddenly expired at Morpeth, on Sunday last, Mr. Orde was well known in the Sporting world as the proprietor of Tomboy, Bee's-Wing, and other celebrated racers. He was respected for his private virtues, and he was week upon charges somewhat unusual, at least, honoured not only in Great Britain but on the con- against the softer sex, viz., Amelia House, charged versed freely with all around. Mr. Orde would be instant, the property of the said Robert Owen.—
upwards of seventy years of age.

Carnaroon Herald.

THE LATE ARRESTS. "We warn the public that the present prosecutions at

the special commissions will be made the groundwork of

But what is it that we find passing around us? Is it not the realization of that, which we long since prophesied, as the inevitable consequence of Toryism being triumphant? The re-appearance of political spies—the harsh treatment of political offenders. We do not, of course, refer to the sentences passed upon those convicted of having violated the law-and that a jury of their countrymen have determined on their oaths, are liable for their misconduct to the animadversion of the legally constituted tribunals. What we refer to, is the treatment of persons arrested on a particular charge—that charge being for a political crime, and when all that is required is their safe

magistrate, for the purpose of either being bailed, or tain proceedings at law, are about to be taken. When, as in the case of Mr. Feargus O'Connur, or the Rev. Wm. Hill, the charge against them was meetings, or they are certain to have any thing solely of a political description, it might be expected but fair play, as the following report will with regard to the one, that directions should have been given by Sir Robert Peel or Sir James Graham, that he who had been a member of Parliament, and their equal, should have been treated, considering his setting up Heards to protect the Public from health and his habits, and the courtesy due to a gentleman, and as respects the other, that he from his situation, the editor of a newspaper-and by profession a christian minister, might have met with some courtesy, some tenderness, some delicacy. Houses every morning, Sandays excepted, before Has this been done with regard to either? No. Instead of that it is sickening to go through the details of the treatment experienced by Mr. O Connor; and matter what his situation or condition in life, to have the handcuffs of a criminal placed upon him, upon the mere charge of a misdemeanour, would be disgraceful to those who had sanctioned such a proceeding; but thus to treat a gentleman and a clergyman is, we have no hesitation in saying it, most infamous -it is the pure Toryism of cruelty-it is the very brutality of cowardice. If we are not greatly mistaken the instructions to the police constables were grossly violated in the case of the Rev. Wm. Hill, for those instructions as well as we recollect, are to this

> "'Prisoners should be handcuffed, if they be charged with any serious offence, or if they be persons of notoriously bad or suspicious character, or if there be any reasonable doubls to apprehend an escape, or rescue. Females, or old, or infirm prisoners, are not to be hand-

"In what respect did the Rev. Mr. Hill come within the category of the individuals who might be handcuffed. The charge against him was not a felony, which is, we suppose, in the mind of the constable tantamount to a serious offence. He could not be said to be an individual of a notoriously bad, or suspicious character, and there were no grounds to apprehend an escape or rescue. Even supposing the charge against him to amount to high treason, we do not see, in the preliminary stage, the necessity for placing handcuffs upon him, unless there was the apprehension of a rescue. We admit the policeman's first duty is, to secure the safe custody of the prisoner. That it was in the power of the Leeds constabulatory to have effected, without placing a manacle upon that hand, which must be so often uplifted in prayer. We know nothing of the Rev. Mr. Hill personally,we have never seen him-and as to his political opinions, we think them most mischievous, and have sedulously opposed them; but still we cannot avoid saving, that we read with feelings of the deepest indignation the treatment that he experienced from those who were the mere instruments of Tory power. By such conduct as this Toryism has not degraded him: but it has laid in store for itself a deep and growing accumulation of the public scorn and detestation. That base miscreant, Louis Philippe, thought he could lower the character of the press by sending his victims, the editors of the Toulouse papers, chained by the neck together through France. Never did we expect that English Tories would have copied the vile example of Forthcoming Chartist Reclings. Louis Philippe. They have done so—and while Louis Philippe sits but upon a tottering throne, we tell Sir DEWSBURY .- Two lectures will be delivered on Robert Peel that the British Press will never forget, will never forgive the indignity to journalism, which he has sanctioned in the treatment of the Rev. Mr. Hill. That editor's manacle shall yet be dashed against the frail and corrupt materials of which his political strength is composed, and crumble them to pieces. By that one act, he and his myrmidons have violated all the rules of society, and all myrmidons have violated all the rules of society, and all myrmidons have violated all the rules of society, and all myrmidons have violated all the rules of society, and all myrmidons have violated all the rules of society, and all myrmidons have violated all the rules of society, and all myrmidons have violated all the rules of society, and all myrmidons have violated all the rules of society, and all myrmidons have violated all the rules of society, and all myrmidons have violated all the rules of society, and all myrmidons have violated all the rules of society, and all myrmidons have violated all the rules of society, and all myrmidons have violated all the rules of society, and all myrmidons have violated all the rules of society, and all myrmidons have violated all the rules of society, and all myrmidons have violated all the rules of society, and all myrmidons have violated all the rules of society, and all myrmidons have violated all the rules of society are dead.

Mr. Joseph Milnes had twenty-seven votes, and the first tried the boile candid address to the Grand Jury at Liverpool, as the third man they first tried the boile candid address to the Grand Jury at Liverpool, as the rule of the boile was completely blown out. Medical aid it is the opinion of this meeting, that such principles of course a respectable gentle.

Mr. T. T. Luccock, of course a respectable gentle.

Mr. T. T. Luccock, of course a respectable gentle.

Mr. T. T. Luccock, of course a respectable man, and proposed by Mr. E. Baines, juu. Mr. T. T. Luccock, of course a respectable ment of the boiler was known; and overy possible assistance was rendered to the unfortunate sufference and objected to him on account the boile cand operative Stores, by Messrs. Brook and Bray, of journalism, which he has sanctioned in the treat-Huddersfield, on the benefits arising from co-opera- ment of the Rev. Mr. Hill. That editor's manacle the old Constable had only five votes. tion. Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock shall yet be dashed against the frail and corrupt matedeclared between them—he must put down the press,

> METALLIC CORPSES.—A paper was read at the late to employ the galvanoplastic process, after embalmment, for the preservation of the human body after death! The idea, however extraordinary it my appear, is said not to be new, and that beautiful specimens are to be seen of small animals, birds, insects, &c. which have been thus preserved.

or the press will put him down."-Planet.

THE MURDER OF MR. BROOMHEAD.-Evidence has Inn, Cloth Market, on Sunday evening, at seven now been obtained which throws strong light on the fate of this gentleman. Our readers will recollect that he left Brill, on his way for Bicester, which place he did not reach, as expected, about the ist of October, 1841. He represented the house of Broomhead, sickle and reaping-hook manufacturer, the court, observed, in all the manner and spirit of Rigway, near Sheffield. Several days after he left my Lord Abinger, "I graut you, sir, that so far as Brill information was given by a young man of the Whig and Tory goes, it would be quite proper for Rigway, near Sheffield. Several days after he left Brill information was given by a young man of the name of Penn, that the body had been found in the river Ray near Blackthorn. It was remeved to siderations, but that if we advanced a step further, Arncots, a coroners' inquisition was held, and a ver- if you went to Chartism, a broad line of distinction dict of "Found drowned" returned. Only five sov-creigns, with some silver, and his books of account were found on him. His watch and monies, amount-impartiality of British law! This is one of the proofs ETECHPORT.-Mr. James Mitchell will lecture at ing to between £300 and £400, were missing Evidence was obtained, and three persons, Ezekiel law! Good God, is it come to this, that we are to be Savage and two prothers of the name of Penn (one of told from the judgment seat that the man who holds whom gave the report of the finding of the body) were opinions varying from those of the judge, is to be apprehended. The Penns were sons in law of Savage, deprived of all his rights of citizenship, notwith-That Mr. Broomhead had come to an unlimely end no doubt was entertained—that he had been If Mr. George Brooke Nelson never before used an the Northern Star, Evening Star, Chartist Circular, and no doubt was entertained—that he had been are argument in favour of Chartism, he did now, and all other are and out democratic investigations and all other are and out democratic investigations. and all other out and out democratic journals, to havest aken their trials for the robbery at the that too in a place and manner which must have told to havest aken their trials for the robbery at the that too in a place and manner which must have told to havest aken their trials for the robbery at the that too in a place and manner which must have told to have the robbery at the that too in a place and manner which must have told to have the robbery at the robbery at the that too in a place and manner which must have told to have the robbery at the robbe together with the London Times, will be read every March Assizes, at Oxford, in 1842. One of the most with fearful energy. What, "Master Brooke," did it material witnesses for the prosecution at the time of tend to make us contented to insult us by telling, in so the trial was ill, a certificate to that effect was many words, that we were only to pay rates, and be produced, and the bill against the parties was thrown satisfied with the mockery of voting our own officers? out. Subsequent circumstances tended still more Did you think this, "Master Brook"? If you did, BRISTOL -Mr. F. W. Simeon will deliver a lecture strongly to lead to the supposition that Mr. William you are a "most wise young judge!" We are inon Sunday evening next, in Bear-lane Chapel, at Broomhead had been a murdered man. Of course, formed that he used nearly the same words, and on the bill being thrown out, Savage and the two fully the same nonsense, in charging the jury after Penns were released. On Saturday last, Inspector the parties had withdrawn. This cannot be true. J. Melton, of the city of Oxford police, received But supposing it to be true, ought he ever again to be information in Oxford of the most valuable descrip- permitted to sit in a court of any kind? tion. The witness was taken before the magistrates, and privately examined at the County Hall: from berries" on the jury, not only reiterated the above his evidence warrants were granted against Thomas sentiment, but added, "that they (the Chartists) Colliss, of Aston, near Bampton, Oxon, and Ezekiel ought to be hunted from society!" We dare not Julian Harney will give an account of his college Savage (who had been before in custody on the think this true. But if it be we should feel much charge). Savage was apprehended at Blackthorn, obliged to any one who would furnish us with the by Gobie, one of the Bicester constabulary. Colliss name and place of abode of the wretch. Monday evening, to commence at half past eight was apprehended by Inspector Melton, at Aston. was apprehended by Inspector Melton, at Aston. There is another hero, too, who figured pro On Sunday the prisoners were examined at Merton minently upon the scene; and, though last not least, College, before Dr. Marsham, and remanded till last he came to speak in favour of the wishes of the Monday morning. A warrant was also issued for rate-payers being set aside for the dictum of an the apprehension of a third party. On Monday individual. This was no less a personage than the the men were again remanded till Saturday (this "respectable and liberal" Mr. George Scott, of cay.) The evidence already obtained leaves no doubt Heckmondwike. This worthy pretends to belong A RAFFLE will take place at the Ship, sixpence a as to Mr. Broomhead's fate: that evidence it would to that faction which the Lord Mayor of Dublin demember, for a portrait of Feargus O'Connor, Esq. not be prudent to give in the present state of the signated the "base, bloody, and brutal Whigs;"

CAPTURE OF AN OUTLAW.-INGENIOUS CONCRALING Place.—An individual of the name of Forbes who various thefts in Strathspey, was apprehended the other day by Mr. Macbean. He was found at his father's, in Lymereach of Dalraddy, parish of Alvie, concealed in a most ingenious manner. A large Messrs. Williams, Taylor and Chapple will address no visible opening, but the means of entrance was a matter of too much importance to be disclosed to every casual gazer. In the back of the prisoner's bed was a board, capable of being drawn out at pleasure, and, behind it, an aperture made in the wall gave admission to the fugutive into his subterranean residence, whither he escaped on the slightest warning. He was suspected, however, of being in the neighbourhood, and at length the suspicion lighted on the proper place, and led to his appre-

hension .- Rossshire Advertiser. ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN CHINA .- An English gentleman until recently residing in London. It is intended soon to commence one in the Chine guage. Indeed, the Gazette sometimes contains extracts in that strange and extraordinary language.

as to learn all relating to this country. THE RURAL POLICE.—At the General Quarter Sessions held on Tuesday at Lewes, fifty-seven pe- wined to make a severe example of some of them, titions from various parishes in East Sussex were and it was evident he had prejudged their case—but presented to the magistrates for the abolition of the rural police force. Several of them referred to the

committed to the Ruthin gaol during the present

STRANGE PROCEEDINGS AT A MEETING FOR each, and themselves in £20 each, to keep the peace THE CHOICE OF CONSTABLE FOR THE for two years. TOWNSHIP OF LIVERSEDGE, AND CHARGE

It has been seldom our lot, as public journalists, to report more singular proceedings than the follow-ing; and certainly never any which more showed the necessity of the working men having every officer, over whom they have controul in the choosing, or who can in any way affect their interests, of their own appointing. If they do not look to their own interests, and choose men in whom they have the most implicit confidence, they are sure to have foul keeping by the police, until they are brought before a play if their interests or wishes come across those of the other class. From this time let there be no of being identified as the persons against whom cer. mincing the matter about respectability; let them appoint the humblest individual in the township, if of sufficient capacity to be chairman of their meetings, or they are certain to have any thing fully demonstrate.

A meeting was held in the vestry of Liversedge

Church on Thursday, the 13th inst., for the purpose of appointing proper persons as constables for the ensuing year, Mr. Joseph Oates in the chair. Previous to the meeting, a certain number of the rate-payers, 'all honourable men,' finding out that their Dogberry would not be reinstated in his office, if the full sense of the rate-payers were taken, resorted to the following trick, to appear to give notice of the meeting according to the letter of the law, but at the same time to keep the townspeople in ignorance of the meeting being to take place. The constables, whose duty it was to give notice of the meeting, sent one of the deputies with the notice to post at the church doors, at such a time that it was after the service had commenced when the notice was put up,' and he pulled it down before the service had closed in the thus preventing anybody but one boy, who chanced to be loitering in the churchyard, from knowing anything about the meeting. The boy told what he had seen, which spread the alarm, and caused a considerable number to muster. to the great chagrin of the concoctors of the plot. After the Chairman had opened the business in the usual way, some questions were asked the constables, for the purpose of censuring their conduct, for the insult offered to the rate-payers by their manner of posting the rotice, when one of the deputies, with all the modesty imaginable, told the meeting to its teeth that he had posted the notice after the service | member of the ensuing Executive Committee. had commenced, and pulled it down before it closed; and that he was not going to come down after dinner to take it down to please them. The Chairman, finding how things were likely to run, here took exception to the legality of the meeting, owing, as he said, to the insufficiency of the notice, and actually entered a resolution in the minute book, stating that the ratepayers had decided that the meeting was illegal, without the resolution having been put to them! This, of course, was objected to, and the Chairman was asked to take the sense of the meeting upon the resolution, which he POSITIVELY REFUSED to do, and declared that he would dissolve the meeting upon his own responsibility. He was begged of to either take the sense of the meeting upon the resolution, or to allow the meeting to proceed, as the Court Leet would swear in constables whether that meeting appointed any or not. But no, nothing would do; the chairman clearly saw that the meeting would not appoint them a

fice the man to the altar of the PARTIZAN; and we sincerely hope for his own peace of mind, that it will be the last. Upon the chairman vacating the chair, the constable was proposed to take it, but he refused. It was then proposed that James Penny take the chair, which was acceded to, and a resolution was passed and entered in the minute book, recommending persons to the Court Leet as constables. The following persons

the first time we ever saw Mr. Joseph Oates sacri-

Joseph Goodall, the old constable.

were then proposed :-

Joseph Willnes, as his successor.

The Constable then commenced a furious tirade and it is the opinion of this assembly that it will was against the Chartists. "It was all a Chartist plot! cause the hitherto lukewarm and wavering, to unite was held on Monday night last, at which Mr. Darn- The engineer was killed on the spot. The deputy was in league with the Chartists to set with those who are pledged to its cause, while it ton Lupton, a Russell justice, was the great gun, fire to the Thames some fine afternoon we suppose. will tend to make them act with redoubled energy and he was he had a candidate of the right contains. The Deputy and the Chartists had concocted the by opposing the unconstitutional principles mooted plot on purpose to make the meeting illegal."

verting to the facts already detailed, said that they were not come there to discuss politics; this was no question about Whig, Tory, or Chartist, but whether the voice of the assembly of ratepayers should be taken on the recommendation of a constable, or the voice of an individual; and that of course the court would dismiss all such considerations from their minds. When Mr. George Brook Nelson, the president of the jury to dismiss from their minds all political conthat rich and poor are all equal in the eye of the standing all law and all usage is in his favour? We are informed, too, that one of the "Dog-

but he acts in the double capacity both of mother the incestuous issue of both the factions. When 'Master Brooke" had given birth to the aforesaid sentiment, Mother Cole stepped forward, and, with man-midwife, said, "He quite agreed with that which had fallen from the Chairman, that there ought to be a broad line of distinction drawn when a Chartist came in question"! Say you so, Mother Cole? And what ought to be the conduct of the rate-payers of Heckmondwike and Liversedge if, after this, you should ever again insult them by your presence at any of their meetings? What kind of stuff are they made of if you be even tolerated after this?

NOTTINGHAM QUARTER SESSIONS, OCTOBER 18TH. (FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

(Before Col. Rolleston, M.P., Chairman, Thomas Nixon, Esq., W. Sherwin, Esq., Rev. R. Lowe, W. H. Barrow, Esq., W. F. Norton, Esq., and Capt. Salmond.)

The prisoners, charged with riotously and tumul tuously assembling, were arraigned this morning; for though a memorial had been forwarded to Sir James Graham, to allow them to be tried at the assizes, on account of Colonel Rolleston having been actively engaged in their apprehension; and also, at the time of their committal, said that " they (meaning himself and brother magistrates) were DETERin these days of impartiality it was not attended to. He appears to be thought quite efficient to be police-

months in Southwell House of Correction, and kept to hard labour; at the end of which time to find two sureties in £10 each, and themselves in £20, to

to hard labour, and then to find two sureties of £10 the Low Moor Company.

Thomas Jackson, Samuel Pendleton, Benjamin

but as it could not be legally demanded, the court refused. Application for traverse was also made for John Wall and William Lee. The court closed a little after one o'clock.

Chartist Entelligence.

LONDON.—A great public meeting was held on Tuesday evening at the Hall of Science (late Rotunda) Blackfriars-road; admission ld., the proceeds to go was due to him, and not to Mr. Marsh. Mr. Perextreme inclemency of the evening, the attendance was very respectable. Mr. Dron was called to the chair. Mr. Blackmore moved the following resolution :- "That this meeting, regarding the proceedings connected with the Special Commission, feel themselves called upon to express their conviction, that the general apprehension of our prominent Chartist friends, is tantamount to a crusade against the liberty of all classes which demands universal sympathy with the persecuted victims." Mr. Rainsley seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Ruffy Ridley and Mr. Fussell, and carried unanimously. Mr. Maynard moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting despite of Whig and Tory despotism pledges itself to exercise increased zeal and devotion in the cause of the stary. ing millions, and never to relax its exertion until the People's Charter shall become the constitutional law of the land" Mr. Pedley seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously. Mr. Ridley moved, Mr. Maynard seconded, and Mr. Ross supported a resolution in favour of the Evening Star, which was carried without a dissentient. Mr. Brown made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the victims, and the meeting separated.

Mr. M'GRATH lectured on Sunday evening at the Gold Beaters' Arms, Somerstown, to a very crowded audience. The sum of 2s. 6d. were subscribed for the victims.

Dron of London, is nominated from this place as a parties left the court. BIRMINGHAM.-Mr. Watkins of London, has been nominated by the Aston-street locality to the ensuing

Executive. TAILORS, THREE DOVES, BERWICK-STREET, SOHO. proper person to sit on the ensuing Executive Com-

Brompton.-A raffle took place at the Eagle, Exeter street, on Monday evening, and upwards of £3 was netted for the benefit of the political victims.

BERMONDSEY.—At a meeting of the Council on various members towards the victim fund, and 5s. 7d. weekly contributions. One pound, four shillings Crew, a brickmaker, in Woodhouse-lane. was transmitted to Mr. Cleave; 5s. for the Executive; and 4s. to Mr. Love, the landlord, in part payment of the banner fund.

BRITANNIA LOCALITY, UPPER CHAPMAN-STREET, St. George's, East.-Mr. Illingworth lectured here Dogberry, and so he was determined to throw the on Sunday, and Mr. Fraser lectured after on the thing upon the chapter of accidents. This is almost | Six Points of the Charter. Five members were enrolled.

MARYLEBONE.—Mr. Shelton lectured to a crowded audience on Sunday evening; 12s. ld, was collected for the general defence fund. Mr. Packer gave the profits arising from the sale of the Chartist Circular, which amounted to 4d., and 11s. 7d. that was in the hands of the treasurer, amounting in all to £1 4s. has been paid over to Mr. Pardon, at the so well masters of, and yet they cannot find a genu-Evening Star.

CROYDEN, SURREY.—At a meeting held at the Bald Faced Stag, on Monday evening, the following resolution was passed:—"That the whole nation, so plainly that there can be no mistaking what they and more especially the Chartist body, are under an Mr. Joseph Milnes had twenty-seven votes, and eternal debt of gratitude to Lord Abinger, for his Dr. Craven, of Holbeck, and Mr. George Morton, Mr. Penny was there and objected to him on account accelerate that holy principle of equal political remembered the old adage, "Tell me who are your of his not having been returned by a town's meeting. liberty, which is embraced in the People's Charter; companions, and I will tell you what you are." morning, says:—Other four of the sufferers are dead, by his lordship, which this meeting believes to be the Reformers were united; he could not act if at the moment he was saying it the truth-telling the introduction of a military government, for the questions were to be asked, and if he were to be

> AT A MEETING of the Bloomsbury Chartists, held | candidate was proposed, for the " Lads" had deterat the Bell, Brunswick Colonade, the sum of

6s. 12d. was gathered for the victims. RECEIPTS OF THE EXECUTIVE FROM OCTOBER 12th TO остовее 19гн. Horn of Plenty, Bloomsbury Shoreditch, per Crowther ... Marylebone, per Hitchings ... Aston-street, Birmingham ... Ship, Long-lane, Bermondsey ... 1 0 Kettering, Northamptonshire Hammersmith... ... From Dunkley, Stagsden-gate, Bedfordshire 0 2 Tavistock Cards Ditto Subscriptions

Sunday, at which it was resolved that the services

room Butterworth-buildings, to discuss the principle gate to themselves "all the talents," such a dressof co-operation. Messrs. Hodgson, Smyth, Hurley. ing as they will not soon forget. The other two Alderson, and several others took part in the discus- candidates also spoke, and Mr. Hobson, after answersion. The meeting adjourned to Monday evening, at | ing all the questions which the meeting chose to eight o'clock.

meeting, when the following sums were paid in for with thunders of applause by a vast majority of the the defence fund:—Apperley bridge, 4s 4d; Mr. J. very crowded meeting. The Tory candidates for Greenough, ls; Mr. Pale, 2s 6d; Mr. B. B. Lane, this ward are Mr. Richard Bramley, Mr. John Patrick, and Mr. Newsam, land surveyor. 3:6d; White Abbey, 6:8dd. The discussion on Hunslet Ward.—The Tories have brought out co-operation was renewed, and it was resolved that Mr. Beckett, surgeon, to oppose Mr. Arthington, the the amount of the shares, 10s., to be paid by instal. favourite, at ten to one. ments. The meeting adjourned to Monday next, South Ward.—Mr. F. when the first deposit will be made.

LITTLE HORTON.-The Chartists of this locality met in their Association Room, on Sunday evening of the Council.

Mr. HURLEY lectured in the Large Room, Butterworth's-buildings, on Sunday evening, at six o'clock. LEEDS.-Mr. Dean Taylor preached two sermons on Sunday afternoon and evening; the room at the cry among the Whig-Radicals has been that the Chartists would die away in consequence of the ar-resting and persecuting the devoted leaders of the the self-sufficiency which is usually assumed by a people. Chartism is, however, too strong to be blown away by such pigmy attempts. The Chartists of Leeds have exerted themselves more than ever they did in procuring means to enable their places do the same there will be no lack of funds.

of Holbeck, on Wednesday evening last, the follow- He was struck by the shock, and has received very ing resolution was unanimously adopted :- "That serious injuries. The floor of the house in Rosethe cordial thanks of the Chartists of Holbeck be most respectfully tendered to Mr. Cooper and the was torn completely up, and the flags composing it Chartists of Manchester, for the kindness they were heaped in a confused mass against the door; evinced in ministering to the temporal wants of the

Local and General Entelligence.

Philosophical Hall, where an excellent dinner was gallery without distinction, for the purpose of witnessing the very interesting presentation of the massive Chandleabrum to the Noble Earl of Mexbro, P.G.M., which was done in the usual form.

LECTURES.—On Sunday last, Robert Owen, Esq. inefficiency of the system, and the enormous expense entailed upon the county. The petitioners also urged that the Parish Constables' Act, just come into operation, was amply sufficient for the protection of the rural district.

Rather Uncommon.—Two females have been Anthony, and John Wall, to be imprisoned six which he accomplished in so easy and apparently months in Southwell House of Correction, and kent. good, and his matter perspicuous. Every one he went with her to a public-house, and they were which he accomplished in so easy and apparently gate, where they were to pass the night. Between satisfactory a manner, that won for him the admiration of nearly all present.

LEEDS.-CHARGE OF ASSAULT.-On Saturday ast, Mr. Robert Perring, late proprietor of the Conservative Journal, appeared before Griffith of the rent due to Mr. Cullingworth, the former of the meeting by calling upon Mr. John Lynd tenant of the premises, who had sublet them to Mr. Perring. Having stated the errand on which they had visited him, Mr. Perring commenced a voller of abuse, and reaching over the counter, seized hold swer to an enquiry from the bench, Mr. Culling-worth stated that the premises belonged to Mr. Luke Marsh, but, at the close of his tenantcy, he had done so, or given him ten times as much as he had done, Mr. Culling worth was aware that he deserved he replied, that he would not pledge himself what it all. He then went into a statement of the cause he would do, but he would act according to his of the quarrel, which he attributed to the fact that own discretion. Seeing the indifference he mani-Mr. Calling worth had made statements to the rate fested to the questions we put to him, we thought it collectors which had caused him to be summoned to our duty to ask him if he had consented to stand as that court for rates. He had applied to Mr. Marsh a Whig candidate at the ensuing election? He on the subject of the rent in dispute, and offered answered, 'No; they have placed my name upon him the amount, but he refused to take it; and for the orange bills without my consent, in doing which fixtures, which he had paid Mr. Cullingworth £42 I consider they have acted very foolish. I belong for, he had offered to let him have back again for to no party of politicians; in fact, I never bother £20, and now would let him have them for £15, a my head with politics, nor do I consider it a political proof that Mr. Cullingworth had imposed upon him. question at all. We then told him our interests He had been told by Mr. Marsh that Mr. Culling- as working men were at stake in the choice we worth had gone about sneaking with these tales, and made, but that, of course, the most essential qualito leave the town and cheat the public. He denied love of economy. He replied there were different everything due from him, and let those who could spend a little, and some times a large sum of money. come there and say what they wanted of him, and he We then told him of Whig economy, and referred LONG BUCKBY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. - John Geo. together, fined Mr. Perring 10s. and costs, and the

VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE.—On Sunday last, sermons he could discharge those duties for. His answer were preached in the Primitive Methodist Rehoboth Chapel, St. Peter's Hill, Park-lane, Leeds; in the morning and evening by the Rev. J. Flesher, from -William Cuffay has been nominated as a fit and Scarborough; and in the afternoon, and on the proper person to sit on the ensuing Executive Comof Leeds; when the liberal sum of upwards of £166 was collected in aid of the funds of the Chapel, it being about £112 more than the anniversary collections of the previous year.

STEALING A WATCH .- On Tuesday last, a man named John Hartley, was committed for trial at the Wednesday last, 18s. 7d. was received from the sessions, on a charge of having stolen a silver watch. on the 20th of June last, the property of Admiral

ANIMAL POLITICS.—What sort of politics these may be we acknowledge ourselves unable to determine. We perceive, however, that the good people of Leeds are to be edified upon this subject, in connection with the Natural History of Scripture, on Monday and Wednesday evenings next, at the Chartist Room, Cheapside, by Mr. W. D. Taylor. We have no doubt that the lecturer will succeed in making his discourses amusing and interesting, as well as edifying. MUNICIPAL MOVEMENTS .- WEST WARD. - The

Whigs, and the "Extension of Commerce," and the Sturge Suffrage men seem at their wit's end in this ward. They have tried all the soft sawder they are ine Whig who will lead their forlorn hope, nor can they persuade" the lads" to be gammoned with anyso plainly that there can be no mistaking what they them are very severely hurt. One part of the buildmean from what they say. They have in the field and he, yes he, had a candidate of the right sort, but one who would only stand on condition that at the moment he was saying it the truth-telling at the introduction of a military government, for the Constable knew that it was a plot of his own and his colleagues to prevent the ratepayers ousting him from his office.

the introduction of a military government, for the exposure of which this meeting tender to his lordship called upon to announce his peculiar views of the requisite qualifications for the office of a received for the Defence Fund, and two members of the proposed was the requisite qualifications for the office of a received for the Defence Fund, and two members of the proposed was the requisite qualifications for the office of a received for the Defence Fund, and two members of the proposed was the requisite qualifications for the office of a received for the Defence Fund, and two members of the proposed was the requisite qualifications for the office of a received for the Defence Fund, and two members of the proposed was the requisite qualifications for the office of a received for the Defence Fund, and two members of the proposed was the requisite qualifications for the office of a received for the Defence Fund, and two members of the proposed was the requisite qualifications for the office of a received for the Defence Fund, and two members of the proposed was the requisite qualifications for the office of a received for the Defence Fund, and two members of the proposed was the requisite qualifications for the office of a received for the proposed was the requisite qualifications for the office of a received for the proposed was the received for the proposed was the requisite qualifications for the office of a received for the proposed was the requisite qualifications for the office of a received for the proposed was the requisite qualifications for the office of a received for the proposed was the requisite qualifications for the proposed was the requisite qualifications for the office of a received for the proposed was the requisite qualifications for the proposed was the requisite qualif Mr. Waddingham. But at this meeting another and the engines immediately proceeded to the spot. mined to have some say in the matter, and they at once brought out Mr. Joshua Hobson. Here was a bomb shell thrown into the midst of the camp; and, faith, it fairly blew the wind out of them. Scouts flames ascending in immense volumes. Many thou at once were out in all directions, to draw up their forces, while those left in the meeting kept up a noisy ... 0 3 0 war of words, talking, or rather shouting, against 4 time, until reinforcements arrived, and they were difficulty they could be kept back from the tottering enabled to carry their man by some few votes. Of course, however, Mr. Waddingham will not stand, had ignited had been, ever since the great fire, because the meeting was not unanimous. This, we believe, his friends know, at least it was understood that they had so satisfied themselves at a subsequent meeting on Thursday evening, at which the rubbish, and excavating the barrels of turpen-... 0 3 10 he ought to have been present, to have addressed his ... 0 6 4 constituents elect. This latter meeting was very just finished their day's work last evening, and left fully attended; Mr. Hobson was present, and his the premises when the property took fire. The fully attended; Mr. Hobson was present, and his the premises when the property took fire. The wish to address the meeting threw the respect- wind was rather high at the time, blowing in a Mexbro'.—A delegate meeting was held here on anything but respectable, but the majority of the meeting being in favour of Mr. Hobson, he spoke for meeting being in favour of Mr. Hobson, he spoke for was lest the sparks, which were carried to a conabout two hours, and administered to these very BRADFORD.—The Chartists of Bradford met in the respectable gentlemen—these gentlemen, who arroput to him, declared his intention of polling to the THE Members of the Council held their weekly last man, an announcement which was received

£100 be the capital, only one share to each person; brewer, in this ward. Mr. Hobson is the people's

South Ward.-Mr. France, wharfinger, has been brought out by the Radicals in this ward, in opposition to Mr. Mitchell.

EXPLOSION OF FIREWORKS.—On Saturday evenlast, when 2s. 6d. which had been collected for the ing, between eight and nine o'clock, some alarm defence fund, was ordered to be paid into the hands | was occasioned in Gower street by an explosion of gunpowder and fireworks, at a house occupied by a widow named Booth, at the lower end of that street, next to Regent-street. It appears that Mrs. Booth has a daughter (also a widow) named Scholefield, residing with her; a son of the latter, Lawrence Scholefield, eighteen years of age; and two young latter time was crowded to excess, and many more men as lodgers. The house is cellared underneath, were outside who could not get in. Chartism is but this cellar is let off as a separate dwelling, and progressing wonderfully in this town, not a meeting has no connexion with the house; but a small cellar has no connexion with the house; but a small cellar extends under a house in another street at the back of Gower-street, called Rose-street. In this small cellar, young Scholefield has been for some time 29 61 1984 0 1861 0 0 0 1 146 1 1101 but what is crowded, and many additions made to extends under a house in another street at the back Cole and man-midwife in assisting to give birth to the Association; this, too, at a time when the general of Gower-street, called Rose-street. In this small preparing fireworks, and was so employed on Saturday night. He had, it is supposed, about four pounds of gunpowder, besides prepared fire-works in the cellars when by some means, not yet explained, an explosion took place which it is providentially did not result more seriously. Scholefield, suffering leaders to get up their defence; if all other it would appear, was on his way up stairs, when the explosion happened; whether he had put his candle Holbeck .- At the weekly meeting of the Chartists out, or still had it in his hand, we have not learnt. street, occupied by James Robinson, a cloth-dresser. the wife of Robinson, with an infant on her knee, people's friends during their incarceration in the was sat by the fire, and most providentially escaped unhart, She was obliged to be got out of the window. The door and frame of Mrs. Booth's house, in Gower-street, were blown completely out into the street, all the windows were broken, and the front wall is so fractured as to render it necessary to take HUDDERSFIELD. FREE MASONRY .- On it down; some of the bricks, indeed, are broken com- sale, many went out unsold. Beef 5s. 0d. to 6s. per Friday, the 14th, several hundreds of the above order assembled in the Masonic Hall, South Parade, from which place they walked in procession to the Philesenbled Hall where a constitution of the order assembled in the Masonic Hall, South Parade, from which place they walked in procession to the Philesenbled Hall where are constituted by the constitution of the order, are broken completely in two, and a large fissure presents itself extending nearly from the ground to the roof. Young Scholefield was removed to the Infirmary. On inquiry there, we learn, that though dreadfully provided; unfortunately, however, the influx of burnt about the face, neck, breast, and arms, he is Masons was so great that many were unable to going on favourably, and hopes are entertained of procure any dinner at all. It was also understood that ladies should be admitted to the orchestra and in which he was enveloped, was also much burnt quarter lower. Oats, Shelling, and Beans are steady about the hands and arms. SUDDEN DEATH .- On Saturday last, an inquest

was held at the Court House, before E. C. Hopps, was held at the Court mouse, before E. C. Hopps, Esq., deputy coroner, on the body of Henry Worfolk, twenty-two years of age, a cropper, residing, when alive, in Wood-street, Briggate. The deceased left his home on Friday evening about seven o'clock, and having met with a female in the street drinking together until eleven, after which he ac companied her to a house in Jubilee-court, Kirktaken so ill that Mr. Hiddlestone, the house surgeon timent for a character which few has acquired—an honourable sportsman. He was at the great fete at Ravensworth on the previous the lawn. He appeared in good spirits and control wersed freely with all around. Mr. Orde would be unwards of seventy years of age.

It wo sureties in £10 each, and themselves in £20, to the house surgeon two sureties in £10 each, and themselves in £20, to the house surgeon to the oath of John Roberts with feloniously firing heep the peace for two years.

It wo sureties in £10 each, and themselves in £20, to the house surgeon to the House of Recovery, was sent for, but before last a pixel at him, at Wrexham, with intent to do him the periods as pixel at him, at Wrexham, with intent to do him the periods as pixel at him, at Wrexham, with intent to do him the periods as pixel at him, at Wrexham, with intent to do him the periods as pixel at him, at Wrexham, with intent to do him the periods as possible, the man the act of bringing a corve of coal had expired. Mr. Hiddlestone, the house surgeon to the House of Recovery, was sent for, but before last Ravensworth on the periods as pixel at him, at Wrexham, with intent to do him the periods as pixel at him, at Wrexham, with intent to do him the periods as possible, the man the act of bringing a corve of coal had expired. Mr. Hiddlestone, the house surgeon to the House of Recovery, was sent for, but before last two sureties in £20, to the House of Recovery, was sent for, but before last two sureties in £20, to the House of Recovery, was sent for to the House of Recovery, was sent for to the House of Recovery, was sent for house sureties in £20, to the House of Recovery, was sent for to the House of Recovery, was sent for house sureties in £20, to the House of Recovery, was sent for to the House of Recovery, was sent for to the House of Recovery to God."

HUNSLET.—A public meeting of the burgesse of Hunslet was held on Thursday last, at twelve EXTRAORDINARY OF GEORGE BROOKE
NELSON, STEWARD OF THE COURT LEET,
AT BRADFORD.

It has been seldom our lot, as public journalists,
report more singular proceedings than the follow
The Jury was challenged after the first indictment,

The Jury was challenged after the first indictment,

Wright and J. H. Atkinson, Esqrs., at the Court Hemman opened, the machine description in the same of the purpose of testing the view mitted an assault upon Mr. Griffith Cullingworth, and principles of the different municipal candidates and principles of the different municipal candidates and principles of the different municipal candidates to keep the peace for twelve months, the saccompanied by the clerk of the complainant, he, accompanied by the clerk of the complainant, he, accompanied by the clerk of the complainant, and principles of the different municipal candidates and princip o'clock at noon; near the church, at which ther read the report of the deputation that had been appointed to wait upon the candidates to request their attendance, and which was as follows:—"The deputation having waited upon Mr. Arthington, and having asked that gentleman if he would attend of complainant's nose, like a monkey, and exhibited and having asked that gentleman if he would attend in its pulling, all the ferocity of the tiger. In anthe above meeting, his answer was. No, I have no intention to be present at any public meeting; and he further stated that he considered it unnecessary o appear before the burgesses at a public meeting, Having told him we considered it necessary that every candidate should appear before the burgesses, ring, in reply to the charge, denied that he had pulled complainant's nose; he had done nothing between them, and that the burgesses might beyond attempting to get hold of it; but had he become acquainted with the views of the candidates. and principles on local and general government telling every body he came near that he was going fication for a member of the Town Council was a emphatically that he was going away without paying kinds of economy. It was economy some times to we there and say what they wanted of min, and he would pay them. Mr. C. had gone sneaking about to the extravagant sum of £300 per year, the premises in all sorts of ways, and had done all that he could to injure him. This was the provocation he had received, and this led to the attempt—duties Mr. Whitehead himself offered to do and it was no more than an attempt he had made to pull Mr. Cullingworth's nose, a punishment which he richly descryed. The Bench having consulted charge the duties of the office for so small a sum as charge the duties of the office for so small a sum as £150 per year. We told him we considered Mr. Whitehead sufficiently qualified to judge of the THE DIFFICULTIES OF POVERTY OVERCOME BY THE duties he would have to perform, and to state what was, 'I know nothing at all of the affair,' then left the gentleman, fully convinced that if the burgesses of Hunslet returned him to the Town Council, they would only have themselves to blame, if the rates were treble the amount they are before this day twelvemonth. The deputation then waited upon Mr. Beckett, the Tory candidate, and having requested him to attend, he told them he had no individual objections, but that he was entirely in the hands of his committee; the deputation having seen Mr. Heaton, the chairman of his committee, he told them that the committee would not sit till the evening after the meeting would take place, so that we could receive no further information either from Mr. Beckettor his committee." The Chairman, after a few observations, then introduced Mr. Joshus Hobson to the meeting, who occupied one hour and a half in a most eloquent, lucid, and energetic speech; after which, a few questions were asked him by several parties present, to which he gave the most satisfactory answers. The meeting then broke upall going away fully convinced that Mr. Hobson was the only man for them.

> THIRTY-FIVE PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED AT BOLCKROW AND VAUGHAN'S IRON FOUNDRY, MID. DLESBRO'.—On Tuesday morning, about nine o'clock. a most alarming and awful occurrence took place here. The large boiler belonging to the above parties, owing, it is stated, to more pressure being put upon it than it was calculated to bear, burst, and hurried five human beings to a premature grave. Thirty more are maimed and wounded : the most of ing was blown into the river Tees, a distance between one and two hundred yards, and the end of

The engineer was killed on the spot.

THIRD OUTBREAK OF THE LIVERPOOL GREAT FIRE. -LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY MORNING. - Last evening, about haif-past six o'clock, the inhabitants of this town were again much alarmed at the report that On arriving at the scene of the disaster the report was found to be true, the interior of Reyner's cottonshed, in the cellars of which were large quantities of turpentine and cotton, having again taken fire, the sands of spectators were speedily congregated, and notwithstanding the lamentable loss of life which took place on the first outbreak it was with much walls of the shed. It appears that the property which covered with the bricks and timbers of the late surrounding buildings, and during the last fortnight workmen have been actively employed in clearing away tine and the cotton buried underneath. They had siderable distance, should be the means of furthering the progress of the devastating element. All the buildings which surrounded the scene of this conflagration having been previously destroyed no further damage but that of the destruction of the salvage property could be sustained excepting by the sparks; and the firemen playing on the ruins had only to observe the fury of the fire expend itself in the open space, and in the course of a few hours, under the able direction of Mr. Whitty, the chief constable, it was got under. A large quantity of the turpentine and cotton, however, was destroyed. On the first outbreak some hundreds of barrels of turpentine in the shed, ready to be carted away,

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, OCTOBER 18TH.-The supply of Grain to this day's market is much the same as last week. The demand continues very limited for Wheat; and all descriptions are 2s per quarter lower. Barley has been very dull, and is to 2; per quarter lower: Oats have varied but little in price; Beans rather lower.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 18, 1842. Wheat. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Peas Qrs. 1715

LEEDS WOOLLEN MARKETS. - There is no change for the better observable in the staple transactions of this district. The cloth halls on Saturday, presented some animation, and some little demand existed for fine cloths, but on Tuesday the market was dull as need be desired. Heavy goods continue to be most enquired after, but as the season for these is now nearly at a close, they only go off very slowly. The Wool market is without variation.

HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET TUESDAY, OCT. 18.—Our market this day was thinly stocked with buyers yet low goods met with a ready sale and in very fair quantities. It is generally thought there are more operatives employed at the present than there was a short time ago. Wools &c. remain unsteady.

BEDALE FORTNIGHT FAIR, Oct. 18 -Our show of fat Beasts this morning was not very large. but quite equal to 'he demand; the market was again very heavy. The show of Sheep was good, with dull stone; Mutton 5d. to 51d. per lb.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET. FRIDAY, OCT. 21.—Our market to-day is fairl supplied with Wheat. The trade continues dull, and though there is less pressure as to quantity, still the buyers were enabled to purchase on quite as easy terms as on this day se'nnight. Barley is ls. per in value.

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All Communications must be addressed , Post-paid to HOBSON, Northern Star Office Levis Saturday, October 22, 1842.