

GENTLEMEN.—Upon three occasions I have made your borough the theatre of a ground of faction; when the next opportunity occurs, I shall make it the theatre of a battle-field of principle.

The subdued tone of your representatives; the stand which expediency has brought your ministers; the increasing liberality of the Liberal; the diminished ferocity of Protectionists; the renewed alarm of the Church; added to the approach of a period beyond which even the Whigs cannot protract the life of the present parliament, all denote the coming of a general election.

At all seasons, in all times, a general election is considered as of paramount importance, and men usually tell you that of all the elections the present is the very most important; but they assign no reason beyond the influence it may have upon some clap-trap in which they may have been artful enough to enlist your feelings. Upon the other hand, I tell you why I consider the approaching election of surpassing importance to all classes, but especially to the working classes.

Firstly, The principle only of Free Trade has been recognised as yet, and upon the next parliament will depend its moulding; whether it is to be made a class measure to oppress you, to grind you, and degrade you, or whether it is to be made a national measure, in which the rights of labour as well as those of capital shall be recognised; whether the meaning of Free Trade is, that one master may compel you to sell your labour in an artificially over-stocked market upon the competitive principle, while another master may compel you to purchase your food at an artificial famine price; and whether, upon your inability to meet the artificial high price of food by the low price of wages, you are to look to the workhouse, a pauper's stunted fare and a felon's degrading garb, as your sole alternative; whether you are to depend upon the mercy of the domestic capitalist for employment, and upon the jealous foreigner for food; whether you are to rely upon the melting of distant ice, and the navigation of distant rivers, for your breakfast, your dinner, and your supper, produced by others, or whether, as masters of your own free labour, applied to your own free soil, fertilized by your own genial climate, you are to produce for yourselves—exchanging your surplus for commodities which you can purchase more profitably than you can manufacture?

The moulding of Free Trade principles to class purposes will be the primary object of the Free Traders in the next Parliament, and to meet their designs the people must be prepared.

The mould of the Reform Bill was much more generous and democratic than the model which popular apathy has allowed active faction to cast from it. In the first Reform Parliament more than three-score members were in advance of the people; but the people allowed them to struggle alone, till Whig watchfulness and popular indifference justified their desertion of the popular cause.

If the people had been as anxious to prevent, as they now are to cure, they had ample power in the Reform Parliament to compel a much more liberal reading of the Reform Bill. With the sad experience of the past before us then, let us look for a more profitable future!

Secondly, The battle of the State Church must be fought in the next Parliament, as the nuisance has now grown beyond endurance, and rely upon it that Churchmen will make the most of their slender forces, within and without.

Thirdly, The battle of Labour must be fought in the next Parliament, for rely upon it, that however the necessities of an expiring tenure may compel the outgoing tenants to tolerate the judge's construction of law in favour of the workman, that those who make both Judge and Law will not submit to any infringement of the rights, or any abridgement of the power, of capital.

We have emancipated ourselves from many disabilities; we have outlived the delusive cry of faction, "O don't divide the Liberal interest." If, as the press of the Liberals contends, a thorough conquest of an enemy is indispensable to the advancement of civilization, so the thorough conquest of a faction is indispensable to the advancement of legislation; and if, as we are told, Ireland can only be prepared for civilization by another and more complete conquest, Whiggery can only be prepared for legislation by another and more complete overthrow.

The man who is in advance of popular opinion lives in perpetual strife, only sustained by his own convictions; but as the madness of to-day is the parent of the wisdom of the morrow, when with deadly envenoms, then posterity does him tardy justice.

Such, I confess, has been my case in life. I have been denounced, vilified, and persecuted, but my convictions have sustained me. My object has been to force legislation onwards as civilization has advanced, and as a year of the quick present is more than equivalent to a century of the sluggish past, and as you are too wise NOW to take any man upon the recommendation of a bit of comparative liberality, I feel myself called upon to state my political principles.

I shall strenuously struggle to ensure a full, free, and fair representation of the People in the Commons House of Parliament, and with that view, and from a well-founded conviction that the principles of the People's Charter can alone accomplish it, I will support and vote for that measure at all times, when it is brought forward by my chief and leader, Mr. Ducombe.

I will aid to the fullest of my power to separate the Protestant Church from the State, and will oppose all State religions, believing that a flock can make a better selection of a shepherd than a political Minister or a political patron can, and believing that the present State Establishment is the cause of much treachery, syncretism, cruelty, deceit, blasphemy, and infidelity. But in contending for such separation, I shall also contend for the application of Church property to its original purpose—namely, the support of the poor; and as all trustees of the poor have failed to discharge their trust honestly, I shall contend for the poor being their own trustees, by each willing husbandman being located upon land of his own, for ever, for which he shall pay a moderate rent, as his contribution towards the support of institutions which recognise and protect his rights. I will contend for the principle of direct taxation, under such arrangements as will make it impossible for the master-class to throw the burden upon the labour-class.

During our struggle for the Charter, I will give my vote for the removal of every obstacle that stands in the way of that measure.

I will not accept of place, pension, or emolument from any Government or party, neither will I cater for support by looking for patronage for my supporters.

If returned, I will resign my trust at the close of each session to the people in public meeting assembled, in the market-place of your borough, and shall only consent to re-accept it upon the wish of three-fourths of the inhabitants. Believing in the ability of the people to insist upon any form of government they please, I shall be ever ready to present petitions against oppression and injustice, and by exposure only can redress be had and prevention insured.

Though the honour I seek is the representation of an English borough, I shall take part in all Irish questions; and, believing that a Repeal of the Union means separation of the two countries, I shall at all times support the independence of my native country by endeavouring to rid her of a foreign yoke; believing, as I do, that the accomplishment of a mere Repeal of the Union would but lead to increased corruption, increased taxation, increased treachery, and increased dependence and submission, inasmuch as the English Minister, stunted of apparent power, would have recourse to extended means of corruption.

I look upon Railroads, the Penny Postage,

The Northern Star.

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PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

The Penny Stamp upon Newspapers, and the Municipal Reform Bill, as the corner-stones of a new constitution; and I have ever thought that a proper use made of those means must inevitably lead to perfect social and political freedom; and, although Mr. Spring Rice, now Lord Montague, said, "Repeal the Union—restore the Heptarchy" for the purpose of recommending the principle of centralisation, I hold the principle of self-government in such high esteem, that I shall endeavour to confer powers, immunities, and privileges upon counties, towns, and boroughs, wholly independent of the Imperial Parliament.

Indeed, I believe that if a proper use had been made of the Municipal Reform Bill, by the people, that that measure might have been made an engine of complete political freedom.

I will vote for every limitation in the hours of slave labour which will ensure the workers a fair share in the profits of their toil.

I will vote for the unqualified repeal of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

I will contend against the right of Ministers, officials, placemen, or pensioners to vote in Parliament.

I will vote against the legal murder of human beings by strangulation or otherwise.

I will vote against the power of a Minister to draw secret service money from the national exchequer.

I will contend against this country waging war against foreign states, except in case of foreign invasion.

And last, though not least, I will struggle to make the Small Farm System a Government measure, according to the Rules of the National Land Company, and I will contend for the appointment of a Minister of Agriculture.

I will move the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, as an amendment to every demand for supplies; and, despite the howl of in-door factions, I will thunder the popular voice in their ears. These things I promise; to those conditions I pledge myself; upon them, and upon them alone, I ask for your support. I ask you to retain them as the means of judging me.

We live in new times, and want new minds to govern them.

If my principles do not suit your notions, I shall give my support to your choice.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Chartist Intelligence.

BILSTON.—At a meeting of the members it was moved by Mr. Linney, seconded by Thomas Davis, and carried unanimously:—

The Committee be chosen to agitate the principles of Chartism, with a view to promulgate the same at the forthcoming general election.

The following persons were then elected, with power to add to their number:—J. Wasnidge, Henry Fowler, Wolverhampton; John Richards, W. Furnival, Thomas Davis, and Thomas Almond.

BIRMINGHAM.—At a public meeting held in the Town Hall, Birmingham, for the purpose of considering the best mode of alleviating the distresses of the country, the Charter being read as an amendment upon a motion for altering the currency, called for by Mr. Mason the following reply:—Mr. Mason contended that the amendment was out of order and could not be put to the meeting, and observed that the present was neither the time or place to introduce the subject of the Charter. He felt satisfied that the working classes would much more effectively accomplish the end they had in view, and would much more soberly obtain full and complete representation by acting with judicious reserve and moderation, than by pressing the matter where it did not properly arise. As soon as the middle classes saw their increased intelligence and worth, they would give them the power of voting, and both their interests and consciences would induce them to respect their rights. The amendment was out of order, and he maintained that the mayor would not be justified in putting it. At the usual weekly meeting on Sunday evening last, at the Ship Inn, the following resolution was unanimously passed. Moved by Mr. Fussell, and seconded by Mr. Fearn:—That we are of opinion that Mr. Mason has basely deserted those principles of justice which he long advocated, and has thereby forfeited the respect and confidence of the working classes.

CHARLTON.—At a meeting of the members it was resolved:—

That, notwithstanding the unaccountable apathy manifested by the unfranchised portion of our fellow-townsmen, we are determined to continue our association, inasmuch as we feel confident that the time is rapidly approaching when our countrymen will be brought to acknowledge and appreciate the services of those who, in and out of season, through evil and good report, have been, and still are, struggling for the attainment of the political rights of their fellow men.

CITY LOCALITY.—The members, after being some time without a place of meeting, have lately taken the large Hall attached to the Star Coffee-house, 71, Old-street, St. Luke's. Mr. Tapp has been appointed sub-secretary, and Mr. Tapp has been appointed sub-secretary. Since the opening of the Hall, lectures have been delivered by Mr. Skelton on "Progressive Civilization," and by Mr. Clark (on Sunday evening last), "On the evils of slavery and their remedies." He said "Of late I have travelled much, and I find wealth everywhere abundant, strange, but true wherever I have found excessive wealth, there also abound the extremes of destitution, misery and wretchedness. The remedy for these evils lies in the state of society, and that the great error of society is, that our present legislative wisdom will not allow the people to take care of their own affairs. On all manufactured goods, labour stamps the value, but when labour is abundant it is cheap and used as a marketable commodity, thus we have man the image of his Creator reduced to the level of the brute. Why all these distresses would be better than the state of society is rotten by throwing small farms into the hands of which are not half cultivated; the small farmers and labourers are thrown on society to compete with each other and starve. No man can deny that with our great literary, commercial, manufacturing and mineral greatness, we ought to be truly great; but alas, thousands are now perishing of starvation, who have been always willing to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. He who does not like democracy, don't like truth, and he who opposes it must be vicious or ignorant. The lecturer after dealing with his subject in a masterly manner resumed his seat much applauded. A vote of thanks was awarded him, and the meeting adjourned to Sunday next. It was announced by the chairman that a course of 6 lectures will be given.

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.—At a delegate meeting on the 29th ult., at the White House, Blackstone-Edge, Mr. William Heap, of Bacup, in the chair, it was resolved:—

That the annual camp meeting be held near the White House on Blackstone-Edge, for the purpose of carrying out the principles of the People's Charter, and that F. O'Connor, Esq., J. Jones, Esq., and the members of the Executive, be invited to attend.

LEWIS.—The Forthcoming Election.—Ever since the commencement of the agitation respecting the Education scheme, the Liberal party in this town has been split up. The Mercury with the Disasters opposing all state interference; Standfast and his party supporting the Government measure, yet, at the same time stating that it did not go far enough. Since the question was settled in the House of Commons, both parties have been taking measures for the election. One party states that they will support no candidates who are in favour of Government Education, and the other party will not support any who are against it—so matters rest at present. The volunteers held a meeting, called by circular a fortnight since, which was attended by four hundred electors, and resolutions were passed concerning the coming election. Since then they have given out that Mr. Sturgis, of Birmingham, is to be one of their men; the second is one yet declared, although Mr. E. Baines, Jun., and Mr. Peter Fairbairn have both been named. The other party, headed by Standfast, are taking steps for securing the return of men who are in favour of Education, and a division from them is to wait on Mr. Adam, one of the present members, requesting him to stand again, and there are reports that the Liberal party will support him, along with Mr. Beckett; something definite will be heard in a short time as to who the candidates will be. In the meantime the Chartists have not been idle. Last Monday evening a meeting of the electors and non-electors was held in the Vicar'scroft; more than 6,000 persons were present, Mr. Councillor Robson was called to the

chair, and opened the meeting with reading the bill, and requested that all persons should have a fair hearing.

Mr. Councillor Brook moved the first resolution, which declared that the Suffrage question was paramount to all others; that the candidates to be brought forward should be prepared to vote for its being granted to the extent provided in the People's Charter. He alluded to the premises of the Whites during the Corn Law agitation, that they would go for the Suffrage after they had got repeal. He told them they had not fulfilled those promises, and at the present election they were trying to burk the Suffrage question, and hoist that of Education, as the only test for candidates. He would stand by the Charter, and he hoped the electors would do the same. Mr. Henry Child (an elector) seconded the motion, and stated he was heart and soul with them. Mr. Joseph Barker (the founder of the Barterites), supported the resolution in a very effective speech. An amendment was moved by Mr. Brotherhead, and seconded by Mr. Matthew Jackson, "That a vote of thanks be given to the late administration for their bold measures, and that candidates holding those opinions are worthy of support." The Chairman put the amendment, when three hands were held up in its favour, and a forest of hands against it. The resolution was then put and carried unanimously. Mr. John Shaw moved the second resolution, calling upon all Reformers to unite and select men to carry out the foregoing resolution. He made a very able speech in its support. Mr. Thomas Morgan seconded it, and when put was unanimously adopted. Mr. James Harris moved the third, appointing a committee consisting half of electors and half of non-electors, to carry out the views of the meeting. The number of the committee was 60; 30 being electors, and 30 non-electors, and to have power to add in the same proportion. Mr. William Barker seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously. This terminated the business. Three cheers were given to the chairman for his services, and the chair and three were given for the Charter. Circulars have since been delivered to the electors, stating that Mr. Sturge would address them on Thursday evening, and on Monday evening he will address an open meeting of electors and non-electors, at the Music Hall. Let all be there who can by any means, and let it shirkers from the Suffrage, let him be told he won't do.

HALE.—At a meeting of members of the National Chartist Association, Mr. D. Tempest in the chair, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Moved by Mr. Cockcroft, seconded by R. Holt:—That it is the opinion of this meeting that Mr. O'Connor is recommending an agitation for the abolition of tithes, is departing from the straight forward path of Chartism; and we beg to assure Mr. O'Connor that we will neither countenance nor support any agitation having for its objects a less measure of justice than the six points of the Charter, and should Mr. O'Connor persevere in this line of conduct we shall consider him no longer deserving of our support or esteem.

Moved by G. Webber, seconded by H. Sutcliffe, That this meeting is of opinion that now is the time in the present crisis of affairs, when distress and poverty is staring them in the face, to get up an agitation for the enfranchisement of the people, which shall speak to our oppressors in language thundered, and force them to yield to fear, what they have so long denied to justice.

METROPOLITAN COMMITTEE.—This committee met at the Assembly-rooms, 85, Dean-street, Soho, on Tuesday evening June 1st, Mr. Jeremiah Gaughlin in the chair. Mr. Hallwood on behalf of the sub-committee reported the progress of the arrangements for the Metropolitan Anti-Poor Law Bazaar, to be held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern on Tuesday next, June 8th, and stated that Mr. W. B. Ferrand, R. Oastler, and several others, had already communicated their intention to be present, and the resolution, petition, &c., was then agreed on, and from the spirit displayed by the several committees, a splendid demonstration may be fairly anticipated on the occasion. Several returns of tickets sold for the late benefit at the Pavilion Theatre were made. All persons having tickets or money are requested to make an immediate return to the secretary, Mr. Tapp. The appeal from the South London Chartist Hall was then taken into consideration, and a resolution was unanimously passed to the effect:—That we procure lecturers and render them support in our power. The committee adjourned until Monday next, June 7th, at eight o'clock.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION AND ELECTION COMMITTEE.—The body met at the Assembly-rooms, 85, Dean-street, Soho, on Tuesday evening, June 1st. Mr. John Milne in the chair, when a vote of thanks was unanimously awarded to Charles Cochrane, Esq., for his valuable services to the cause of the working classes, and the motion of Messrs. Stallard and Godwin, was unanimously resolved:—That this Committee hereby recommend Ernest Jones, Esq., Barrister-at-law, to the electors and non-electors of the borough of Halifax, as a fit and proper person to represent their interest in the Commons House of Parliament. The secretary was instructed to obtain some information relative to the borough of Halifax, and the constituencies are earnestly requested to forward information without delay, where there is the least chance of returning a universal suffrage candidate.

Address:—Mr. J. Grassby, 8, Noah's Ark Court, Standon, Lambeth. The committee then adjourned till Monday next, June 7th, at eight o'clock precisely.

WYVERN.—At a meeting of the Bilston and Wyvern Association, held at the residence of Mr. Sturge at the house of Joseph Linney, High-street, Bilston, on Sunday, May 30th, the following persons present, Mr. Fowler, Joseph Wasnidge, William Furnival, John Richards, chairman, and Thomas Almond, secretary; the following resolutions were agreed to:—

That a delegate meeting be held at Dudley, on Sunday, June 13, at one o'clock, to report the following plans: viz. Birmingham, Smethwick, Lichfield, Oldbury, Tipton, Kidderminster, Stourbridge, Redditch, Bromsgrove, Birston, Wolverhampton, Walsall, Darlaston, Wednesbury, and any other place within twenty miles of Dudley. The delegates to meet at the house of Mr. Morris, Mizzappa Tavern, Campbell-street.

The friends residing in these localities where no organized body exist are requested to correspond with the secretary of the committee, and to state whether there is a prospect of establishing the Chartist Association in their locality; also what amount of personal and pecuniary aid they can render this committee to enable them to revive the Chartist agitation, and bring the principles to bear at the next General Election.

All letters must be post-paid, and addressed to Thomas Almond, trunk-maker, Munday's Buildings, Horseley Place, St. Giles's, London.

TOWNS HALL.—The members of the Whittington and Cat Localities and Land branch met on Sunday evening, May the 30th, 1847, Mr. Kirby in the chair. Mr. Matthews reported from the Metropolitan Meeting Committee. The report having been received, the notice respecting the benefit of the O'Connor Ten Tray for the victims was brought forward, and Mr. O'Connor presided. A resolution was passed, that the Allottee Committee reported progress, and the rules were unanimously passed for assisting, by co-operation, members in taking possession of their allotments, when receiving a prize in the ballot of the National Land Company.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

BRADFORD.—The members will meet in their room Butterworth-buildings, on Sunday, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

HALEFAX.—An out-door meeting will be held at the drying-houses, bottom of Booth Town-lane, on Sunday morning next, to commence at half-past nine o'clock. Mr. A. Hanson, of Elani, will give a lecture on the Working Man's Hall, Bullclose-lane, to commence at half-past six in the evening.

LIVERPOOL.—The Chartists will meet as usual on Sunday evening next, at the Ship Inn, Church-lane, at six o'clock.

LANCASHIRE MINERS.—The next general delegate meeting of Lancashire miners will be held on Monday, June 14th, at the sign of the Three Arrows, Edge Green, near St. Helen's. Chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. There will also be a public meeting which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and other gentlemen.

LIVERPOOL.—A meeting of the members and friends of this locality will take place at Mr. Farrall's, 4, Cazneau-street, on Sunday evening, June 6th, to consider the question of Poland's Regeneration. A good attendance is particularly requested. Chair to be taken at eleven o'clock.

MANSFIELD.—Mr. R. Marsden of Preston will lecture in the People's Institute, Heywood-street, Ancoats, on Sunday, June 6th, chair to be taken at half-past six o'clock. A members' meeting will take place at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the above place.

MENTAL IMPROVEMENT DEBATING SOCIETY.—A public lecture given by this body will be held in the Temperance Hall, Broadway, on Saturday evening, June 12th, to discuss the merits of the several candidates aspiring to the honour of becoming representatives of Westminster in Parliament. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock precisely.

SUNDERLAND.—A members' meeting will be held in

a Democratic Temperance-room, 33, Queen-street, on Sunday, June 6th. Chair to be taken at seven o'clock. A public meeting will be held in the above room on Sunday, to consider the propriety of bringing forward a candidate at the forthcoming election. Steps are being taken to secure the services of an influential and influential every way qualified person, in the interest of the electors and non-electors of this borough. Chair will be taken at eight o'clock precisely.

SOUTH LONDON CHARTIST HALL, Blackfriars Road.—On Sunday evening, June 13th, Mr. W. Brown, will deliver an address on the "Forthcoming Election." To commence at 8 o'clock.

ST. MARK'S.—Mr. Robson will deliver a public lecture at the Star Coffee-house, 112, Old-street, on Sunday evening next, June 6th, at eight o'clock precisely. Subject, "The superiority of a National Organization of Trades, over more local bodies."

TOWNS HALLS.—A general meeting of the members of the National Chartist Association will be held on Sunday evening, on business of the utmost importance. The members of the Land branch are requested to attend and pay their quarterly expenses.

National Land Company.

BLACKBURN.—At the adjourned quarterly meeting of the National Land Company, Thomas Croucher and Christopher Amble were elected officers for the next six months. William Rostran and James Croucher be committee-men for the next six months in place of two withdrawn. Edward Walker was elected secretary for the next month. Mr. Roberts and Mr. Busby will stand as candidates for the representation of Blackburn at the next election.

BURTON.—The Chartist and Land Office is removed from Market-street to over Mr. Armstrong's northwestern warehouse, near the Clock-tower. New Market-place. Meetings every Monday evening at half-past seven. The quarterly members' meeting will be held on Sunday, June 6th, at six o'clock in the evening.

BLANDFORD.—A branch of the Land Company has been established here, and is prospering. A Co-operative Provision Society is also being formed. If, generally supported and honestly directed, cannot fail to be found very beneficial. Recently a large meeting was held on Mill-down, opposite the Park and mansion of Lord Portman, for the purpose of discussing the high price of provisions. A memorial to the Queen praying her to direct her advisers to take measures to relieve the sufferings of the people, was adopted, as were also resolutions in support of the people relieving themselves by co-operation. The "respectables" both lay and clerical, tried to prevent the working men from attending the meeting, and failing in that, tried to excite a riot by a superstitious and brutal exhibition of force; nearly all the shopherey being sworn in as "special constables." The meeting, however, under the able guidance of Mr. T. Saunders, Jun., assisted by Messrs. Taylor and Milford, was conducted and concluded in perfect peace and order.

GLoucester.—At our usual monthly meeting held at the New Inn, Gloucester, Mr. Dowling in the chair, the following resolutions were adopted:—That the report of Mr. Ley's visit to O'Connorville. A vote of thanks was given to the speaker for his interesting report, and a similar vote was passed to Mr. O'Connor.

DONCASTER.—A public meeting was held here on Monday night to hear a lecture on the principles and objects of the Land Company, by Mr. Grimshaw of this town. Charles Abbott was called to the chair. Mr. Grimshaw gave great satisfaction to all present. This branch, which was opened in January last, numbers more than sixty members and is likely to go on very prosperously. The fourth section will meet at Mr. Thomas Phillips, Church-lane, at five o'clock, and adjourn at seven on Sunday evenings, when the third section will meet and adjourn at nine.

ENGLAND.—Meetings of the Land Company are held every Saturday night, in the Painters' Hall, Curlew Close, Persons wishing to transmit money to the Land Company, or any of the funds connected with the Chartist body, will receive information by applying there, or to Mr. J. Cummings, 14, Duncan-street, Newtown.

FALKIRK, NORTHERN BRANCH.—On Thursday week the Falkirk branch of the National Land Company held their monthly general meeting in Adams' Temperance Hotel, for the purpose of electing office bearers, &c. We are disposed to regard the scheme as no mere chimera, but one (if those in high places maintain their integrity, and the name of T. S. Doncombe, Esq., M.P., and others afford from past experience a certain guarantee), at least worthy the attention of the industrious artisan, who may according to the prospectus, by a small weekly payment in proportion to his number of shares, secure for himself a house and land sufficient to provide the necessities of life, and a certain amount of money to enable him to commence with advantage. * * * Any man who can derive pleasure from virtuous and honest industry, and practice self-denial in order to estimate the true value of happiness, who can reconcile himself to be contented with the necessities of life, may find the subject worthy his attention. It is a pity to see the plodding hardy Scot taking farewell of the land of his nativity, and the soil on which he was born, to bury himself in the wilds of Canada, while so many thousands are at that very soil uncultivated. From the time that must needs be taken to get a scheme of this kind established, available to all its members, they must adopt as their motto "patience and perseverance."—Stirling Observer.

GOSWOLD MILLS.—At a meeting of this branch held May 24th, Mr. Peter McNeil in the chair, the letter of Mr. O'Connor, in the Star of May 15th, having been read, several resolutions were passed, including votes of thanks to Mr. O'Connor and the other directors, and a resolution to "that we suggest to the directors the propriety of purchasing an estate in Scotland, as we think it would be the means of arousing the people from their apathy and furthering the cause of democracy."

HINDLEY.—At a meeting of the branch held at the house of Mr. T. Morris, resolutions were passed approving of the Bolton resolution for the division of districts, and forming a branch of the bank. The directors will meet on Sunday next, at a time convenient to all its members, they must adopt as their motto "patience and perseverance."—Stirling Observer.

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the Jury from the inquest room, the Coroner remarked to the medical gentlemen assembled.

the fact, the fact that the eyes of some of the sufferers in the family were dilated, and those of others were not. Mr Abner McKim said he saw the whole of the sufferers died with their eyes dilated. Mr Wakley said they were not all dilated when he saw them. It was as frightful a case as he had ever seen, so far as the children were concerned. He observed that Mrs McKim's husband had been observed that the whole of the sufferers who perfectly recovered returned to the last stage of the JURY having returned to the inquiry room, the coroner addressed them, saying that he should put off going further into the case until the next day (Wednesday week), and in the mean time they would be opened and examined. Mr Brabant also informed him that by that time Mrs McKim's man and her sister would be able to attend and give evidence. The inquiry was then adjourned until Wednesday, the 9th instant, and the JURY were bound over to reconvene in ten days to see what evidence could be obtained. During some conversation which subsequently took place between Mr Wakley and Mr Brabant, it was stated that a variety of reports were in circulation in the neighborhood relative to the occurrence, and that while Mr Hickman states the genuineness of arsenic was about a pound, her sister states it has been two pounds at Kinderminster.

DRAKEDUP, MURDER AT KINDERMINSTER.—This town has been thrown into the greatest excitement, in consequence of a murder committed here, which has been proved upon a husband named Drakadup, who was

[illegible][illegible]

... and had not a few tears down when he bairt
his list, and in a moment heard a great crash as if
something falling. He went down stairs into the
kitchen and found the subject of his quest lying
on the floor of his sister lying on the ground. She was quite
senseless, and bleeding profusely from her mouth and
nose. Assistance was procured as speedily as possible,
and she was taken up and conveyed into the
house, but she only breathed once or twice and then
died. Information of the dreadful occurrence was
immediately forwarded to the Clifton police-station,
and the husband was at once taken into custody on
a charge of killing his wife.

INITIAL CONSPIRACY.—The Confederates met at
a ball at Cartwright's, Red Cross-street, am-
ong whom we noticed most of the active men of the
popular movement.—Messrs Prawer, E. McCarthy,
Kennedy, Gass, and Slattery, ex-Royal wardens
of the city, took part in the evening's proceedings. Mr Brannan
occupied the chair. He said he felt proud of the
honour that had been placed him in the city, and
in his meetings as said of the Roman citizens,
he did not succeed it was not because they had
endeavoured to succeed. He was glad of the oppor-
tunity to rid his breast of some of his indignant feel-
ings against those who governed the people until the
year half century. The government could not plit
and split minions, such as Hession, &c., to fight their
wars; but when cash was getting short they could
kill get the young men of Ireland to spill their blood

[illegible]

underrated race of people that they could make no more of them; but the English gentlemen were so much more anxious to find the Irish landlords out, and dis-please them accordingly, as being the real authors of Ireland's miseries and misfortunes, than to thank the poor tenants who had been so long suffering under their oppression, that they had brought about a better feeling, and all the National Charter of Ireland could yet abide forth from it till its splendour, in spite of designing knaves. A. M. McCarthy said, the press was now lauding O'Connell well, but O'Connell had taught them a lesson about the press of his country. The time was come for the press to be harnessed to confine, for he believed, there was something to be said in this position, to throw her back for ages. It was necessary to take a lesson from the past and not do it again upon mere words, but rely upon their own exertions. He was no advocate for physical force; but he was in a country like Ireland, peace to her was most unprofitable than any blow that could be struck with the sword. He saw the people crawling down to the sea shore to get their crabs crawling down to the sea shore to get their crabs of nature with the weeds of the ocean. Mr Martin next addressed the meeting. O'Connell was dead, dead, the papers had said he left a blank, a blank, where would it be? he hoped no one would fill it up but the people themselves. (Cheers.)

The people get up such meetings as Muehlbach at the bank would be filled up. He had read that morning

...a notable scheme to send the labourers from the Fens of Lincolnshire to Ireland to teach the Irish people agriculture. (Laughter.)

It was a fair sample of the "People's Newspaper" to help the people that looked for food for citizenship or mind from such a source. Mr Fawcley said his heart rejoiced at the harmony that he had witnessed. He was highly delighted, and entirely agreed with what Mr. Hearn said. Mr. Glass, from the West End Confederates, next spoke, commencing the meeting on the order and good feeling so apparent. The usual vote of thanks having been given to the chairman the meeting separated. The following resolution, proposed by Mr Dwin seconded by Mr Fawcley, was passed unanimously:—"That the meeting recognize the rights of every nation to manage its own internal affairs, and receive the assistance of the Whig government in the political and social affairs, and pledges itself to use all means necessary to counteract such baseness, and further deem it a duty to call upon all lovers of liberty to pronounce in similar manner."

PROMISE OF EARLY HARVEST.—On Tuesday a shower of rain of the current growth was expected ear of the Leeds corn market, by a corn and flour dealer.

the following mysterious circumstances :—The sergeant stated that about one o'clock on the morning of Monday

MASTER.—THE ASSAULT ON

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same produce, the prices of which were steadily sup-
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