(Being an extract from a letter to a friend in

Laucaster Castle, March 31st, 1841.

From your replies to my former letters, I see you simit that I have not overrated the governmental or sellical power of the middle classes. I have not yet had your expected answer to my last, in which I endesvoured to show that their social power is still greater than their political. Should we (as I anticipate) coincide likewise on that point, then must you inevitaby conclude with me, that the middle classes can remove all our pelitical and social evils whenever they like, without either convalsing society, or forming any pretended "Unions" with us for the purpose. You must also admit that we have a perfect right to hold them responsible for those evils-seeing they will neither remove them themselves, nor suffer us to do so and that as no same person would think of uniting for any purpose with known enemies, our proper

man, not with the middle class, but against them, in order to put an end to their usurpations. But, it is said, " Some of them are friendly to us. be really friendly, they will unite with us to get the Charter-if they be not, they will exclude themselves. Parks. We cannot reject any man, of any class, who, bona ide, simits our principles; nor have we ever spurned the co-operation of middle class Chartists. On the contrary, we have always received them with open gras, and will do so again, even to our persecutors, should they become honest; for there is more joy in no one from the rights of citizenship; neither will the Treasurer. Chartists exclude anybody from their "Unions," who would not exchade the Charter. But we can form no alliance—we can enter into no compact with men who require from us, as the conditions of their joining us, that we renounce the Charter. To renounce the Charwould be either to renounce our own rights - which would be madness-or to barter away the rights of others, which would be wickedness. The Chartist The could do the former is non compas-it's acts are call and roid. The Chartist who could do the latter is a cheek and a traitor to all whose neasenfranchisement he would sanction. With what face can any Chartist complain of Whig or Tory exclusiveness, if he

liberty, we have at least done something have at any rate preserved our honour and character as prove they are grateful for past services." s party. If we have not reached the promised land, are on the high road to it, and that nothing but recre-following resolution was carried. ant compromise on our own part can retard our progress But once admit the infamous policy of SMITH :setting off "cheap bread" against invaluable .principles, of placing mea in the same category with bricks and morter, and sacrificing each other's rights to the guilty lears and capidity of our enemies—once, I my, admit that infamous policy, and away goes everything that now helps to hind as together in the strength of unity, power, character, self-respect, mutral confidence, the consciousness of growing power, the terror we have struck into the enemy, the cerminty of altimate success—in short, we become morally and politically defenct.

If the middle-classes choose to establish adHonsehold Suffrage system, they can do so without our assistance -indeed, as well without as with us for we have no votes to give. The only aid we can give any party is the "pressure from without." That aid we will give to any party that goes for Universal Suffrage. We cannot be expected to do so to any party that goes against it, for that would be going against ourselves,) nor that goes for enything else-for snything that can be got withou: Universal Suffrage is not worth getting. Household Suffrage is not worth "a pressure from without"-Repeal of the Corn Laws is not worth itnothing that the middle classes have hisherto offered or promised is worth it -nothing that they ever will offer will be weath it-Universal Suffrage alone is

"But without the aid of the middle classes, how is Universal Suffrage to be got?" This means-" How are the enrepresented people to get the franchise without the consent of the middle classes, expressed by their representatives in Parliament?" I answer that question by putting another—" How did the middle chance get the franchise?"

If you answer this question honestly, your answer will be-"Woy! by taking it to be sure." Or which amounts to the same thing, " by letting the Government me that they would take it, if not freely and promptly conceded." This is the only way that any people have ever got enfranchised; and whenever the working people shall be as united and respirate as were the middle classes in 1831, they will get enfranchised in the same way. Never, never, in any other way; for it to expecting the middle classes to co-operate in such Work, it is the very quintessence of folly; at least there is but one way of securing their co-operation, it is to show them we can do without it;—nnles we can show that, we shall never have their sid. Whenever We do show it, we shall have more aid from them than we ever bargained for. Tis autonishing how generous your middle class men are to those who need not their generosity; they will not grudge spending twenty pounds on a dinner to a lord or operative M. P., but they would see you dead and d-d before they would give you a dinner, if you wanted see. Their politics are the exact counterpart, in this respect, of themselves

much less did they reflect that they were taking the game. I hear of nothing but meetings and discussions will unite with us, and on what conditions? and 2nd, that party. whether it would not be better to abandon agitation. altogether, then carry it on in a way that only brings min and ridicule on all who take part in it, maye a lev despicable unprincipled traders?"

Int the middle classes will not unite with us for the Charter is manifest. Tis equally clear that nothing short of Universal Suffrage or the Charter will accom-Tories; nearly the other half are Whigs; the miserable semant which constitutes the remainder, are either Radicals whom nobody can trust, or nondescripts whom nobody can find when they are wanted; even if ment of such National Association. they where to find them, and could trust them, would still be useless to us, unless they declared by the Charter. For, as a separate independent part, in their room, Oxford-street. bey are the weakest in the country; yet weak and the the sale they are, they ask the Chartists to jois them for Household Suffrage and Repeal of the Con laws, instead of joining the Chartists for Chirama Suffrage and no humbug. Is it possible that portion of our body can be stupid enough to desire a mine with such persons? If that be, I am sorry for h; for not a single idea, or principle, do these shamhadical personages hold in common with us. If you cools me, wait for my next; when, God willing, I baye for with me in opinion once more-

Yours sincerely, JAMES B. O'BRIEN.

CHORLTON AND HULME.—A lecture was the conclusion of which a very spirited discussion the Charter, "come west, come woe." took place, in which several members took part. At the close of the lecture, the following resolu-

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## Chartist Entelligence.

WEST-RIDING DELEGATE MEETING. A West-Riding Delegate Meeting was held in the large room, over the Co-operative Store, Dewabury, business, as Chartists, is to combine together as one on Sunday the 18th of April. Delegates were present from the following places :-Bradford, Mr. W. J. Smith; Dewsbury, Mr. William

Mosely Stott; Huddersfield, Mr. Shaw; Wakefield, would you exclude them?" &c. Certainly not; if they Mr. Pearson; Leeds, Mr. Hick; Upper Wortley, Mr. J. Dudson; Halifax, Mr. Crossland; Sheffield, Mr. Letters were also received from Leeds, Keighley, Sowerby, Barnsley, and York.

Mr. Shaw was unanimously called to the chair. Moved by Mr. CROSSLAND and seconded by Mr. SMITH:-"That Mr. Wm. Mosely Stott, hair dresser, Town

heaven for one singer that repenteth, than for ninety End, Dewsbury, be the Secretary, to whom all menies and nine just persons. The People's Charter excludes must be sent, to be by him handed over to the A respectable person residing at Dewabury, was also

> Moved by Mr. WM. HICK and seconded by Mr. parture arrived, his services as Missionary, for the last month."

Lecturer be adjourned to the next meeting." Moved by Mr. HICK and seconded by Mr. SMITH: "That this meeting views with extreme regret the shows kinned ready to exclude others the moment the attempt made to supersede the present organization as the meeting lately, but of enfranchisement is opened to himself? Why, adopted by Delegates, chosen by the people, for a new to forward the Convention, and to petition for the

we should not be able to hold tegether one week, if one by Messra Lovett, Collins, and sixty four others, as release of all political prisoners. They write us that we simitted even the possibility of any portion of our developed in a circular letter bearing their names; this they are determined to have nothing to do with the body being base enough to barter away the rights of meeting being of opinion, that such a change is altogether new move gentry. matter portion for any consideration whatever, pro-uncalled for, and must necessarily, if carried out, pro-nessed or supposed. posed or supposed.

Believe me, then, my dear Meaning, that no portion wasting the energies of the people without forwarding of the middle classes can be friendly to us who would their interests; leaving, as it does, on its very impress, at us to renounce the Charter. It is asking us to acreel delay of our political redemption. And further, other degrade ourselves, or betree one another. It is that this meeting considers the parties who have given saking one portion of us to cover ourselves with dis. Wheir aid in this business are highly censurable, and grace, by giving our sanction to the englavement of the While the position they have taken up is maintained, rest. It is asking us to be guilty of the same crime they are unworthy the confidence of all Chartists. For towards one another of which we accuse the common while the play into the hands of Messra. Hume, Rosoppressor. In short, it is asking us to commit a double, buck, and O Connell, is pursued, the most fagrant political suicide, one on our escuse, the other on our insult is offered to all our incarcerated friends, and more public Charter; for it is asking us to behave in such a especially to that notic champion of freedom Feargus war, towards one another, no would at once annihilate O'Connor; as it is a well ascertained fact that the cheering account of the different places he had all mutual respect and confidence between Chartist and whole movement from beginning to end has been con-Chartist, and almost justify our oppressors in treating cocted for the purpose of alienating the affections of make dogs for the remainder of our lives. The man the people from their best friend, to furnish the means or men who, under the clock of friendship, would pro- of further triumph of that arch-traitor, who is at once pose such terms to as are assimitigated scoundrels, only the curse of freedom and the sceurge of unhappy Ire-one degree less base than the scoundrel "Charist" land. Against this, the meeting begs to enter its who would accept them. If we have not hitherto decided protest; and emphatically calls upon all the friends of Chartism to rally round the sta to deserve it. If we have not escaped persecution, we selves have raised; and by this token of future good,

A letter from Mr. Pitkethly was here read to the we have at least the ecosolation of knowing that we meeting, when after a great deal of discussion, the Moved by Mr. CROSSLAND and seconded by Mr.

> "That Mr. Pitkethly of Huddersfield, having pre sented a bill to this Delegate Meeting claiming a balance of £12 42 6d. which he alleges is due to him for professed to settle with Mr. Pitkethly, requesting them having the matter explained."

> After a scte of thanks had been given to the Chairman, the meeting adjourned to the 16th of May, at ten o'clook in the ferencon, to be holden in the large room over the Co-operative Store, Bewsbury.

THE EXECUTIVE TO THE PEOPLE, CON-CERNING THE CONVENTION.

As precessination might be injurious to our sacred cause in the present momentous crisis, we have. therefore, agreed to perform the duty of convening a public meeting, to select the required number of persons to form the Convention. As far as we have information on the subject, three persons are already agreed upon, namely: One of the Frost, Williams, and Jones's Restoration Committee; the second, a gentleman from Wales; and the third, Mr. Pitkethly, who, we believe is to go in Mr. Moir's stead, that gentleman being unable to attend. The people of Glasgest have appointed their own representative, and are determined to pay him, so that we can have nothing to do in his case; therefore, all we have to do is, to see that six other persons are fairly balloted from the list of candidates already nominated.

A public meeting will be held on Wednesday evening at seven o'clock, the 28th day of April 1841, to ballot the required number of persons for the forthcoming Convention. The meeting will be held in the National Charter Association-room. Manchesser. We, therefore, expect every candidate's name

will be in our secretary's possession by the forenoon post on Wednesday.

JAMES LEECH, President. JAS. CARTLINGER, RICHD. LITTLEB. JOHN CAMPEELL, Secretary.

SALFORD.—Mr. Campbell lectured on Sunday evening to the Chartists; Mr. Leech lectured on Monday evening, and handled his subject in his their hospitality. They help only those who can help usual masterly manner. Mr. Lund, from Lancaster, a Chartist of the right stamp, addressed them on Away, then, in God's name, with all talk abert uniting the plans and schemes of the Corn Law Repealers; with the middle classes. Last year, and the year and, by his calm and collected tone, made a very before, a pack of knaves and fools brought ridicule great impression on the meeting. Mr. Horton apon us by erarlastingly arguing on the comparative moved, and Mr. Ranken seconded, the following remerits of moral and physical force. One set declared solution:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting themselves for morel, the other for physical—and they that the effects of those persons—Lovett, Collins, meshed quite ready to employ the latter force against Hetherington, Cleave, Vincent, and others—is nother, to decide which of the two (forces) they thing better than a base attempt of a band of Malshould employ against the common enemy. It never thusians to divide the people; and, further, we are sourced to the beligerents to enquire whether we of opinion that these men are supported by other The reall; in possession of either description of force, individuals, kolding, in the cant of the day, most effectual course to leave us destitute of both. For bribed the aforesaid individuals; and, to avoid those, what other tendency could their unmeaning disputes we are determined to adhere to the present plan of have? This year they seem disposed to play a similar organization, and oppose whatever may tend to divide us, not resting in our agitation until our just get up in all quarters to ascertain "whether we eight rights are conceded to us." The Chartists are also or ought not to unite with the middle classes," while determined that for the future, so far as Selford is the only points worth enquiring about are altogether concerned, neither an English Chartist Circular, lost right of, namely, lat, "whether the middle classes or anything else, shall be purchased from any of

> BOLTON.-THE " NEW MOVE."-On Monday those individuals who have sanctioned the establish-

LECTURE On Sunday evening, Mr. Butterworth,

Rugby, and other towns in the district.

HOLBROOK.-On Monday evening, Mr. Vickers, of Belper, gave a most eloquent, argumentative, and impressive lecture to an audience of some hundreds of the brave, stalwar; men of the Derbyshire hills. who escorted Mr. Vickers into the village by a band of music, and paid the greatest attention to the worthy lecturer, and cheered him most enthusias-Schred here on Friday evening last, in the Asto join the National Charter Association. The Holticherom, Clarendon-street, by Mr. W. Shearer; brook lade are up to the mark, and will stand by the conclusion of the holticherom was a standard brook lade are up to the mark, and will stand by the conclusion of the holticherom was a standard brook lade are up to the mark, and will stand by the conclusion of the holticherom was a standard brook lade are up to the mark, and will stand by the conclusion of the holticherom was a standard brook lade are up to the mark, and will stand by the conclusion of the holticherom was a standard brook lade are up to the mark, and will stand by the conclusion of the holticherom was a standard brook lade are up to the mark, and will stand by the conclusion of the holticherom was a standard brook lade are up to the mark, and will stand by the conclusion of the holticherom was a standard brook lade are up to the mark, and will stand by the conclusion of the holticherom was a standard brook lade are up to the mark, and will stand by the conclusion of the holticherom was a standard brook lade are up to the mark and will stand by the conclusion of the holticherom was a standard brook lade are up to the mark and will stand by the conclusion of the holticherom was a standard brook lade are up to the mark and the holticherom was a standard brook lade are up to the mark and the holticherom was a standard brook lade are up to the mark and the holticherom was a standard brook lade are up to the mark and the holticherom was a standard brook lade are up to the mark and the holticherom was a standard brook lade are up to the mark and the holticherom was a standard brook lade are up to the mark and the holticherom was a standard brook lade are up to the mark and the holticherom was a standard brook lade are up to the mark and the holticherom was a standard brook lade are up to the mark and the holticherom was a standard brook lade are up to the mark and the holticherom was a standard brook lade are u sically. The friends in great numbers have resolved

will moved, and carried with only one dissentient the following resolutions and the commended the first to the heary-headed old Fox, Dan, for letting who are acting under his acting under his are acting under his acting is of opinion that the tyrant high enders. The following resolutions afterwards, the "Prince Bishop" and the tyrant high enders acting in down by Misness. Lovett, Collaboration, the fining is of opinion that the tyrant high enders acting in the fining of the Chartists, the "Prince Bishop" and the tyrant high enders acting in the fining of the Ch who are still R under his auspices, and the direction and seconded, was carried unanimously, and petition of the great advantage of the g

BUSSAGE.-The Chartists here are bestirring

at the Mechanics' Institute, Circus-street, very, very

TROWBRIDGE.-On Friday evening, April 16, a public meeting was held at the Democratic Chapel, for the purpose of hearing Mr. Bolwell, jun., the Chartist lecturer for Wilts, who gave a visited in South Wilts. He stated that where the Northern Star had made its appearance, the people were thirsting for knowledge. His lecture was highly approved of.

ing to approuncement in last week's Star. He had and urged on his brother members the necessity of and that it is not through ignorance of the rights of having got to them, the old Dupe, leaning over the to go away without hearing him. After the lecture, a vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, three should bring forward a motion to that effect next of their proceedings, and will do all in our power to lector, but instead of doing so, he sent forth a stone cheers for the Charter, and three for Feargus meeting night, when it is expected it will be finally carry out the present organisation." The other from his other claw, which broke the plate to pieces, O'Connor and all the imprisoned Chartists; after settled. The secret movement document of Lovett business of the evening being disposed of, it was and scattered the money that was collected amongst which the National Petition was put to the meeting and Collins was brought before the meeting by Mr. moved and seconded, "That the proceedings of the a heap of stones, where most of it was lost. We for their approval, when it was adopted. Ten Wm. Reweliff, and its principles discussed, and evening be requested to be inserted in the forth-thought this to be a striking and forcible Tory are shillings was collected at the door towards defray-ultimately condemned by all present, as a thing cal-

CARDIFF.-At the weekly meeting of the Chartist Association of this town, it was the unanimous] services, as Delegate to the Convention, and as this opinion, that persons who are not members of our taking part in it. The meeting then broke up, after meeting is not in possession of the facts to enable it to society are ineligible for election to office; and, in coming to a decision to oppose all and everything indge respecting the justice of that diskin, it is expe- the case of Mr. J. Collins, they consider him a very that came before them contrary to the advancement dient that this meeting do adjourn to Sunday the 16th unfit person for a representative; not only on the of the Charter. of May, to be holden at the same place, and that the ground of his refusing connexion with our Society, Secretary be instructed to write to Mr. Pitkethly, and on the trumpery ground of "illegality," but for his also to the Delegates who attended the meeting which being so strenuous an advocate of the insulting professed to settle with Mr. Pitkethly, requesting them "Education" humbug. We look upon him as a man to attend at the adjourned meeting, for the purpose of who has sold himself; not on the condition of openly renouncing his previous opinions, but fer what is more dangerous, as it is upheld by sophistry-for endeavouring to cause justice to be delayed, on the impudent, lying pretext of the necessity of education, the water and oil mixture of the Chartists and middle class-men, religious Chartism, and other trickery. If John Gollins and other fallen Chartists cheose to return to us, they can do so; and, while they advocate pure democratic justice, they may rely on being recognised as friends; but let us not court the assistance of renegades, or the middle must do our own work, and then we shall know that sent Carlisle; and, as that was not yet done, he it is well done." Resolved, "That the above be sent to the Northern Star, with a request that it be

DUMPRIES. - MEETING ON BEHALF OF MR. PED. nee.-A public meeting was held here on Tuesday night last, for the purpose of considering the case of Mr. R. Peddie, and petitioning the Queen for his liberation, Mr. W. Wilson in the chair. Mr. W. MtDowall, in proposing the petition, adverted to the manner in which the Government acted, in order to repress crime, or what they considered as such, by the infliction of panishment on the offender, after the crime was committed, instead of trying to remeve the temptations to vice, by instituting such a spetem of education as would tend to repress the propensities, and bring into exercise the moral and intellectual faculties, and, by making the ministration of public affairs conduce to the comfort of the subject, and thus identifying the Government with the people, and make all interested in maintaining its laws inviolate. The barbarities inflicted on Mr. Peddie, at Bevorley, were unjustifiable, even if he had committed the greatest crimes. If the principles just mentioned were correct, how much more so, when his offence was one involving no moral turpitude! He called upon those around him to come forward and do what they could in behalf of the wictim of political vengeance, and hoped that all of every shade of opinion, would merge their differences, and if they had one spark of benevolence, to come forward and try to rescue a fellow-creature from that treatment, which was fast hurrying him to the grave, his only hope of shelter, unless public opinion aroused the attention of the Queen to interfere in his behalf. Mr. A. Wardrope seconded the proposition, and it was on the principle of humanity that he did so. He entered into a detail of the tortures to which Mr. Peddie was subjected, both bodily and mental-put upon the treadmill. where be continued, with slight intervals of rest, for nine hours a a day. The exhaustion of his frame, in consequence, as exhibited in loss of appetite, vomiting, giddiness, and dimness of vision, with which he was constantly traubled; added to this. that he was deprived of the solace which the communication of his wife, family, and friends might afford him, by the regulation of the prison, or the wanton emelty of his keepera. It was, taken altogether, a refinement in punishment unexcelled by the inquisition. Mr. Wardrope went on at considerable length, to compare the treatment received by political prisoners at the hands of the present Ministers, with comply with the prayer thereof. what they received from the Tory party whilst in: power, and gave several instances tending to prove that though Castlereagh and Sidmouth were sufevening, at the weekly meeting, the following reso- ficiently blood-thirsty, they were matched by some lution passed nem. con. :-" That this meeting riews of the members of the existing Whig Cabinet. He No! no! there is not sufficient ground, consistently Lovett, Collins, and others, to establish a National to benefit individuals, should still keep in view that in behalf of poor Duffy, who is a victim to a system Association in contradistinction to the existing great measure which would best enable them to do of espionage, countenanced, if not carried on, by the tendance of all friends will be esteemed a favour. Pind the changes we require; why waste breath, then, National Chartist Association of Great Britain, good to themselves and others, and that they, when Government. Had it been the case of some wicked in Rruing it at the state of the state in results we require; why waste breath, then, dational charties association of cross silvers, good to the metric and base offender against the laws, in the shape of a which which, if successful, would be subversive of some of possessed of the Suffrage, would be able to interfere and base offender against the laws, in the shape of a which will be middle to interfere and base offender against the laws, in the shape of a possessed of the Suffrage, would be able to interfere and base offender against the laws, in the shape of a which will be middle to interfere and base offender against the laws, in the shape of a possessed of the Suffrage, would be able to interfere and base offender against the laws, in the shape of a law of the suffrage and base offender against the laws, in the shape of a law of the suffrage and base offender against the laws, in the shape of a law of the suffrage and base offender against the laws, in the shape of a law of the suffrage and base offender against the laws, in the shape of a law of the suffrage and base offender against the laws, in the shape of a law of the suffrage and base offender against the laws, in the shape of a law of the suffrage and base offender against the laws, in the shape of a law of the suffrage and base offender against the laws, in the shape of a law of the suffrage and base offender against the laws, in the shape of the suffrage and the suffrage against the laws, in the shape of the suffrage against the laws, in the shape of the suffrage against the laws, in the shape of the suffrage against the laws, in the shape of the suffrage against the laws, in the shape of the suffrage against the laws, in the shape of the suffrage against the laws, in the shape of the suffrage against the laws, in the shape of the suffrage against the laws, in the shape of the suffrage against the laws, in the shape of the suffrage against the laws, in the shape of the suffrage against the shape of the suffrage against the shape of the suffrage against the shape of the suffrage agains the principles contained in the People's Charter; with more certainty of effect, where cases, such as that, therefore, this meeting repudiates as leaders, the present, were brought under their attention. In an analysis of captain, then indeed, might Lord Nor. That this meeting is of opinion that the National Charter Association, if fully carried out. Is sufficient and deems as unworthy the confidence of Chartists, The petition to the Queen was then adopted, and it was agreed that it should be entrusted to Mr. Ewart for presentation; after which the meeting was

closed by three cheers being given to the chairman. CAERLEON (MONNOUTSIGHIRE).-GREAT PUBLIC MEETING -DEPEAT OF THE WHIG POLICE ADVO-COVENTRY .- Mr. William Martin addressed a CARES, AND GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF THE CHARTISTS .crowded and enthusiastic audience at this place on Some time ago, a requisition was drawn out by two Monday evening last, Mr. Buckney, the sub-Secre- well-known characters, and taken round the town to tary of the National Charter Association, in the obtain signatures, for the purpose of calling a chair. He addressed the audience in his usual style meeting to introduce a police force into our peaceof fervid eloquence, on the principles of the People's ably-disposed town. Most of the Whig party signed Charter. He is engaged to lecture at Kenilworth, the requisition; others, not aware of the nature of the requisition, allowed their signatures to be attached to it. On Sunday, the 11th of April, a notice was placed on the church door, announcing the meeting to take place on the following Wednesday, termed the "Prince Bishop") boasted of his having obtained all the respectable gentlemen's signatures in the town, and those who refused were the ragamuffin Chartists, who were not worth noticing. The meeting, headed by Mr. J. Brown, sen. Shortly WIGAN. On Monday, the 19th, a public meet- afterwards, the "Prince Bishop" and the tyrant

GLASGOW.—A splendid Chartist soirce was held in the Christian Chartist Church, last Monday evening, Mr. Cullen, Convention Delegate, in the chair. that he had no doubt the adjoining parishes would convention Delegate, in the chair. ing, Mr. Cullen, Convention Delegate, in the chair. The house was crowded in every part with female beauty along with manly strength, integrity, and worth. After a sufficient supply of the tea apparates had been furnished to the company, Mr. Walter delivered a very interesting address on the principle of right; Mr. Pattison followed on education; Mr. Walter delivered a very interesting address on the principle of right; Mr. Pattison followed on education; Mr. Ewan, on the rights of women; Mr. Ewan, on the rights of women the room doubt the adjoining parishes would the adjoining parishes would the churchwarden the churchwarden the churchwarden from one of the parishes entered the room, and sessist them. Shortly afterwards, the churchwarden from one of the parishes entered the room, and sessist them. Shortly afterwards, the churchwarden from one of the parishes would the nation took place relative to the new move of the Mal was appointed to the chair. A very warm discussion took place relative to the new move of the Mal was appointed to the chair. A very warm discussion took place relative to the new move of the Mal thusian band of knaves, with the few apostates from the people were politically free, they would them said that he came there, in the name of his parish, to thusian band of knaves, with the few apostates from the people were politically free, they would them the people were politically free, they would them some the products of the people were politically free, they would them assist them. Shortly afterwards, the churchwards and to the people were politically free, they would them the people were politically free they would them the people were politically free they would M'Farlane, on the rights of women; Mr. Ewan, on consistency; and Mr. Brian, on union. Loud plaudits greeted each speaker during the delivery of their followed in a long strain of invective and nonsense excellent and eloquent addresses. Miss M'Donald, against the old system, and highly applauded the excellent and eloquent addresses. Miss M'Donald, against the old system, and highly applauded the considered the proposed plan of Messrs. Lovett and with her sweet and syren voice, repeatedly charmed new police system. He commented on the ill conduct Co., are of opinion that it is calculated to divide the the audience with song, and Miss Aitkin with re- of the inhabitants of the town, but was publicly Chartists of England and Wales, and to cause a citation. The celebrated Mr. Collins, Delegate from the original Anti-Slavery Society of America, who was present, declared he had never been in a happier assemblage of human beings, and who said, "I concluding, he endeavoured to throw a sarcasm on the Chartists, but was contradicted with the contradict of the numbers of the National Charter Association of surplus wealth which they produce the sarcasm on the Chartists, but was contradicted with the contradiction of the party, and are hereby determined to continue as shape or another, continue to be party, and are hereby determined to continue as shape or another, continue to be party, and are hereby determined to continue as shape or another, continue to be party, and are hereby determined to continue as shape or another, continue to be party, and are hereby determined to continue as shape or another, continue to be party, and are hereby determined to continue as shape or another, continue to be party, and are hereby determined to continue as shape or another, continue to be party, and are hereby determined to continue as shape or another, continue to be party, and are hereby determined to continue as shape or another, continue to be party, and are hereby determined to continue as shape or another, continue to be party, and are hereby determined to continue as shape or another, continue to be party and are hereby determined to continue as shape or another, continue to be party and are hereby determined to continue as shape or another, continue to be party and are hereby determined to continue as shape or another, continue to be party and are hereby determined to continue as shape or another, continue to be party and are hereby determined to continue as shape or another. cannot see the sincerity and consistency of men pro warmth and energy by Mr. Henry Walters. Mr. J. objects for which it was formed, and pledge themfessing to wish the emancipation of three hundred thousand blacks, a little removed from the brutes, in America, while they oppose the claims to liberty and justice of three millions of their brave, industrious, and intelligent fellow countrymen. The hour of departure arrived,

When each took off his several way,

warmth and energy by Mr. Henry Walters. Mr. J. Belves for which it was formed, and pleage them-selves. Mr. J. Belves to uphold the Northern Star as the fearless advocate of the oppressed millions." Messrs. Saunders, Matthews, Hogg, Parker, Cater, Dale, and Henderson were the leading speakers in support of the above resolution. The books for the General Mr. Brown pointed out to the meeting the poverty of the working classes—the sufferings they had and read the inconsistency of the above resolution are finally to be called in next Monday night, the 26th instant. "That a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Arran for his services as Missionary, for the last month."

Noved by Mr. Shith and seconded by Mr. Hick:—

That the question of appointing a West-Riding Lecturer be adjourned to the next meeting."

Resolved to meet another day."

ASHBURTON.—The cause seems to be progressing the taxes, when they should rather demonded to know to diminish them. He further demanded to know to diminish them. He further demonrates the week's Star, head on Sunday evening last, at the Hit demonrates the diminish them. He further demonrates the missing will be a further demonrates the missing the taxes, when they are sunday.

That the question of appointing a West-Riding last week's Star, head on Sunday evening last, at the Hit demonrates the diminish them. He further demonrates the missing will rather the missing the demonrates the missing will rather the missing will rather the missing the demonrates the missing will rather the missing will rather the missing will rather the missing will rather the missing will r look at the public journals, and see how crime had the new move gentry. A deputation of two persons —the time however will come when they must alter increased in the towns where policemen were established, and then sat down amidst the applause of the meeting. The Chairman rose, and put the motion, meeting. The Chairman rose, and put the motion, when it was lost by a majority of twenty to one. The Whig tyrants proposed the adjournment of the meeting, which was lost by the same majority.

They then demanded a poll, as their last resource. They then demanded a poll, as their last resource, People's Charter. As there was no definite plan mighty power of an honest journal to back them, MARYLEBONS.-At the weekly meeting held which will take place on the 5th and 6th of May. The Chairman having closed the meeting, the Charstrong resolutions were unanimously passed, de- tists gave three loud and hearty cheers for their nunciatory of the new move, and all concerned in it, expressing gratitude to the Editor of the Northern Star, and regret for the appointment of Mr. C. H. Neesom, as their delegate to the Convention, and a request to that gentleman to resign.

> great many had getting themselves enrolled in the National Charter the people, but through culated to cause a division in the Chartist ranks, and consequently injure the cause of the Charter. The meeting also gave it as their opinion, that Lovett and Collins were highly censurable for

> > CARLISLE .- PUBLIC MEETING .- A public meet-

ing took place on Monday evening, at the Beaming Machine, Water-lane, for the purpose of choosing a delegate to the Convention. It having been announced that Mr. George Julian Harney would attend the meeting, it was unusually large. Mr. John Armstrong was unanimously called to the chair. He said, my friends, I am truly sorry that Mr. Harney is not here; the coach has arrived frem Scetland, but he has not come. What is the reason I know not, for he was fully expected. No doubt you will feel the disappointment, but various causes may have conspired to detain him. However, we have other business to do, which we can proceed with. The Council have waited until they ascertained what men were chosen to sit in the Convenclass, if we must first compromise justice. We tion, before they wished to fix on any one to reprepresumed that the Council would wait until they got further intelligence. The potition sheets are, I understand being well filled. Any person who has them will please to take them down to Mr. Arthur when filled, and receive fresh sheets. I trust you will exert yourselves in this respect, for if we do not do all in our power in behalf of those who are suffering on our account, we are unworthy the name of men. Mr. Blyth then came forward and moved a resolution, which being amended as below. was finally carried :- " That while the people of Carlisle view with regret the elopement of Messrs. Collins, Cleave and Co., from the ranks of the people, as was all who may retrogade in the work of moral and political regeneration, we nevertheless consider, that it is rendered imperative on our part, after witnessing the means resorted to by these men to create division in the Chartist camp-and the manner their scheme has been received by that monster O'Connell at the Corn Exchange—to warn all to keep from attaching their names to their circulars. as we believe that their only object is division, and that the plan has been concocted by the Big Beggarman. That we object to John Collins as being one of the Petition Convention, because he is not a member of the National Charter Association." Some angry discussion took place as to the passing of this resolution. Mr. Arthur contending, that the best way would be to treat them, the new movers, with contempt. This called forth the vile invective and personal spicen of Mr. Blythe, which however, the meeting soon put down, and the resolution

CASE OF POOR DUFFY. - Through the great anxiety of a son of James Duffy, for the fate of his unfortunate father, a petition was got up to Lord Normanby, praying for a mitigation of his severe imprisonment and punishment. The petition was presented by P. H. Howard, Esq., M.P. for this place, who, we believe, did all in his power to succeed in behalf of poor Duffy, who is personally known to him. having once resided in Carlisle. However, as might be expected, his efforts proved unavailing, as it will appear from the following letter, received a few days ago through Mr. Howard :-

"Whitchall, April 5, 1841. "SIR.—The Marquis of Normanby having carefully again." considered your application in behalf of James Duffy, I am directed to express to you his Lordship's regret that there is not sufficient ground to justify him, consistent with his public duty, in advising her Majesty to

"I am, Sir, "Your obedient servant,

"S. M. PHILLIPPS."

DAISY HILL-On Easter Tuesday, the Chartists and families of the incarcerated Chartists, in a large this town met in their School and Reading Room. is determined not to countenance any person who shall and families of the incarcerated Chartists, in a large Club Rocan, engaged for the occasion, which was beautifully decorated with evergreens. The walls Called to Mr. O'Connor's address, and proposed by Mr. Reed, seconded by Mr. Cummins, and called to Mr. O'Connor's address, and proposed by Mr. Reed, seconded by Mr. Cummins, and Carried unanimously, "That it is the duty of the were covered with portraits of the most noble and National Petition. The Chairman, in making a few illustrious patriots of the past and present age; that preliminary remarks, stated that they had wasted of Feargus O'Connor, Esq. the caged lion and chamframe, was hang in the centre of the room. After a secure their own avaricious advantage. He advised House of Commons is composed of men who represent verse had been given out and sung, more than one them to make better use of their time, especially at only a class of the people, no government will do hundred sat down and partook of an excellent repast, this important crisis, by assisting those noblewhich reflected great credit on the committee who minded patriots who were endeavouring to effect prepared it. Mr. Joseph Stavely was unanimously their liberty. The Northern Star newspapers of the sailed upon to preside. He made a few observations 13th and 20th ult. were called for, and the address respecting the object for which the tes party had been and petition were read to the meeting; after which, "The people, the legitimate source of all power," signed by the churchwarden. The late Mayor (once which was responded to by Mr. Hodgson, in a very appropriate speech. The Chairman then read the second toast, "The Chartists of Dalsy Hill; may they never to call at every house for signatures to the petition, relax in their exactions until the People's Charter and collect the halfpence, which is going on rapidly becomes the law of the land." Mr. Burnett responded every night after leaving work. Chartists determined to retort with equal severity in a neat speech, which occupied an hour in its deon his Worship the term he had so misapplied to livery. The next toast was "justice to one and to Chartiets of Merthyr Tydvil, Wales, the following been brought against us, and are of opinion that the all," which was responded to by Mr. Alderson, of Manningham, in a short address. The evening was

unanimous adoption of the following resolution:"That this meeting, having carefully and calmly

was then appointed to wait on Mr. Neesom, retheir policy or be made bitterly to rue. They felt questing him to resign the office of delegate to the the power of union amongst the men before, and laid down for the obtainment of the Charter, it they are not likely to be less successful. behoved every man to study the best means of doing | MERE. - (WILTSHIRE.) - A public meeting of the so, that it might be discussed calmly and deliberately.
Suppose there were half a million of men organised carrying into effect the People's Charter. Mr. Tudat one halfpenny per week, or one million at one farthing per week, which would be much better because of the numbers, it would produce above ing. The parties assembled were, principally, the £1,000 weekly. Now, supposing the country were wealth producers; and the meeting was one of the to elect a Convention of fifty honest men to estab-TIVERTON.—(Devon.)—The United Working Men's Association of Tiverton and Collumpton met on Friday, April 16th, to hear from Mr. Francis Harris, whom they had elected as their delegate to Totness, to represent them at the county delegate meeting held there on Sunday, April 11th, a report of which he gave in a pleasing and satistation more delegated as their are provided by the considering and satistation of fifty honest men to establish the subscription was entered into for the purpose of aiding the cause. One of our members, while collecting, held the plate to a party of gentlemen, if we may so call them, who were standing on an elevation, on the opposite side of the road, but as none of them thought proper to give anything, the collector was move gentry, to turn the minds of the Chartists from called back by a farmer of the name of Dupe. The factory manner; and also observing that there was move gentry, to turn the minds of the Chartists from called back by a farmer of the name of Dupe. The nothing wanting but a lecturer in Devon to make their present organisation, as impolitic, unwise, and collector not knowing that he was going among a COVENTRY.—Mr. Martin lectured here accord. it a noble ally to the North in the cause of freedom, unjust, believing it to be for their aggrandisement, hot-bed of Tories, returned to them. Our friend some sinister metives they Association; when Mr. Land gave notice that he have in view; and we do hereby discountenance any

> Tower Hamlets.—The Chartists of Tower Hamlets held their weekly meeting, on the 19th inst., at the Bricklayers' Arms, Cheshira-street, Waterloo Town; the minutes of the last meeting were read and confined in some lunatic asylum, before he commits confirmed. It was moved, "That Mr. R. Spurr is any other depredations. a fit and proper person to sit in the permanent Executive of Manchester."-Carried unanimously. Mr. a spacious chapel was opened here, which will hold audience, in the Chartists'-room, Tower Hamlets, the afternoon by Mr. John Barret, of Nottingham, and and explained, in the most simple manner, how the in the evening by Mr. George Harrison, of Calverton, work people are robbed by the stock jobbers of this to very crowded congregations.—The principles of the country. Mr. Wall closed his lecture by telling his People's Charter have taken deep root in the hearts audience that he would, on the 2nd of May, lecture of the people, and the consequence will be, other again on the paper currency. A vote of thanks was societies will be compelled to give up. Mr. Vincent given to Mr. Wall, which he acknowledged, and paid us a visit on Easter Wednesday.—We have estatold the members of the Association that he would blished a library, and are going on well. We also inattend the Cern Law lecture on Tuesday night, which Sydney Smith is to give at the British and

Foreign Day School, Cowper-street, City Road. SANQUHAR .- Julian Harney reached our eight o'clock the meeting took place, and notwithstanding the shortness of notice and other disadvantageous circumstances, the hall was well filled by an audience delighted with the address of the speaker, which was testified by their repeated and enthusiastic plaudits. This is the third visit of our friend, Julian Harney, and we are sure he will do us the justice of acknowledging he has found the good cause stronger and stronger each time of his visit. Mr. Harney told us that he hoped, ere he returned to Scotland, to have the pleasure of visiting the "caged lion" of York; if so, we beg that our friend will present our sincere respects to our champion O'Connor, together with the hope expressed that if at all possible, Mr. O'Connor will, on his visit to Scotland after his liberation, give Sanghuar a call; we are poor, but we hope honest and determined in the good cause, and if we are the serfs of Bucoleugh, his Dukeship shall find that we are not willingly so, but that we will never cease warring with injustice, until we burst the fetters that bind us.-Corres-

Chartists of Sowerby, the following resolutions meeting are especially due to the Editor of the Northern Star, for his able exposure of the new association schemers, and shewing them to the world in their proper character; and we pledge ourselves never to unite with any society but one formed by the universal voice of the people." " That we view with feelings of sorrow the names of such men as Vincent and Cleave, appended to the new Utopian scheme; and, considering them to have been led away by some foul means or other, we hope

LOUGHBOROUGH.-At a weekly meeting of Chartists, held April 19th, a resolution, condemning the new move, and the parties concerned in it. and the Star, and Feargus O'Connor, Esq., so long as they stand by the people as they have done, was unanimously agreed to. It was also agreed that a public meeting should be held at the Fish Pool thanks on Monday agreements. Head, on Monday evening next, at seven o'clock, with indignation the attempt made by Messrs. concluded by stating, that the people, in all efforts with his public duty, for Lord Normanby interfering for the purpose of reading the National Petition, and exhorting the people to sign it, when the at-

On Easter Monday, the female Chartists and man, seconded by Mr. Butter, and carried unanimously, triotic songs, to the delight of all present.

much of their time in worse than doing nothing, pion of the poor man's rights, in a very splendid while their legislators were busy making laws to held, and concluded with reading the first toast, it was moved, seconded, and unanimously carried, "That the petition be adopted." It was also proposed and agreed to, "That the town be divided into districts." Persons were appointed for each district

resolutions were unanimously agreed to :—" That parties who wish to 'ape the proceedings of a corthis meeting is of opinion that the tendency of the rupt and timelled aristocracy,' are the projectors of

SUNDERLAND .- On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Binus lectured at the Life Boat House, on the comparative merits of the Corn Law and Charter agi-tations, proving incontestibly the decided superiority of the latter.

Socialism v. Chartism.—On Friday evening last, the members of the Debating Society, connected with the Mechanics' Institute, Sunderland, discussed the following question:—"Whether ought Socialism and Chartism to be agitated conjointly, or separately; and if the latter, which ought to precede the other i" There was an animated discussion; on the part of the Socialists it was contended that Chartism was a paltry and insignificant change—that not Government, but competition was the chief cause of the oppression and poverty of the people—that Chartism was unattainable, except by force, or through the medium of communities. On the part of the Chartists it was contended that Chartism included Socialism, and every other ism, necessary for secur-ing the permanent welfare of the people; that when which they exist upon the products of labour, they would display the same deadly hostility towards Socialism as they have done to Chartism; that however much the Community system might increase the production of wealth, until the Communists possessed the law-making power, they would, in one shape or another, continue to be plundered of the surplus wealth which they produced. The discus-TYRANNY OF THE COLLIERY VIEWERS .- Such has

recently been the tyrannous conduct of those gentry towards the poor scourged miners, that there is now scarcely a man in any one of the collieries who will dare to collect signatures for the National Petition. The principles of the men remain unchanged, but persecution has for a time intimidated them for a time we say, the time will not be long. Every day

piace where he stood. held in one of his claws some copper, under the pretence of giving it to the coldle class. Although we had police officers at hand. we left this poor fellow to escape, in hope that some kind friend will take care of him, and have him

ARNOLD, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE .- On Easter Sunday, Wall lectured, on Sunday evening last, to a crowded 400 persons, when two sermons were preached; in tend establishing a Sunday school in our chapel, on Sunday next; and have also a co-operative store. which is working well; and in connection with the co-operative store, we have commenced a sick society a it numbers about forty members, who pay one shilling a ancient burgh on Saturday, April 17th, on his way month, and there is also another co-operative store and to Lancashire; we procured the Town-hall for a sick club in connection with it in our village. One sick meeting, on condition that nothing should be done club, that was held at a public house, has left the ale or said, but what was strictly legal and constitu- bench and the glass, and there are others on the eve of tional! Our friend, Julian, being notoriously a doing the same.—The working classes of this village are strictly legal and constitutional" speaker (!) we of in a distressed condition; but, notwithstanding our course had no hesitation in complying with the con- distresses, we are for the Charter, and for the noble ditions imposed by our worthy magistrates. At motto of that bold, unflinching, disinterested, and dungeon-proof patriot, Mr. O'Connor, " Universal Suffrage, and no surrender;" and we shall have no confidence in any man, or set of men, that would set on foot any other agitation or movement, and we hereby publicly protest against the secret move, and the men who would support that move are unworthy of the confidence of the people of England. What do they want to de? They want to take advantage of Mr. O'Connor's imprisonment, and to betray the people of England. If they do, away with such knaves and villains, and the seoner they leave our ranks the better.

DERBY.-The Chartists of this place held their weekly meeting on Sunday evening, as usual, and the new movement scheme was discussed coolly and deliliberately, when the following resolutions were unanimously passed :- "That we deprecate the new fangled scheme propounded by Lovett. Collins, and Co., feeling convinced that it is a Whig scheme, for the purpose of sowing strife and discord amongst the Chartists : and even if Feargus O'Connor himself sanctioned the scheme. ve would denounce anything that was supported by the hoary-headed traitor, Dan O'Connell, feeling con-SOWERBY.—At the weekly meeting of the pinced, that whatever he has a hand in, will end in deceit and fraud on one hand, and disappointment on were unanimously agreed to -" This meeting is of the other." "That a vote of confidence be given to opinion that the plan of the 'London rat-catchers,' F. O. Connor, Esq., and his (miscalled) wild associates, promulgated by Lovett, Collins, and Company, is only part and parcel of the 'rint' associations, of less than the Charter, and that 'our right hands shall that libel to humanity, Daniel O'Connell, for the forget their cunning, and our tongues cleave to the roof express purpose of putting the money of a generous of our mouths, rather than swerve one jot from our and confiding people into the pockets of a few money-mongering scoundrels." "That the thanks of this Surrender." We are pained in the extreme to see division in our ranks; and Oh, the once patriotic Vincent, Cleave, and Collins, to be a party to this filthy trick (Lovett we have had a mean opinion of a long time, on account of his silent sleeping in carnal security) makes us almost ready to say,

"Cursed is he that trusts in man, Or maketh flash his arm."

We would wish to ask Lovett, Collins, Cleave, and Vincent especially, whether they feel proud of the they will see their error and turn to the right path patronage of Dan O'Connell, the Irish and English traitor-supporter of Trades' Unions-subjugator of Canada—seller of the factory children—promoter of Irish police, and bludgeoning the hungry and discontented-and outstripper of the Tories in royal wages. if the above gents are proud of him, they are welcome also to stand by the National Charter Association, to his patronage; but we Chartists of Derby would rather die an ignominious death on the gallows for the suppression of our country's wrongs, than back in the sunshine of affluence in Dan's palace at the (indirect) expence of the poor deluded rint payers of Ireland.

BRISTOL.-At a public meeting of the Chartists of Bristol, held at Mr. Simeou's, 1, Temple-street, April 19th, 1841, Mr. Wm. Morgan in the chair, the following resolutions were adopted :- Proposed by Mr. Pitfor every purpose, and well calculated to effect an NEWTOWN .- On the 27th ult., the Chartists of extensive organization of the people, and this meeting Government to supply the people with a good moral education, with play grounds, pleasure gardens, baths, and so on; but, believing, as we do, that whilst the these things, we are determined, therefore, never to cease agitating for the People's Charter, which will give us education, and all other things for our benefit."-3rd. Proposed by Mr. Valentine, seconded by Mr. Norris, and carried unanimously, " That the thanks of this meeting are due and hereby given to Feargus O'Connor, Esq. for his almost super-human exertions in the cause of the people, and to the Editor of the Northern Stor, for his vigilance and watchfulness over our rights; we are determined, therefore, to give our undivided support to that paper while it continues in its present course."-4th. Proposed by Mr. Tudor, very night after leaving work.

seconded by Mr. Barnsford, jun., "That we repudiate with scorn the charge of personal idolatry which has

## Chartist Entelligence.

STOCKTON.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Chartists of Stockton, on Wednesday evening week, Mr. Davison stated that he had a resolution to propose, which he doubted not would meet with on the liberation of Mr. O'Connor, to give him a sordid middle class to prevent the Charter from becombined him that the people of Stockton send a delegate to York, love, and it would not be in the power of the base and sordid middle class to prevent the Charter from becombined him that the people of Stockton send a delegate to York, love, and it would not be in the power of the base and sordid middle class to prevent the Charter from becombined him that the people of Stockton send a delegate to York, love, and it would not be in the power of the base and sordid middle class to prevent the Charter from becombined him that the people of Stockton send a delegate to York, love, and it would not be in the power of the base and sordid middle class to prevent the Charter from becombined him that the people of Stockton send a delegate to York, love, and it would not be in the power of the base and sordid middle class to prevent the Charter from becombined him that the people of Stockton send a delegate to York, love, and it would not be in the power of the base and sordid middle class to prevent the Charter from becombined him that the people of Stockton send a delegate to York, love, and it would not be in the power of the base and sordid middle class to prevent the Charter from becombined him that the people of the land is the land the entire approval of all present, namely:-"That to stand by the present plan, to work it in unity and vince him that the people of Stockton have not it was the power possessed by the middle class exerted regeneration of our unhappy country, strongly depregive him their most sincere thanks." Mr. Davison accompanied his resolution with a number of excellent remarks, in high praise of Mr. O'Connor.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. Shields, and or conversed unanimously.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. Shields, and or conversed unanimously.

In the converse of the converse o

carried unanimously.

PAILSWORTH.—On Sunday evening last, Mr James Cartledge, of Manchester, delivered a very impressive and eloquent lecture in the old School Room, which was greatly applauded throughout, and at the close a vote of thanks was proposed and carried unanimously to the Lecturer, for his services. Will our immaculate Whig friends my that the Tories paid that? for we are of opinion that if the Corn Law Repeal Lecturers had no other pay, the League would soon be minus advocates. A certain reptile in the form of a man, yelent a Town Missionary, sent to teach the people of Failsworth the way to a better country, and to give them bibles, almanacks, tracts, &c. has been going from house to house canvassing amongst the rate payers, to get possession of the room to spout in. When he found a Socialist, he said it was the dreadful destructive Chartists that the Christians wanted out: when a Chartist came in his way, it was the blasphemous infidel Socialists they wanted out. However, as he is in the habit of reading the Northern Star, we guess by the reference he is continually making to its contents, we would just remind him, that the petty annoyance he is continually practising towards the poor, persecuted, and proscribed Chartist, only brings the doctrines of the meek and lowly Jesus into contempt, when the Profession of lectures are delivered on the great and glorious princi-

ples of the Charter. SOUTH LANCASHIRE -DELEGATE MEETING. -The above meeting was held in the Chartist-room, Brown-street, Manchester, on Sunday afternoon last. Delegates present-Mr. Thomas Davies, Tib street, Manchester: Mr. John Cartledge, Brown-street, East Manchester; Mr. Samuel Pemberton, Hardman-street, Manchester; Mr. William Yarwood, Hulme and following resolutions were passed, without two opinions class oppressors." being expressed upon them, and without one dissentient: -" That this meeting views with feelings of extreme regret the attempt made by Messrs. Levett, Collins, O'Neil, and Co., to commence another mode of organisation. Firstly, because the plan already in operation has cost the nation a serious amount of money, besides anxiety and perseverance on the part of the people's delegates, and is working successfully; and has done more in the short time to unite the people, and bring them to a general understanding with each other, than any one ever brought before the Radical and consequently give our enemies, who are ever on the Hurrah for the brave "fustian jackets!" alert, a chance to make inroads into our ranks. Thirdly, because those men who attached their names to the

tion, or want of principle. We, therefore, pledge ourwhile the present works so remarkably well; nor any one, but which is agreed to by the people's delegates, and not by a few individuals, wheever they may be. cause of liberty, they will give up the attempt, and they have the greatest confidence in him for the future, and that he be requested to proceed with his labours for his able and impartial conduct, and that the meetrequested to inform the Chartists of South Lancashire, that business of the greatest importance will be brought delegate will be present to represent each town or vil-

this Association was held at the Cap of Liberty, Port. caused by class legislation. He then pointed out in a land-street, on Wednesday evening, April 14th, 1841, clear argumentative style the origin of poverty in this Mr. William Woodward in the chair, when the report country. The clergy preached that God made it, others of the Council, an able and well-drawn up document, was read; and, on the proposition of Mr. Sandy, seconded by Mr. Lewis, was unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be entered on the minutes. The balance sheet was then submitted, showing a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £2 5s 11d., which was al-Balance Sheets were also placed before the meeting, in all by the Author of Nature? Mr. Taylor then fund; of the O'Brien Fund, 18s. 1d., and of the Victim passed. Each balance sheet was duly signed by organisation, and exhorted all men and women who anditors, especially appointed. After a vote of thanks had not previously done so, to enroll their names in the members being highly gratified at the state of the society, and its respective funds.

ward and Sandy, and having reason to believe that on behalf of the Brighton Chartists, we take this opportunity of informing them that we do not know of Collins, Vincent, O'Neil, Hetherington, Cleave, and one Chartist who does not highly disappprove of such conduct, and are determined not only strictly to adhere traitorous attempt to barter the liberties of the to the National Charter Association and their plan, but to resist to the utmost every other project that may be and indignant at the conduct of men who can lend themselves to do the work of our most inveterate means trample the toiling slaves to death; and furenemies, by adopting a course that must inevitably cause disunion in our ranks. Our reason for sending this is, our weekly meeting is not held till Wednesday evening, when the subject will be discussed, but will be too late in the week for insertion in your present Star, and being anxious to remove any impression that it grand national agitation, by joining the National has been signed on our behalf or by our sanction. We, Charter Association—and we also declare, that we therefore, assure our brethren that the Chartists of never can, or will, place confidence in those men who this town consults. this town, generally, will remain firm as a rock both to the present plan, and also to the glerious principles contained in the Charter. Our motto is Universal to the Chartists of Great Britain and Ireland." Mr. mercury, ruin the constitution, cause ulceration. Suffrage and No Surrender, but as speedily as pessible. We do not approve of the everlasting cant about the ignorance and immorality of the working men, and depriving them of their just rights upon that plea. If these men desire to see ignorance and vice of every description in all its naked deformity, let them visit this town, attend the theatre, the gambling houses, the taverns and brothels, and the circles of the aristocracy and middle-class electors, and then, after making all due allowance for the working man, grouning under the hellish system of oppression, and driven by poverty to crime, whether or not the educated classes (so termed) de not by far exceed them in vice of

EDINBURGH.—The Edinburgh Chartist Associatien met in Whitefield Chapel, on Thursday last, Mr. James in the chair. Mr. P. Anderson delivered a lecture, wherein he successfully replied to several objections brought against the Chartists. The address of Mr. Lovett and others was then read to the meeting; after which a letter was read from Mr. Sankey, in reply to Mr. Lovett, containing his reasons for not signing his name to the said address, which elicited universal approbation. It was then moved and carried "that a wote of thanks be awarded to Mr. Sankey for the conduct he has displayed ever since he joined the movea vote of thanks to Mr. Anderson for his lecture, and bridge, which now lies in the Treasurer's hands, will be another to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

every description.

MANCHESTER.—On Sunday evening last, the Rev. W. N. Jackson delivered a very impressive sermon on the conduct of the clergy and the influence they possess over the people in general. During his discourse he was very heavy on the zig-zag policy of Mesers Lovett, Collins, and Co., exhorting the people

county of Wilts, gave a lecture in White Hill Chapel, on the principles of the People's Charter; the lecture in the Star of March 20th, and to nominate a person to was not so well attended as was expected, through the represent Stourbridge in the forthcoming Convention. notice net being generally, understood. The lecturer The petition was carried unanimously, and Mr. Wm. handled the subject in a masterly manner, which gave | Martin elected delegate. The meeting was very ably general satisfaction. After brief addresses from Measra addressed by Mr. Dean Taylor, the Chartist missionary. Niblett and Carrier, the meeting broke up.

LONDON.—(WESTMINSTER.)—At a meeting of the Chartists, held at the Charter Coffee House, Strutton Ground, on the 18th inst, a spirited discussion took place on Messrs. Lovettand Cd.'s plan of organisation: at Union, of Manchester, delivered a lecture on the the close of the discussion, it was resolved unanimously "Wrongs of Ireland." The lecturer concluded an that this meeting views with contempt the selfish and address of two hours and a-half duration, which will destructive plan of Messra. Lovett and others, to cause | be long remembered by the good Chartists of Stockport. a division amongst the friends and supporters of the A vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer. Charter; it is unjustifiable and unnecessary, therefore, we disapprove and condemn the whole proceedings, and will do all we can to support and make permanent that district, a tea party was got up in honour of Mr. the present organisation of the people.

meeting of the members of this Association, held on dungeon. No public notice was given on the occasion, Monday night, it was unanimously resolved, that as save that of a few working men, who were made measure short of the People's Charter would be of any their respective mills amongst their fellow-workpeople, benefit to us: we therefore pledge ourselves to stand and stating at the same time that the Nitroball had of all respectable booksellers in the United we consist principally of young unmarried men, no acquainted with the proceedings, circulating it through benefit to us; we therefore pledge ourselves to stand and stating, at the same time, that Mr. Mitchell those doctrines is seen to produce so much duplicity, by the Manchester Executive. We will have no and Mr. Davies, of Stockport, the two dungeon-proof sneaking, craftiness, and hypocrisy in himself. N.B. humbug; therefore we enter our protest against John patriots, who have just been released from an eighteen The meetings are held as usual once a fortnight, when Collins, or any other person not enrolled in the months' confinement in Chester Castle, would be pre-National Charter Association, being sent to the Con- sent. Such was the rapidity with which the informacatalogue of humbugs—the mouse-trap smells too bought up immediately. Their spacious room, the destrong of Dan !-" the rint, boys, the rint!"-but we want no humbugs-let the "cock-tails" go.

BRADFORD.—The Chartists of Bradford met on Sunday evening, at six o'clock, at the house of Mr. Carrodus, North Tavern, Wapping. After a deputation had been appointed to wait on the anti-Corn Law Com-Choriton-upon-Medlock; Mr. T. F. Craig, Salford; mittee to demand a discussion, the circular of Messra Mr. Richard Haslem, Oldham; Mr. David Ogden, Lovett and Co. was read, and the following resolution Failsworth; Mr. Jones Schofield, Openshaw and was unanimously adopted :- "That, in the opinion of Droylsden; Mr. T. S. Exersley, Unsworth; Mr. Robert this meeting, the Chartists of Bradford are satisfied Johnson, Middleton; Mr. James Taylor, jun., Roch- with the present legal organisation of the National dale; Mr. George Cookson, Warrington; Mr. William Charter Association of Great Britain, and believes the Baxendale, Shaw; Mr. John Dickinson, Pilkington attempt made by Messra Lovett, Collins, Hetherington, and Prestwich; Mr. James Leech, Mottram. Mr. T. and Co. to commence a counter agitation, will be pro-F. Craig was called to the chair. Every delegate gave ductive of evil; and we regret to hear of men who were an encouraging account of the progress of the cause in called and believed to be honest and sincere in their his locality. We rejoice to say that thousands who denunciations of oppression and class legislation, now once looked upon the principles with indifference, sus- attempting to delude the people who confided in them, picion, and contempt, are now become their adherents, by aiding and abetting a system calculated to sever the and their most active and zealous supporters. The bonds of political brotherhood now existing in England, financial affairs were examined, and found correct, and Scotland, and rapidly progressing in Ireland, and are GISTRY OFFICE, No. 3. Walbrook, near the Mansionother business, for which the meeting was called, was determined to discountenance any such attempt, and gone through in the best of spirit. After which the hold in utter contempt such degenerate tools of middle-

MENT.—The National Charter Association is making he has in his possession a perfect copy of the London rapid progress in this town. There has been hard Gazette, from 1665, and the daily London Newswork for the last month; but determination and per- papers for upwards of one hundred years past. The severance have overcome all obstacles. The room in Provincial Papers, from every County, are also re-Freeman street is crowded every meeting night, and the gularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers. From real staff of former Radical Unions, both male and these sources, he has, at a great expense, collected female, are rallying round the standard of liberty with and formed an Index to upwards of Forty Thousand zeal and enthusiasm. Mr. Martin's addresses have pro- Notices to Heirs, Next of Kin, and persons entitled duced a lasting effect in this town, and there is now to property. The charge for examining the Index is little doubt that Birmingham, which was selected by Five Shillings, provided the application is not made public Secondly, because the commencing of another the Rational, Teetotal, Educational, Household Charpersonally in London. This charge is for the trouble movement, even for the same object, would be caltists, as their head quarters, has slipped through their of looking for the advertisement required, and fingers: they will be constrained to seek a

LECTURE -On Sunday evening, a lecture was delioriginal decument, a copy of which appeared in the vered by Mr. Win. Martin, previous to his departure Northern Star, ought, if we may judge from their pre- to Coventry, where he had been invited for a week. tensions, to have done all in their power to carry out He went at great length into the causes which prothe present plan instead of impeding its progress by duced the misery now existing in society, and afterstanding aloof-getting up a fresh one contrary to the wards adverted to the secret move, for the exposure of majority, or throwing any obstacle in the way, by which he considered the Editor of the Star entitled to dend Books are also kept at the above office. Letendeavouring, as far as their influence, precept, and the thanks of every Chartist in the country. He then ters to be post-paid. example go, to persuade the people that the plan is proceeded to show that Christian Chartism was not illegal. Fourthly, because O'Neil, Collins, Lovett, and the best method for uniting men of various creeds and because they have been solicited to join the association, men attending their meetings; for although Mr. O'Con- also received for Galignani's Messenger. Jersey. and they refused to do so, or show its illegality. nell and his minions might denounce the Chartists of Guernsey, Australian, French, German, Dutch, and Sixthly, because we consider the cause too sacred to England as enemies to Ireland, he could tell them from all the American, Canadian, and West Indian allow it to be trifled with by any shuffing, equivocating, and half clap-trap, whether patronised by Dan, or any other humbug, who acts from self-interest, ambi. because they would not support O'Connell's humbug, that they were opposed to the liberties of Ireland. He selves not to countenance, but rather oppose any plan hoped that every Irishman residing in this country would unite with their fellow sufferers, and struggle for the emancipation of both countries. After some able remarks from Mr. Williamson and others, the REAL DISEASE, in its mild and most alarming We hope, if they respect their own character and the meeting separated well pleased with the worthy lecturer's animated and clever address. Mr. Martin's

join heart and hand in the present Association until humorous style of speaking has made him a decided 2nd. "That this meeting tender Mr. James Leech, and good feeling prevailed. Mr. Thomas Goodacre was missionary, a vote of thanks for his past conduct, and called to the chair, and after a brief address introduced Mr. Wm. Dean Taylor. Mr. Taylor said he came there that evening prepared to prove that the working classes for another month." 3rd. "A vote of thanks was of this country were slaves, it should therefore be his given to Mr. James Cartledge, secretary, for the excel. task to shew the cause of that slavery. Their slavery lent manner in which he has always kept the accounts." arose solelyfrom class legislation. Some stated that the 4th. " A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, miseries of the people sprung from their immorality maintained that class legislation and that only was the cause; every man present was a slave, and every wife, forward at the next meeting, and it is hoped that a daughter, and son, were slaves also in reality. He said they needed not to visit the nations on the continent to lage where there is an association. If they do not think it prudent to send a delegate so many miles, in every street both by day and by night, want and they are at liberty to appoint any friend in whom they are place confidence, who resides in Manchester. The the truth was declared it might be written on they must send proper credentials to satisfy the the gable end of every building, on the front of every said it came from the devil, but for the benefit of religious professors they would endeavour to ascertain how it came, who made it, and henceforth father the blame upon the right parties. He then enquired if God created distinct castes or degrees of rank?the circumstances connected with it were so well known THE ADDRESS of Messrs. Collins and Co. having that he need make no comment on it, but allow the been sent to Brighton, and signed by Messrs. WoodThat the Chartists of Birmingham, in public meeting "That the Chartists of Birmingham, in public meeting attempted secret movement of Messra. Lovett. millions for a century to come, by fawning upon, bow-

foes, who already possess the franchize, and by its ther, we can never recognise any man, or number of tists, Christian Chartists, or teetotal Chartists, unless they now prove their determination to push on the take the arch-traitor Dan O'Connell for their director. We therefore send this, as our firm and solemn protest illiterate men, who, by the use of that deadly poison, Mr. T. P. Green was glad to find that somebody had nodes on the shin bone, ulcerated sore throats. taken this matter up, as he had intended to propose a similar resolution. He heartily coincided in it. Allimbs, till at length a general debility of the conthough no man worked harder than he did to support Mr. Collins whilst in prison, yet their conduct was so period to their dreadful sufferings. giaring, that there was not the least doubt that the parties named in the resolution were acting the part of traitors. He begged to support the resolution.—The Chairman then put the resolution, which was carried unanimously, with the exception of three hands which were held up against it. A subscription was then entered into for the purpose of fitting up the room, and defraying the expences of the lecturer of Birmingham ; after which, fifteen persons enrolled their names as members of the National Charter Association. It was announced that meetings were held every Monday and Wednesday evenings, at half-past seven, and that a the usualfee of one pound.. lecture was delivered on Sunday evenings, at half-past six; and that reading and discussion would take place every Sunday morning, at ten o'clock. The sub-Secre-

tary also gave notice that a balance-sheet of the Associstion receipts and expenditure would be produced on Monday evening next. The meeting then separated. THE MEMBERS of the National Charter Association ment, and more especially for the prompt manner in residing in Birmingham intend to remit £1 to Leeds, which he replied to Mr. Lovett's address, and that the next week, as their quots of the fund for the support secretary be instructed to forward it to Mr. Sankey." of the delegates in London; and request, that when A vote of thanks was then moved and carried to Mr. the ballot is taken, Mr. Martin's name shall be placed Taylor, for his exposure of the secret movement. After as their representative. Ten shillings, from Stourforwarded at the same time, and for the same purpose.

powerful and soul-stirring address to a crowded and attentive audience, in the New Connection Methodist

School Room. At the conclusion of following resolution was moved and seconded by two members of the National Charter Association, and carried unanimously:-" That this meeting, feeling that union among the masses is of all things most necessary ing the law of the land; at the same time showing that to secure the political emancipation and the social cates the new and secret movement of Messra. Lovett,

> for the purpose of adopting the petition which appeared The petition is being numerously signed.

STOCKPORT .- At the Association Room, Sunday night, Mr. Joseph Carter in the chair. Mr. D. Donovan, President of the Power-loom Weavers'

MACCLESFIELD .- TEA PARTY .- On Tuesday, the 13th instant, being a holiday for the people of O'Connor, as being the first anniversary of the unjust STAPLEFORD. NEAR NOTTINGHAM .- At a detention of that gentleman within the walls of a Whig coration of which exceeded any we ever witnessed, for the ordinary practitioner. To enter into the details might have been disposed of could they have accommowas removed, and all parties comfortably seated, Messra Mitchell and Davies, who were received with rapturous applause, addressed the meeting at great length. They were repeatedly cheered during their addresses, and gave the greatest satisfaction. After paper. the speaking was over, the forms were removed for a Mass little harmony, when dancing and other harmonious amusements went on till between twelve and one o'clock; and all parties went home highly gratified with the evening s proceedings.

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Solicitors, Estate-Agents, and others, may rely on the most punctual attention to legal and other others, were invited to assist in remodelling the old denominations, although he admitted the right of all Notices for insertion, in the Cazettes and the Newsplan at the late national delegate meeting, in order to men to hold whatever religious belief they thought papers generally; copies containing the same remake it strictly legal, but never attended. Fifthly, best. He was pleased to see so many of his country- served and forwarded to order. Advertisements are

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IN CASES of SECRECY consult the TREATISE on every Stage and Symptom of the VENEforms, just published, by Messrs. PERRY and CO., SURGEONS, No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds, Private Entrance in the Passage; and 4, Great the People's Charter becomes the law of the land.

After this solicitation, if they persist, we shall feel it our painful duty to denounce them as men insincere to the cause they have esponsed, and unworthy of con.

If avourite in Birmingham.

Charter AFFREMAN-STREET.—The usual weekly meeting of the members of the National the cause they have esponsed, and unworthy of con.

Charter Association and others, took place on Monday lls. per Box, containing a full description of the fidence; and that the Editor of the Northern Star evening last. The room was crowded to excess; upwards above complaint, illustrated by Engravings, shewber requested to insert this in the next publication." of 100 females were present, and the greatest harmony ing the different stages of this deplorable and often fatal disease, as well as the dreadful effects of Mercury, accompanied with plain and practical directions for an effectual and speedy cure, with ease, secrecy, and safety, without the aid of Medical

Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, price 2s. 9d. miseries of the people sprung from their immorality and irreligion, some from the want of education, and out the signature of R. and L. Perry on the side of ing stand adjourned till that day month." We are others from the existence of the Corn Laws; but he each wrapper) which are well known throughout Europe and America, to be the most certain and effectual cure ever discovered for every Stage and to circulate this splendid and truly invaluable Poem.'

Symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both sexes, —Patriot. including Gonorrhæa, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and Diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business. They have effected the most surprising cures, not only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation professed temple of truth, over the doors of the courts and all other means have failed; and when an early BRIGHTON-MEETING.—The quarterly meeting of of injustice, universal suffering and Egyptian slavery application is made to these Pills, for the cure of the Venereal Disease, frequently contracted in a with Notes by Robert Hall and others. moment of inebriety, the eradication is generally completed in a few days; and in the more advanced and inveterate stages of venereal infection, characterised by a variety of painful and distressing symptoms, a perseverance in the Specific Pills, in which Messrs. Perry have happily compressed the most purifying and healing virtues of the principal part whether all men were not equal in creation? and of the vegetable system, and which is of the utmost lowed and passed. The O'Brien and Victim's Fund whether plenty was not bountifully provided for importance to those afflicted with Scorbutic affections, Eruptions on any part of the body. Ulcerations, each of which there was a balance in favour of each adverted to the New Poor Law Amendment Act, and Scrofulousor Venereal taint; being justly calculated showed up its monstrous injustice, and concluded his to cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract Fund, 19s. 111d. These were also allowed, and address by showing the necessity of Union and every morbid affection, and restore weak and ema-

ciated constitutions to pristine health and vigour. The rash, indiscriminate, and unqualified use of to the chairman, &c., the meeting was dissolved, the National Charter Association.—Mr. Edwards then rose Mercury, has been productive of infinite mischief; for the purpose of moving a resolution. He said that under the notion of its being an antidote for a certain disease, the untutored think they have only to that he need make no comment on it, but allow the saturate their system with Mercury, and the busiresolution to speak for itself. It was as follows:—
ness is accomplished. Fatal error! Thousands are annually either mercurialized out of existence, or some of our friends may think that it has been signed assembled, do look with serrow and disgust upon the their constitutions so broken, and the functions of nature so impaired, as to render the residue of life miserable. The disorder we have in view owes its fatal results either to neglect or ignorance. In the first stage it is always local, and easy to be extinture."-Satirist. guished by attending to the directions fully pointed ing to, and courting the middle classes, who have ever out in the Treatise, without the smallest injury to started by whatever party-feeling; as we are sorry proved themselves our greatest and most inveterate the constitution; but when neglected, or improperly treated, a mere local affection will be converted into an incurable and fatal malady. What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country and the darling ment of the People, politically and socially; addressed men, thowever dear they may have been to us in time of his parents, should be snatched from all the pros- to the Working Classes of the United Kingdom, and pects and enjoymetns of life by the consequences of pects and enjoymeths of life by the consequences of one unguarded moment, and by a disease which is not in its own nature fatal, and which never proves so if properly treated.

to the working classes of the chief and once especially to the advocates of the Rights and Liberties of the whole people, as set forth in the properly treated.

Written in Warwick Gael by properly treated.

It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victim, to this horrid disease owing to the un W. D. Taylor seconded the motion, and made some blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of pointed remarks. Mr. John Williamson supported it sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets. John Milton.

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#### TO PIANOFORTE PLAYERS AND SINGERS!

Published Monthly, Price One Shilling, THE PIANISTA gives all the Popular Songs, Ballads, &c., with Words, Symphonies, and Accompaniments; and all the Waltzes, Quadrilles, Galops for Piano, &c., which obtain, by their excellence, great popularity in London. These are given every month, at a price scarcely one sixth of the charge made by Music Sellers; as, for instance:person hold the relation of a PARENT, A PRE-CEPTOR, or a CLERGYMAN.—Sun, Evening d'Amore Quadrilles, (note for note, the same paper. Water," popular song, with words, (sold in the shops at 23.) and an Original Ballad, words by Miss Costello, and music by Lady Andover! The whole of these are given in No. 1, for 1s. No. 2, for February, contains the Royal Christening Solo, (Original)—"The Old Oak," with words, symphonies, and accompaniments—and two of Strauss's Waltzes. All these for ls. No. 3, for March, contains the whole of the celebrated "Tarentella," by Jullien, (now the rage in London, and selling at 3s. 6d.)—an Original Song, by Thomas Moore, Esq., with words, symphonies, and accompaniments -and two of Strauss's most popular Waltzes. The

whole of No. 3, for 1s. The Morning Herald, of Thursday, March 4th, says:—"The Pianista for March, No. 3, outstrips our previous commendations. Every page is studded with gems; and, in a short time, no Pianoforte Player will be without it."

No. 4, for April, contains Jullien's Celebrated Quail Waltzes; Charles Horn's last beautiful Ballad, with words, symphonies, &c.; a new German Air; and Musard's favourite Galop. "The Pianista is a charming work, and as cheap as it is charming."-The Times.

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That Celebrated Monthly Periodical, THE FLUTONICON, gives every beautiful Tune that People may free themselves from oppression. By becomes popular. In its pages will be found, for ROBERT LOWERY, Member of the late Convention, the small price of Eightpence Monthly, not only and Shareholder in the Newcastle Joint Stock Prolikely to become so; all new copyright melodies of merit being inserted here. Nos. to 88 are already DISSERTATION ON FIRST PRINCIPLES published; any of which may be had at eightpence OF GOVERNMENT. By Thomas Paine. Price per Number, or sent, post paid, to any part of the Kingdom, by enclosing is. As a specimen of the contents of some of the Numbers, the following is

1. Rise, Gentle Moon, Meet me by Moonlight, and seven others. 11. Farewell to the Mountain, and ten others.

13. The Sea! the Sea! and ten others. 17. The Deep, Deep Sea, and seven others. 20. The Brave Old Oak, and eight other tunes. 26. Pretty Star of the Night, and ten others. 53. Happy Land, Land of the West, four Quadrilles from Rory O'More, and two others.

54. The hour before day, I leave you to guess, and nine others. 55. My Beautiful Maid, Cherry Ripe, and seventeen others.

56. In the days when we went Gipsying. Blue Bonnets, Crusader's Waltz, and ten other delightful airs. 60. Bless'd be the Home, Rory O'More, and nine others. 69. The celebrated Echo Quadrilles, Philomel Waltz,

74. Mr. Moore's popular song, The Language of Flowers, Linley's Lost Rosabel, and ten others. 75. Mr. Moore's Musical Box, Cracoviak, and tenothers. 76. Where the Bee Sucks, Four Airs by Prince Albert, and twelve others. 77. Eight Airs, by Prince Albert and Ernest, Tis the

Shepherd's Evening Bell, and five others. Oft in the stilly night, Rory Tories (Jack Sheppard), Jack Redburn's Solos (from Master Humphrey's Clock), She Wore a Wreath of Roses, Mr. Loder's new song, Down in the Deep, and four others. 29. The Danois Quadrilles, Taglioni's new dance in the Gipsy, three famous Chinese airs, Mr. Balfe's new popular melody, The dawn is breaking o'er us, two

more Solos by Jack Redbun, and five oth ers. 80. For July, contains Jack Redburn's Gallop in honour of the Derby, the whole five melodies of the Falstaff Quadrilles, popular airs from Weber's Euryanthe, Sphor's Faust, and Beethoven's Fidelia The Number closes with a great novelty-namely, Jack Redburn's description (in music) of a Horserace. This Number also contains a full list of contents of the whole eighty Numbers, and is a good specimen for those who have not seen the 81. For August, contains Oh! God preserve the Queen:

the celebrated Tarantella (the whole six movements): seven Airs from Gluck's Iphigenia; and three others. 82. For September, contains My Dog and my Gun. We

all love a pretty Girl, He that loves a rosy cheek, the whole set (five) of the Nightingale Waltzes, and six Airs from Gluck's Iphigenia. 83. For October, contains—'Twas Nature's Gay Day, the popular Song; the whole five of the Tete de Bronze Quadrilles; the celebrated Doncaster St. Leger Race, described in Music; and six others.

34. For November, contains Two Melodies from Auber's new Opera, Zanetta, Lanner's Six Spring Waltzes, the celebrated Marseilles Hymn, Claude du Val, and Three others. The whole for 8d.

For December, contains Six Melodies from Zenetta, I know a Bank; and nine others. To purchasers of No. 85 is given gratis THE ROYAL LULLABY, the words and music printed on rose cluding this advertisement, the proprietors have For January, commences publishing Mr. James's

Essays on the best Methods of Fingering for the Flute, illustrating his celebrated Scales. Music for January:—Happy New Year; the whole for the Part's Life Pills, and further express my acknowledgments for January:—Happy New Year; the whole set of L'Elizir D'Amore Quadrilles, by Musard; for their lenity. Lovely night; The Days that have Faded; Fairy, lead them up and down, and others. 87. Essay No. 2; Solo on the Royal Christening: Victoria, and three other Waltzes, by Strauss: The Ice Song; Love in Idleness; The Sleeper; We are Spirits; the two popular songs of Miss Hawes, I'll Speak of Thee, and Thou art Lovelier.

Hill over Dale, in Midsummer Night's Dream; Russian Air by Thalberg; Ladye mine, Ladye mine; Merrily goes the Mill; and others, For April, (now ready) contains three Airs from Mr. Balfe's new Opera of "Keolawthe," (now so Quail Waltzes; and Six more beautiful Airs from

Macheth. No. 89 is for April, 1841, and is the last Number published. Every wind instrument, as well as the Violin, can play these tunes.

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Of New York, and one of the Representatives to exist in Europe.' And the Herald, in a long article complaints, lassitude, and weakness arising from juvenile imprudencies.

Of New York, and one of the Representatives to exist in Europe.' And the Herald, in a long article upon it, says, 'The Flutonicon is as much a standard work amongst musicians as the Penny Magazine, or Chambers' Journal, amongst readers.'

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## MEDICAL ADVICE. MR. WILKINSON, SURGEON

No. 13, Trafalgar-street, Leeds,

HAVING devoted his Studies exclusively for many years to the successful treatment of the Venereal Disease, in all its various forms; also, to the frightful consequences resulting from that destructive practice, "Self Abuse," may be Personally Consulted from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night, and on Sundays till Two, at 13, Trafalgar-street, Leeds, and every Thursday at No. 4, George-street, Bradford, (from Ten till Five.)

In recent cases a perfect Cure is completed within week, or no Charge made for Medicine after that period, and Country Patients, by making only one personal visit, will receive such Advice and Medi. cines that will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual Cure, when all other means have

He hopes that the successful, easy, and expedition mode he has adopted, of eradicating every symptom of a certain disease, without any material alteration in diet, or hindrance of business, and yet preserving the constitution in full vigour, and free from injury, will establish his claims for support. As this Disease is one which is likely to be contracted whenever exposure takes place, it is not like many other visitors, once in life, but, on the contrary, one infection may scarcely have been removed, when another may unfortunately be imbibed; therefore the practitioner requires real judgment in order to treat each particular case in such a manner as not merely to remove the present attack, but to present the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition at no distant period. The man of experience ca avail himself of the greatest improvements in modern practice, by being able to distinguish between discharges of a specific and of a simple or mild nature, which can only be made by one in daily practice, after due consideration of all circumstance In the same manner at birth, appearances often take place in children, which call for a prope knowledge and acquaintance with the disease, in order to discriminate their real nature, and which may be the means of sowing domestic discord, unless managed by the Surgeon with propriety and skill Patients labouring under this disease, cannot be too cautious into whose hands they commit themselves. The propriety of this remark is abundantly manifested, by the same party frequently passing the ordeal of several practitioners, before he is fortunate enough to obtain a perfect cure. The following are some of the many symptoms that distinguish this disease :- A general debility; eruption on the head, face, and body; ulcerated sore throats, scrofula, swellings in the neck, nodes on the shin bones, cancers, fistula, pains in the head and limbs, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism &c. &c.

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For the accommodation of those who cannot con veniently consult Mr. W. personally, they may obtain his Purifying Drops, price 4s. 6d., at any of the following Agents, with Printed Directions, so plain that Patients of either Sex may Cure themselves, without even the knowledge of a bed-

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chester. Mr. Johnson, Bookseller, Beverley. Mr. Noble, Bookseller, Boston, Lincolnshire. Mr. Noble, Bookseller, Market-place, Hull. Mr. H. HURTON, Louth, Lincolnshire. Iris Office, Sheffield. Chronicle Office, Lord Street, Liverpool. And at the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, Hull.

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WHICH are now recommended by all who have tried them. They have been the means of restoring to health many thousands who have suffered by dire disease and ill-health. Read the following Letters to the Proprietors:-

SECOND REPORT FROM MR. DRURY, LINCOLN.

Gentlemen,—When you first appointed me to sell Old Parr's Life Pills, which was August 14, 1840, I was doubtful of making much sale, there being so many different pills for the public to please themselves with. There must, however, be more length of life in Parr's Pills than in others, for I find, on enquiry, that much benefit is obtained from them, and that they really do good to hundreds & thousands of people—I may say thousands, if all your agents sell at the same rate as I do, for I have already sold up to the present time 624 boxes, large and small sizes. I am now wanting a fresh supply, which please to send instanter, or else you will have much to answer for by not making haste to give new length of life to those wanting it; and you may depend upon it for truth, that many old people who were going down fast in life, are now invigorated with new life, new feelings, sprightly, and full of activity, and who say they are far better in health since they have taken Old Parr's Life Pills, than they were some twenty years back. Surely there is magic in the pills, to do so much good to the human frame, not only to the aged, but the young as well, and particularly to young females.

I am, your obedient servant. JAMES DRURY.

224, Stone Bow, Lincoln, Feb. 8, 1841. Mr. Waddington, of Leicester, in a letter dated Feb. 13, says:-" A man called to day and bought one 11s. packet, and said he wished he had known of the medicine six years ago, it would have saved him great expence and affliction. He had been unable to work all that time-had been under all the doctors in the neighbourhood, without effect, but Old Parr had cured him, and now he is as strong and as able to work as ever he was in his life. A son of his also has been made quite a new man by taking Old Parr. Facts are stubborn things." For further particulars, apply to Mr. Wadding-

ton, Bookseller, Leicester. Extract from a letter of Mr. W. M. Clark, the eminent London Bookseller, dated Feb. 16, 1841:-"Upon my word I have taken Parr's Life Pills several times, and certainly they have cured my cold, and invariably done me good. This is in earnest.

W. M. CLARK.

"17, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, London." PUBLIC ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

I, the undersigned, JOHN CUBLEY, late of Derby, but now of the town of Nottingham, heretofore a schoolmaster, but now out of employment, do hereby acknowledge that I have lately got com-pounded some pills, which I have sold to different persons as "Old Parr's Life Pills," by representing that I had purchased the Recipe for that celebrated medicine; such representation was, however, entirely false, and the proprietors of the gennine Old Parr's Life Pills have commenced legal proceedings against me for the above fraud. But I having expressed sorrow and contrition, and given up to them the names and addresses of each person to whom I have sold any of such pills, as well as of the druggists who compounded the same, and agreed to make this public apology, and pay all the expences, inkindly consented to forego such legal proceedings. I do, therefore, declare my shame and sorrow for having committed such an imposition on the public

Dated this 28th day of January, 1841. Witness-H. B. Campbell, Solicitor, Nottingham. In order, therefore, to protect the Public from such imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered "Parr's Life Pills" to be engraved on the Commissioners. Ten of the Witches' Songs in Macbeth; Over the Government Stamp attached to each box, without which none are genuine.

LIST OF AGENTS.

This Medicine is sold wholesale, by appointment by Edwards, St. Paul's Church Yard, London; and popular in London); the whole of Jullien's Five by Edwards, St. Pan's Unuren 1 ard, London Dueil Welfzen, and St. more beautiful Alex from may also be had of the followings Agents:—Bir-Oneil Welfzen, and St. more beautiful Alex from mingham, Shillitoe, Chemist, 43, High-street, Watts, News-agent, Snowhill; Bristol, Dowling, Chemist; Bath, Meyler and Sons; Boston, Noble, Bookseller; Bayerley Bath, Meyler and Sons; Boston, Noble, Bookseller;
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Blair, Italian Warehouse; Exeter, Fitze, Bookseller; Grantham, Bushby; Gainsborough, Hall;
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Rawle, Chemist. Church street. Leads. Reinhardt Rawle, Chemist, Church-street; Leeds, Reinhardt Chemist, Briggate, and Heaton, Bookseller; Louth, Marshall, Printer; Leicester, Winks, Printer, and Waddington, Bookseller; Manchester, Mottershead, Chemist, Market-place; Malton, Weightman; Nottingham, Sutton, Review office, and Ingram and Cooke, News-agents; Newcastle-on-Tyne, Black-well and Co., Printers; Northampton, Barry; Newark and Southwell, Ridge; Peterborough, Clarke, Charles, Theorems. Clarke; Sheffield, Whitaker; Stourpout, Williams; Worcester, Deighton; Wakefield, Nichols and Son; York, Mrs. Moxon; Belper, Vickers.

## Moeirp.

A LECTURE TO CHARTISTS. What do you Chartist blackguards mean By thrown the biinders of your een, An' keeking thro' the sacred screen O' Church and State: striving to pull baith Priest and Queen Down off their seat?

How dare a blind unlearned clan The ways o' wisdom try to scan, Or find a fault wi' ony plan, That we lay down. That's for the benefit o' man Eke Kirk or Crown?

D' ye ken, ye stubborn rebel race, A' them that fill a sacred place, Are instruments o' God's grace For your salvation: Inst sent to gar you keep the peace

An' pay taxation? Gae mind your looms, you lazy dogs, And scrape your sour and filthy cogs, and keep your pikes to kill the bugs When they torment you; Do not despise, ye graceless hogs, What heaven has sent you.

An' you, ye black-mole-howkin " varmin" Of a your tribe the most alarmin', Ye've surely heard some devil's sermon Far down below; That's sent you free the mountains swarmin' To strike the blow. Ye're just a squad o' hell's militia Send up to plague the human specie,

An' hurl our Bishops plump an' creshie

An' tear the livin's fat and fleecy

To your black den;

Frae honest men. How dare a livin' man complain ! That hears the gospel pure and clean, Defended by a virtuous Queen, An' guns and swords. and priests that weel can draw the screen Aff Hebrew words ?

Tere surely sprung frac vile pollution, An' wou'd try to raise a persecution, Against our glorious Constitution; Where freedom reigns, Inspotted wi' black superstition, Or Tyrants chains. Forinstance, when ye're near hand dead

Thro' want o' breath, or want o' bread, You're free to starve wi' your grey head, On your ain pillow; Or on some farmer's midden-stead-Wha's no ill-willie. Let, the' your freedom shines so bright

An' are so blest W.' gospel light. With Priests and Queens to keep you right At sma' expence: Te gradge and growl frae morn to night, For want o' sense. Ye're a' sae bent on worldly gear;

And think your Government sae dear,-The fifty millions in the year 'S a' the amount, To pay baith Priest and Queen and Peer. A' sma' account. You should no feed a carnal pleasure.

In hearding up this world's treasure : That meth and rust corrupt at leisure And thieves do steal; Fir better be a true believer And beg for meal.

Be are content and not envious, And lift your hat as ye gang by us; Attend the Kirk, and work to pay us Frae five to ten : Weel thinkin' men.

Falkirk, March 27th, 1841.

SONNET ON TRUTH AND HONESTY. Wir is the diamond waxing valueless Man's brightest gem which erst would raise him up, And show him noblest of God's works-grown dim Beauco! late fraud wears a lighter brow, Than it was wont, and truth and honesty Are so unlike the times and vicious age, Tist they as worn-out words will be disused. For few can live save by dishonesty, Since trickery is so habitual; 0 that the days may soon arrive when truth Sall re-assume her ancient dignity, And honesty shall shine with wonted glow, Reson regain her seat and rulers rule Exprecised in the mazes of deceit.

SONNET TO JUSTICE.

0 God-like sire of more than mortal frame, In spotless vesture of unchanging hue, Who ever didst the honest path pursue And still retain'st thy bright eternal fame ! 0 teach thy votaries—ere they lisp thy name, Thy sacred nature—and that thou dost do To others, as they would be done unto. Inth and thy operations are the same, Seeing thy aims are only to restore An equilibrium to the long lost poise

Of mental rights—to raise and keep the poor Above the harnessed brute whom death destroys; Thy arms may be be defeated oft and sere, But justice in a final conquest joys.

AN ENIGUA. We ite whispering Zephyrs of sweet summer's eve, Breathe softly o'er Albion's isle; We the mild-setting sun is just taking his leave, . I am everywhere met with a smile.

Fra the cold frozen north when Boreas comes forth, And the landscape is buried in snow, Wen in hear-headed frost my limpidity's lost, I am carefully purcelled in straw. It is storm and the tempest, mid mountains of surf,

In the billowy ocean I ride; Yau Somerse: House I'm as anng as a mouse, By the Spanish Ambassador's side. With Palmenten I am a favourite too,

is well as with Lilley the nurse; Baim all they can do I'm a prisoner I vow, is the Dake of Northumberland's purse.

Fith, April 19th, 1841. \*.\* Answers in verse are requested.

## Rebiems.

E. BUCKINGHAM, the indefatigable traveller and prionist has now in the press a new work, the sait of his recent researches in America, and to be entitled "America," Historical, Statistical, mi jescriptive.

belave valuable addition to our national literature.

of Commons, afforded him the best oppormes of knowing what are the subjects of inquiry possess the greatest interest for the public mind, in how the information acquired on these may be Presented to the public attention. bring his three years' residence, Mr. Buckinghas actively engaged in making an extensive her advantages which have fallen to the lot of productions, resources, and social condition of the pocket. country, in all their variety and extent.

had within the means of working men. THE FLEET PAPERS. Parey, London.

borne out by irrefragable evidence :-

manufacturing towns; peruse the various statistic accounts, by impartial observers, of the terrible destitution—the fearful want, disease, degradation, misery, physical and moral, in every shape that reigns there. Look at the wan and haggard faces of the workpeople that come into our courts of justice, that attend our public meetings. See how the very race of Englishmen is dwindling down, and degenerating under the effects of the unremitting labour, the unsufficient and unwholeseme food, that their country's laws allow them to enjoy.'"

" Methinks, Sir, that if you have attentively read my last letter, you will admire the ingenuousness of Mr. J. G. Marshall's candid confession; however you may be themselves, will in strict justice have a claim to reastounded by his audacity, in charging those evils upon | muneration for such time as they may give to the the aristocracy.

"The picture is faithful—it is painted by a master hand. The cause, so far as Mr. Marshall is concerned. is given from the lips of his own slaves, copied in my last letter from official documents. Do turn to the evidence of those poor 'wan and haggard workpeople,' and say, is not the system adopted in Mr. Marshall's of the Rights of Labour to a higher moral position, mills eminently calculated to produce just such a des. as the threshold of Trades Halls throughout the titute, diseased, and degraded population, as Mr. J. Go kingdom: the enlightened recognition of Marshall describes? Is not the 'unremitting labour' demanded and obtained by Mr. Marshall, sure 'to dwindle down and degenerate the very race of Englishmen?' Then, as to the 'insufficient and unwholesome food that their country's laws allow them to enjoy,' see the laws of Mr. Marshall's mill interfering, so as to will stand forth five beautiful, fair, and solid pillars, make that food still more 'insufficient and unwhole- supporting the entrance of these substantial edifices, some, nay, so very bad, as to be rejected altogether by in whose erection the energy, the wisdom, prudence his 'wan and haggard' slaves, and to be given up (thus and union of the labouring millions will be handed increasing the wages of his overlooker out of the small down to posterity,-A Monument of Intellect !-A pittance of his slaves) to the pigs of their tormentor! " The only equivalent which the nation gains by this Labour! system of horror, is, that Mr. Marshall may have made a million or two of pounds, and so may a few more such pairiots as he. The wonder is, that having created such misery, his son should have the hardihood to exhibit its picture, and cast the blame upon a Noble. whose fault has been, an unwexied endeavour to uphold the system of philosophy, which ensures the destruction of the nobles and the people, and the exaltation of the Lords of the Nills the Name of the Nills the Nills the Name of the Nills the N tion of the Lords of the Mills—the Marshallians. No the repeal of the Corn Laws sent forth to the public year. doubt, Earl Fitzwilliam deserves reproof, but to receive for signatures. Had this petition been left to the it from a Marshall, is what his Lordship never could ordinary fate of such things, by being left at different A coffer dam for a new chain-bridge over the Danube. have expected.

"Mr. J. G. Marshall refers Earl Fitzwilliam to the various statistical accounts by impartial observers,' for proof of his assertions. I find, in the Report of the Committee on the Factories' Regulation Act, from which volume I quoted very largely in my last-'a statistical account, drawn up by the efficers of Government, and laid before that Committee, for its information on the Factory question. If one more fact were required to prove the destructive tendency of the Factory system, that table settles the question. The official 'comparative table of the duration of life,' proves to a demonstration, that the 'unremitting labour' of the factories is actually more destructive to human life, than famine, war, or pestilence!

"I started from the perusal of that table with inde scribable horror-I could scarcely believe my eyes! But the facts are indisputable !- the data most correct! The horrible factory system is making a charnel-house day! which is an utter improbability. of England, -it ents off life at both ends-it works the living to death-it genders death, untimely death, even in the womb! It destroys the stamina of both father and mother-it ushers into the world children who are incapable of life !- it actually cuts off one half of the on which they held their procession, a beautiful new years of human existence! I do not exaggerate. I appeal to the official table of births and deaths. The following extracts from that table will prove if I am not abundantly borne out in all which I have as-

"In every 10,000 burials, in the undermentioned

	Places.	Died under 5 years of age.	under 20 years	under	1
	Rutland	2.865	3,756	5,031	4 96
Factory Districts.	London	3,805	4,58	6,111	3,88
	Bradford, Yorks	4,687	5,896	7,061	2,93
	Macclesfield	4,462	5,889	7,300	2,70
	Wigan	4,790	5,911	7,117	2,88
	Preston	4,947	6,083	7,462	2,53
	Bury	4,864	6.017	7,319	2,68
	Stockport	4,879	€,005	7,367	2,63
	Boiton	4,939	6,113	7,459	2 54
	Leeds	5,286	6,213	7,441	2,55
1	Holbeck	5,090	6,133	7,337	2,66

nine factory districts, and compare it with Rutland, and of the Black Bull. The district master, brother London, the result will be as follows :-"As compared with Rutland, an increase of deaths under five years of age, of 2,017; under twenty years of age, 2,272; under forty years of age, 2.287. As entered into in aid of the funds of the dispensary. compared with London, the increase of deaths will be Several excellent toasts were given during the evenfound to be, under five years of age, 1,077; under twenty years of age, 1,448; under forty years of age,

"In Rutland, the survivers at forty years, are more by 2,287, ent of every 10,000, and in London by held at Dawsbury last week, on the subject of the 1,207 than they are on the average in these nine factory | Highways, we are informed there was a slight in-. In fact, the murderous result developed by this

official table, is, that about as many human beings die pears that Joy had not been a workman of John before their twentieth year, in the Factory districts, France's, but had been employed in a particular as before their fortielh year, on an average, else-"It is necessary I should inform you, that Manches-

ter is excluded from this official table, because the returns of burials from that place, were so incomplete however, of Joy's interference at the meeting, on as to render them useless for this comparison. But we asking him to fulfil his promise to let him have the have the evidence of Mr. Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, Dr. Kay, that 'in Manchester more than one seek employment with Mr. Brooke, the chairman of half of the offspring of the poor die before they have completed their fifth year.' And, in proof that the factory system impoverishes and degrades, as well as kills its victims, the doctor adds, 'more than one half | delivered on this subject by Miss Knowles, the teeof the inhabitants of Manchester are either so destitute or so degraded, as to require the assistance of public charity. Chapel, on the 16th instant, to upwards of 400 perin bringing their offispring into the world."

## TRADES HALLS.

On the threshold of a subject so important to the best and permanent interests of the working class of the country, as the erections of buildings for the special accommodation and benefit of their numerous Trades and other societies, it is essential to lay down a defined, broad, and liberal basis in which the constitution of Trades Halls-ought to be established, in order to make them in all the ramifications of their objects and results, what they are professed to be substantially and morally; protective Institutions for the rights of labour, and the moral renovators of the operative community.

The very term "Trades Halls" identifies them with

mechanism which form "the source of all wealth" in a large commercial and populous empire; and it preserve, protect, and aggrandise that interest for hours. the welfare of all: to do this effectually, and permanently, a union of the whole operative body to have every reason to anticipate that this will suggests itself for general advantage, whilst subunions of individual Trades present the nucleus of the lastern World have long enjoyed, are sufficient; managed temperately, economically and permamente of his experience, and powers of observa- neutly; and these Trades' Unions, or Societies, will be a separate of his experience, and powers of observa- neutly; and these Trades' Unions, or Societies, will be a separate of the workand an extensive traveller; and the position only become really and truly beneficial to the workhe subsequently filled, the Editor of several ing mass of England, in raising them from oppresworks, and as a member of the British sion, degradation, ignorance, and prejudice, when they take prompt and decided measures to secure the crection of Trades Halls throughout the Empire, and more especially in the Metropolis; withdraw themselves from their present debasing accommodations: renounce

" ---- the ignorant fumes That mantle the clearer reason,"

and place within the reach of their members, in an more time and reading than the people can possibly advantages of the United States of America; and place within the reach of their members, in an more time and reading than the people can possibly easy, cheap, and interesting manner, those intellec- command under the present system. Let the Social easy, cheap, and interesting manner, those intellections command under the present system.

any, of his predecessors,—in the close and tual enticements which shall serve to facilitate the lecturers cease their Bible warfare, and devote themtual enticements which shall serve to facilitate the lecturers cease their Bible warfare, and devote themtual enticements which shall serve to facilitate the lecturers cease their Bible warfare, and devote themtual enticements which shall serve to facilitate the lecturers cease their Bible warfare, and devote themtual enticements which shall serve to facilitate the lecturers cease their Bible warfare, and devote themtual enticements which shall serve to facilitate the lecturers cease their Bible warfare, and devote themtual enticements which shall serve to facilitate the lecturers cease their Bible warfare, and devote themtual enticements which shall serve to facilitate the lecturers cease their Bible warfare, and devote themtual enticements which shall serve to facilitate the lecturers cease their Bible warfare, and devote themtual enticements which shall serve to facilitate the lecturers cease their Bible warfare, and devote themtual entire the lecturers cease their Bible warfare, and devote themtual entire the lecturers cease their Bible warfare, and devote themtual entire the lecturers cease the lecturers cease their Bible warfare, and the lecturers cease the Fread; embracing the geography, scenery, as due to a man, not a house—to the mind, instead any religious or irreligious tenets, why then do they present stationed at the production and needlessly increase the prejudice were brought before the

and already at ample and most distinguished claim at once in their erection the moral equality derived from it? Earnest sympathy with the sufferderived from it? Earnest sympathy with the sunct.

The same stands ample and most distinguished claim at once in their erection the moral equality derived from it? Earnest sympathy with the sunct.

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The same stands ample and most distinguished claim at once in their erection the moral equality derived from it? Earnest sympathy with the sunct.

The same stands are sunct. Buckingham, would be most extensively read creeds and political opinions—they seek to amalgamate, for common benefit, all who live by labour, all who wish well to labour they must therefore be called into existence by the wealth producers flint for percussion cap guns to the army will cost the officers out. In the skirmish that ensued the themselves. The production of wealth implies a this year £130,000.

The production of wealth implies a this year £130,000.

The production of wealth implies a this year £130,000.

During the Handle production of wealth implies a this year £130,000. maked pretty freely, especially that portion reout the kingdom, when the will to require them is
out the kingdom, when the will to require them is
once created. By an equality of subscription toward
the building, an equality of voting in its management, an equality of influence in its constitution, an ment, an equality of innuence in the council or directing equality of representation in the council or directing an equality of right to a seat in the governbody, an equality of right to a sear in the enjoyment of the institution, and an equality in the enjoyment of the institution, and scientific advantages
ment of all the literary and scientific advantages ment of all the literary and scientific advantages of the city. emanating from it at all times, the working men will should be the constable stated that he took Captain lature. The properties in Trades Halls, established on such a fount this month the British postage on letters passing Another constable stated that he took Captain lature. The properties in dation, the best possible guarantee against the between the United Kingdom and Hamburgh and Allgood to the Station-house, and on the way there augmented manufacturing industry apread at every described to you the constable stated that he took Captain lature. The properties in dation, the best possible guarantee against the between the United Kingdom and Hamburgh and Allgood to the Station-house, and on the way there augmented manufacturing industry apread at every later. emanating from it at all times, the working men will the happy condition of the British labourers dation, the best possible guarantee against the between the United Kingdom and Hamburgh and the factor and Tubert was reduced from is 6d on letters posted in the happy condition of the British labourers dation, the best possible guarantee against the between the United Kingdom and Hamburgh and Allgood to the Station-house, and on the way there augmented—manufacturing industry quarter—prosperity between the United Kingdom and Hamburgh and Allgood to the Station-house, and on the way there augmented—manufacturing industry quarter—prosperity side and augmented—manufacturing industry quarter—prosperity between the United Kingdom and Hamburgh and Allgood to the Station-house, and on the way there augmented—manufacturing industry quarter—prosperity side and augmented in every quarter—prosperity between the United Kingdom and Hamburgh and Allgood to the Station-house, and on the way there augmented—manufacturing industry quarter—prosperity side and augmented—manufacturing industry quarter—prosperity between the United Kingdom and Hamburgh and Allgood to the Station-house, and on the way there augmented—manufacturing industry quarter—prosperity between the United Kingdom and Hamburgh and Allgood to the Station-house, and on the way there augmented—manufacturing industry quarter—prosperity between the United Kingdom and Hamburgh and Allgood to the Station-house, and on the way there augmented—manufacturing industry quarter—prosperity between the United Kingdom and Hamburgh and Allgood to the Station-house, and on the way there augmented—manufacturing industry quarter—prosperity between the United Kingdom and Hamburgh and Allgood to the Station-house, and on the way there are a constant and augmented in every quarter—prosperity between the United Kingdom and Hamburgh and Allgood to the Station-house, and on the way there are a constant and augmented—manufacturing industry prosperity and augmen It is enough, for my present purpose, ment, at all times and on all occasions, whether country, to a uniform rate of 6d. The Hamburgh said to two privates of the 13th, who were in the saintary movement had not been stopped by the bale-It is enough, for my present purpose, ment, at all times and on all occasions, whether country, to a uniform rate of 6d. The Hamburgh said to two privates of the 13th, who were in the amongst the few or the many. Undue influence post-office has also reduced its rate on British letters of Leeds, has publicly called the attention will be entirely abrogated by the voice of the whole body of shareholders being requisite in its governation to the latter fact. In his memorable body of shareholders being requisite in its governation of 1s. 2d., and to two privates of the 13th, who were in the amongst the few or the many. Undue influence post-office has also reduced its rate on British letters of ment, acknowledging a miniature system of "University of Leeds, has publicly called the attention body of shareholders being requisite in its governation of 1s. 2d., and there has been a positive reduction of 1s. 2d., and there has been a positive reduction of 1s. 2d., and over, themselves in £100, and two sureties of £100, and two versal Suffrage;" the council or directing body will correspondence.

11 Look again at the crowded streets of our great | be kept in subjection to the mass of their constituremoving a fertile cause of frequent contention and ill feeling amongst individuals who should have but one end in view, and who, being all united upon the principle of Equal Rights, will naturally allow "No Property Qualification" to exist in order to hold shares, or to secure a seat in the direction of the Halls for the time being; the members of such direction being as a matter of course working men

management of the institutions with which they are connected; the labourer is worthy of his hire, and Payment of Members" should consequently be furniture was thrown down. In some places, especiamongst the most prominent of the constitutional ally Thisted and Logstoo, walls were cracked and principles involved in these noble undertakings. With justice for a foundation, and the elevation

Universal Suffrage,

Annual Parliaments.

Vote by Ballot, No Property Qualification, and Payment of Members,

Local and General Entelligence.

half-a crown a day, to go about with sheets to obtain enhancement of the fame of English engineering. signatures. These men, we understand, have not been over scrupulous as to the means they have had recourse to for the purpose of obtaining names. It is impudently asserted by the party, that about four thousand signatures were obtained in one day; and that care was taken that none but those resident in the borough, and above eighteen years of age, were allowed to sign it! Let us now see how far this statement will stand the test of probability. The entire population of Carlisle is about 24,000: now, if we take one-sixth of this number as adult males, we readily arrive at the most extraordinary conclusion that every adult male signed this petition in one

INDEPENDENT UNITED ORDER OF MECHANICS .-This society have had a splendid demonstration here a few days ago. Early in the morning of the day flag, emblazoned with the arms of the order, was suspended from the window of the Black Bull Inn, Scotch-street, the house where a lodge is held. The flag attracted great attention, from the very exbrethren two and two-among whom were inter- | manded. the band playing many lively airs, and finally as the water runs in it is drawn filtered. consisting of 150, sat down to an excellent dinner, "Now, Sir, if you take the average of the above provided for the occasion, by Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, T. J. Hetherington, officiating as chairman; and brother R. Cambell, J. G. of the Philanthropic. as vice-chairman. After dinner a subscription was ing, which was spent in the greatest harmony and conviviality. The members and their friends separated highly pleased with the day's demonstration.

DEWSBURY .- In the report of the meeting accuracy in the allusion to Mr. John France, carpet manufacturer's conduct to Joshua Joy. It aploom by his (Mr. F.'s) father, the late Mr. James France, and that Mr. John had purchased Joy's oom, at his father's sale, and promised him that he should be employed upon it as usual. In consequence, loom, it was pitifully refused, and he was told to him, in consequence of not being in the trade.

BRADSHAW .- TEETOTALISM .- A lecture was total lecturer, from Burnsall, in the New Connection sons, who listened with the most profound attention. In the course of her address she showed up, in a followers of Christ, in standing aloof from the total abstinence socie:y.

The Poor Man's Protection Lodge, No. 218, held their third anniversary on Easter Tuesday, at the house of Mr. Joseph Harper, New Inn, Idle. About was to be let, but that Mrs. Bowen, the landlady, forty sat down to a good substantial dinner, provided was not at home. Thorne said he should like much any article of wearing apparel, which he might us with portions of the Chartist body; and the getting and got up in the best style, for which great praise to see the lodgings, and then he could say whether was due to Mr. and Mrs. Harper. The rest of the they would suit. Girl—Very well, Sir; walk up evening's amusement.

the numerous Trades, amounting to about 200, into

SUNDERLAND.-SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE. On the 1st of April last, the wife of Mr. Ormston. grocer, was delivered of a daughter, being the fourth daughter she has had on the 1st of April during the The reputation which Mr. Buckingham's Travels in their better local government, when they can be last eight years, there being also an exact interval menced beating the poor girl, and at length such of two years between each child. LECTURES ON CHRISTIANITY.—On Sunday after-

> the Heathen origin of Christianity." Mr. Buchanan's as he was turning the corner of the street. The style of lecturing is calm and clear, and he certainly displayed extensive reading and much ingenuity of speculation; but as the Socialists take upon themselves the character of practical reformers, we must say that we see little practical advantage the people can derive from metaphysical and theological lectures, to understand which would require far leisure to enjoy such speculations. - Correspondent.

DURING THE HAM MARKET which concluded at Paris on Saturday evening, the amount of hams dis-

posed of amounted to 240,000 lb. weight. THE REPUSAL LAST WEEK of the minister of St. Martin's, in Lincoln, to read the ceremonial of interment over the dead body of a child which had not been baptised, is matter of debate in all the circles

HIGH WYCOMBE, APRIL 17.—The failure of a

THE BANK OF MESSES. BARBER AND MARSHALL, of Walsall, closed on Friday morning week, or rather the house failed to open that morning. The inhabitants of the borough, in consequence of this untoward event, combined with the late stoppage of the South Staffordshire Bank, are placed in very unpleasant circumstances.

EARTHQUAKE. On Saturday, the 3rd of April, about half past three in the afternoon, an "uncommonly smert shock" of an earthquake was felt in almost all Jutland. The houses trembled and the chimneys thrown down.

Fungs.-On Maundy-Thursday the ceremony, in

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MALTA:-" The Lotus steamer, about 36 tons, with two twelve horse power engines, has arrived safe here on her way to the Nile. She belongs to the Oriental Com-pany for the mails, and is looked on as a wonder here. The captain is a fine great fat fellow, who Temple of Industry! - The Mighty Citadel of trims her by merely walking from one part of the deck to another."

CENSUS IN FRANCE. - The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to all perfects of departments, with instructions for taking such measures

A COPPER DAM FOR A NEW CHAIN-BRIDGE. places for signature, we feel fully convinced that at Pesth, is proceeding very vigorously under Mr. the number of names would have been comparatively few. The party knew well that this method of procedure would not answer their purpose, so they employed a number of individuals at the rate of of ice brought down by the Danube, to the great

> REDUCTION OF DUTIES ON FRENCH WINES AND Spirits.—It is reported that the proposed reductions to be made under the new commercial treaty with France will be to 10s. per gallon on brandy, and to ls. 6d. per gallon on wine. The conclusion of the commercial treaty is dependent on the ratification of the political treaty, which will withdraw France from her present isolation .- London Journal of Com-

NOTTINGHAM, MONDAY MORNING.-Mr. S. M. Phillipps, the Under-Secretary of State for the Phillipps, the Under-Secretary of State for the On their way to rob Mr. Shaw's farm, the thieves Ireland, to prevent similar meetings. We beg of you called at the house of a man named Bibby, at to bear in mind this, our friendly caution, that no People are wondering what a gentleman, who has of late years been in such close connexion with Lord John Russell, the Ministerial leader in the House, can be doing in Nottingham at this busy period of the year. Very sinister conjectures are in

circulation on the subject. Pirie, at the Mansion-house, on Tuesday, for using ber. He made another drinking appointment with honest men, and the really irresistible power of almost very indecent and abusive language to the Duke of them for the next day, and he was met by Parkin- universal public opinion. quisite manner in which it is executed; and which cambridge, as he was getting into his carriage after son, Ellis, and another of the robbers, named the Mansion-house dinner, on Monday week. Read Sutton. They went with him to the Liverpool Static and accused the procession threatened to punch the Duke's head; and accused tion, and were there seized by the police, who were may be liable to incur the severest penalties—even that moved from the Lodge Room to St. Mary's Church, him of having robbed him of twenty-eight shillings. in waiting. Mr. Jones, the Deputy Constable of of death for high treason. in the following order: -Two conductors-the flag- | The man excused himself by saying that he was a band, under the superintendance of Mr. Fiddler— poor bird-catcher; and that he was so drunk that he son's house. On searching it, they found a pair of in Wales, committed an act of high treason, in attack-two swordsmen—district grand master—officers of did not know what he was doing; he had duelling pistols, bullet-moulds, powder-flasks, crow- ing the town of Newport. Now, if you had been in two swordsmen—district grand master—officers of did not know what he was doing; he had duelling pistols, bullet-moulds, powder-flasks, crow- ing the town of Newport. Now, if you had been in the district lodge, two and two—the rest of the lost all recollection of the matter. He was re- bars, crapes for the faces, black calico jackets, two correspondence or connexion with the Welsh Chartists,

spersed, at equal distances, the regalia of the order- Filtration. - A system of filtration has been the slide of a lantern found in Mr. Shaw's house the punishment of death, as accessories to their the lamb and cross leading, and the ark of the invented upon a novel and grand scale, by the after the robbery exactly fitted it), the key of Mr. treason. covenant bringing up the rear, which was closed by medium of which any quantity of dirty or discoloured Shaw's front door, ladles for melting metal, with Fifthly the tyler. At one o'clock they reached the church, water may be rendered as bright as crystal at the when the service of the day was gone through, and a rate of hundreds and thousands of gallons per day. most excellent and appropriate sermon preached by | One of these filtors has been lately erected on board the Rev. Mr. Reeves, from Romans, 12th chapter the Dreadnought vessel, lying off Greenwich. The robbed. While they were in the house, Barber and associates with them, you will be liable to be indicted and 5th verse. After leaving the church, the bre- filter supplies pure water for the whole of the

ANOTHER RUBBERY ON ROYAL PREMISES .-- Anoten duplicates were found for property of different descriptions. On her way to the station-house, she situation. She afterwards stated that she used to serve milk at the Palace, and a little boy gave it to at the old Palace, and that a young man employed there, but since dead, gave her the spoon instead of mitted. The same men, except Woollaston, were some money which he owed her. Two crowns were then charged with a burglary at Mr. Shaw's (Sutengaved on the spoon; beneath the upper ones were ton made the sixth on that occasion), and committed the initials C. R., and under the lower one A. S. on that charge also; and Parkinson was committed the meeting, who, he well knew, could not give it The Magistrates directed inquiries to be instituted, and remanded the prisoner.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF A FEMALE.—At the Greenwich Police-office, on Saturday, a fellow of dashingly-dressed exterior, who gave his name Thorne. was brought to this office, charged under the following extraordinary circumstances :- From the evimasterly manner, the inconsistency of the professed dence, it appeared that Thorne called at the house of Mrs Bowen, No. 20, Park-street, Greenwich Park, about four o'clock on Friday afternoon, to Mile-end, stated that the prisoner, who had been height of folly for any Repealer to assist in any such ascertain if any lodgings were to be let. A girl, his apprentice for about two years and a half, had named Mary Elliott, about seventeen years of age, latterly conducted himself in a very improper opened the door, and, on his communicating the manner, and had struck him more than once on his object of his calling, she told him the drawing room remonstrating with him as to his behaviour. He tendencies. We mean fanaticism and infidelity. Many evening was spent in a very enlivening manner; re- stairs. Thorne accordingly did so; and the girl, citations, songs, &c, were gone through in a very not suspecting any intention of robbery on his part, very great annoyance of myself and my wife, and we which the company broke up, well satisfied with the went into the parlour, to finish something she had The prisoner, in a surly manuer denied the accusabeen previously engaged in. Shortly after he had tions, and said the disagreement between him and WAKEFIELD .- PETER FODEN .- We are gone up, her ears were saluted with the sound of the his master was entirely owing to an ill-feeling eninformed, upon creditable authority, that since piano-forte; she also heard other sounds which which the great labouring population is divided, in Foden's removal to Wakefield House of Correction, immediately aroused her suspicions, and on going Hatley, a middle-aged modest-looking female, here the various departments and branches of art and he has been exposed to numerous indignities and into the room where he was, she discovered that stood forward, and said it was by no means her cruelties, and, amongst other things, that he had while playing with one hand he was busily employed wish to hurt her nephew, but his conduct had been been served no less than eighteen times with mould in taking a quantity of plate with the other, which is fair to assume that, living only by their manual "Tommies," which he refused to eat; that he has was deposited in the drawers of a sideboard. The labour, the individual members of that Wealth Pro- been three days in solitary confinement for declining servant immediately attacked him, insisting on his ferent occasions he crept into her bed room, before ducing Class, with a mutuality and oneness of inte- to work on the treadmill, and expected to be flogged putting the property back, which he resolutely rest, have as great a political and moral stake in the for further resistance; and that his allowance refused, and a fierce encounter ensued, which ended country, as any other class in society conventionally during solitary confinement was only eight ounces in the fellow's escape down stairs. Not daunted, exalted above them; and that it is their duty to of bread, with cold water, for each twenty-four however, the courageous servant pursued him, and having overtaken him in the hall, another desperate encounter ensued. She at length became exhausted, before which, however, she had taken the precaution of locking the door, and putting the key in her bosom. The wretch now became frantic, and comceeded in wrenching the key of the door from her, and succeeded in gaining the street. She followed him into the street with the cry of "Stop thief," as

magistrate asked the prisoner (who was recognised had to say in his defence. Prisoner-I shall reserve my defence till a future day. The prisoner was then fully committed for trial. The poor girl was most truly praiseworthy and heroic conduct. RIOT AT CANTERBURY .- ARISTOCRATIC RESORT TO

if any, of his predecessors,—in the close and interesting manner, those intellections and devote them below that the close and interesting manner, those intellections and devote them below the prisoner his conduct was highly loin the Chartists if he pleases; but let him also be lecturers cease their Bible warfare, and devote them below the prisoner his conduct was highly loin the Chartists if he pleases; but let him also be lecturers cease their Bible warfare, and devote them below the prisoner his conduct was highly loin the Chartists if he pleases; but let him also be lecturers cease their Bible warfare, and devote them below the prisoner his conduct was highly loin the Chartists if he pleases; but let him also be lecturers cease their Bible warfare, and devote them below the prisoner his conduct was highly loin the Chartists if he pleases; but let him also be lecturers cease their Bible warfare, and devote them below the prisoner his conduct was highly loin the Chartists if he pleases; but let him also be lecturers cease their Bible warfare, and devote them below the prisoner his conduct was highly loin the Chartists if he pleases; but let him also be lecturers cease their Bible warfare, and devote them below the prisoner his conduct was highly loin the Chartists if he pleases; but let him also be lecturers cease their Bible warfare, and devote them lecturers cease rarrison at Canterbury voluntarily and needlessly increase the prejudice were brought before the Mayor :- An inspector of Trades Halls, then, echo in their benefits the against their co-operative views by perpetually war- police stated that on the previous night the defenunderstand that his forthcoming work has mutuality of interest which they are to support, proing with the Bible and the theological opinions dants, with others not in custody, were rioting about mutuality of interest which they are to support, proing with the Bible and the theological opinions dants, with others not in custody, were rioting about mutuality of interest which they are to support, proing with the sufferit has streets in a state of interesting and creating physical amelioration is secured and they possess the tody. Some of the other defendants attempted a lessure to enjoy such speculations,—Correspondent. rescue, and finally the whole were conveyed to the Station-house. A few minutes elapsed when a body of soldiers, belonging to the 13th and 14th Regi- your interests, to increase your presperity, and to prements, came to the Station-house, determined to have cure for you all the blessings of rational liberty.

the officers out. In the skirmish that ensued the door in the passage, which led to where the prisoners the one great object of obtaining a restoration of the to the admission of every one of you to the franchise "PHYSICAL FORCE" EXPENCES.—The exchange of ments, came to the Station-house, determined to have cure for you all the blessings of rational liberty. were confined, was broken in by them, he was brish Parliament. We are thoroughly convinced that and right of representation, and to the happiness of seized by the throat, and dragged out of the station being governed by a domestic legislature. into the street, and while there saw several of the and sufficiently competent to legislate well for Iresoldiers endeavour to force the iron bars which land. We will not consent to bind up the fate and secured the window. They threatened to knock him down if he dared to interfere. After some time the defendants were liberated, and as they came out singly they raised a loud shout of exulta-REDUCTION IN GERMAN POSTAGE.—On the 6th of produced, and appeared to be a formidable weapon. did under the protection of her Independent Legis-

daughter of a wealthy Dublin merchant, and the least taxed country upon the face of the globe. widow of a colonel.—London paper.

ALE AND PORTER.—We find, from a return recently moved for by Mr. Darby, M.P., that the quantity of ale and porter exported to foreign countries from the united kingdom amounted, in the year 1839, to 157,593 barrels; and in 1840 to 174,618 barrels. The East and West Indies, China, and the Australian settlements, are the countries which receive the largest quantity of malt liquor. The quantity taken by the United States of America is very trifling.

STEALING FROM THE POST-OFFICE, - James Roose, clerk in the inland department of the General Post-office, was examined at Bow-street Policethe feet of the poor who personated the apostles; into the Superintending Presidents' room; where the law—and to divers us from the law—and to divers us fro His excuse was, that he had been at Greenwich fair over-night, and had got so drunk that he did not know what he was about. When Mr. Vandergucht ask you to confide in us, for we deserve your congave orders for a policeman to be called, he ex- fidence. claimed," Oh, my poor friends! Give me a razor and I'll cut my throat." The fragments of the second letter were found in his coat, on searching his lodging. He admitted that he taken a sovereign from it. He was remanded for a week.

Another Case.—Another young man, Henry Price, assistant to a receiving-house-keeper in Thames-street, was charged at Bow-street Policeoffice, on Thursday week, with stealing a five-pound note from a letter, and James Williams Stevens with receiving it, knowing it to have been stolen. The letter was from Mr. Nalder, of the Chamberlain's-office, Guildhall, to a Mr. Ainslie, of Paignton, in Devon; and it contained £75 in notes. It reached its destination; but it had been opened, and £5 had been taken out of it. The note was changed at a tea-dealer's in the city, and it was traced back to the prisoners. The charge was not denied. They were remanded till Wednesday.

EXTENSIVE BURGLARIES IN LANCASHIRE.-A formidable gang of burglars has been discovered and broken up in Lancashire. Their last exploit was the heard of Bibby's suspicious guests, and caused him involving themselves in the peril of the law. ONE JOHN READ was brought before Alderman burglar to his house in Chorlton-upon-Medlock; people, upon which they have achieved great success, where he met two more of the gang, Ellis and Bar- has been moral force—the peaceable combination of Warrington, then went with a policeman to Parkin- Recollect that Frost, Williams, and other Chartists silver dross in one of them, lucifer matches, two over the proceedings of the English Chartists. They another of the gang came in. To the house of for a conspiracy, to commit all a Barber Mr. Jones and the policemen repaired. English Chartists may perpetrate. thren again formed themselves in the order, and propatients on board of the vessel. It acts in a double capacity, that of cistern as well as filter, for as fast of lucifer matches, and a piece of black calico, of lucifer matches, and a piece of black calico, exactly corresponding in texture and quality with the jackets found in Parkinson's house. It had been ther robbery seems to have been committed on royal a jacket, and had been recently taken to pieces. premises. Ellen Roach, an Irishwoman, was charged | The police continued their search; and on the 3rd of at Hatton Garden Police-office, on Saturday last, April, Jones apprehended one Goodyear at his house with having stolen a massive silver table-spoon from at Salemoor. The person who answered the knock St. James's Palace. She had been given in cus- at the door denied Goodyear's being in the house; tody by Mr. Neate, a pawnbroker of Duke-street, but Jones, on going inside, found him standing Oxford-street, for offering the spoon in pledge, saying that she was sent by a Miss Perry, who had In all, nine men were taken. One of them, Sutton, often raised money there on spoons of the same sort. | was admitted to give evidence for the Crown; and She pointed out several houses to the constable as he fully proved the burglary at Mr. Shaw's house gave his companions one a piece, and kept the other said the spoon came from St. James's Palace, and to divide when they next met. Sutton got 1s. 3d. before the Warrington Magistrates, on Monday, when six of them, Parkinson, Barber, Pennington, her. To the Magistrates she told a different Ellis, Goodyear, and Woollaston were charged with story: she said that at one period she used to work a burglary at the house of Mr. Stubbs, a farmer at

on a third charge for a burglary at Bickershaw Hall. the residence of Mr. A. Akers, on the 7th December, the case not being proved against the others. PEEPING TOM.—Thomas Kinslow, a hulking young fellow of seventeen, was charged before Mr. Norton, at Lambeth-street Police-office, on Saturday, with striking his master, and acting in a most unruly manner, quite unbecoming an apprentice. Mr. are determined not to put up with it any longer tertained by his aunt, who was also his mistress. Mrs. so extraordinary of late that she felt compelled to come forward, and put a stop to it. On three difshe got up in the morning, and on two of these occasions, she detected him kneeling at the foot of her bed, with her bed-clothes up, and looking under them, and the third time her husband caught him in the same position, and committing the same act. Mr. Norton-Upon my word, he must be a pretty fellow. Well, prisoner, what have you to say for yourself? Prisoner—Why, Sir, that's all the fault of my aunt. Mr. Norton-Was it her fault that you was found in her bed-room? Prisoner-Why, no Sir, but I was there on business. Mr. Norton—What business, pray! Prisoner—Why, to look for the broom, Sir. Mr. Nerton—What, is the broom noon and evening Mr. Buchanan, Social missionary, well as she was able, and a man joining in the purkept in your mistress's bed-room? Prisoner—Yes, livered addresses in the Golden Lion Room, "On suit and cry, he was captured by the police just Sir, it is sometimes. Mrs. Hatley—No, never, Sir, that also is an untrith, and he is quite capable of telling any lie to screen himself. Besides, Sir, he by the police as a London swell-mob man) what he has grossly scandalised my character in a shocking manner throughout the neighbourhood, by representing that he had been several times to my fully committed for trial. The poor girl was most chamber, and describing a great deal more than he highly complimented by the Bench and others, for her had ever seen there. Mr. Hatley corroborated the statement of his wife with respect to his finding the prisoner in his bed-room in the position described.

Mr. Norton told the prisoner his conduct was highly improper, and recommended Mr. Hatley to get another master for his troublessme apprentice. interim, if possible

> TO THE OPERATIVE CLASSES OF THE TOWN OF NEWRY.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN-You would wrong as much if you could for one moment imagine that there are any men living more anxious than we are to advance

Scotchmen, or other foreigners, whether they be Whigs, Tories, Chartists, or Radicals. No country on the face of the earth ever prospered tion. The iron crowbar used by the assailants was one-half as much, or in so short a period, as Ireland

fortunes of our long-oppressed country with Englishmen,

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A LADY. -At an early like an incubus, to paralyze Irish industry, and to antici-

tents, by submitting themselves for election once a year, after the fashion of "Annual Parliaments;" His liabilities are reported to be about £40,000, and "Vote by Ballot," will secure an honest and unrestricted use of the franchise on all elections and deposited property in his hands will be nearly entered below the left ear, and lodged below the thousand millions; and her resources are amply abunched by the circumstance of the debt within the shert right eye, where it still remains, and but very faint dant to pay off her share of the debt within the shert hopes are entertained of her life. The lady is the space of five years, and would thus leave Ireland the space of five years, and would thus leave Ireland the

Fellow-Countrymen,-The relation between landlord and tenant is, at present, in the most unsatisfactory state. Instead of the present destructive system, fertile in the causes of every species of oppression and crime, we would introduce legislative provisions, that, whilst they gave security to the landlord for the payment of a just and moderate rent, would give safety to the tenant in his enjoyment of his tenancy.

In short, our object is to promote, in every way, the prosperity and liberty of Ireland, under the fostering protection of a resident Irlsh Parliament.

With these majestic objects in view-with the in creasing hope of procuring our fellow-countrymen, of all sects and persussions, to combine with us in a constitucommemoration of washing the disciples' feet, was office, on Wednesday week, on a charge that he had | tional and irresistible struggle for the Repeal of the celebrated, for the first time since 1830, in the stolen two letters; it was his duty to assist in Union—we learn with deep regret, that some emissaries chapel of the Tuilleries, in presence of the King and the sorting the letters; and on Wednesday morning he of a valueless faction have been sent amongst you to entire Court. "It was believed," says the Commerce, was observed by a messenger to secrete offe of them. destroy the harmony that should subsist between Re"that his Majesty would wash with his own hands An upper clerk was told of it, and Roose was called pealers—to expose you to the perils and penalties of

The emissaries of the Chartists have been rejected with scorn wherever they have shown themselves in any other part of Ireland. The operatives of Dublin have, at public meetings, repudiated any connexion with them; so have the operatives of Limerick, Cork. and latterly of Dungarvan. We are convinced, men of Newry, that you have the same good sense and good feeling—the same shrewdness of intellect and honesty of patriotism, that have distinguished the tradesmen in other parts of Ireland.

We solicit your attention, and depend upon your sober judgment, whilst we state to you the reasons which you (we hope) will consider conclusive against any connexion with the English Chartists. They are these :-

First-Any association, society, club, or other body, meeting in Ireland, and holding any communication or correspondence with any association of Chartists in England, will be GUILTY OF A TRANSPORTABLE CRIME, and can be transported for seven years. Be quite assured that this law will be put in force against you, if any opportunity be given to do so.

Secondly-No society or body of Chartists in Ireland robbery of Mr. Shaw, a farmer, near Warrington, can meet at all, even should they have no corresponon the 26th March. The housekeeper, who looked dence or communication with the English Chartists, out of the window when the house was first attacked, without incurring the most imminent danger of indence or communication with the English Chartists. was shot at and wounded in the forehead by a slug. volving themselves in the meshes of the law. We This led to the offer of a free pardon to any of the believe it to be utterly impessible for a Chartist society robbers who should come forward and give evidence; to subsist in Ireland, without incurring the imminent and the police were stimulated to increased exertions. risk of violating the very stringent statutes of force in Blackbrook, and had some buttermilk. The police | Chartists can meet in Ireland as a body, without

to seek them out in Manchester. He found one of Thirdly—The principle of the Chartists was, last them, named Parkinson, at a beer-house; and after year, avowed to be physical force, whenever necessary drinking with him for a while, he accompanied the | - whereas, on the contrary, the principle of the Irish

dark lanterns (one of these was without a slide, and before that outbreak, you would have been liable to

saws, a vice, some files, and various other articles | may commit any violation of the law they please, withwhich had been taken from the houses that they had out your being able to check them. Yet, if you be for a conspiracy, to commit all such outrages as the Sixthly-English and Scotch Chartists, have in many places, been guilty of the vilest tyranny and despotism.

They prevent by tumult, outcries, and force, the public meetings of any persons who do not go the whole length with them. You are aware that a small minority can, if they please, disturb any public meeting, and prevent it from doing the business for which it was convenedthis a minority can easily do, and it has been done repeatedly by the Chartists. Seventhly—This, we repeat, is a tyranny which we know no honest Irishman wil countenance or participate

in. The Government would be a vicious government, and the law would be a wicked law, that prevented the discussion of public affairs at public meetings. Yet the residence of Miss Perry; but no such person by six of the gang. They took some rum, a silver this wickedness the English and Scotch Chartists are lived at any of them. At the prisoner's lodgings, watch, some silver spoons, and a purse containing guilty of. One of the last instances of this audacious ten duplicates were found for property of different seven sovereigns. The man that took the sovereigns tyranny occurred at a meeting held at Glasgow, for the patriotic purpose of petitioning in favour of Lord Morpeth's bill. The Catholic Bishop, the Right Rev. that it was given to her by one of the servants, for his share of the spoons and watch. Three cases by Murdock, a venerable and venerated Catholic whom she could not now find, as he had left his in which the band were concerned were brought and outraged the meeting, and audaciously prevented and outraged the meeting, and audaciously prevented them from doing the business for which they had met. Operatives of Newry, - We are quite convinced that not one single Catholic amongst you will countenance Gorton, on the 17th February, and all six were com- this Chartist tyranny and insult; and we are also certain that the Catholics will be joined in this sentiment by every liberal Protestant amongst you.

Ninthly-The Chartists in England have the same fault, and commit the same crime, with the haughtiest of the aristocracy. They are exclusionists. They will combine with nobody who does not go the full and entire length with themselves. They not only reject, but they assail and vilify the middle classes of society, without whose aid and co-operation no great political improvement was ever yet attained. It is to the middle classes. countenanced and aided by honest and conscientious operatives, that we look to in order to carry the Repeal of the Union. If we were to countenance the Chartists John Hatley, a shoemaker, residing in Raven-row, we should separate from the middle classes, and it is the separation.

Tenthly—The Chartists in Great Britain have exhibited two, perhaps kindred, though apparently epposite any article of wearing apparel, which he might us with portions of the Chartist body; and the getting take off, merely to laugh at him (witness) while he up, on the other hand, of what is called the "Chartist looked for them. In fact, said the complainant, he is in the habit of playing all sorts of pranks, to the sions of higotry and fanaticism.

Eleventhly—The Chartists have been playing the game of the Tories upon almost all occasions. At the late Walsall election leading Chartists were then hired, or rather bribed, agents in the Tory interest; and there is every appearance that other leading individuals of the Chartists are acting under the instigation of the bitterest enemies of Ireland. Twelfthly-Operatives of Newry, whoever becomes

a Chartist ceases to belong to the Repealers; and is essentially an enemy to the Repeal. If there be any person enrolled as a Repealer who becomes a Chartist, we will strike out his name, and have no further connection with him. Thirteenthly.—We again most earnestly entreat the

operatives of Newry to recollect, that the laws relating to political bodies in Ireland are exceedingly complicated and severe, much more so than in England; and we declare to them our solemn conviction that if (which we do not believe) a Chartist society should be established in Newry, several of that body will, within six months, be suffering under the horrors of imprisonment—if not of transportation. We are apprised of the kind of persons who are coming from England to disseminate Chartism in Ireland—we know that they mix up various topics with their affected Chartism, and we can conjecture no other reason for such conduct save a determination-first, to seduce, and then to betray their unhappy victims. OPERATIVES OF NEWRY, -Do you wish to forward

that great Repeal movement, which is the sole hope of your afflicted country? If so, join us; and reject with contempt the Chartists. If, on the other hand, there be any amongst you, who,

Newry, to recollect that during thirty years of agitation for Emancipation, the leaders kept the people free from fine, imprisonment, or legal punishment. Remember also that the Chartist leaders, so far from keeping their people free from the meshes of the law, have seen some of them transported—many of them imprisoned; -nay, that these leaders themselves have incurred legal penalties and punishments.

Operatives of Newry,-We have now performed our duty by you-we leave you to perform yours. Re-

In conclusion, do not mistake us. We do not suppose or believe that more than a few, if even a few, of the operatives of Newry, have been tainted by Chartism. We are quite certain that every honest Irishman will take our cordial and affectionate advice, as if it were a command. Every honest Irishman knows that we have but these objects in view-THE GOOD OF IRELAND-THE LIBERTY OF IRELAND-THE HAP-PINESS OF THE IRISH PEOPLE-and we most kindly entreat the honest and faithworthy tradesmen of Newry to join us in our efforts for these great and glorious

objects—THE PROSPERITY AND THE LIBERTY OF IRELAND. (Signed by order) DANIEL O'CONNETE Chairman of the Corn-Exchange Rooms, 9th April, 18



CONTINUATION OF THE NARRATIVE OF business for me if I did not get more than four MITCHELL, THE GIPSY BOY.

Ar length I got tired of this mode of life; par-Scalarly as I got nothing by it, except what I managed to thieve and secrete on my own account. and which I used to conceal in secret parts of my

(Continued from our last.)

Those gipsies used to make the sale of pote and glass a pretext for picking pockets, and it was not an uncommon thing for one of the women to be engaged in telling a young lady, or gentleman, their fortune, while myself, or some of the men, who were dressed up, stood by waiting to have ours told, while we were picking the pockets of the young people.

We were once encamped alongside another gang of gipsies, and the queen of the gang asked me i I would like to have my fortune told, and I said yes; and the moment she looked at my hand, she said, "Eh, lad, thee will surely be hanged." In less Chan eighteen months, and before, or just about that time from the date, I was arrested for the murder of Mr. Blackburn.

The gipsy pointed out the lines in my hand, which I never observed before. Upon one hand, close to the butt of my fingers, there is a deep wide line and we overtook him at the top of the Old Millrunning from one side of the palm to the other, lane, in Barnsley. It was on Saturday night the and upon the other there is no such mark at all. I mean to say that there is not in the world such

desperate people as a gang of gipsies. I am sure they think nothing of killing any man, or stealing any gentleman's child. Servant girls should be continued against them, as from them we used to learn all the ways of the houses in the neighbour-

As the time I left the gipsies, I had £25 with me, which I cheated them out of. I left them, finally, after being about two years with them, and I have heard no more of them since. I was then at the other side, the south side of Manchester, and, with EV £25. I returned to Sheffield, having spent about 25 of it on my way home. When I left them, it is no wonder, after such training, that I entered with great alacrity into another line of thieving, upon my ewa account, and that I was rejoiced to possess the fraits of my own industry. On my return to my unhappy and disconsolate

parents, I heard that they had given me up for lost, and that they had advertised their prodigal son in the public papers. I shall never forget the delight my poor mother on the recovery of her long lost child. I was very sensibly touched at the state of seeling she, as well as my father and sisters, displayed upon the occasion; but the effect was soon lost, the die was cast, and I must go. I mean to my that persons of my age, who are not caught till they become habituated to thieving, never can be simed; and I have often known thieves, young and old, to have committed robberies of which they haid plans the night after their release from Wake Seid. They are very true to each other, and never les one another want for defence and such like.

Thieving, I could not help thinking, was much casier than working, and, from the security with which I saw the gipsies, my late companions, carry their extensive and unlawful business, and the command they always had of money, greatly helped to fix me in the determination to follow a similar course. Besides those many inducements, I was, by this time, quite expert in dexterity of finger, and in all the various tricks of a thief, and thought it really a pity that so much ability should be thrown away. Above all, working I hated with a mortal hatred, and was quite ambitious to let my friends and acquaintance see that I could live independently without it, and live well too, and like a gentleman. I mean to say that the same silly notion has been the ruin of thousands of young men. I was but a shild, but vanity and a silly notion took hold of

"Gipsy Jack," as I was called, was much admired for his personal attractions and many accom-Mishments. I was thought handsome; and it struck that so handsome a fellow as I was ought not ork at all. Influenced by these and other such like notions, equally destructive of my future peace and welfare, I anxiously sought up all the notoziously vicious acquaintances I possibly could, and willingly allied myself in all their most desperate undertakings. In a word, I became one of a gang at the most desperate and determined robbers that ever infested any neighbourhood or any country.

I know they are all on the high way to the degradation I am now suffering, and to that gallows which I have, by the mercy of our most gracious Sovereign, so narrowly escaped; and if this account of my own and their practices be made public, and, through that means, become the rooting up and destruction of the Barnsley gang, I shall, by such course, render all the atonement I am now able to make, for my numerous and heavy offences and sins, and perhaps it may be received as an acceptable work of gratitude for the mercy which has been so graciously and unexpectedly extended to me; and to effect so desirable an end, I have made up my mind to conceal nothing that I can recollect, however it may tell against myself, and however scurvily think I am using them.

I am now about to disclose a life, though short. met being more than sixteen or seventeen when I was sent to York Castle, which I mean to say has never committed. I have committed, and been concerned in, more than one thousand bobbenies, and, at length, I was sentenced to death for murder, as if that crime could not be concealed, although I was never, to my knowledge, even suspected before. Some of these robberies, particularly those which I assisted the gipsies in committing, and some that I afterwards committed with the Barnsley gang, whom the project. They say it is just the thing-" the I shall name, were accompanied with the greatest one thing needful;" just the "Chartism for the violence. I don't know, for a positive fact, that death followed in any case, although we have frequently left our victims dreadfully stabbed, beaten, and soused, and as we thought, dead on the road, of a winter's night, and never heard of them again.

After remaining with my father about a year, assisting him in his business as a bricklayer, I left him, and occasionally assisted him and other persons in the same line of business, principally for the purpose of blinding people as to what I was really engaged about. I, at first, began to rob entirely on my own account, and committed many extensive reporters upon the market people at Barnsley. I carried on, by myself, about a year, and I seldom allowed a market day to pass without making many successful experiments on the pockets of the market people. The sums I obtained in this way varied from one to five, ten, and thirty pounds; not more at a time, I mean, but the experiments were frequent. I do not know the names of the persons, or I would tell at once, but I can tell the public what I always found to be the most convenient time for rebbing them: at the public house when they were getting drunk, or when they left the public house drunk to go home. One of the last robberies was of this sort. Robinson, Cherry, and me, (not the Cherry that was tried for Mr. Blackburn's into a public-house, to get change, to pay for a new hat he bought, and we followed him, and when he left to go home, at dark, he Let when he yot outside the house; and, when I him. I pretended to be drunk, too, and staggered against him, and helped him up, and asked airs which was his road home; and when he told me. I told him that that was my road, too; and that I would go part of the road home with him : 80 I took him under the arm, and led him out of the town on the Sheffield road, and we had not got far, when Cherry and Robinson came up, and knocked both down, and robbed the man of, I think, thirty- light with the project. fre pounds in notes and sovereigns.

joined with a young man, named Joseph Bentley, Barnsley; he is a brick-maker by trade, and about the age of twenty-two years, middle-sized, and stim in figure; John Hayes, of Barnsley, a weaver, finish with Mother Goose. about twenty-one years of age, and about the same Bentley in shape and figure; Thomas Broadhead of Barnsley, a weaver, about twenty-one years of from Skelmondshorpe, about nine miles distant; he was about eighteen years of age.

These young men had long been in the habit of robbing persons in the chapels and churches of FELD SAYS:-Barnsley, and as they came out in groups after the mons, as it is considered the most secure branch the trade, though not the most lucrative. I have not known more than two or three pounds being get at one time from one person in that way. This and praying,) which was tall calculated to carry the plan we resorted to every Sunday, and although I Charter would be at all it ely to receive the approbation enitted it last summer, in order to devote my time to of the Tamworth Bare net ! No, no. They only object a more extensive and larger system of plunder, yet more extensive and larger system of plunder, yet to "physical force," less it should frighten someare thus robbed.

I am quite convinced that it will be found that the persons whom I have named are known to be constant frequenters of places of worship, and always the last in and first out. They frequently chain valuable watches, snuff-boxes, pieces These articles they PLANT in a place up the was road side, Topping's field, in a hele in a sell belonging to Charles Topping's field. This field is just at the entrance of the town; there is a public well there, and she hole, which is sufficiently large to and a man, is just inside some steps, it is covered with some stones, which they have to remove labourers, by galling contrast, what has been ment Bill, and they will know now to value Chartist usual, about a bit of political economy, and then when they plant anything. To " plant," is a slang word among thieves, signifying to hide stolen proparty, so that if discovered, it may not be found she premise or person of the thief.

person's name, in particular, who has been robbed an these escasions, or to know where any of the existing, with few exceptions, happen to be at this

pounds a week as my share of this species of church

The watches and articles of that kind, we always took to Sheffield, where we were always sure to find a ready sale for them at the pawnbrokers'

shops. I come now to another, and more extensive species of thieving. About this time I became acquainted with Joseph Tattershall, a weaver, about twenty-one years of age; Richard Slater, aged about twenty-four years; Thomas Fenwick, a shuttle-maker, about nineteen years old; James Wells, a weaver, about twenty-six years old; Geo. Hartley, alias, Bacco Hartley, a weaver, about twenty-four years old, and John Gillett, a weaver, about thirty years old; and I mean to say that there cannot be found living upon the face of the earth a more desperate set of men than the persons I have just named. They were a select gang to themselves when I joined them, and were also so when I was apprehended, and were then in full force and activity.

The first robbery which I recollect to have been committed by them, after I first joined thom, was upon a gentleman who had been putting up at the White Bear Inn, (the head inn.) Barnsley. We 3d of October last. They knocked him down and robbed him of near £40. We had seen him get change for some notes at a grocer's shop in the town, He was much hurt and was obliged to be taken to the inn by some persons who saw him on the ground. I did not touch the gentleman myself, though I was with the party and helped to rob him. Bacco Hartley knocked him down with a heavy piece of wood. It was quite dark; he fell at once as if he was shot he hit him with all his force on the head. After we had got the money, we all went to a public house, kept by Michael Teenny; I do not recollect the name or sign of the house, but we there shared the money equally among us. This house is much frequented by thieves of the very worst and most no: orious description. In fact, it was our head quarters and the head-quarters of the several gangs of thieves in Barnsley and the neighbourhood. The andlord will admit any kind of company, however bad, and will receive stolen property of any description. We spent most of our time there. He had many dancings in the house, which were always attended by girls of the town and the very worst of

characters like ourselves. I would advise parents not to allow their children to go to this, or to many other houses which I shall mention in the course of my narrative. The very best and most innocent girls will look in for change or a message, and, when pressed, will take a taste from one and a taste from another, and very often will remain there all night, and be ruined, and never care for father or mother again; and they are denied when their parents think them long out, and come te look after them.

There was no reward offered for the apprehension of the persons that robbed the gentleman of whom I have just spoken from the White Bear, and who, we afterwards heard, imagined had lost his money. I was allowed an equal share of all plunder with them, because I had allowed them, on an occasion just before the robbery I have mentioned, to have a share with me in a robbery I had committed by myself at Doncaster Races. The robbery was effected by myself upon a gentleman in the street at Doncaster. In a crowd I picked his pocket of a pocketbook, containing £34. I did not know him; nor was I aware he had any money about him. It was all chance work.

I also robbed a gentleman on the same day, on the race-course, of a pocket-book and a memorandum book. The pocket-book had in it £57, in £5 notes and sovereigns. I did not know who he was : I did the act just at the moment the horses were passing as in the race, which is considered an excellent opportunity, by thieves, for picking pockets. It was a part of this money that I allowed to each of the row for their ignorance and repentance for their gang when I met them after at Michael Teenny's public-house, so that they all agreed that I had a MORAL right to share in the plunder of the gentleman from the White Bear.

(To be continued in our next.)

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1841.

THE NEW MOVE.

" Save me from my friends." In another part the Star will be found a long and interesting letter from Mr. O'Connon, in which he calls, and we think justly and fairly, for an expression of public opinion as to the "new move." We last week showed that it was deficient in the principal ingredient, "Universal Suffrage." Mr. my late unfortunate and misguided comrades may O'Connon says it escaped us, that it was also deficient in equalization of representation; while it appears to have escaped him, that it is also deficient in the mode of election :- that of self-nominabeen equalled for the number and atrocity of crimes | tion being substituted for " the Ballot." " Save us

from our friends." We last week put a "kick in the gallop" of the project by showing Daniel's delight and co-opera tion. We have this week to notice the fact of the whole Whig "Establishment" being in extacles at times we live in;" each and every one of our cotemporaries, if they will allow us the familiarity, unhesitatingly declaring the object of the "new move" to be "to get rid" of FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Before we begin to lay a few extracts before our readers from the "damning praise" of the Whig

papers, just one word. Our readers will recollect that when commenting upon Dan's plan of having "a body sitting in London, directing the country, and saturating the land with tracts," he said that funds,-ample funds,would be subscribed; and, in commenting upon his scheme as propounded in a letter to the defunct Fox and Goose Club, we took the liberty of saying, "Aye, faith, there would be no lack of funds to support such an Association; the secret-service fund. would bleed freely." Now, then, hear what the Morning Chronicle says, with reference to the "new

move":murder, but his brother) watched a country- NOT PLOW TOWARDS THE PROPOSED SCHOOLS, AS SOON AS THEY ARE IN ACTUAL OPERATION.

A word only will be required upon the above. I the object to carry the Charter! If so, is a Whig Government very likely to give "grants of money' to effect an object, to frustrate which cost them mil lions of money and loss of character?

One extract might be sufficient, but the Sun, th Greenacre Chronicle, the Spectator, the Brami ner and all, all, even Mother Goose, are in mavin g de-

We shall give GEORGE H. WARD, M.P. For Shef I then left off business, on my own account, and field, a distinct notice upon the subject; I shile, as there is but a step between the ridiculous and sublime, having commenced with the Chronica e, we shall

In a column for the curious, written in that most curious journal, by Mr. HAMER ST ANSFELD, and age : James Bates, also of Barnsley, though he came hitherto modestly placed in inner 9 .rm. fa kind of preparatory school for beginners, ] v /e find the following hudation of our friends' ter a project. Stans-

services, especially in the door or gateway. Many IS OF A KIND WITH WHICH FO HONEST MAN CAN Exercises were robbed on these occasions by us, and QUARREL, AND THE PLAN BY COMMENDED FOR OB-ROBERT PERL HIMSELY.

Now we ask if any plan, (though it were fasting and praying,) which was, stallcalculated to carry the

much, they won'id equally object to that. The Specto'.or and Examiner write in general them, for THEIR best friend they shall be given." terms of approval of the new project; indeed it is quite to the ir taste; but they pass as mere wadding election as of the last importance to the Radical in the political world.

of car vassing for support for Mechanic's Institutes, return of Walter must, as a matter of course, and the Brougham system of making one portion of smash the knot and break up the old bundle of hitherto effected by taxation and the cannon.

However, people who work sixteen hours a day back to "Thavers and Swithin," labelled "This but takes us to task for not saying what the Charter Ireland; he says:from the age of nine to about thirty-five, when they side up." "Poor LAW AMENDMENT ACT." If the opponent of this Bill is now returned, and Now, our principal charge against Reformers is of the evils under which the country was said to little relish for any protracted course of study or while a dissolution is pending, how many votes will for having told the people what Reform would do, labour had been effected; and you would at this "education," though it were certain in one hundred it convert upon the remaining portion, and when and that Reform has not done one of the promised collection of the fund, &c., as if Daniel O'Connell, product moment; at all events, I thought it a poor and twenty years to gain the Charter for them.

In fact, "ignorance," "ignorance," "ignorance," ignorant coxcombs.

#### THE NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.

Or a verity the Whigs are like the fastidious soldier; hit them high, or hit them low, we cannot please them. In the unreformed times, when even BILLY PITT looked upon public opinion as a requisite in the ministerial stock. Parliaments were dissolved upon questions, not upon the relative value of persons upon a fauciful arithmetical sum made of a candidate's whole creed and life. Thus, for or against the Malt Tax, the Emancipation Bill, the Dissenters' Relief Bill, or any other Bill upon which the Minister did not find himself quite secure. Thus were the labours of electors narrowed to the mere expression of opinion upon the one ques-

But now, alas ! dissolution being a thing never dreamed of, so long as the old crew can hang together, every single contest becomes a matter of wholesale canvass; and whoever tells most les and swears hardest to them, has the best chance, provided he has a Lord of the Bedchamber at his back with the "needful."

In speaking of the Nottingham election, the Chronicle save that Lord JOHN RUSSELL has nothing to apprehend from "the eloquence of Mr. WALTER" upon the question of the Poor Laws : and the Whie press is outrageous at the starved-off of Nottingham making the vulgar question of food, raiment, and liberty, any part or parcel of an election contest.

Now, it is quite clear that " guoad" Mr. WALTER'S elequence, Lord John would have nothing to fear; but the fact of Mr. WALTER being returned, just now, " pendente lite," upon such a question as opposition to the New Poor Law, would speak in dumb elequence to the Noble Lord, a language of which he would comprehend the full value. It would be far more significant than my Lord BURLEIGH's nod, and especially to a brother Minister of the Noble Lord's, Sir John C. Hobhouse, the other Member for Nottingham, and to whom it would be a very significant notice to quit,-or to have his traps, at all events, ready for a start upon the next rent day.

Now, we look upon the question of the Poor Laws as next in importance to our Charter : not that we expect any, the slightest, mitigation from the return of Mr. WALTER, or from a whole Tory House. But it being the very worst of the many very bad Whig measures, and this being the time for renewing the contract, we do, without cant, look upon the present opportunity, taken in all its bearings, as a Divine interposition of Providence, to afford the people of Nottingham (so riotous and turious for "Reform,") an opportunity of testifying sorformer reliance upon Whig tricksters, by which they were induced to have recourse to the torch for the destruction of property.

We take it, that if the Poor Law was a just reward for what the people of Nottingham did to promote "Reform," that the return of Mr. WALTER, just now, will be a fair reward for the Poor Law.

But let us come to the point. A merchant of the name of Travers consults with a grocer of the name of Swithin, both of the city of London, as to the most fit and proper person to represent the poor weavers of Nottingham. These fellows say, "O! T. P. G. Y. H. L. Z. LARPENT, the French merchant, and Chairman of a whole parcel of Boards and Banks, is just the man to cook the weavers' dish c.so let us consign him to the starve-guts at Nottingham, marked 'To be kept dry, and this side up,' 'He is just the man," says the Sun. Well, down comes this worthy to a Mr. Close and others, and they countersign the consignment, and they put the right side up, "Repeal of the Corn Laws and the Ballot." About St. Mary's Church, and the Poor Laws, and all those trifles, he is silent, but will

think of them. Now, then, pitching men over board and coming ful," as the "Young Liar" has it?

On this question, however, the French cook, Monsieur Froggy, and his opponent are upon a perfect equality: as WALTER is for a repeal of the Corn Laws; but the people think that a reneal of of the Corn Laws; and, the refere, without reference to the rival men, they make measures their consideration; and they say, " what do you want ! If a Corn Law repealer, you can have him in the person of a Roor Law repealer." But no., as your wealth depends upon our poverty, you would prefer

neither to both. Now we like to be plain, and let us take a fair sample for a plain argument. Walter and East-MOPI: then, are proprietors of the leading Journals of their respective parties. Easthope calls himself liberal and WALEE illiberal. Now, the repeal of the Corn Laws is to be the next test of liberality, and WALTER, as well as Easthope, is up to the mark there; and then WALTER is beyond Easthope in LIC GRANT FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES SHOULD | li'ografity upon the real question of cheap food, the repeal of the New Poor Law. But why mince the master ! The Sun and the Whigs call all opposition to Whigs by the Chartists an "unholy alliance between Chartists and Tories." We ask, could an alliance be more unholy than with a bloody faction, who have consigned the best friends of the people to pena settlements, to felons' dungeous, and to death !

Again, Dan and his myrmidons have told the Chartists that they are no one, no party, and have no power; but as Sweet tells the Tories to their faces, we hold the balance of power; and how can we show that power so effectually as by beating the enemy most immediately in our way, because in office !

If the Cha tists had a man of their ewn, and if it was a general election, then their duty would be to stand by their own man; but here they must use the name of each candidate as many times as he fall from them. The battle of truth against fraud their weight as the balance of power, and instead of has been nominated by different localities. tool of WALTER to beat the Wings.

the Whigs, upon the slightest chance of defeat, no strength. matter what the question is?

thing upon its proper footing. They say, "let them call this coa ition what they please; we have no still carried on by the same parties. It is not thing out of the old women; and if fasting and dread of the Poor Law for ourselves, but we have thing out of the old women; and if fasting and dread of the Poor Law for ourselves, but we have thing out of the old women; and if fasting and dread of the Poor Law for ourselves, but we have thing out of the old women; and if fasting and dread of the Poor Law for ourselves, but we have thing out of the old women; and if fasting and dread of the Poor Law for ourselves, but we have thing out of the old women; and if fasting and dread of the Poor Law for ourselves, but we have thing out of the old women; and if fasting and dread of the Poor Law for ourselves, but we have the outer thing out of the old women; and if fasting and dread of the Poor Law for ourselves, but we have the outer thing out of the old women; and if fasting and dread of the Poor Law for ourselves, but we have the outer thing out of the old women; and if fasting and dread of the Poor Law for ourselves, but we have the outer thing out of the old women; and if fasting and dread of the Poor Law for ourselves, but we have the outer thing out of the old women; and if fasting and dread of the Poor Law for ourselves, but we have the outer thing out of the old women; and if fasting and dread of the Poor Law for ourselves, but we have the outer thing out of the old women; and if fasting and dread of the Poor Law for ourselves, but we have the outer thing out of the old women; and if fasting and dread of the Poor Law for ourselves, but we have the outer the oute

Messrs. Whitehead and Sweet have put the

In fact, it is nothing more or less than a new mode | will add a joint to the oppressor's tail; while the the members, and, we think, indecently sought it.

bringing up the Report ! It is all-important.

has been the cry as long as we can remember, and Chartist leaders being hired by the Tories, and for of an enfranchised body not yet in existence. Whatlong before we were born; and would, if knowledge this reason:-The Whigs but prove popular hatred ever Universal Suffrage does, it will do with the were an electoral test, be a cry with the powerful against themselves, because, though nothing averse | concurrence of the majority. That's all we have a few, who may well cry "ignorance," so long as a to pay Chartist leaders, they cannot get one; for it right to expect. people are ignorant enough to let them live upon would be a dangerous experiment to advocate their very heart's blood. But we waste time, as Whig principles upon a public hustings. The hatred a separate notice is this: he is chief "knowthe will of the country, which we this day record to Whigs and Whiggery has become awful and ledge" monger; he says he will give the people a upon the foolish attempt, puts the extinguisher for deadly. Unite, indeed! Perhaps Mrs. FROST, Mrs. vote when they are qualified by "education," and ever upon all hope of a wise people being gulled by CLATTON, or Mrs. PEDDIE, may feel inclined to that being his test, it becomes our duty to compare his unite with the Whigs!

\* 人名意思阿蒙雷拉罗克莱特。

INGLIS, the greatest Tory in England, and FRARGUS | tion," at least so GEORGE HENRY WARD must admit O'CONNOR; and suppose Easthops, or Mundo Young, to have the casting vote; for whom would is the way to prevent its spread. We next take the they vote ! For Inglis, without a moment's hesita- last Stamp Returns, and find that the Chronicle is tion. Then, inasmuch as Whigs hate Chartists paying well at 4 dd. We then take the Chronicle at more than they hate Tories, why may not Chartists pay them off in kind! However, we have only to principal "knowledge"-monger, has taxed his schosay that we highly approve of our friends' determi- lars to the small sum of £41 13s. 4d. per week, or more nation; and we should be cowardly were we to than £2000 perannum, or to the amount of one-fifteenth await the result and then give our opinion according of the whole sum proposed for "educating" the whole to that result ; so we go in the boat with WHITE- people ; or in other words, taking a leaf out of the HEAD and SWEET and our jolly Chartist crew, and say "down with the Whig." Give Froggr a touch of an increase of ten per cent. on his LIGHTS. We your training to take back to the city. Ask him about the £70,000 for horses and £30,000 for knowledge." Ask him about Frost, and Clayton, and the Charter, and PEEL's Bill of 1819; and ram the six points down his ears. "Go the whole hog;" and for we doubt the people reading his jargon, when you go about it, do it like men, at once, without being afraid of being taken to task by the

enemy. This is a great God-send for our cause. The Chartists should all poll early, to show that they poll for the principle and not for the man; and mind give it to FROGGY well, about poor LongLey and the House that Jack built, and all the rest of it. This is the first real opportunity the men of Nottingham have had since the Reform Bill; and we say, go it Chartists. Mind you pack LARPENT up, labelled "this any time, you should have a coffin carried through the town, with the Poor Law Amendment Act on it, and marked "This side up."

There is one circumstance which cannot be tee forcibly impressed upon the minds of the Chartists. It is this:-Having embarked in the project, they must now "go in, over, or through;" neither turning to the righthand nor to the left; braving everything, and afraid of nothing; but least of all eq the paper pellets and senseless anathemas of friends EASTMOPE and MURDO Young, TRAVERS, SWITHIN and the sugar baker, and "old clothes" (CLOSE) of Nottingham, who most insolently presume to be better every post brings us new intelligence; and every judges of popular feeling and popular opinion at Nottingham, and what and who would best represent it. than WHITEHRAD and Sweet, two men of great natura; fruitful, cannot fail to-bring forth plentifully; and it understanding, unblemished character, and world is doing so to the high discommiture of the anch-traitor known kind-heartedness, who feel for their neigh- and his dupes and myrmidons. bours and for their country. Bet them beat the French cook, and leave the regibes to us! They ghost of Chartism haunte his day dreams, and must take especial care that Mr. Returning Officer disturbs his nightly elumbers. He now repents bitplays no trick at the nomination. They must terly, or seems to do so; that he attacked them. He sury from bankruptcy! If their warm-hearted and have their own fugleman, dressed in their own is too eld a general not to know that by so doing he colours; and they must divide, if any unfair play has necessarily caused many to inquire; and the farthing to divide among the hangry efficials of Burgh-

Above all, go with their man, fearless, and nothing daumted! Go with him, not as WALTER, tion that has taken place since the Reform Blinks it for a period as they may, Bill. the real question to be decided is, "Bastile, or house:" " England, or transportation ;" " virtuous poverty, no vice; or vice preferable to virtue.' These are the questions at issua-between the people and their oppressors.

Chartists ! give the "base, brutal, and bloody" rascals a slight touch of that "POWER" which they keep eternally telling you "von have not got ;" just and down with the Whigs!!!

## THE CONVENTION.

o a consideration of measures, what, let us ask, are gates nominated to the Convention, to meet on the the "PLAGUE" just now endeavouring to accomplish ? 3rd of May. If any have escaped our observ- had since heard that they had merged into a trade is it not to make a repeal of the Corn Laws the ation, we must urgently press upon our friends the society-thear)-and had branches in the Liberty. only test upon a dissolution—" the c ne thing need- absolute necessity of forwarding the names, under James's street, Mary's Abbey, and elsewhere. cover, to Mr. A. HEYWOOD, 60, Oldham-street, Man-Mr. McGuire) had resolved upon attending the meeting chester, for the Executive, by the first post, in order on Sunday next, and gaining as much additional inthat the business may be completed.

It will be the duty, then, of the Executive to transmit, at once, to each locality which has returned at all. They had deceived and deluded him with the New Poor Law is more necessary than a repeal a delegate, the list of the ten chosen at a public most unpardonable lies. Indeed, so contemptible are tions of condemnation of the whole project. If meeting by ballot, and also to forward a list to these men, that to take any notice of them would be there be any bodies or individuals, appertaining to

agree for a convenient, commodious, and respectable place of meeting, so that not an hour's delay will take place when the delegates arrive.

When the treasurer is appointed, Mr. O'Connon will transmit to him the funds for the payment of the delegates, and places of meeting; and as Glasgow has nobly resolved upon paying its own delegate, we respectfully submit the propriety of paying the three London delegates £1 per week each, which will be the £3 spared by Glasgow paying its own. This is for the delegates to decide

This is a work which cannot be omitted, and no time must be lost. Every locality that has elected a delegate must be prepared with means to send him to London on Saturday next, May 1st, if

We have already noticed the following as nominated :- M'Douall, Pitkethly, Cullam, Deegan, Skevington. Loughborough; Smart, Leicester; Carlisle; Gillet, Sheffield; Sweet, Nottingham; minding them, he could not repress the anxiety of Martin. Birmingham, for Restoration Committee. Any of those elected, who cannot attend, will have the goodness to advise the Executive, at once. of that fact : and any whose names have been this without equivocation or evasion." week omitted by us will also advise the Executive. In balloting, of course the Executive will put in

being longer made tool of, they must now make a Never, perhaps, was there a more propitious move- flict between O'Connell and O' ment than the present for our representatives to meet. contrast the means at the disposal of the parties. The Sun says, "Mr. Some hour was recommended; We shall expect a fair and full expression of opinion One having at his back nearly fifty pliant M.P.'s but we don't want a Government hack." Why, upon all questions interesting to our cause; while the whole press of the empire, Whig and Tory, "BUT THE CHARTISM PUT FOR TH IN THIS ADDRESS What is every Whig in the House but a hack, so their effect, and the effect of the National Petition, the whole of the old machinery for humbugging long as the Tories join the Whigs in all their de- must be a sickener for those who hugged them- Ireland, Repeal rent, his liberty, and an understructive measures, and the cry of "keep the selves into the hope that Chartism was dead. It taking of non-interference from the Viceroy, Tories out" brings all the Radical tail to the aid of is now going to rise from the tomb with a giant's the Attorney-General. The other has his pen, and

GEORGE HENRY WARD AND THE NEW

neighbours, and as we hold our votes in trust for the "new move." He writes about what he knows nothing. He says that "FEARGUS O'CONNOR is into Ireland, he would abandon the agitation of We look upon the result of the Nottingham furious, because Loverr, Collins, and Vincent discountenance the new Convention;" the fact being the dectrine to defeat his purposes. He could not cause. The return of LARPENT, the French Cook, that Collins has sought the honour of being one of understand the man unless he was in the pay of the But poor George has a parcel of stuff about a

man with one leg, and a man with two legs; but he the working class disgusted with all below them; and rotten twigs. They oughs not to hold office; they has not said a word about the man with two legs and thus effect, for another while, by an aristocracy of ought not to proceed with the Poor Law Amend- two arms not being able to fill one belly. He hints, as power, if their man is packed up again and sent says he will say nothing more upon that subject, and humbug has had upon the very best town in would do.

things. We hold it that nothing could be more or Thomas Reynolds, had never been amongst us."

Nothing can be more silly than the Whig chatter of despotic than laying down rules for the government

But our reason for giving George Henry WARD practice with his preaching, in order that we may Now, one word as to the justice. Suppose, then, judge of his sincerity. We take it, then, that a contest for Nottingham to lie between Sir Robert | reading his Chronicle is a good preparatory "educa-We next take it that a tax upon "knowledge" 5d. and we find that, GEORGE HENRY WARD, Esq. Chancellor of the Exchequer's book, he has laid think that will de for our friend !

While he is clamouring for "knowledge." as a test of electoral fitness, he has fobbed £2,000 a year by non-electoral ignorance; no, by electoral ignorance.

How different with the Chartists. Maguire. the spy asks the Secretary of the Golden Lane Association for a Northern Star, and he offers 4%d. No. says the Secretary, they are sent to us for circulation by our English brother Chartists; we will only take one penny to defray expences. How different that, from our friend's practice !

In fact, the whole press is mad about the new Convention; and the Examiner takes the metropolitan Chartists to task for not returning more gentlemanly men than NEESON, WALL, and BOGGIO, side up." "New Poor Law." Indeed, if you have and also states the proposal for a new Convention to he a failure. Poor, poor Examiner; one half of the sum for its expences was lodged by return of post. and the Convention meets on the 3rd of May under your nose, and just in time for the "PLAGUE," Who are about assembling at the same time. Will they meet our men! We give them the Examiner and Chronicle staff to back them.

Our poor old creakers are all dead Beaten. " Keen the Tories out" has lost its charm. What next?

IRISH PROGRESS: DAN IN A QUANDARY ALL things are going gloriously on in Ireland; new batch of intelligence is more inspiriting than the last. The seed of Chartism, sown upon a soil so

Don is in fits, and knows not what to do: the the truth upon inquiry to know that all investigation, instituted by Irishmen, into the but as an emblem of English hatred to starvation, principles of Chartism, their connexion with repeal. transportation, incarceration, and every thing that and with the interests of the Brish people, must lead is base. This is the most important elec- to comparisons between these unchanged and unchangeable principles, and the ever-flitting tor- what happy alchemy will he be able to raise that tuousness of his career consistent only in being perfectly inconsistent; which comparison could end liberty;" "starvation, or plenty;" "house, or no only disastrously for him. Hence, at a meeting of his staff on Tuesday week, the old Fox takes another trick out of his bar, and seeks to "gammon the flats" by affecting new to treat the Chaptists with contempt. The Balfast Vindicator thus re-

"Mr. MUBERT M'GUIREIsaid that he had made it his duty to go to Golden-lane on Saturday evening last, and had sacceeded in procuring some information relalet them feel it! Go at them like Britons! Never tive to the Chartists who met there. The first clue he mind old Beggarman, or the "Establishment" | had procured to their discovery was one of the cards Mind your homes! your families! and your wives! two secretaries. He (Mn M'Guire) had afterwards succeeded in making out their principal man or leader -(hear)-who resides in Golden-lane, and who gave him (Mr. M'Guire) a copy of the Northern Star for one penny. He (Mr. M'Guire) offered full price for the WE this week publish a list of the several dele- Paper, but it was refused, the gentleman to whom he offered it saying that he got it gratis himself. He had promised to attend their meeting next Sunday, but

formation as possible "Mr. O'CONNELL-It would be much better for Mn M'Guire not to meddle with these persons merely to raise them to fictitious importance. These fellows are really too contemptible. I implore of you It will then be the duty of our London friends to not to believe one word they say-(a laugh). It know their shift well; they fancy that we will make them subjects for discussion here, and hope that they will thus be protruded into notice. For my part, I will never say a word more about them."

We ask only of every one of Dan's dupes to place this affectation of contempt alongside the earnestness of his long, laboured, and lying address to the operatives of Newry, inserted elsewhere, and we know then that they will feel his position as certainly as he himself feels it. Dan has become conscious that his end draws nigh; he is dead beaten, and feels it; nor does he feel it the less keenly, as we guess, from not being able, with all his affected indifference, to prevent other people from seeing it. Thus, an Irish paper, which, it will be seen. has small love for the "liberator," commenting upon this meeting, says :-

"Feargus, we prophecy, will be able to attend a meeting at the Corn-Exchange yet, and beard his persecutor even in that sanctuary of his ill-gained Collins : Woodward, Brighton; Dover, Norwich : power. So terrified is the Agitator at the prospect -which, we admit, is anything but an agreeable Marsden, Bolton; Williams, Wales; Arthur, the Chartists to sink into insignificance by never one-that, notwithstanding his resolution to allow objects of his apprehension, he eagerly impressed upon the people the direful cousequences of fraternising with men who dare to say what they want

Yes, the time is coming when Ireland shall open her eyes, and the film of interested humbug shall was never seen to more advantage than in this conis in solitary confinement. See, then, the power Let the petitions be signed by every one in the of truth over falsehood-the advantage of principle over scheming!

> Further on, at the same meeting, the "five hundred thousand fighting men" miscreant, substituting the words "physical force" for Chartism

"If the doctrine of physical force were introduced Repeal. (Hear.) This, Mr. Feargus O'Connor and the Chartists knew, and they, therefore, preached enemy-(hear, hear)-and this idea was greatly abroad in England.'

Let all eyes be now kept upon Ireland, We subjoin the following few lines from the Waterford correspondent of the World, in order to show the blighting effect which "hope deferred"

"This city is as politically inactive as if aredress

So much for the Big Beggarman, who says that O'Connon being in the pay of the enemy, is a rumons gaining ground in England. He is in the pay of the enemy; but it is of the enemy to the obstruction of freedom, liberty, and the Charter. He, no doubt, is much in Dan's way, but we are glad to find that

Dan is about to be removed out of his way. Just let any man of unprejudiced mind review the manuer in which O'Connon has stood up against and battled, this tyrant, from the hour he entered the House of Commons, in 1833, to the present moment; without acting like the tyrant's weaken foes. who always gave him a triumph by going over to the enemy in disgust; but O'CONNOR has held to his every principle and to his country, and has beaten him fairly and consistently.

We intimated, before the Session commenced, what the upshot of "Repeal" would be. Dan has announced his intention of giving it up if Chartier succeeds.

As further evidence that the power of Dan is fast ailing, and his blarney losing its effect, we give the following, from the Dublin Monitor, in reference to another and a later meeting of the "Royal Loyals":-

"There was a jubilee yesterday at the Corn Exchange, in honour of a God-send from America to the empty coffers of Repeal. Three hundred pounds were received from the American Repealers. and great was the delight thereat. Thus the association is out of Mr. O'Connell's debt, and he stands in the position of debtor to it for a while. We undertake to predict, however, that before many weeks we shall have vouchers to prove that the above hundreds have gone the way of all their predecessors—spent upon a fatuity.

"We have not paid the proper attention to the last auditing of the Repeal accounts which the interesting nature of the subject required. We shall briefly do so now, and as the document has the great meri of brevity, we subjoin it:-

"We certify that we have examined the accounts of Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M. P., as treasurer of the Loyal National Repeat Association of Ireland, up to this date, and we find that a sum of £72 18s. Id. has been advanced by Mr. O'Connell beyond the sums lodged in his hands, and that said sum of £72 18s. 1d. is now due to him as such treasurer.

"Dated this 14th April, 1841. Signed by the Auditors,

"STEPHEN MURPHY, (A very eminent Doctor: whose name don's appear among the licentiates or members of either the College of Physicians or Surgeons of Ireland.)

"JOHN REILLY, (Tailor)."
"MARTIN CREAN, (Paid: official of the Corn Ex-

" THOMAS ARKINS, (Tailor). " WH. MAGENNIS," (Gent).

"Thus it appeared, that on the authority of the above distinguished 'auditors,' the Association was in debt £72 18s. 1d. on the 14th inst. But the receints from America have converted the debt into credit for the time being.

Would it not be more satisfactory to the poor people, whose farthings, and pence, and shillings find their way into the Repeal funds, if a detailed accourt of the expenditure was submitted to them. Suppose no other useful purpose was gained, surely it would be an amusing gratification to them to read

over the varied items. "It is quite clear that, as far as the cash is concerned, Repeal in this country is at a discount. The Irish Repealers are not able to keep their own trezsympathising friends in England, Scotland, and America, did not aid them, there would not be a of Repeal in Ireland, notwithstanding the great eloquence and indefatigable energies of its great apostle, and 'the sanctified socuracy' of the audited accounts, to use the pious-phraseology of Tom

"Mr. O'Connell tells us that when he has £250.000 in his treasury he will repeal the Union; but by Why, if all the repeal battons in Tom Arkins' shop were to be counted as sovereigns, the treasury would still be empty, owing to the perpetual

drain apon it.

"We often wish the honest and industrious men of Ireland, who earn their money by the hard sweat of their brow, could see the sleek and solemnised complacency with which it is squandered among a parcel of idle officials, who boo and boo and a keep booin',' that 'thrift may follow fawning. Verily, Repeal is no delusion to them—it fills their pockets; and dolts indeed would they be if they did not move heaven and earth to keep the ball in

"But there will be an end to all this. The people are beginning to open their eyes." Yes, yes; there will be an end to it, and the begining of this end is come to The glorious seed of Chartism is already shooting forth the bud of investigation, which shall terminate in the blossoming of satisfaction, and the full fruit of honesty.

THE "NEW MOVE," ITS PATRON, AND THE COUNTRY.

Our paper is filled to-day with the expressed opinions of the country on the "New Move." We have scarcely anything but recentations of the simple and unsuspecting, who have been hooked, but are breaking from the anglers (let the letters of these men be read—they are worth reading.) and resoluthe Chartist ranks, who have not yet studied the "New Move" in all its bearings-its origin, its purport, and its tendency—we must beg them to remember that its ostensible and avowed object is the carrying of the Charter—the extending, and making sure and universal, of the principles of the Charter: to remember that this is the object of the new move-the most ardently professed desire of its concoctors and supporters: we beg them, then, to read the address of Daniel O'Connell to the operatives of Newry, published in our third page, to note the ardenox of DANIEL's love for Chartism, and then, that there may be " no mistake" as to the real object of this " new move," we present them once more with the declaration of the arch-traitor, the avowed ENEMY of Chartism, respecting it. He is privy to the whole scheme, and he thus dilates upon

its hatching and intended effect :-"He understood that there was an Association about being formed, at the head of which were Messrs. Lovett, Collins, and Cleave-three of as good men as were in the community-having for its object HOUSEHOLD SUFFRAGE and SHORTENING THE DURA-TION OF PARLIAMENT, and PERFECTLY UNCON-NECTED WITH FEARGUS and his wild associates; and instead of impeding reform in England, this Association might be made exceedingly useful UNDER PROPER MANAGEMENT, and the guidance of the

men whose names he mentioned." Need we insert further? Is any one so blind as to be yet unable to discover the signs of the times.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Many correspondents must remain unnoticed until next week. ERRATUM.—In our last week's notices to correspon-

dents, W. O., Nuneaton; should have been W. J. O., Nuneaton. ERRATUM.—In Mr. O'Brien's letter on the Social Power of the Middle Classes, &c., on the first page of last week's Star, a misprint occurs in the note at the bottom of the first column. For "depreciation" of our currency, &c., read appreciation. Mr. O'B. of course, alludes to Peel's Bill, which, by making money scarce raised its value relatively to every other commodity, and thereby virtually augmented the "National" Debt, as well as all private debts and obligations incurred between 1797 (the year the Bank stopped payment) and 1819 (the date of

Peel's Bill). MR. WM. MARTIN wishes his name inserted in the Siar as a tectotalter; but no fanatio or hum-BRIGHTON.—Our Brighton friends will see by the

letter of the Executive, that they have accepted the duty of balloting for the members to constitute the Petition Convention. HARD WORKING CHARTIST.—We have not room. OBADIAH BROADBRIM.—We do not think the publicacation of his letter advisable.

R. BLIGHT. - We cannot publish his letter; but will bear in mind the fact, and may use it another time.
HENRY GRIFFITHS calls emphatically upon the work ing men of London to aid him in breaking through the attempt made by Messrs. Salter and Co. to stop the right of road which the public have always had across what is now called the Victoria Park, in Notting Vale. From the statement of his letter, which is too long for insertion, we think it a case in which the people are bound to

assert their rights; and we hope they will do

no space to comp'y with his request in our present number; but will not lose sight of it. A FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE musi stand over. PATRICE BRADLEY.—We have not room. PATRICE TURNER will see that we have inserted the

Liter of Mr. Rogers on the subject. AT LIGHT TO OPPRESSION writes us, that John pact, Russell-street, Bermondsey, has been out to seek peace in self-destruction.] of employment nearly all the winter; and had it and been for a few friends, must have perished AT QUEEN-SQUARE Police Court, yesterday, the goi been for a few friends, must have perished Governor and Chaplain of the Penitentiary, Millbank, for the want of common necessaries, or tingered Governor and Chaplain of the Penitentiary, Millbank, the Poor Law Guardians.

very creditable to S.r William.

IN THE NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS in our last conveyed in a cab to the prison. reek's paper, the words "We have received of kiles from the author of Daily Bread, a membet of the anti-Corn Law League," should have icen a letter from the author of Daily Bread To a member of the anti-Corn Law League. CHESTERFIELD.—Our correspondent who sends u

the report of the social tea party has omitted the date: had he not made this omission it should here appeared. We have to request other correspondents to attend to this, as many commusications have recently come to hand with a like

JOSPH ROEBUCK.—We would have gladly obliged him but really have not space. THE CONSTANT READERS ask, Was Mr. O'Connor ner brought up for judgment for the libel on the Collections from a few friends, by Warminster Poor Law Guardians! No.—Has James White .... he mer been fined as well as confined? No.

Witter Hison asks Fre-Is Mr. O'Connor, or Mr. Hill, a member of the National Charter Association! If so, how long have they been members ! Seemd-Has either Mr. O'C. or Mr. H. contributed one farthing to the fund of the above associa-

The Did Mr. O'C., in any one of his numerous ietters, ever exhort the people to join or support Footh-To what fund is the money appropriated

which is sent to the Star Office for the wives and families of the imprisoned chartists? Is his first question we answer, that it is a foolish one wask; Mr. O'Connor first projected the National Charler Association of Great Britain: Mr. Hill was one of its founders. His second question-"Whether Mr. O'Connor or Mr. Hill have contributed anything to the funds of the association' u one of like character: we shall simply answer it with a "Yes." His third question will be best unswered by a reference to the letters themselves. To his fourth, we say, ask the Committee, or consult the balance-sheets regularly published in the

H. FOSTER, S. MATER, and R. CRANKER.-Their questions should be sent to the Committee, or to Dr. M. Doualh Caro writes to say that our article of last week has

rendered the inscrition of his letter unnecessary; but that he will address one each to Messrs. Lovett, Collins, and Vincent. JIMES RENSHAW.—The matter shall be noticed. LOEN BANFORD. - We have seen the letter, and shall

A GARDNER.—We cannot interfere in the disputes of

ANXBER of valuable communications from almost all parts of the country are necessarily omitted, purely from the press of opinion on the " New Move," and partly from the lateness of the arrival of many of them. We suppose the pubac will never learn that we go to press on Toursday. We have generally by the last day's post as many letters as would, did we insert all, nearly ful the paper, and we not unfrequently get a hundred or more on Friday, after the paper has been at press treelve hours.

SUNET ON THE DEATH OF A LADY .- A word for truth and justice; Charter hymns, No. 2, and several other poetical favours declined. JAMES SINCLAIB.—Better write under cover. EDWIRD CLATTON, HUDDERSPIELD.—next week. Cousting Reader.—Factories have no right to run in counties.

on Good Friday. Lord Brougham is not dead that we know of.

The emount for Convention in last Star, noticed from Manifield, should have been from Liverpool. The Portraits for York were delivered to " Shearman & Co., carriers by railway," on the 8th, the parcel was addressed R. Gill, Bilton-street,

The Hull subscribers will receive their Portraits through Mr. Wilde, when he balances his them through the medium of another agent. LA. W. GLISGOW.—The Plates lest our office on

the 6th of April. DEN CAREY, EXETER.—His letter has been sent to Mr. Ceare, London.

they must send their orders sooner. hirast.—The papers to Mr. Henderson were sent from this office on April 9th.

MCLINICE.—Apply to Poton and Love, Glasgow for the Plates; they were sent with the others on April Eth. Tx. ALLEN.—Call upon Mr. Johnson, on Monday

I. Arguer, Merthyr Tydvil, did not write anything would not have been stopped if he had done so. LINGARD, Sheffield, should send his cash sooner, and he would get his papers: it came on Satur-

day morning, last week. TITICAL PRISONERS' AND CHARTER CONVENTION

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PROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Wednesday Evening, April 21. REPOSED MURDER AT ISLINGTON.—Yesterday, an den on the whole of the inhabitants of New South Dis Open's Head Tayern, Lower Road, Islington, The House then divided, and the previous question was discovered in a shallow pond near the California of Sunday last—Po
On the motion of Mr. Fox Maule, the Factories', by was discovered in a shallow pond near conditional, on the morning of Sunday last.—Political that at a little manning down the road with a bundle of sticks and the House adjourned. be his shoulder, and on being called to, came, as a senon der, and on being caned to, sale a seisted in getting the deceased out; she will be dead, and they conveyed her to the beauty of the husof the church—James Callagham, the husof the deceased, residing at 12, Kelso-place, the grove, said the last time he saw his wife twelve o'clock on Easter Monday,

THOMAS COLLINGS Spence. We have neither time "That the deceased was found dead in a certain | pond; but how, or by what means she came there, there was no evidence to show." [The case excited a very considerable degree of interest among the neighbours and acquaintances of the poor woman, who seemed to be pretty equally divided in opinion as to the cause of death; one portion giving it as their belief that the deceased had been murdered. Rest a currier, a man of deserving character while others declared that the continued life of

out his days with his family in a bastile; that brought up a young woman, whose term of imprisonabout sis weeks since he got into employment ment expired that day, and charged her with threatspain, and all went on well until Easter Tues- ening to commit suicide. The case was a very extraordinary one. She had been committed from Mariordered off the premises. Upon asking for an borough-street, in male attire, and by the name of ordered by the prison a conexpansion, in say against him as to character or siderable period before her sex was discovered: listics, but that the crime was that of losing and she had then, to one of the females in Easter Monday, and attending a Churtist meetisg, although most of the men on the premises stroy herself. She stated also to the matron that her friends were in independent. were keeping holiday as the same time. The her friends were in independent circumstances, and writer calls on the men of London to come for that she had been ruined by her uncle's footman, ward and rescue poor Rose, with his wife and who abandoned her, and this induced her to assume free heipless children, from the tender mercies of male attire. She was for eight days in the workhouse at Kensington, under medical treatment, where the root like in Ingiliar.—A correspondent writes its her sex was undiscovered. Mr. Burrell said he this baronet has permitted an old and un- should call upon the defendant to find sureties for individual to stand as an eyesore to the her good behaviour for the next month; and, as the pun of Ripley for fifteen years, rather than commitment would be made out immediately, the found the feelings of an old tenant, whose atturnkey who had brought her to the office had sound ine jeerings of the office had techment to it was unconquerable. The fact is better at once return with her to the prison. The female offered no observation, and was immediately

> Mrs. Clayron.—We have been directed by Mrs. Clayton to acknowledge most gratefully, on her behalf, the following sums :-

Collections in Tib-street National Charter Association Room, after the funeral sermon preached by Dr. M'Donall, on Sunday, March 14th From Joseph Lowes, by R. Wood 1 0 From Isaac Gleave, by ditto ... 9 1 0 By Richard Wood ... ...

From Huddersfield ... \_ Loughborough ... ,.. Mountsorrel ... Hathern a Friend Newton Heath... ... 1 0 0 Trowbridge ... the Friends of the National Charter ... 1 0 0 Association ... ... ... 0 12 9 the Friends at Dodworth ... 0 1 7 the National Charter Association, Belper ... ... the Marylebone and Paddington Victim Committee (second don.) ... 8 12 \_ the Friends at Manningham ... • 4 6

## EDITION

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS OF FRIDAY.

HOUSE OF LORDS. The Earl of Charleville adverted to the debate whatever monies they

The Marquis of NORMANEY said he should certainly cause inquiry to be made into the matter, and their Lordships soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir R. Inglis presented thirty petitions, praying for church extension; and Mr. R. Curris presented fourteen, praying for the abolition of the Ecclesiastical Courts.

Lord Monrett announced his intention of proposing an alteration in the Registration of Voters (Ireland) Bill, the effect of which would be to augment the qualification of electors from £5 to £8

Mr. O'Connell expressed great disapprobation at the proposed change.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he would move that orders of the day should have precedence of notices of motions on Thursdays after the lat of June.

Mr. GROTE moved a series of resolutions in refe rence to the land fund and finances of New South Wates, and contended that reparation ought to be made to the colony for the abstractions which had taken place from the emigration fund, and that the account; should he fail to do so, they will receive mother country ought to defray at least one-half of the expences of gaols and police.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that many years back, when the Earl of Ripon was at the head of the colonial department, an intimation was given ILIEUT ILL OUR AGENTS in the north send their to the colony that it must be prepared to take upon wiers too late: if they wish their papers earlier itself the expence of the convict establishment. Mr. C. Buller thought the expence of gaols and

police ought not to be thrown on the colony. Lord Manon supported the motion, being fully of opinion that a strong prima facie case was made out in favour of New South Wales.

Lord J. Russell said that complaints similar to the present were constantly made from all our colo. they desisted. It became then a point of honour with in the the letter inclosing P. O. order: he ought, nies, and were supported very frequently by very me to meet the danger a second time; and, having an et least, to have written his name. The papers strong reasoning, but he had no hesitation in saying, old score to rub out, I felt but too proud of the opporthat of all our colonies, the one which had been subjected to least grievance, the one which had received most favour from, and which had reaped most advantage from the mother country, was New South Wales; and this to such an extent that other colonies continually complained that an undue proportion of favour was shown by this country to New South Wales.

> Sir W. Molesworth said that in the case of an ordinary colony the expense of gaols and police should be borne by the colony itself; bu: New South Wales was an exception to the general rule.

Sir R. PEEL said that if the colony of New South Wales had a claim of £50,000 a year on this country, the very last thing to which he would wish to appro- march upon me, d-m him. He has got bills printed in printe the re-payment of that sum would be to gaols Liverpool and covered the town with them at night,

been sold would never have been purchased had it said our friend. The place is licensed, and there is a not been for the impression that the purchase money fine of £40 and three months' imprisonment if you would have been laid out in the importation of free interrupt a religious meeting. D-n religion, I know an labour.

Sir R. Inguis said the duties of a nation should be the measure of its expenditure, and if it contracted a liability it should raise the means to meet it.

Sir C. GREY opposed the motion. Mr. Hume could not see any reason whatever why

the people of England should be taxed to maintain gaols and police in New South Wales. Mr. Gnore, in reply, said that the convicts conferred a benefit on the colony only by benefitting the masters to whom they were assigned. A gentleman of the name of Vaughan officiated as considered that a good thing could not have too much from which masters the Government should exact

## Chartist Entelligence.

the brought his dinner to him where he was weekly meeting of the Chartists held on Tuesday the brought his dinner to him where he was weekly meeting of the Chartists held on Tuesday before and could not eat any, and the friend, for which the society returned him thanks; after which the following resolutions were unanimous with a dinner again." She was a most the plan concocted by Messrs Lovett, Collins, do., and he was not aware that she do hereby pass a unanimous vote of censure upon the same, and as it is our opinion that the present the same, and as it is our opinion that the present to have ill-used her. A female lodger in the plan is calculated to work out the salvation of our hausted, a master shoemaker, of the name of Speed, touse as the deceased, stated that the latter once happy country, we are determined to give it who lives exactly opposite the cathedral, advertised next house as the deceased, stated that the latter before on Easter Monday with her husthe first beads and some duplicates to take care of, have seen deplicates to take care of, her since her si Let ber since. Mr. Semple, surgeon, who serve on the forthcoming Executive Council." formed, " &c. the police and the parsons were very the conclusion he had come to was, that death served on the Star on the 10th inst.

The Dan and Chapter came attended by a posse of served on the present executive, of nominated to all, namely, "Inst a Chapter absolution and the parsons were very formed," &c. the police and the parsons were very formed," &c. the police and the parsons were very the list published in last Saturday's Star.

The Dan and Chapter came attended by a posse of the present executive, of namely, "Inst a Chapter and Chapter came attended by a posse of the list published in last Saturday's Star.

Truly your ben broduced by drowning; there were no ex- to serve on the General Council be confirmed." The Dean and Chapter came attended by a posse of the services and one of the services abundanced by drowning in the services are serviced by drowning there were no exthe produced by drowning; there were no exthe marks of violence. The Coroner suggested
the coroner suggested
the coroner suggested
the petricion sheets will shortly be ready, when our
first appen verdict should be recorded; to which
friends will lose no time in obtaining signatures for
the National Petition.

The Dean and Chapter came attenueur by a produced."
The Dean and Chapter came attenueur by a produced."
The Dean and Chapter came attenueur by a produced."
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The Dean and Chapter came attenueur by a produced.

The Dean and Chapter came attenueur by a produced in the chapter came attenueur by a produced

which were present the members of the General matter, and being in reality a great "Speed," Council resident in Lambeth, Bermondsey, Walworth, and Wandsworth, in the county of Surrey, holden at Wandsworth, on Sunday evening would know the Mill-coellies to desist, or helper the would know the Mill-coellies to desist, or helper them down the Mill-coellies to desist, or helper them the Mill-coellies to desist, or helper them down the Mill-coellies to desist, or helper them the Mill-coellies to desist, or helper them the Mill-coellies to desist. Rest, a current, a man of has taken the most misery the deceased had to endure, ultimately a new organisation, instead of assisting in earrying and dering merts, one cause, residing at 13, Meltick's wrought her up to a state of frenzy, which led her out the one already in existence, is a mean, base, and traitorous attempt to divide the energies of the people, and paralyse their efforts in causing the Charter to become the law of the land. therefore, embrace the present opportunity of publicly denouncing the same, that our unemspecting brethren may not be deluded thereby."—Resolved unanimously, "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Editor of the Northern Star, for his able expesure of the foul and secret movement of the enemies of the working millions.

> usual weekly meeting, on Monday evening last, it pledge themselves to carry into law by every legal was unanimously resolved-" That we regret that and constitutional means, the principles contained in such men as Lovett, Collins, Cleave, and Hethering- the People's Charter." ton, instead of joining with, and assisting in making the present National Association as effective as possible, should secretly attempt to establish another, the effect of which they must know would be to divide the Chartiet body, and consequently retard the attainment of the object they profess to have so much at heart. We, therefore, determine to dis-countenance all such attempts, from whatever quarter they may come, and to continue our present agitation until we obtain our just and righteous

> BROMSGROVE.-On the 18th of April, it was unanimously agreed that Mr. Pitkethly of Huddersfield, be considered as Delegate for this town to sit in the Petition Convention in London. At a public meeting held on the same day, the following resolutions were adopted :- "That we the Chartists of Bromsgrove view with contempt and indignation, the circular sent forth by Collins, O'Neil, and clique, believing it a base attempt to crush O'Connor and the Star. We further pledge ourselves to adhere to the Manchester plan of organisation, believing if it is steadily pursued, will ultimately establish the Charter the law of the land. We deny, in toto, any connection with Government agents. "That we, the Chartists of Bromsgrove, do hereby solemnly protest against J. Collins sitting in the Petitions' Convention, as he is not a member of the National Charter Association, and we cannot place best thanks of this meeting be given to the Editor to the people, when I said nearly two years ago, that I of the Northern Star for his able exposure of the would begin the game at the gates of my prison. I foul and secret move of Collins, O'Neil, and Co." That these resolutions be sent to the Northern Star for insertion." After three cheers had been given for the Charter, three for O'Connor, and three for the Star, the meeting dispersed.

MITTER.—The Committee held their usual meeting at the Chartist Room, Freeman-street, on Tuesday evening last. The minutes of the former meeting were read and approved; after which, several names Bradford ... • 11 • were added to the Committee. Letters were received Derby ... ... 1 0 0 from the following places:—Porthyglo, containing an order for £1; Kinross, containing 6s.; from the South of England.

Heywood ... ... 0 1 6 Arbroath, with 2s. 6d.; from Mr. Roberts, of Bath, with a money order; and from Mr. Saul, of London, Chester, April 20th, 1841. inquiring whether the Committee had received 10s. which he remitted in a former letter. After the correspondence was gone through, a long conversation took place with regard to Mr. Cullen, as he had been requested to take Mr. Moir's place in presenting the memorials to the Queen. It was agreed that the Committee should wait for his answer before any other steps were taken. The Secretary was requested to write to the Northern Star Office, for which took place on the day preceding the recess, use of the Committee. It was also resolved to hold respecting the trial for the attempt on the life of Mr. a meeting at the Chartist Room, Freeman-street, Biddulph. The Noble Marquis (Normanby) had on for the benefit of the Committee's funds, in case that occasion given a strong contradiction to the statements made by the Noble Earl, and said that if the had made inquiry, he would have found that Mr. Biddulph himself had expressed his satisfaction at the bills which were presented, the meeting then the Jury impanelled to try the cause.

BIRMINGHAM.-FROST, &C. RESTORATION COM-

ALFRETON.—Mr. Vickers, of Belper, and Mr. Simmons, of Sutton-in-Ashfield, addressed a very principles of the Charter, in this Tory seat of corproduced great effect on the working men of Alfreton, who are about to form an interest here. A powerful feeling now exists. Many publications are mild cant, honest bluntness, or passionate invective. being taken in here on the Charter, which will do But to return to the address, "to be returned great good.

WANDSWORTH. - The following resolutions like. were adopted by a numerous meeting, on Tuesday evening last:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting, and Co., ing that the 'new move' of Lovett, Collins, and Co., is a decided attempt to destroy the present plan of in newspapers until your meetings are properly conduty to meet it with the most determined oppposi-"That the Editor of the Northern Star is eminently entitled to our confidence for his manly and honest exposure of the 'Lovett and Co.'s document,' and for his powerful and unceasing advocacy of the rights of the working classes."

TRIUMPH OF CHARTISM IN THE PRIEST RIDDEN, AND POLICE-RULED CITY OF CHESTER.

TO THE WORKING MEN OF ENGLAND.

BROTHERS, AND FELLOW CHARTISTS,-It will be fresh in your memories that Superintendent Hill, and his Hillcoolies, by sheer intrigue and tyranny, put a stop to the meeting I called on my liberation from prison, and, for a time, arrested the movement within the city. They could not, however, eradicate the principles within, or banish discussion without the walls. On my arrival here, I was immediately informed that a room had been engaged, and duly licensed for preaching in, because on no other terms could a meeting place be engaged. Several preachers were applied to, but on intimation from the police, tunity. I am no hypocrite; I hate all cant. I am of opinion with O Connor, that hy aping the forms of the bigotted church, we strengthen the hands of the enemy. Nevertheless, I am ready to knock them down either with bullet or Bible, and, accordingly, a Chartist sermon was announced, by large bills on the walls, to be preached by Dr. P. M. M'Douall, on Wednesday, the 14th day of April, 1841, in the Primitive Christian Church, at half-past six o'clock.

Long before the time appointed, the place was crowded, and the chief Hillcoolie was hastening to the appointed place, when he was readily encountered by a friend at the cross. Where away so fast. Mr. Hill? That little devil is back again, now mind. I'll have him back where he was before. He has stolen a during my absence; but by God I'll clear the place out, Mr. WARD contended that the lands which had see if I dont. Take care what you are doing, Mr. Hill, what sort of a sermon it will be; I'll have them out, I'll clear the place; and off he trotted to collect his coolies, and amongst others a meddling priest of the name of Taylor, well known in the city as Parson Busybody. The great man came, big with authority; no person disputed his entrance, but whether he had tasted a second draught, or heard of the determination of some staunch fellows to resist if blows were used, I know not. All I know is, that I went on with my sermion. It was delivered with a hearty good will, and I did not forget the police in the corner. Every thing passed off with spirit and amidst great applause. the benefit of their labour without flinging the bur- and after his own peculiar fashion.

best book with which to floor a parson

On the Friday we had another crowded meetheart Haley, 237 N, deposed, that at a little Bill was read a second time, on the understanding that the debate on the principle should take place on going up, he discovered it to the body of a female; at this time a man the house adjourned.

On the motion of Mr. Fox Maule, the Factories', ling, attended as usual by the police. It was, lift possible, more crowded than the first, and that the debate on the principle should take place on going into Committee.

Previous to the Friday we had an offer from a printer in Chester to do any work for us which we might require. We had likewise one or two offers of more convenient places to meet in; so much for of more convenient places to meet in; so much for

> On Sunday, the 18th, Mr. Vaughan preached in the same room to a crowded and gratified assembly. This gentleman is in the habit of preaching without fee or reward. He is one of the right sort, and unpaid as he has been, he has been pulled over the coals already by the gold-seeking preachers of his connexion. As he will loose nothing by forsaking them, and we will gain much by his co-operation in such a place as Chester, I thank his connexion for the service they have done us.

> On Monday, the 19th, another meeting was announced to be held in the same place, and our bills being ex-

LONDON .- AT A MERTING OF CHARTISTS. at | maker "with great Speed" to see what was that Parson Busybedy and the Bill-coellies to desist, or he circular sent by Messrs. Lovett, Collins, &c., I beg to would knock them down. A growd collected; and state that, at the time of signing it, I had the greatest last, the following resolutions were agreed to:

Resolved unanimously, "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the attempt made by Messrs. Cleave, Lovett, Collins, Vincent, and Co., to form Cleave, Lovett, Collins, Vincent, and Co., to form and the persons whose names appeared to it. I thought it was doing good, and had not the least notion of any persons, but real Chartists, being connected with it. I for Oldham: together with Mr Cobbett's Address. end there." The parsons showed the better part of persons, but real Chartists, being connected with it. I for Oldham; together with Mr Cobbett's Address valour, and retreated amidst shouts of laughter, with the bucket and the mopatiek, and the name they have in Chester is, the Knights of the Monatick Lord Ro. in Chester is, the Knights of the Mopstick, Lord Eglinton, of course, to be grand master of the holy order. Mr. Speed received immediate notice to quit his house which notice he very waggishly posted up on the church premises. Thus much for the church bucket and the parson's mepstick.

At seven o'clock, we had a very full meeting, and after I had addressed the meeting, we passed unaninously the following resolutions:-"That this meeting agree to form an association, to

be called the Chester Chartist Association; and further Saturday last; and I think it due to myself and my "Bhat the Chester Chartist Association de agree to

incorporate themselves with the National Chartist Asso-

Manchester delegates." Mr. Speed, shoemaker, was elected Secretary; Mr. Pritchard, fronmonger and grocer, Treasurer; and when still further, I saw the name of Henry Hethering-John Burchell, George Trape, John Boulton, Richard ton, the victim of priestly tyranny and Whig malice, Kirkham, John Vanghan, John Unwin, and Thomas I never conjectured for one moment that I was in the Jones, a Committee of Management and Council, for hands of the enemy, but thought assuredly that it was the City of Chester. Most of these men are master a branch of the Grand National Association, and theretradesmen, and under care of the working men will be fore appended my name, without writing one word in comparatively safe.

of the meeting; and, in proof of the soundness of Mr. Lovett, stating that if it was intended as an oppoprinciple and determination now shown in Chester. sition Association to the one aircady in existence, I I am authorised to say that Chester will now and, could be no party to such proceedings; and as our henceforward have her delegate ready on all necessary cause required union and exertion, I never would eccasions, and lecturers who now visit the city, countenance any plan whose object was to breed will be hospitably entertained. No collections were made in any of the above meet | have been in possession of that letter, I should think, ings; and the Committee have pledged themselves to before he sent the list to the Star; if so, I look upon it

twelve months, by which time the Association will be fairly on its legs. My friends, I think these men, whem I have named deserve the thanks of the country for their efforts in the | first time; it may also be the last cause, and very shortly we shall have the standard hoisted in those towns of Wales hitherto dead to our that confidence in him which ought to be placed in a cause and ignorant of our principles. I have paid back person filling that important station." "That the another instalment to the Whigs, and verified my word would begin the game at the gates of my prison. I have done so, and I shall go on rubbing out score after score, until I have repaid minutes of imprisonment by

days of labour in the cause, and days of solitary study

by years of increasing efforts in the cause of human

I am, dear friends. Your faithful advocate and brother Chartist

and Republican, P.S. I shall be in Birmingham, on Monday, the 26th day of April, and shall remain there until the meeting of the Convention, if I am to be a member of it. If

THE "RATS" ESCAPING FROM THE TRAP.

TO MR. LOVETT. are liable to err. Appearances frequently mislead the the impression that it would be better to throw all injudgment; therefore, persons committing themselves in fluence in to aid it, and to rectify anything that was any respect, whose motives are purely for the general not right, I saw that I had done wrong, and to rectify good of mankind, deserve pity; but they who designedly commit actions that they are convinced will my name from the address; so that I am surprised to to most, if not any, of the high-priced periodicals, injure any measure for the public weal must be viewed in a very different position. It is true I have signed the printed address bearing the signature W. Lovett. The general tenor, as an auxiliary to the National Charter Association, I approve of, if practicable, and consider some of the charges well founded, viz, Useless expenditure in formal show, and, in some instances. passionate invective; but these, in the present state of society, require time to erase. As it is by comparison large and attentive audience on the imperishable we discern the real differences in objects, so it is by comparison of men's profession and the company they ruption, in powerful and animated strains, which have associated with in the past, with their present profession and associates, that we learn if there is a change in principle, whether under the assumed garb of But to return to the address, " to be returned by

return of post." Why such haste? This, upon reflection, I do not

Mr. Collins objected to the meeting upon Hollsway organisation, therefore we consider it our imperative vened, nor even then if we are to be the tools of Parliamentary knaves, or that knave, the Big Beggarman -the Children's Factory Bill apostate. I should almost disbelieve a truism proceeding from

> redeemed his character; but more do I disbelieve political knaves, and more still do I dread their hypocritical profession of honesty whose characters are unre-In conclusion, I consider knowledge is strength, if properly directed; and division is weakness, with all the philosophy and learning in the world. If your

the lips of Bee'zebub, the prince of liars, though he had

object is division, strike me instantly from your list. because I worship not at the shrine of Mammon. If you do, I pity you, And remain, A primitive Chartist in the cause of

Human redemption. W. J. OSBORNE.

Nuneaton, April 18, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. MR. EDITOR,-I request that you will take my name from the list published in the Slar of Saturday last, sent to you by Mr. Lovett. I expected, when the address was sent to me, that it was sent to the general body of the Chartists, not to a few individuals. I most solemnly protest against any division in the Chartist

Yours respectfully. WILLIAM THOMPSON. Daventry, April 19, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-I wish to have my name erased from the list of those that are affixed to Lovett and Collins's address. The circular that I affixed my name to was sent to Daventry, to a person of the name of Wild, who used to be a leading man amongst us, and is now a regular turncoat, and left the town; but thinking that the address was a general thing, and approved of by the friends to the cause of Chartism, I concluded at once National Charter Association, a few of us met together, and thinking that the plan, so far as it went for educating the people and spreading information, to be very unbesitatingly gave my approbation of the principles good, two of us affixed our names to it. But since we find it will lead to a division amongst the people.

it erased. THOMAS WEBB. Union Place, Daventry. April 19th, 1841.

we dissent from any such plan; and as I find my name

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. DEAR SIR,-Having seen my name in the last number of the Star, among "The New London Society of Ratcatchers," as "Cato" has been pleased to call them. I beg, through you, to state, for the satisfaction of my friends and the public, that when I received the circular signed per Lovett and Co., I did not like the secrecy enjoined with regard to its publication, as I clerk, and rapped hard at the system in his prayers, publicity. This, however, did not recur to my mind

when I saw the names of Lovett and Collins, men whom I knew had passed the flery ordeal of Wing persecution, and who so nobly stood out when in Warwick Castle, I signed it with all my heart, and it was re-pested within one hour after I received it, not for a moment suspecting that there was any deviation from Previous to the Friday we had an offer the straightforward course to that "consummation devoutly to be wished." Consequently, I consider that I was little better than caught in a trap: but having the power to extricate myself, I request my name to energy, perseverance, and being independent of the be struck from the list, as I renounce the new move and all its works; and beg to subscribe myself,

Yours, respectfully. JOSEPH WELCH.

ONE FOR THE CHARTER. THE WHOLE CHARTER. AND NOTHING BUT THE CHARTER. High-street, Ledbury, April 19th, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-It is true that my name was affixed to the document sent me by Mr. Lovett; but, Sir, when I see such men as Daniel O'Connell advocating the plan there laid down, and at the same time not only threatening, but absolutely striving to abolish Empire. You will, therefore, expunse my name from

> Truly yours, JOHN RICHARDS.

Hanley, Staffordshire Potteries, April 19, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,—As my name has appeared in the published list of persons who have attached their signatures to the have sent to Mr. Lovett to withdraw my name.

L manain. Yours respectfully, W. WOODWARD. Brighton, April 19, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RORTHERN STAR. SIR .- I am very sorry to observe my name among the list attached to Lovett's address in the Star of

country to state why it is there. When I received that address, I was on my way for Beith, in Ayrehise, to attend a public meeting. I glanced it carelessly over, saw they professed to stand for the Charter, and, reflecting that it was signed by ciation of Great Britain, and most cordially accept of, so much to honour—I could not believe them ungrateand agree to, the recommendation laid down by the ful for the many arours they had received; and, more especially, when I saw the name of John Cleave, the announced London publisher of the Northern Star; and reply to the authors. But no sooner had I reflected on A great number of members joined at the conclusion the nature of the address than I wrote immediately to discord in the ranks of the people. Mr. Lovett must keep an open and free meeting room for the space of as cruel and unjust to append my name to the document, when I had so distinctly expressed my disapprobation of the conduct of its concectors. However, I have been caught in the rat-trap for once. It is the delay of waiting in Liverpool, by writing a Letter,

> carnestly implore my country to forgive my trespass. I am, Sir, Yours, truly, JOHN M'CRAR. Kilbachan, 19th April, 1841.

I have freely and fully confessed my sins; and I now

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,—In your paper of Saturday, I find a list of names that have been attached to the address of Lovett. Collins, and Company, and as my name stands in the list, I consider it a duty that I owe to my brother Chartists to inform them of the reasons upon which I affixed my name to that address.

You will observe that the answers to it were to be eturned by the first post, so that little time was given to examine the plan proposed by the secret projectors of the new movement. I confess, that without due consideration, I appended my name, under the impression that the proposed plan was intended to assist the National Charter Association at present in existence; and wishing to do all in my power to forward the cause of civil and religious liberty, I affixed my name to the address. But, on considering for a little the proposed plan of agitation, I at once perceived that the New Association would come in contact with the other DEAR SIR,—As human beings are not infallible they Association, which has not got a fair trial; and under Mr. Lovett and the rest of his associates in the New O Connell Move, that I will not aid or abet any party. that would try to divide the united energies of a suffering people, struggling for their liberty. If they are not pleased with the present Association, why not alter t, and not be proposing plans that cannot at present be carried into operation. The new plan, I perceive, has the praise of Mr. O'Connell; this is a warning to every honest man to withdraw his name immediately.

> in the cause of universal liberty. ALEXANDER DAVIE. Glasgow, April 10th.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

I remain, yours,

SIR,-In the list of signatures to the circular of Messrs. Lovett, Collins, and Co., published in the Sun of the 13th instant, appears the name of "Charles Jones, Northampton;" and as such insertion tends to convey an idea that he is the adopted representative of the Radical interest in this town, and thereby disparaging us in the esteem of our Chartist brethren, we eel ourselves impelled thus publicly to avow, that Charles Jones is not a member, nor in any shape identified with us, and that he must have received and signed the circular as a private individual, owing to his former prominent situation as delegate to the Convention from North Wales. And at the same time we must record our sentiments to be, that we view the present conduct of Lovett, &c. with suspicion and distrust; or why embrace, with such avidity, the names of apparently obscure individuals to swell their list of signatures, and thereby deceive the friends of Reform ?

By inserting this in your valuable and extensively circulated paper, you will inform the unwary, further the objects of the Chartists, and confer an obligation on the members of the Working Men's Association. Bigned on their behalf,

In meeting assembled, JOHN M'FARLANE, Chairman. Association Room, Northampton. April 19th, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR -I feel it to be an incumbent duty, which I owe to my brethren and sisters in the cause of Char- hours. tism, to offer a few observations on a list of names which appeared in the Star of last week, professing to be those who were engaged as principals in carrying uphill. Had the advice of an eminent physician in out another plan of organisation, of which list my name formed one.

I have for some time known, and very much admired the grand, the magnificent conception, so ably developed by the great philanthropist Pestalozzi; and though I was satisfied it was impracticable to carry it out to its extent in the present state of society, yet I believed that if it were properly arranged, much which was useful might be accomplished. When, therefore, I received a circular, to which six signatures were attached, five of whom I had long known, and four of whom highly respected, believing them to be sincere that the plan would be submitted to the accredited organ of the Chartist body, for their consideration; I contained in the plan, but without the least design that my name should be published as one of those self-elected individuals who were to endeavour to carry amongst those in your last week's Star, I wish to have it out.

I have been deceived, as many wiser men than myself have been before me; and I have neither obstinacy enough to continue in a detected error, nor false pride enough to withhold the acknowledgement. I would charitably hope that my former colleagues, who promulgated the document in question. have done it with a good and patriotic intention, and have been blind to the mischievous purpose to which our cunning enemies would turn it. By subsequent information, I find that it has been hailed as a Godsend by several of the Whig bit by bit Reformers, and has not only been lauded by some of their party journals, but has been honoured with the express approbation of the great Dan himself. In fact, with their adroit management, they are aware that they could contrive not only to divide the Chartist body into at least two factions, but, by directing their This was the first blow given by the aid of the Bible, at the priesthood, and I believe that it is the being market day, I did not even read it through; for which alone all our retional house of species of the leaf have been always remarked as periods when which alone all our retional house of species of the leaf have been always remarked as periods when which alone all our retional house of species of the leaf have been always remarked as periods when

founded. portion of its ating, and let the anticipated triumph

Leicester, 20th April, 1841.

THE FORTHCOMING PORTRAITS.

Market, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, beg to inform the Supporters of the Northern Ster, that they are now functions allotted to it; the body altogether will be

Scottish Putriot. Dundee Chronicle, and the English and Scottish Chartist Circulars supplied to Sub-

select Stock of Stat onery and Drawing Materials and further proofs of the value of this Medicina may be seen in another page of the Northern Star. kept on hands.

EMPORTANT TO CHARTISTS.

This day is published, Price only One Penny!! THE RIGHT OF THE POOR to the SUF-I FRAGE of the PEOPLE'S CHARTER: or to the Farmers and Tradesmen of England, on their

Treatment of the Poor. Reprinted from Cobbett's "Twopenny Trash." This neatly printed Tract forms No. I., of a Series to be entitled "The Labourer's Library," and which will comprise the best efforts of Patriotic Authors upon the Questions of Government, the Suffrage, Emigration, the Question of Population, and general Political Economy. Each Number will be complete in itself, yet the whole may be bound up together, being printed in uniform

Chartists! Whenever you hear an ignorant coxcomb, or a bull-freg "Middle Man" say you have no RIGHT to the Charter, slip into his hand the abose unanswerable argument as your answer, and you close his mouth for ever!!

Leeds: Printed and Published by J. Hobson, Market-Street; sold by A. Heywood, Oldham-Street, Manchester; J. Cloave, Shoe-Lane, Fleet-Street, London; and by all Booksellers.





FITZHUGH & C. GRIMSHAW, 10. GOREE PIAZZAS, GEORGE'S DOCK.

LIVERPOOL. DESPATCH fine First-Class AMERICAN SHIPS, of large Tourage, for the following Ports, namely:—NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA. BALTIMORE, BOSTON, NEW ORLEANS, QUEBEC, &c., in which Passengers can be accommodated with comfortable berths in the Cabin, second Cabin, and Steerage. Persons about the engineer way says the pressure the engineer and the capital statements. to emigrate may save themselves the expence and addressed as above, which will be immediately an-

ately on their arrival at Liverpool. N.B. The Ship never finds Provisions for Second Cabin or Steerage Passengers, and Emigrants are imposed upon by Agents agreeing to find them. FOR NEW YORK,

swered, the exact day of sailing, and the amount of

Passage-money told them. By this means they will be enabled to go direct on Board the Ship immedi-

Ship. Capt. Register. Burthen. To Sail. ORPHEUS, Mallet, 575 1000 25th April. 575 1000 25th April. 738 1330 3rd May. Lyons, FOR PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPLAIN, Brown, 624 1150 5th May. Apply as above.

NEW CHARTIST PERIODICAL THE MIDLAND COUNTIES' ILLUMINA-TOR, Price Three-halfpence, is Published every Saturday Morning, by Mr. SEAL, of Leicester, and may be had of Mr. CLEAVE, Shoe-lane, London of Messrs. Sweet, (Nottingham.) Skevington and Eveleigh, (Loughborough,) Neal, (Derby,) Vickers, (Belper,) Burgess, (Hinckley,) and all Booksellers

in the Kingdom, by application to Mr. Cleave, London, or to the Publisher, Leicester. not right, I saw that I had done wrong, and to rectify infinitely superior in style, matter, and composition, find it in your paper on Saturday. I therefore inform | Written by and for educated men."-Northern Star. No. 11, (Published Saturday Morning, April 24th.) contains Expostulatory Letter from "John Smith" to Colonel Thompson, on Chartism and the Corn Laws: Letters of Colonel Thompson, Mr. Sweet, of Nottingham, &c. Mr. Walter's Address to the Electors of Nottingham; Resolution of the Notsingham Chartists to support him : Address of the Leicester Chartists to the Chartists of Nottingham: Pride of the Wesleyan Priests; the Dissenters New Periodical, "The Nonconformist;" &c. &c. Copies of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, may

OLD PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

be had on application.

THE READERS of the Northern Star are A particularly requested to read carefully the following account of the BENEFICIAL EFFECTS of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, in Leicester and the

Neighbourhood:-The following facts have been mentioned to Mr. J. F. Winks, the Agent for PARR'S LIFE PILLS, in Leicester, who has preserved the name and residence of each of the parties, which he is ready to

produce:-J. C-, Uxford-street, Leicester, sged 44, had been ill two years, of a kind of influenza. The club surgeon said he was in a consumption, and would never recover. He began to take these Pills three months ago, previous to which he had been confined to his bed six months. The Pills first brought away a great deal of offensive matter, and then he gradually recovered. Can now walk about without a stick, and thought it his duty to make it known. He called again afterwards, and begged that his name might not be published, as it might offend the

The wife of Mr. Brown, in Fleet-street, had been in a low way for some time; she took the Pills regularly, and soon found her spirits more cheerful: and her sight and hearing, which had been affected, were improved. She said they were pleasant to take, not causing a sickly feeling, or giving the least

Miss Evans, Chatham-street, is a mender in a wavehouse. Had been much afflicted for several years, and notable to domore than two hours work in a day. She took the Pills, and soon was improved in health, and could see much better. She now works her regular

Mr. Henshaw, of Bagworth, had been long subject to palpitation of the heart, and could not walk Leicester, but was not better till he took these Pills, but now is quite recovered.

The wife of Mr. J. Frost, at the same place, was so tormented with a cough, that she could not sleep.

She had taken the Pills, which had done her, her

husband said, a "world of good." Mr. R. Vann, of Belgrave, had been ill five years of palpitation of the heart. Had been in the Infirmary, and under several physicians and surgeons. Has been gradually improving since he took these Pills, and is now able to work. Mrs. Turner, of Whetstone, had found them very

beneficial for the scrofula. FROM MR. CLARKE, OF PETERBOROUGH.

Peterborough, March 27, 1841. "GENTLEMEN, - During the last fortnight I have sold nearly one hundred boxes of Parr's Life Pills, and the good effects produced by them have been most astounding. One person who has been many years dreadfully afflicted with a scorbutic complaint. stated, that he felt certain from the good they had already done him, that if he could only remain quietly at home, instead of being obliged to go to work, they would completely cure him. Another person who had a bad knee, said that they had done her more good than all the doctors. In fact, I have no hesitation in saying, that if your extraordinary medicine required such aid to bring it into notice, which in this part of the world it does not, I could with ease obtain a dozen more such cases, with the

names and addresses of the parties. "I remain, Gentlemen, "Yours respectfully.

"J. S. CLÁRKE."

itself. The coldness of winter renders torpid the Impressed with this belief, I beg to be distinctly and acrimonious fluids of the body, and in this state of generally understood, that I decline altogether any inactivity their evil to the system is not perceived connection with, or encouragement of a plan capable but at the spring these are roused, and if not checked of being converted into so terrible an engine of des- mix up and circulate with the blood, and thus the truction; and, if my humble name was capable of whole system is contaminated. These pills taken adding the least importance to the transaction, I hereby three every night for two or three weeks will rid the withdraw it. And I further earnestly solicit such of body of all that is noxious, and produce health and my former colleagues and friends of the days that are comfort. Persons troubled with scorbutic affections past, whose names appear in that list, and who have are strongly advised to try them at this time of the probably been deceived, like myself, to give the subject year; in a few days, they will perceive the pewerful due consideration; and, by following my example, clearing properties they possess, and thus be induced deprive the mischievous instrument of the greater to continue them. Recently, a remarkable case portion of its sting, and let the anticipated triumph where a gentleman was so dreadfully afflicted with. of our enemies be turned into a source of mortification a scorbutio disorder as to be quite unsightly. by a and defeat. has undergone a thorough change, and his skin is now as fair and sound as of a healthy child. The fall of the leaf also is a time when the system, relaxed by the heat of the summer, would be highly benefited by a few weeks' course of the pills, two or three every night; these will clear off sour and bad WM. BYRNE & CO., Booksellers, Stationers, humours, which heat invariably generates. The and General Newspaper Agents, 1, Cloth liver, which generally gets sluggish, will be put into healthy action, and thus be able to perform the

extensive and increasing sale of this useful Medicine, is the best proof that can be desired how

highly it is appreciated. Sold by most respectable Medicine Venders, in All the Standard and Political Works, and a Boxes at 1s. 13d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. A list of Agents.

## Varieties.

KNAVERY ON ALL SIDES.-A clergyman said to one of his parishioners, "You have lived like a APRIL 17.—Mr. William Drake, a respectable shoe-knave, and you will die like a knave." "Then," maker, carrying on business on his own account, in said the poor fellow, "You will bury me like a Brick-lane, Spitalfields, appeared to a summons knave."

talk about it, and keep it; it is like money-when meeting has been already made known to the readers of once you know there is any concealed, it is half- the Northern Star. The charge was this: -On the discovered. "My dear Murphy, said an Irishman Sunday evening previous, Goulding was present at a to his friend, "why did you betray the secret I told lecture given at the Hall of Science, City Road, where found I wasn't able to keep it myself, didn't I do Recerend Richard Carlile, his son, and the lady who well to tell it to somebody that could !"

dining with another, praised very much the meat, the body of the meeting; in the course of the evening, and asked who was the butcher. "His name is he advanced to the platform, and, addressing the Addison." "Addison!" echoed the guest; "pray is he any relation to the poet?" "In all probability he is, for he is seldom without his sted! (Steele) EDITORIAL TROUBLES.—The editor of the New

the week many of us were detained from duty by severe indisposition. One who attended to the advertising department was detained at home by addressing Goulding, said "I should like this cause; the person who attends to the marine died. On Saturday morning, one of us who attends the present defendant was summoned. to the stocks and money matters was confined to his bed during the day. The one who takes care of bodily fear, and handed in to the Magistrate a letter the tedium of carrying on sham contests. the office as usual, at nine o'clock, was called away from the Reverend Mr. Carlile, denouncing "the mad Nevertheless, there must be some shown in the carrying on sham contests.

QUEEN ADELLIDE draws £100,000 yearly from the packet of John Bull, which gave rise to the following parody by Mrs. William V. Sankey:—

Old Queen Adelaide Cut with a sharp blade A slice out of John Bull's pie; She put in her thumb.

#### And pull'd out a plum And said, "What a good Queen am I." \* A plum signifies £100,000.

in the House of Representatives, on Wednes lay of that the "low, ignorant fellows among the Chartists, last week, on some question, Mr. Brown, of South who talked of burning houses and stabbing policemen, Hampton, "an odd chiek," did not answer to his would not mind murdering him." the critter."-New York Sun.

FFFECTS OF WINE ACCOUNTED FOR.—When Noah planted the first vine, and retired, Satan approached and said-"I will nourish you, charming plant!" He quickly fetched three animals—a sheep, a lion, and a hog, and killed them, one after another, near the vine. The virtues of the blood of these three animals penetrated it, and are still manifest in its growth. When a man drinks one goblet of wine, he is then agreeable, gentle, friendly—that is the nature of i'e lamb. When he drinks two, he is like a lion, and says, "Who is like me?"—he then talks of stupendons things. When he drinks more, his senses Need it be said, that he then resembles the hog !-

#### THE WANTS OF ADVERTISERS. "I know of no cure so good for the vapours,

As reading the wants that appear in the papers." intimate friend he goes and publishes to all the quarrelled.
world in the newspaper. But then he is hid beneath An ecces let their most violent prejudices have full play in this drill a hole in Mr. Goulding's body, the witness did open field, and the bigot appears in full blaze of not say he was drunk, but thought he was mentally

trouble of reference, we we will take one from last body knew he meant Goulding. Wednesday's:-Wanted, as good cook, in a clergyman's family, complainant's charge: in his cross-examination, he complainant's charge: in his cross-examination, he said, when Drake first made the allegation, there was kitchenmaid kept: no dairy. If any lady can be considered and noise, some talking one way and

A cook who values religious privileges! A cat that can play on the fiddle! The religious privileges of a cook are to scold the scullion, snub the footboy, and sell the dripping! The former are personal rights flowing from the importance and sanctity of ner occupation—the latter is the tithe which she exacts from all the world—that is, all the world that have dinners!

Cast your eyes a little lower down, and we come to a new want:-

a member of the Established Church. No followers allo ced."

of the Established Church, and no followers! no followers are allowed!

What would Malthus say of the respectable widow who wants "nurse-children?" Eay to this:—

If Louise will return immediately to her friends

in London she will be kindly received, and all that the fellow Goulding would not look so pleased as punishment, by suffering or seeing the infliction of it such inroads upon his constitution, that he cannot has possed will be forgiven. April 14."

the fellow Goulding would not look so pleased as punishment, by suffering or seeing the infliction of it such inroads upon his constitution, that he cannot on the Sabbath.—Examiner. How full of mystery—perhaps of misery; and how such a case as called for the interference of the mamany tears may have been shed before this dernier gistrate. resort—a public advertisement, to bring back an err- Mr. Broughton said, there could be no doubt that ing child, or wife, or mother, was resolved on !

two following intimations:-

expenses. Best, late of Denham Mount, in the parish of Den- neighbourhood, (St. Luke's,) than for a Hall of Science han., Bucks, Esq., pays my demand, and removes, - whether he choose to convert the Saviour into a mere within fourteen days from the date hereof, three spirit, or to take any other fancy, he (Mr. Broughton) greynound puppies (one dog and two bitches,) had nothing to do with it: any one who held him out

What outrage against the delicacy of Miss Ruth ferred against him at the sessions. Hall—what inhumanity towards the puppies of John Stratford Best, Esq. !- Brighton Herald.

#### POWER OF RETURNING OFFICERS UNDER THE NEW POOR LAW.

The following questions by the Right Honourable the Earl of Glengall were put to Mr. Erle, Superintendent Assistant Poor Law Commissioner in Ireland, on the 26th of March last. The answers speak for

give him great influence in the election of Guardians? the exercise of them is of great importance.

papers he receives. however, without consideration.

cision of the returning officer final. merely to fleece, mock, and insult them? They profess alone. (?)!!!] to count the votes, but before they produce them to any one, (and often they do the thing by themselves,) they have them cooked, and ready for their own ends. and no one can by possibility check the voting papers; they are hurried through; they have had the voting papers in the hands of their minions to deliver and collect; they can change papers from filled to blank, and from blank to the bastile candidates; they can shuffle them like cards, and count them that suits their part of the harness snapped, the horse was frightpurpose over and over again, and again. In Hudders-

didates were returned.

JOSEPH GOULDING AGAIN! (From our London Correspondent.)

WORSHIP-STREET POLICE COURT. SATURDAY, maker, carrying on business on his own account, in obtained against him by the notorious Goulding, SLCRETS.—A secret is like silence—you cannot whose participation in the memorable Bethnal Green Is it betraying you call it! Sure, when I he was seated on the platform, in company with the lectured on the occasion, whom Goulding described ADDISON AND STERLE.-A gentleman, who was as "Mrs. Carlile." The defendant was also present, in

poor Boggis." When the defendant said this, he was close to Goulding's elbow; the audience arose, and York Commercial Advertiser makes the following a momentary confusion ensued; Goulding addressing apology for the non-appearance of its usual commer- them, and assured he was not the character he had cial remarks and market intelligence:—"During been represented to be, by which means order was the week many of us were detained from duty by restored, and nothing else transpired till the andience were separating; when a young man (not the defendant) "Like what?" inquired Goulding. "To run a hole department was kept away by having three of his through such a vagabond as you;" replied the young family down with the scarlet fever, one of whom man referred to. It was in consequence of this, that The complainant swore that he went in continual

to take leave of his father, who was supposed to be and mischievous Chartists," and wishing Goulding dying. Another, who left his family, as he supposed, success, as he (the writer) "knew him to be engaged well, early in the morning, was notified at nine o'clock in a good cause." Strange to say, Mr. Broughton read that since he had left home his infant child had died. this letter, (which could not possibly have anything to In a didition to this, four compositors were absent on do with the case,) while he continually and repeatedly Drake's denunciation arose,

In reply to Mr. Broughton, as to the complainant's believe Jesus Christ ever existed as a man, though he believed in his Divinity, and in a future state of rewards and punishments. He first described himself as a shoemaker, living at 173, New North-street, Castle-street, Finsbury; and afterwards stated that he was entitled by law to be called Reverend, as he had taken out a A LEGISLATOR.—The Claremont (N. H.) Eagle license for preaching as a Protestant Dissenter. He says, that while the year and nays "were calling" went in fear of personal violence, as he had no doubt

name. When the vote was through, he rose and Mr. Hunt, a solicitor, appeared on behalf of the de- of your columns, to call attention to the following plain sure token that he would make a good man butcher, addressed the Speaker as follows:—"Mr. Speaker, fendant, and contended that, though Goulding had gone statement:—A private of the 11th Hussars was drunk and he must have a commission in the army or navy. I rise to let you know that I did not dodge this through the form of taking an oath, it was plain there on leaving the barracks, at Brighton, and was subsequestion. I only squatted a little, in order to take a was nothing in the Holy Gospels, which had been put quently tried by a district Court-martial, and sentenced subtle, crafty, and roguish, and would appear likely, by better view on the subject, and now I say 'no' to into his hands, that could at all be considered binding

on his conscience. infidel, or an atheist, that was no reason why he should be denounced to a public meeting, and be rendered liable to be torn in pieces!

Mr. Hunt then proceeded to cross-examine Goulding. Most of the questions, however, which tended to elucidate the share he took in the Bethnal Green affair, were refused to be answered by the witness: in forsoke him; and, at length, he wallows in the mise. Which Mr. Broughton upheld him, on the ground that, even if he had armed the Chartists, and even if he were a spy, he was there under the protection of the law. Goulding swore positively that he had nothing to do with the arrest of Boggis, and that he knew of the circumstance only from reading it in the papers! He did not wear a short blue cloak when Boggis was worship." taken, nor was he near the spot that morning. He

his "want" fully advertised without being taunted support the complainant's allegations. In reference to mercy! with the singularity or unreasonableness of it. Men the person who propounded the experimental desire to giory as an advertiser. Does the reader want a excited. He didn't believe there were four Charlisls in the case?" The crammed columns of the Times further com. When the defendant said, "Are you aware nish cart loads of them daily, but, to save the that you have a Government spy in the room," every

John Brett, a cabinet-maker, also supported the recommend such a person she will oblige the advercool, and they were cool enough afterwards; for Goulding got up and made a speech, but the defendant had left the meeting then.

Mr. Hunt then addressed the magistrate on behalf of together in some transactions which involved the complainant in circumstances of more than strong suspicion: from some motive (perhaps a very substantial from the Chartists, when he had trepanned them into when the approval of the sentence happens to arrive with their blooming flowers; and where he could see Nurserymaid.—Wanted, a young woman, about an illegal meeting, and information had been given (it twen:y-three years of age, in the above capacity. was believed by Goulding himself; to the higher powers. She must be able to work well at her needle, and be But where was this alleged breach of the peace, with person would venture to be present. They were hearing I.'s plain these conditions wouldn't suit the modest a lecture, on a Sunday evening, from a woman whom young woman hard by, who wants a situation "as Goulding had sworn was Mrs. Carlile; but of whom good plain cook, where a footman is kent." This is the less that was said the better. The defendant had certainly a very wise and necessary provision where used no threat, even by implication; he had merely exercised on the privates of his regiment, and that, twisted limbs and star-like countenances, every one asked a question, whether the meeting "were aware when checked in that direction by Sir C. d'Albiac, being under the controll of a horde of petty tyrants, from the ragged man, and a farthing from the starving that they had a spy among them?" True, Goulding they were transferred to the officers. From the life of the factory hand one of the £200,000 he has received from the poor had sworn that he went in bodily fear, but his actions present sign we infer that the officers have a respite; contradicted it, for he asserted that he came forward it would be too imprudent to open fresh quarrels scarcely capable of keeping body and satisfied the meeting, because he was better liked than with them just now, so the men are to have their after he has tolled and aweat till the state has made.

The many many one of the £200,000 he has received from the poor of Ireland. They could not shew, in any one instance, where he had done one charitable act for the poor, but he put the money into the latter he has tolled and aweat till the state has made.

The many many one of the £200,000 he has received from the poor of Ireland. They could not shew, in any one instance, where he had done one charitable act for the poor, but he put the money into the bank. (Hear, hear, bear, but he said the What will romantic young ladies and gentlemen contradicted it, for he asserted that he came forward

the complainant was entitled to the protection of the No pang, however, we imagine, accompanied the law, whatever he might once have been. If he had gone to the Court of Queen's Bench, he might have " if Miss Ruth Hall, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, exhibited articles of the peace on his own affidavit, does not fetch away her boxes, left at J. Verry's, without any investigation taking place, as was usual 18, Eastcheap, City, in fourteen days from this date before a magistrate. As to his political or religious (April 14th, 1841), they will be sold to defray all fancies—whether he chose to connect himself with the Chartists or with Mr. Carlile, whom he (the magis-"I hereby give notice, that unless John Stratford trates thought fitted for another great building in the left with me on the 3rd, day of September last to be A SPY was guilty of a serious offence, and by his servant, George Hencher, they will be sold answerable for any violence that might ensue. He to defray my demands, and the expences attending should therefore require the defendant to find two sure-Cooper Eiton, Denham, Bucks, April ties in £30 each, and enter into his own recognizances in £40, to answer any indictment that might be pre-

The sureties were instantly entered into, and the

some time in his present house," without coming to

dent lately elicited much fortitude in two little girls. taking his two young sisters home from school, through the New Forest, in a chaise-cart; when field and Aldmondbury, as well as in other towns, the Mr. Neale had his hip broken and his ancle dislomajorities were immense, but hocus pocus swindlers cated. His sister Agnes, who is ten years of age, did the business, and Mr. Rookery said his skilly can- was scalped from the forehead to the back of the head; and Adeline, the other sister, a year younger, Yet with all the ruffishly proceedings, there is a re- had her arm broken. The young man was quite I have the fire Devil Hings overby dead the set out in search of assistance. After not protected by the law, and take their affairs into their own hands.

The hurrah for the good and merciful law, the 43rd of Exizabeth, and down with the bastiles and the whole the eldest sister remained, being quite exhausted, the other guided the keeper to the place where Mr.

The fame which has been seted is in the control for assistance. After not protected by the nooty—ne meant the cotton for and the booty—ne meant the cotton for and the booty—ne meant the cotton and the booty—ne meant the cotton and the booty—ne meant the boo

## Spirit of the Press.

THE EASTER RECESS IN THE POLITICAL WORLD.

The Easter recess passes away with unequalled quiet in the political world. The closing of Parliament used to entice the Members to exchange the arduous struggles of either House for the lighter oratory of political meetings throughout the country, affording an agreeable renew the interest of its adherents in the provinces. This season there has been nothing of the kind. Members have not sought their constituents, to commune most indefatigable of political traders, are worn out with

Nevertheless, there must be some show of action at present, however, than a return to the great showcredibility on his oath, Goulding swore that he did not I rish electors, to brace up the nerves of Lord Morpeth iniquities of the Poor Law, to keep up the effervescence of a Wakley.—Speciator.

# AGAIN LORD CARDIGAN.

Soldier:"—

of green-grocers and pastry-cooks, say of the which gives an excellent can of milk, and afterwards desecration of the Sabbath by the noble Colonel kicks the can over: these parsons could give good of the Eleventh! Is keeping open a stall a less advice, but many of them never practised what they scandal than flaying a human back! Is plying the taught. He (the speaker) was against all sorts of

rich man is as much entitled to his pleasures on the people. He wanted to see that state of society where Sunday as the poor man, and that he sees no more every man would have his acre of land to fall back reason why he should forego one ministration to his upon, so that he might have his pigs, and poultry, enjoyment than another, and that the work of the &c. &c., and where he would enjoy his health. hands that wield the cat-o'-nine-tails must be as and keep his body in that state of vigour which the defendant. These parties had been connected much at his command as that of his French cook. God and nature intended it should be. (Hear.) One appetite, however, can wait, though the other He, for his part, prefer ed living in a state where the cannot; and, for the sake of public decency at least, linnet would be warbling upon the bush, and the lark Lord Cardigan must learn to postpone his gratifica- fluttering over his head; where he could see the drivelone, for he was better off now), Goulding had separated tions in the way of punishments for forty-eight hours, ing streams and the running brooks, the fertile fields

on Sunday morning. observance of the Sabbath; but as we are far more carry a hearty and healthy constitution. (Enthusiastic which the defendant was charged, committed? Accordhostile to the introduction of bitterness in the violation of the Sabbath, than to the introduction of ore in the manufacturing districts, where they had to
the Frieblished Church and morals! A member of the Frieblished Church and morals! A member of the Frieblished Church and morals! They were the property of the Frieblished Church and morals to be present. give our best aid in support of a bill to prohibit ing, to go into a cotton factory, to be confined in that Mr. Doyle said he wished he had a Repeal, and he

flogging in the army on the Sabbath day.

It may be remembered that we lately showed that the severities of Lord Cardigan had first been bodily and mental, which filled our streets with

## Chartist Entelligence.

We had a spirited and overnowing meeting on Sun-But ne would take a sentence of U Drien and read the conduct of O'Connell, he was not his personal enemy. Ings. hear Mr. C. Connor and Mr. C. Doyle, two Irish statute acres in the united kingdom, about 47,000,000 He was one of the best friends he had in this country, Elphick, London-wall, licensed victuler, April 28, Chartists.

Connor to the meeting. Mr. CONNOR rose and said—He was willing at lions more acres allotted for pasture grounds, for idlers factory children, but afterwards sold them for one every opportunity to vindicate the rights and liberties horses. The remaining 30,000,000 lie comparatively thousand pounds. Then he (Doyle) found out he was of men of his own order, and would, he trusted, con- waste; although 15,000,000 of them, at least, are sustime to do till they were possessed of those rights and ceptible of cultivation of the highest order. Here are immunities which justice and the laws of God and from eighteen to twenty million acres of land, which nature entitled himself and them to. (Cheers) He are at present useless, are capable of being turned to a would not have needed to be there if the parsons of profitable account. Out of the whole 47,000,000 of calling it unnaturely with the parsons of profitable account. Out of the whole 47,000,000 of calling it unnatural. Who was Suffolk; and Jones and Co., John-street, Bedfordthis country (of course he made some few honourable acres now partly cultivated, not more than five or six an enemy to Trades Unions? Daniel O'Connell. exceptions) had followed out the precept and example are appropriated to the growth of wheat. Is it not of their Lord and Master, and defended the poor manifest, then, that if a larger proportion of these against the rich, and against tyranny of every description. And Feargus O'Connor laboured against the rich, and against tyranny of every description. [To those readers of the Star who may remember the tion. (Applause.) He had been taking a walk that the eighteen or twenty millions of uncultivated wastes, circumstances which came to light before the committee afternoon, and he saw a brick-yard with a large quant of which I have spoken, were cultivated, and if the of the Working Men's Association, appointed to inquire tity of new-made bricks in it; and he thought a better wheat lands were made to encroach on the parks, into the conduct of Goulding relative to the Bethnal way to illustrate the value of labour he could not pleasure-grounds, and barley lands, (whose produce Green spy-concocted meeting, it may not be uninterest- adopt than the one which struck him at the time. goes chiefly to the manufacture of poisonous wanted the police to put down Chartism in Ireland, ing to know, that, since Mr. Goulding borrowed a few When he looked at the clay itself from which these drinks, under the names of gin, whisky, &c., pence of Mrs Neesom to pay for a little soup, and bricks had been made he found that it was of no &c.) the soil of the united kingdom would represented himself to be in a state of pecuniary desti- value whatever; but when men have been em- far more than suffice to maintain its population tution, Fortune has been more liberal in her dealings ployed in digging it out of the earth, it in abundance, even under its imperfect state of cultiva-Q. Are not the duties of returning (fficer such as to with that gentleman. He appeared in court, on this then began to be of service. Why, because labour tion. Mr. Connor said he would not assist for a Repeal A. The powers are very great; and impartiality in costly watch-equipage (if not a watch), a massive gold the working of it into bricks and burning, and indeed had broken down so many constitutions, and produced Q. Therefore, if the returning officer acts improperly, he has great power to return whom he chooses as Guardians?

A. Undoubtedly.

Q. I believe no one has power to overlook the voting of the ward of the working of the working of it into bricks and ourning, and indeed ring of it into bricks and ourning, and indeed ring on the little finger of his right hand, a slap-up cane, and all the paraphernalia of a West-end "swell." Mr. (Cheers.) He did not agree with these half starved of the people. (Hear, hear.) Dan was a middle-class to of the people. (Hear, hear.) Dan was a middle-class to of the people. (Hear, hear.) Dan was a middle-class to of the people. (Hear, hear.) Dan was a middle-class to of all wealth. (Cheers.) If such is the case, why the defendant who described himself as a journeyman to the working classes—who wished to the exclusion of labour? He had seen a notice put the defendant who described himself as a journeyman to the working classes—who wished to the working classes, who wished to the working classes, and ourneyman is a diditional part of labour protected? The work is a diditional part of labour gave it additional part of labour gave it addit Q. I believe no one has power to overlook the voting shoemant (who described himself as a journeyman to the exclusion of module; the nation of module in the complainant (who described himself as a journeyman to the exclusion of module; the nation of module in the complainant (who described himself as a journeyman to the exclusion of module; the nation of module in the complainant (who described himself as a journeyman to the exclusion of module; the nation of module in the complainant (who described himself as a journeyman to the exclusion of module; the nation of module; the nation of module in the complainant (who described himself as a journeyman to the exclusion of module in the complainant (who described himself as a journeyman to the exclusion of module; the nation of module in the complainant (who described himself as a journeyman to the exclusion of module in the complainant (who described himself as a journeyman to the exclusion of module in the complainant (who described himself as a journeyman to the exclusion of module in the complainant (who described himself as a journeyman to the exclusion of module in the complainant (who described himself as a journeyman to the exclusion of module in the complainant (who described himself as a journeyman to the exclusion of module in the complainant (who described himself as a journeyman to the exclusion of module in the complainant (who described himself as a journeyman to the exclusion of module in the complainant (who described himself as a journeyman to the exclusion of module in the complainant (who described himself as a journeyman to the exclusion of module in the complainant (who described himself as a journeyman to the exclusion of module in the complainant (who described himself as a journeyman to the exclusion of module in the complainant (who described himself as a journeyman to the exclusion of module in the complainant (who described himself as a journeyman to the exclusion of module in the complainant in the complainant in the complainant in the A. No one except the Commissionera I say this, "a respectable master shoemaker, who had been for secuted according to law. Then you see the building throw the mantle of the law over them, to protect the then stand in his own defence—(cheers)—and would be prosecuted according to law. Then you see the building throw the mantle of the law over them, to protect the then stand in his own defence—(cheers)—and would be prosecuted according to law. Then you see the building throw the mantle of the law over them, to protect the continue to speak his mind fearless of consequences. is so far protected as to prevent even a single Bill from loaf when they had got it. (Applause.) Q Does not the Act of Parliament make the de-sion of the returning officer final

A 1t does

| A 1t does | Does not the Act of Parliament make the de-better trade than master snobbing. "Never judge of a bones, and sinews of the labouring classes are not many, which had been caused by class-legislation—one man by his dress," is a trite but true axiom. Still, protected. (A voice, "True.") For example, a cotton party living in the greatest spleudour, whilst the other Why, then, impose a heavy expense upon the rate however, great credit is due to such INDUSTRY as that payers of this or any other miscalled Union, put a of Mr. Goulding, by means of which so much has been the factory when he pleases and tell his hands that he intended that one man should live out of the sweat of the factory when he pleases and tell his hands that he intended that one man should live out of the sweat of the factory when he pleases and tell his hands that he intended that one man should live out of the sweat of the factory when he pleases and tell his hands that he intended that one man should live out of the sweat of the factory when he pleases and tell his hands that he intended that one man should live out of the sweat of the factory when he pleases and tell his hands that he intended that one man should live out of the sweat of the factory when he pleases and tell his hands that he intended that one man should live out of the sweat of the factory when he pleases and tell his hands that he intended that one man should live out of the sweat of the factory when he pleases and tell his hands that he intended that one man should live out of the sweat of the factory when he pleases and tell his hands that he intended that one man should live out of the sweat of the factory when he pleases and tell his hands that he intended that one man should live out of the sweat of the factory when he pleases and tell his hands that he intended that one man should live out of the sweat of the factory when he pleases and tell his hands that he intended that one man should live out of the sweat of the factory when he pleases and tell his hands that he intended that one man should live out of the sweat of the factory when he pleases and tell his hands that he intended that one man should live out of the sweat of the factory when he pleases and tell his hands that he intended that one man should live out of the sweat of the factory when he pleases and tell his hands that he intended that one man should live out of t large sum into the pocket of the spy of the Commissioners, miscalled the clerk to the Guardians, who without neglecting his wife and family! We wish all
the factory when he pleases and tell his hands that he intended that one man should live out of the sweat of
is about to take a shilling from their wages each, and another. He who is no respecter of persons, has never cheering.
The property of the company has never to resist such declared that one of his creatures should mock, scourge, they, the hands, have not the least power to resist such declared that one of his creatures should mock, scourge, to give the is by them appointed the (of course, as he lives and konest journeymen shoemakers could "cut the puggy" an unjust aggression, because if they did they must be and enslave the other. He did not, never had, ner the inhabitants excited for weeks together the course, as their brother Crispin does, by keep the inhabitants excited for weeks together, minding their own business, and letting other people's appeal. Then again the capitalist can any time lock ness and inconsistencies which existed at the present up his factory and turn out fourteen or fifteen hundred time. He was aware that there should be distributions hands into the street. One man has the power of wealth, and that they were useful in their place; to do this, and the hands must submit to but he wanted those men to be satisfect to the majority FORTITUDE IN CHILDREN.—A very alarming acci- it, because they have no power to hold him of the people. He did not approve of a system which accountable for his conduct. (Hear, hear, and either directly or indirectly robbed the working One evening last week, Mr. John Neale, the son of shame.) But he, for his part, was independent of man of eighteen shillings out of every pound the landlord at the Mitre Tavern, at Portsea, was these wretches although he was a slave. He which he earned. The working man had to neither looked to the Government for sympathy, nor to labour for the aristocracy, the mill-ocracy, the army, the working classes for support. He could get his the navy, and the pensioners and paupers, and the prosliving, such as it was, as well in one town as another; titutes, and every other class of persons who consumed ened, and the cart was upset. All were thrown out therefore, he was from under the tyrannical grasp of the but brought nothing back as an equivalent to society cotton lords. (Voices-"I wish I was.") The law for the food they eat or for the clothes they wear. The

advice was, that they would unite, organise, these classes into compliance. Nene of these could most persecuted, slandered, and vilified of our leaders, and agitate, till such time as they had a sufficient till the land, make their shoes, or coats, or any thing that plan is sufficient for all purposes. We want to power behind the law to be stronger than else towards producing what they consume. (Hear.) collect the money by the time that O'Brien's imprison. the law, then they would have the Suffrage; in Here he drew a picture of a savage state of society, and ment expires; from the 24th of the present month, he short, when they were prepared by moral means to take contrasted it with the one under which we live in a will have just six menths more to drag on a weary and their rights, the Government would be glad to give free country; and when put in juxts position to each cruel incarceration. Now, I would recommend to you

diversity of excitement, and enabling each party to which he (Connor) said was very applicable to the pre-

sent House.] (Laughter.) He continued, we want such a man at the present day, for the better part of them were a set of mercewith them on pending measures; because there are no nary wretches, who care no more for the sufferings of any blame on the collective wicked men. (Cheers) measures pending—none expected or intended to pass— the people, as fully exemplified in their conduct, than the was not one of those who would exhort them to which any constituency cares about. Members have they would for a dead dog. (Shame, shame.) There not run down to their homel, to revive the interest of were, he was willing to admit, good men in all societies. political questions among their local supporters, because There were good men among the middle class; but there is no interest to revive: interest in the party those men, whoever they may be, who wish to carry questions of the day is clean gone; Members feel little their designs into effect, contrary to the expressions, themselves, and have no motive for effort. They feelings, and wishes of the majority, are no more nor know that the people see through the stale counterfeits, less than traitors to their country. (Hear, hear, and Whig, Tory, Radical; and they can no longer spin loud applause.) He was sorry to say this was the case in themselves to the bootless office of simulating a zeal fearfully numerous instances. There were too many which no one feels. It is too much to go even a mile who wanted to carry their own pet measures to serve from the snug country house merely to say that they their own purposes, who, at the same time, would not wish this or that party to draw the salary of office; and care what became of them, the working classes. Here that is all they could say. So they just stay at home, Mr. Connor lashed the press, and denounced it as one resting after the simless and irksome labour of walking in and out of the lobbies to divide. In this universal negation, we see the character of the time: even prothe lawyers, the parsons, and others who live by the fessed busybodies and dealers in public meetings, the industry of others, had formed a foul conspiracy against the rights of the industrious working men; the parsons teach the people to endure the wrongs and jected to their possession on the ground of their ignocruelties which they suffer quietly. They must respect when Parliament meets again; and the daily broad the Queen, pay the tithes and rates, and come to the a false one, and brought emphatic illustrations of men sheets, which must be filled in the holidays as in church. And, above all, they must keep away from session-time, have been pointing to the future with a those discontented and wicked individuals, the Chartists, make-believe of preparation. Nothing newer promises or otherwise they would be ruined and be sent to hell, where they would remain for ever. (Laughter.) This protected the "fellow" (as defendant's solicitor termed him) Goulding, from giving any answer to questions relative to the Bethnal Green spy job, out of which Mr.

The part half-session, on the Irish Registration is the doctrine which is taught at the present day, and working man, and enabling him to meet the capitalist the very men who are continually preaching this doctrine, are living upon the fat of the land, enjoying on the same stage, and combat every argument brought trine, are living upon the fat of the land, enjoying against the rights of labour or the Suffrage (Hear) carrying on the battle-song while the combatants are every luxury, visiting the gambling hells, and forsooth resting: the Ministerial Chronicle sings the wrongs of would have the deluded to believe that they are the real followers of the meek and lowly Jesus. (Shame.) and his retainers; the Times chants the tricks of Whig Mr. Connor then drew the attention of his hearers to Registration schemes, to fire the fury of a Stanley, or the the laws of primogeniture. If a nobleman, to use the slang phrase, had two or three sons, according to this law, the first took the property, and the rest had to be pensioned upon the public. If he had any daughters he endeavoured to accumulate as much property as he could, in order to set them up with a husband who had the Editor of the Morning Chronicle, by "An Old plenty of money, and, of course, well provided for. Then, as for the other sons, if there was one more valiant and cruel than another, if he could shoot rats. "You will, I hope, allow me, through the medium kill hares, and such like with pleasure, that was a of your columns, to call attention to the following plain sure token that he would make a good man butcher, to corporal punishment. His trial took place on a little training, to make black appear white, and vice Thursday, and the approval of the Court-martial was versa; he would be sent to be educated for a limb of the Mr. Broughton overruled the objection, inasmuch as received, at Hounslow, on the Sunday morning. On law. The third would not be so well calculated for the complainant had declared his belief in a state of Sunday, the 11th Hussars were marched into the Riding such enterprising and important situations, a dunce, a future rewards and punishments, and this was deemed School, for divine service. Prayers were read, and a thick skull, and fit for none of the ordinary situations in law sufficiently binding on the consciences of perservice. On the conclusion of divine in life which require any talent or qualities of an extra sons giving evidence en oath. But even if he were an service, the trumpet-major was ordered to make things kind. The father concludes that he will make a most ready for corporal punishment. And in this Riding excellent Bishop, and he sends him to a College. (Con-School, and on a Sunday, where not an hour before vulsive laughter.) He always liked to look after the the whole regiment were engaged in prayer, Private parsons, to see if they fulfilled their situations, as they Rogers, of the 11th Hussars, was tied up and flogged, ought to do as leaders of the public mind; they were receiving one hundred lashes. I trust, for the credit of mere cyphers, and were biassed by the purse of the cathe service and the country, the matter will be brought pitalists. A short time ago, he (Connor) was speaking before Parliament, and a full inquiry instituted. The at Oldham, and he took an opportunity of shewing up general public, I am sure, will agree with me, without the tricks of some of the parsons, and the next Sunday entering into the question of flogging, or whether two or three of them made it the theme of their sermon be brought to embrace them; and when he spoke of Private Rogers deserved it or not, that on no account to warn the people against Socialism and Chartism. could the commanding officer of the 11th Hussars be Irish patriots, he did not mean those who were living now, and were driving through the country with their justified in carrying the punishment into effect on a it was for them to expect their rights, or how odious livery servants, &c. &c.; he meant an Emmett, a Fitzgerald, and an Arthur O'Connor. (Enthusiastic cheer-Sunday, and in the place appointed that day for divine it was even to ask for them. (Laughter and cheers.) ing.) When the Irish fully understood the matter. These men declare that crime is on the increase, they would not mince it either for a Daniel O'Connell. How the character of the man is marked in this and the way to stay it is to build more churches, or his tail. (Hear, hear.) The speaker was not one So signs John Perry, and with as much truth as never advised a person named Spencer, nor any one proceeding. The approval of the sentence arrived and to carry out which project, as a panacea for the wit. The columns of a newspaper are the outlet for else that he recollected, to take arms. He had known on Sunday morning, and so eager was the noble stopping of crime, they were about to build ten in the all the crotchets and whims of individuals in this. Mr. Drake, the defendant, about two years; and had Colonel for the execution of it, that he could not town and neighbourhood of Manchester, although most crotchety of nations. What a person would not had no dispute with him, to his knowledge; they might wait even till Monday, but the Sabbath must be those which were already built were not above half filled. He (Mr. Connor) would have these men direct as Protestants, and vice versa; only instance France think of communicating in confidence to his most have had words, but he did not believe they ever desecrated by a punishment after prayers!

Think of communicating in confidence to his most have had words, but he did not believe they ever desecrated by a punishment after prayers!

Think of communicating in confidence to his most have had words, but he did not believe they ever desecrated by a punishment after prayers!

The communication is an every success.

The confidence to his most have had words, but he did not believe they ever desecrated by a punishment after prayers!

The communication is a punishment after prayers that he intimate friend he goes and publishes to all the guarrelled. An eccentric looking personage named Wilby, who of the lash!—the scourge after devout supplication poverty in the land, a prolific source of the crime which an impenetrable veil, and has the pleasure of seeing described himself as a schoolmaster, came forward to the groans of the sufferer after the lessons of class legislation produced. He would not give any man credit for the professed love he might wish him to The Bishop of London has counted the boats that imagine he had for his soul: he would not believe have passed under Fulham Bridge on a Sunday. I that any man wished to save his soul if he would not Did they profane the holy day more than a hundred do all in his power to make his body comfortable in lashes; and what will the Right Reverend Prelate, this world. (Hear, hear, and "Well done, Connor!") who has borne such loud testimony against the sins. He could liken the parsons to nothing better than a cow,

butcher's trade less allowable than plying the monopoly. The suffrage would do them no good unless they could get in possession of the land, in order to Lord Cardigan's defence will probably be that the make it subservient to the wants and wishes of the nature decorated out with all its beauty and splendour. We have hitherto opposed every bill for the bitter In a state like this, we should should see the labourer

and in good health, he is turned into the street, where he must starve or be consigned to au infernal bastile. (Cries of "Shame.") He was lie. But that was the way he had always carried on: not going to humbug the people with fallacious statements like those made by the Corn Law lecturers. the people, and all the while taking money out of their lam-buildings.

They involently asserted that the land of Britain pockets. (Hear, hear.) He had been told that he was They impudently asserted that the land of Britain They impudently asserted that the land of Britain an enemy to Daniel O'Connell, but he would take that two, May 28, at twelve; at the Court of Bankruptcy, We had a spirited and overflowing meeting on Sun
Was not capable of maintaining its present population. Opportunity of telling them, that if he was an enemy to Basinghall-street Attorney, Lewis, Verulam-build. are in a state of semi-cultivation, two or three millions until he found him out upon the Factory question. Mr. Where making a few preparatory of which consist of parks, pleasure-grounds, shrub-remarks on the progress of the cause, introduced Mr. beries, &c., &c., for the gratification of the rich, rather than the support of the idlers. There are as many mil-

would protect a pig of an aristocrat, while the working man who was kept to feed and look after the idler's try on behalf of that unflinching patriot, James Bronney, they were no more than a piece of household fur
The law for the food they eat or for the counciles they wear. The in the star of recovery zoth, your appeal to the counciles they no behalf of that unflinching patriot, James Bronney, they were no more than a piece of household fur
There were two contending parties at the present time tion, and a pecuniary sacrifice of quite a small amount, niture, at the mercy of the law-makers, liable to be falling out about which should have the privilege of we could place Bronterre in that position that he might bellion in his camp, for Mr. Ex draper Maxfield told insensible; and the little girls, in spite of their sufthe Guardians on Friday that if they would stand by ferings, managed to draw their brother to the roadbattle for Queen Victoria or her Ministers, yet were
the heavy because not having a woise.

brought, or rather forced, out to fight in the field of
plundering the working classes—what he called two
laugh to scorn the anathemas of any reprobate governbattle for Queen Victoria or her Ministers, yet were
the heavy he meant the cotton lord and the landlord.

sham Radical. him, they would throw the three Devil Hings over- side, and then set out in search of assistance. After not protected by the law, because, not having a voice the booty—he meant the cotton lord and the landlord. sham Radical.

their rights, the Government would be gisd to give tree country; and when put in juxes position we can the adoption of my plan; publish it in the Star—let and applause.)

them without resorting to physical force. (Hear, hear, other; the latter falls into the shades. The adoption of my plan; publish it in the Star—let savage could go out and have access to the fish in the water, or the fowls of the air; but man in accounts; say September 1st. Then the committee IMr. Connor here read a speech delivered by Oliver England was excluded from a look over the hedge; and sitting at Leeds will have three weeks to square up Cromwell, when he went to clear the Augean stable, what was even worse than that, while the warehouses their accounts. If the country does not adopt my corn, the working man who had produced all these The plan, as I call it, is as follows:—had to go only half fed, and half clothed. (Cheers.) He wou'd again tell them that he absolved God from be content under all this misery, nor would be lead them astray by persuading them to look to the middle Central Committee " the appointment of a treasurer" class for their emancipation, for he believed they for their town or district:would see England one vast charnel house before they would concede to the people the Charter. Mr. C. then referred to what he called a mere remnant of mortality-Daniel O'Connell, and his conduct in Ireland towards the Chartists—a cheat and fungus of a politician. (Hear, hear.) Here Mr. C. told his hearers that during the last agitation, they began to talk about physical force before they were prepared to carry their threats into execution. He hoped they would not do so again, until they were able to do it successfully and effectually; and then they might go at i hammer and tongs. (Hear, and cheers.) He then remarked that Robert Peel, who had obtained half a million of money from the people's industry, admitted the people's right to the Suffrage; but ob rance. The speaker then declared that accusation was who are now in the ranks of the working classes, and men of the greatest talents at former periods, who have risen from the same class, such for instance as Cobbett, Franklin, Burns, &c., &c. Mr. C. said he gloried working man, and enabling him to meet the capitalist He denounced the plan set forth by Lovett and Collins. &c., and said it was calculated to split us up into sects and parties, and said that Roebuck, Hume, and others were at the bottom of it. He believed—and he hoped he should be set right if he was wrong—that each of these men voted for the New Poor Law; for his, (the speaker's) part, he would neither walk up Repeal-ofthe Union alley, nor follow the Corn Law humbugs, nor blow the Russian horn. (Laughter and cheers.) He believed that every man that was not with them was against them. He exhorted his hearers to look well after, and watch every step of pretended friends, assuring them that such characters by once gaining the confidence of the people, and then betraying them, did more injury than their most inveterate enemies. (Hear, hear.) He felt proud that Chartism was now taking root in Ireland, the land of his birth. (Loud cheers.) Feargus O'Connor's letters to O'Malley had been the means of opening the eyes of some of his fellow countrymen, together with sending the Northern Star (Cheers.) He hoped that every sincere Chartist would continue to send the Star to Ireland, and likewise all the cheap publications, and let the land be inundated with them; and let every one who had friends there. give them to understand what the people of England and Scotland really wanted—that while they advocate a vote for themselves, they at the same time extend the same privilege to Irishmen. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He could like Chartism to spread through Ireland, and when the people of that country saw that the principles were the same as those for which their patriots had shed their blood, and lost their lives, they would

> had always been, and should be, at their command, and never refused, and he pledged himself never to relax; come weal, come woe, come persecution, prosecution, adversity, or prosperity, even to the forfeiture of his life. He thanked them for the patient attention which they had given him, and sat down amidst the loudest plaudits of the meeting. Mr. WHEELER said that he had great pleasure in introducing his esteemed friend Christopher Doyle. (Loud cheering.) Mr. DOYLE said that it was with a degree of pleasure that he stood there to address them that evening. He

had thought of giving a lecture upon the Corn Laws, but as a discussion was shortly to at Ball's-pond, Islington, was placed at the bar, take place upon that subject, he would say charged by Ellen Bansgrove, a pretty-looking young but little about it to them. He was delighted to hear his countryman, Mr. Connor, expose the laws of primogeniture, and the rest of the subjects upon which he been sworn, stated that she resided at Northold, had treated. (Hear, hear.) He would, however, say a few words in reference to Daniel O'Connell. He found, by the Star, that he had been making a speech in Ireland, in which he called upon the police to put result was the birth of a child. The prisoner down Chartism : he had been denouncing the Chartists, deserted her and the infant : and she was afterand endeavoured to persuade his countrymen from joining us. (A voice, "He has!") He knew, however, very well, that he was telling a falsehood; and yet, after saying all this, he came forward and said that the Chartists were asking for the same as himself, proved having taken the prisoner into custody only in one instance, namely, he was for Triennial when, prior to being informed of the charge, he said. only in one instance, namely, he was for Triennial Parliaments instead of Annual. Upon this he was very pliable; "for," says he, "when we get a Repeal of the Union, we will have Triennial Parliaments." wished the people of Ireland had a Repeal; but they

never would so long as they allowed Dan to traffic—so long as they depended upon a man like him, who would take a penny from the poor man, a halfpenny from the ragged man, and a farthing from the starving the bank. (Hear, hear.) Then, again, he said the Chartists are for Household Suffrage, and so was he. Now he knew when he said that we, the Chartists went for Household Suffrage, he was telling a barefaced he was continually cajoling, cheating, and humbugging Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Attorney, Lewis, Veru-Daniel O'Connell said that was a question of blood and murder, and promised to advocate the cause of 35,000 factory children. He professed to be a friend to the a dishonest man, and therefore he could put no Essex-strand. more trust in him. He voted for the New Poor Law. which the Whigs brought forwards, those Who got the Glasgow Cotton Spinners transported? their freedom. Who was it that offered 500,000 men to put down Chartism in England?-Daniel O'Connell. Who boasted of Sergeant Daley at Newport, for shooting the Chartists?—Daniel O'Connel!. And now he and to stop all correspondence, so that they might still remain in ignorance. Who was it that persecuted Lowery and Murray?-Daniel O Connel. Mr. Doyle wished the principles of Chartism to spread through Ireland, and when the people come to have a proper knowledge of the principles, Dan's influence would

cease. It had taken a long time for him to rise, and of The present | continue to speak his mind fearless of consequ (Hear, hear.) Mr. Doyle made a few more remarks and sat down after thanking them for the kind atten-

A person rose and said if any thing was calculated to give the lie direct to Dan's assertions, namely, that the people of England have not sympathy for the people of Ireland, it was the manner in which they the people had sat and heard two Irishmen address them, only interrupted by cheers. The CHAIRMAN gave out the regular notices, and

speakers, and the meeting broke up highly delighted.

votes of thanks were carried by acclamation to the two

#### TO THE LEED'S "BRONTERRE O'BRIEN TRIBUTE" COMMITTEE.

BROTHER O'BRIENITES, -With pleasure did I read in the Star of February 20th, your appeal to the coun-

The farce which has been acted is in the press, and specifically will be published, and, probably, will have a Lyndhurs; where he remained in a state of consihe thought they would be very much mistaken. His would only agree and become united, they might starve the most talented, most honourable, and virtuous, yet

The following towns and districts to subscribe tha sums I have appended to them, and MORE if they choose; and others, that I may have inadvertently left out, could also subscribe, by recommending to the

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Brighton ...
                                       15
Portsmouth, Portsea, Chichester, &c. (C.)
Isle of Wight (C.) ...
Southampten (C.) ...
London (C.)
Bath. Trowbridge, and neighbourhood...
Bristol and neighbourhood ...
Wotton-under-Edge
Carmarthen, Llandloes, Newport, Mont-
    gomery, Merthyr Tydvil, and Welsh
                 . ...
 Cheitenham
Ipswich ...
                                   • • • •
Plymouth...
Stroud ...
 Birmingham
                                   •••
Bradford ...
Carlisle, Cumberland, and districts
Coventry ...
Derby
                                   •••
Durham County
Exeter ...
Halifax (York)
Exeter
Hull
Liverpool ...
                                   •••
Leeds and neighbourhood
Manchester and neighbourhood
                                       30
Nottingham and neighbourhood
Newcastle and neighbourhood
                                   ***
Sheffield ...
                                       20
Truro and County of Cornwall
 Worcester...
                                   ... 10
York (City)
Scotland ...
                                   ...
Ireland ...
                                       20
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Those places marked with a (C.) were, I believe, epresented by Bronterre in the late " Convention." I would recommend that public meetings take place in all the towns I have mentioned above, and others also, for the purpose of appointing treasurers, collectors, &c., and that they be confirmed by the "Central Committee" sitting at Leeds. My friends, as I said before, that plan I sent to the

Northern Star office, some eight or nine months since: it was rather longer then than now, and owing to its length it was refused insertion in that paper. I do not wish this as a censure on the Star, far from it; ] appreciate much the exertions of that talented and fearless advocate of the rights of Englishmen. My Tribute" was THEN to give O'Brien the power of bringing out "a Southern Star," for dark indeed is the political atmosphere of the South. You have the Northern Star for the North, we want a Southern Star for the South; then with the brave O Connor in the North, and the unflinching O'Brien in the South, we night soon DEFY the power of the vilest of the most vile of Governments that ever swayed the destinies of

My friends, as Secretary to the "O'Brien Fund" in Brighton, I can answer for the men of Brighton subscribing their quota; when I say that they have, for the past nine quarters, elected me their acting Secretary to their Political Association, surely I can take on myself the duty of answering for their coming forward in so noble an undertaking. My friends, I must conclude by subscribing myself

your fellow disciple of James Bronterre O'Brien. NATHANIEL MORLING Secretary to the Brighton National Charter Association

March 5th, 1841.

22, Albion-street, Brighton.

P.S. Since the foregoing was written, I have heard that Mr. Woodward has received a letter from your Committee; I shall see him this evening, and we will con over its contents.

BIGAMY.-At Hatton Garden Police Office on Saturday last, George Jukes, a gardener, residing

Harrow. The prisoner, about twelve months ago, introduced himself to her as a single man, and paid his addresses to her, and they were married, and the wards informed that he was a married man, with a family, and was living with his wife at Ball's-pond, Islington, when she came to London and gave him into custody. Police constable, No. 18, N division. "I know what you want me for ; I can't keep two of them." The prisoner did not deny the charge, but said that the prosecutrix had a husband alive when he married her. Prosecutrix—Yes; but my husband was transported for life, and I am not aware that he is alive. Mr. Combe told the prisoner that he was not warranted in marrying the prosecutrix, and he should commit him for trial. A nice point of law might be raised upon the subject, but it would be left for the consideration of the Judge before whom he would be tried.

## Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, April 16. BANKRUPTS. Ball, W., Paternoster-row, bookseller, April 28th,

at half-past one, May 28, at twelve; at the Court of Arnold, T., Paternoster-row, bookseller, April 23, at

at one, May 21, at eleven; at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Attorney, Bow-lane, Cheap-Wakefield, F. and C. G., Old Broad-street, brokers, April 28, May 28, at eleven; at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Attorneys, Egan and Co-

Bedingfield, Susannah, Needham-market, Suffolk,

Bedingfield, J., Stowmarkt, Suffolk, surgeon, April 30, May 28, at one, at the Crown and Anchor Inn Ipswich. Attorneys, Gudgeon, Stowmarket; and Walter and Pemberton, Symond's Inn. Chancery

Price, J., Purdy, J., and Price, J., jun., Yeovil, Somersetshire, linen-drapers, May 3, and 28, at eleven, at the Bull Inn, Bridport. Attorneys, Batten, jun., Yeo vil; and Clowes and Wedlake, King's Bench-walk, Temple.

Hepper, C., Liverpool, hotel-keeper, May 7, 28, at one, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Attorneys, Howard, Drury-lane, Liverpool; and Baxter, Lincoln's-Nicholson, J., Cheltenham, brewer, April 26, May

28, at eleven, at the Royal Hotel, Cheltenham, Attorneys, Bubb and Longwood, Cheltenham: and Roy and Co., Lothbury. Halliwell, W., Manchester, cotton-manufacture, May 4, 28, at eleven, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Attorneys, Hitchcock, Manchester; and

Johnson and Co., Temple.

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP. W. and H. Leatham, Liverpool, builders—B. and W. Gledhill and G. Hepworth, Hudderfield, woollen cloth-manufacturers-G. E. and W. H. Stagg, Sheffield, cutlers-J. and J. Priestley and J. Smith, Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted-spinners; as far as regards J. Smith-J. Tompkins and J. Ashton, Liverpool, printers—H. Moorhouse and S. H. Smith, Shef-field, Yorkshire, table-knife cutlers—R. T. Turner and T. Cross, Kingston-upon-Hull, corn-factors.

> From the Gazette of Tuesday, April 20. BANKRUPTS.

James Francis Edgley, wine-merchant, Mark-lane, City, to surrender April 30, at two, and June 1, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptoy. Gibton, official assigned, Basinghall-street; Freshfields, New Bankbuildings.

Edward Ledgard, oil-crusher, Mirfield, Yorkshire, April 27, and June 1, at two, at the Commissioners Rooms, Leeds. Watts, Dewsbury, Yorkslire; Jaques, Battye, and Edwards, Ely-place, Holborn, London William Freeman Coe, ironmonger, Cambridge, April 26, at eleven, and June 1, at ten, at the Bull Inn, Cambridge. Hall, Brunswick-row, Queen-square, Blooms-

bury, London; Fosters, Cambridge.
Lawrence Thomas Brown, innkeeper, Newent, Gioncestershire, April 28 and June 1, at ten, at tie George Inn, Newent Wiltons, Gloucester; Cadle, Newent; Cree and Son. Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inp.

John Berry, banker, Liverpool. Thomas Burnard, merchant, Devon. Rudford Potts, wool-broker, Leeds. James Diekson, draper, Newcastle-upor-Tyne. John Hicklin, printer, Nottingham.

Henry Smith, wine-merchant, Doncaster.

#### Original Correspondence.

10 Mar

A MOUNTAIN OF FACTS.

" A plain tale is best, being plainly told." " Come one, come all, this rock shall fly

From its firm base, as soon as I." THE FUSTIAN JACKETS, BLISTERED HANDS, AND UNSHORN CHINS OF ENG-LAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES, AND TO THE RAGGED, BACKED, BARE-FOOTED

MY FRIENDS, MY DEAR FRIENDS, MY ONLY mbroken in spirit, unchanged in principle; and though dagger men-Stephens, Oastler, and O'Connor. enhinged in constitution, yet unshaken in purpose, while I am once more assailed by the olden foe. Does history present a similar instance of resolution upon the one hand, or of treachery upon the other?

The following declaration of Mr. O'Connell places me in a position, which, to have otherwise assumed. would have been presumptuous, but which to leave

He understood that there was an Association about Collins, and Cleave—three of as good men as were in the community—having for its object Household

shall be as little egotistical as possible.

d vinning the free minds of Englishmen to the suppar of the treasonable project. No, no; for in making | fend. you independent of others, I have laboured to make we independent of myself also.

My friends, before I proceed to the detail of circummantial facts, allow me to cheer your souls by the joyful announcement, that although mine enemies have haid a snare for me, and although, assassin like. they have simed a deadly blow at their victim alone and in the dark, yet has the God of justice and of the never-forsaking sentinel of the prisoner and the captive, delivered mine enemies into my hands. Is! my comrades, the wicked have been caught in their own smare, and the blow aimed at me in the dark, will recoil upon the heads of the conspi-

. My friends, is it not curious that while thus secluded from the world, I should have been made the instrument of bringing to light one of the deepest laid whenes ever hatched by man for the destruction of his

I have the evidence of a GENTLEMAN, of a gentleman of wealth, of honour, and of station, that this " new move" was concocted at Mr. Hume's, by Mr. Hume and Mr. F ancis Place upon their part, and by some d the signers of the new prospectus upon YOUR

I have it, that "it was to be done while I was in prison u it could not be effected if I was at large." I have it that its object was to 'effect a 'fusion' of the middle and the working classes for the attainment of Household Suffrage." I have it, that after the Leeds meeting is was considered necessary to hold the promulgation if the scheme in abeyance, until a "suitable name" Fu decided upon, and until the principles were agreed

I was in possession of these facts as early as February last, but knowing that my communication with he world could be only surreptitionaly accomplished, and feeling the absolute necessity of being upon the pri and at liberty to meet every counter statement, I was compelled to hear all in silence, until facts had m multiplied as to narrow my correspondence to a mere direction of your minds to those facts which, in my shence, must speak for me, and from which the people not draw their own conclusions. For the present, the, I rely upon circumstantial evidence, and upon that slone; pledging myself, upon the expiration of my imprisonment, to submit direct testimony upon the subject to a committee of seven persons, chosen by working

- Now, my friends, I proceed calmly to a consideration if what has been the object nearest the heart of the middle class leaders, and some of the London Chartist kind of the Glasgow Cotton Spinners, to the effect idolators. in I was not to speak. I pardon the ingratitude of the

be the amalgamated crusaders. Douglas, and Salt, as representatives of the at me in Ireland:"—those were my words.

men sporting nonsense; and I asked the chairman lowing:-I should have an opportunity of speaking, and I hard of interlining myself, our London friends having be easy provided for; and I regretted being obliged to the order, and it is not for me to say, but for Let White answer on oath, if required. The witnessed the tilt between Mr. Steele and is to could'at."

a ninth or a tenth place on the list at starting, was hatched in hell. by a strangers popped in, the question was always at that person, and the other person, to take pre-Now, that was the ground-work

in London; and O'Connell moved in Dublin, as if by fight or surrender." O! it was gall and wormwood to confinement. I knew what the effect of the little the amount of such ball should be regulated by an act Collins and his party called upon the people to separate | way to the Irish hovels. The Associations—four Char- your sudations attempt to ride over us. from me, as I was an Irishman, and had, in Mr. Col- tist Associations were in existence, and what was to be lins's opinion, done much mischief by declaring that done? For eleven months he had the delicacy not to the Charter should be law by Michaelmas Day, [which | mention my name; but upon the twelfth he saw that opinion I maintain would have proved correct, had it my triumph would be insured by his silence, and then, not been for the treachery, treason, and villany of the for the first time, he opens upon me, the Star, and the Birmingham delegates. Nothing could have impeded | Chartists, and at the same time prematurely exults us, but Attwood dreaded it. Lovett and his party in the prospects of aid to be derived from the new denounced me in London, and O'Connell said that FRIEDS,—Here I am in solitary confinement, in a the moral-force respectable Radicals of Scotland and not even then have mentioned, but for the purpose of felm's cell, in the twelfth month of my confinement; England had denied all connection with the torch-andinfusing hope into the drowsy spirit of his creatures,

> The Birmingham men charged me with acts of omission for not having denounced Stephens; while an Executive Council of some sort or other, at Manchester. at Birmingham.

being formed, at the head of which were Messrs. Lovett, being, that I did defend him. In August of the most enlightened and best patriots in the kingdom; and Saffrage and Shortening the Duration of Parliament, rious delegate meeting ever convened at Glastwo Chartists. and perfectly unconnected with Feargus and his wild gow, consisting of sixty-four noble fellows. Mr. Arthur O'Neil was most indignant with me for sub-However, in commenting upon this declaration, I mitting to the meeting the justice, prudence, and pro- can any one inform me where Lougherea is? there is no priety of forming a committee to procure subscriptions such place upon the map." But next day he finds there In the outset, my friends, let me say that I fully and petitions for the release of Lovett, Collins, is such a place, just leaving out the C; and then he wree with Mr. O'Connell, that the principal object of M'Douall, and Vincent; and yet it was done, and some the "new move" is to destroy all that has been done, short time afterwards, the treasurer wrote to me to none of the kid-skins know him, forseoth, "Barnard is while I dissent from the inference, that "petting rid of know to whom he should pay £100 which had been whithough a primary object; would have the effect collected. Thus was I situated, from time to time; wrong if I did not defend, and abused if I did de-

-Well, in the depth of winter, I went to meet the foe

I went to Paisley, and went alone into a ticket seeting of Mr. Brewster's friends. I was tossed from head to head over the meeting into a kind of boxed-up cock-pit, where Mr. Brewster and his bottle-holder were ready for a victory. We sparred for about half an hour, when Brewster meved an adjournment from his own friends to the largest church in Paisley. There I went, but there he was afraid to follow; and there I triumphed over his own flock, in his own town. He then challenged me to meet him in Glasgow. I was obliged to fly, like John Gilpin, leaving his hat and wig to follow after.

I then proceeded alone to Birmingham, and met the enemy there, and broke up the most rotten Association down who can. Dan admits two,—one in Newry, and of Whigs ever yet known—the Council of the Birming-

I then went to London, although George Henry Ward, M.P. for Sheffield, dared me, and told me the they can procure access? and, in faith, it now appears police would seize me; however, I went; and after curious under such a reign of despotism that the poor attending many meetings, and not finding the enemy fellows were allowed to meet even there. But would present, I then went into their own quarters, to a one of them drink the glorious, pious, and immortal meeting at the Hall of Science, where Messrs Lovett, memory of the man "WHO SAVED THEM FROM Moere, and a long tail of my accusers made their ap. POPERY, SLAVERY, WOODEN SHOES, AND BRASS pearance. I was placed in the chair, and gave them all MONEY," (the Orangemen's oath.) as the Liberator the most perfect fair-play, and insisted upon an attendid? Would they, one of them, sit, though starving, tive hearing for each, which each had, and then the between an Orange Lord Mayor and Barney M'Cleary, eeting delivered a unanimous verdict in my favour. and a unanimous manifestation of reproach against my

Thus I had triumphed over three of my four foes; and it being difficult to meet with the old "dodger," I addressed him publicly through the papers, and challenged him to meet me in Dublin, and in parts of "infant Chartism," and he says, "I pray you mark England, to substantiate his charges; but he was too that, the infant Chartism." Well, what of all that?

Advertiser, and the Greenacre Chronicle, and the whole and the patriots will cry "hear, and loud cheers": or. of the English and Scotch press joined the conspirators may hap, the Hon. Gentleman may place his finger against me; but I beat them all, and did the people's once again upon his sagacieus nose, amid astounding work at the same time. Well, that did not cost my applause. But talk now of the dark days of Catholic enemies anything; but, in faith, it cost me no trifle, sufferings, when in barbarous ages the people's priests and bear in mind that it never costs the enemy one were compelled to preach by stealth: is this not as farthing to assail me; nay, they make money of it; bad, or worse, when the people in our civilized times while the defence costs me hundreds, as my hand only are not to be allowed even to meet?

the same parties. Fraser and the True Scotsman and mention me would be death, so he abstained till he baden, from the moment that the first unhely alliance Brewster, renewed the attack and opened another could no longer do so with safety; but now I have The formed between those parties. I pass over, for the fire on me and the physical-force Radicals, simultane- "drawn the badger," and he must either show fight or present, its treatment which I have invariably met with ously with the Fox and Goose Club, and when the give in. If he shows fight, I will back myself singlehom what was called the London Working Men's Asso- twin Metropolitan Association was in course of forma- handed against him and his bottle-holders, every man cation; I forgive the ingratitude with which "the poor tion, but too young to join in the battle. The True of them, at ten to one; and if he gives in, then on a deadly hatred, because I was opposed to subscriptions. Dorchester labourers" were compelled to treat me upon | Scotsman died with Peargus O'Connor's ghost before it, | goes the cause; so in either case Dan is done. their return; always perched up in public, between two upon its death bed. Collins, at Birmingham; Lovett Now, observe my friends, I don't blame Hume, Roe-If the committee and never allowed to say so much as and Co., in London; O'Connell, in Dublin; the Chro-buck, and Place, at all. They are consistent. They Thank God, I am now released from the burden. O, "thank you," to the man who built the house of nice, Sun, and all the "establishment;" in fact, the say, "we think Household Suffrage would do every what a relief! Thich Mr. Wakley had merely to open the door for whole batch of the former conspirators, have opened thing, and that with a good agitation for that we hen. I pass over the many attempts of this body upon me simultaneously within the last fortnight could Repeal the Corn Laws, which in our estimation. \* Prevent me from speaking at their meetings. I pass Why do I say upon me? because I can prove it; be- is the greater evil complained of." What can be more The the resolution entered into by the committee for cause O'Connelladmits it; because my friends of Mans- just and fair then, than for those persons to recruit Evaluting the Delegates agitating England on field, in their personal reply, throw it back upon the their forces from all ranks? There is not a shadow of

Spinners in obeying the instructions of Mr. Hobson to say, on their word of honour as men, whether such a list as that now before me, of nearly 90 names, Takley and Mr. Place, in not coming to see the or not I informed them of this precise move, and of as the persons to form a Provisional Government to In who travelled 2000 miles in the depth of winter the precise parties who were to make it, months ago; direct our movement, upon the ostensible grounds of igite them courage in the dock; who roused England and whether or not I put Mr. Hill upon his guard, advocating the Charter, but in reality for the purpose of ad Sectional, and spent £200 of his own money in before Christmas. I know it was before Christmas, establishing a working class aristocracy?! What must ting so. I forgive those men for not coming to see me, because it was before the Inspector deprived me of the I say of the insolence, audacity, and presumption of the the compromise. the within an hour's journey of my solitary cell. I poor privilege of seeing friends in my yard; and I men- wretches who dared to insult me by sending me one of brive my not being invited to any one of the numerous tioned it to Mr. Hill in my yard. I told him that the their invitations on the 30th of March, to become one faith, they have accomplished it nicely, by taking themcrainments which I myself have proposed and been move at first could not be for less than the Charlof an acting body for the next six months, when I was selves out of my way! But let them be assured that whatspriginator of in London. I pardon the London men for ter, like the Russian move, in which the conspirators to be seven months and twelve days in solitary conwith corresponding with parties in Dungarvan, with a finement? I venture to say they sent my friend, my firm, where principle, honour, and integrity are to be an authority to enact the laws by which the affairs of with corresponding with parties in Dungarvan, with a finement? I venture to say they sent my friend, my firm, where principle, honour, and integrity are to be an authority to enact the laws by which the affairs of with corresponding with parties in Dungarvan, with a finement? I venture to say they sent my friend, my firm, where principle, honour, and integrity are to be an authority to enact the laws by which the affairs of with corresponding with parties in Dungarvan, with a finement? 11538. I forgive their non-co-operation to defeat the to dwindle down into a Household Suffrage anti-Corn dear friend and countryman, O'Brien, one also. No discounted; and with all classes, even the enemy, it the social family are to be governed and regulated. thing meeting for the erection of monuments to the Law move, when it got strength. I told him the men doubt they did; but did they send the headsman will go farther than the whole firm of the new jobbers. but patriots, when they, one and all, refused to in the three kingdoms upon whom we had to depend; with it, with his axe, to say "sign this or take and an amendment declaring for the principles for I ask him, upon his honour, is the name of one of this?" as nothing less could procure his signature tich those martys died. I forgive their every act of them upon the list appended to the Association, with to the traitorous document. incl., as a distinct body; and I now proceed to a the single exception of Neesom, and which I regret to The Editor of the Star could not do everything; and traideration of the treatment which I have received see. I ask him if I did not tell him the names of the he has omitted, in his multiplicity of work, to analyse prime movers, and the very plan which would be the question as it bears upon the principle of equal h 1833, they started to Scotland. Messra Attwood, resorted to; and that O'Connell would then "fire away representation. What then do we find? Not one

Tidle classes, and John Collins, as a kind of working Now, then, my friends, for a bit of plain reasoning. glorious Lancashire—not one. While for Yorkshire DAMN NATIONS, because they would break up that hostage. All travelled, fed, and lodged at the How did Daniel O'Connell know, in Dublin, of this we have W. G. Burns, I give them in their order from Sence of the Birmingham Union. [I have never been move for Household Suffrage, which "Lovett, Collins, the list,) W. G. Burns, Edward Thorp, John Peck, to get that account settled yet—I must have it.] and Cleave were at the head of," before it was published | William Martin, of Wakefield, (not the Irishman,) bey objected, in committee, to my being invited to in any paper? and is it not strange that he should William Barrer, Themas Wild. Now, I ask, do those That looked very like a device to get rid have been put in possession of the facts of which I gentlemen—all honourablemen, no doubt—represent the informed Mr. Hill? that the document should have been working classes of Yorkshire? Then, for Birmingham, informed Mr. Hill? that the document should have been some land. John Collins, Arthur O'Neil, and Brown, the authenti-Head, Birmingham, to which many persons in the Sun? and that George White, my paid reporter city of whose signature is denied by his friends. And in the Sun? and that George White, my paid reporter city of whose significant on the sun? and that George White, my paid reporter city of whose significant of the Christian of When we went to the at £52 a-year, to whom I have not written one single then for the about the edges, and put down two gentlemen from the object is "to get rid" of me; and the whole manifesto Chartist church, these men were quite aloof from the object is "to get rid" of me; and the whole manifesto Charter Association, because, as they said, of its ille-

have a resolution to that effect. I then took the but if not, and if necessary, express it for the second. "Yours, faithfully,

time of them out. Mr. Steele said he came there to is it not, I say, curious that that consummate fool, Mr. tail! Now, then, I come to the close. For years I have Profined together that day after the meeting, when excellent friend and impartial reporter, [a man whom Seele tried a tilt for Dan; and, upon a gentleman gold could not purchase,] "a spy," just at the same

Now, my friends, let these facts speak for them.

to my who had the best of it. When I sat selves, and couple my warning upon the "isms" which can, with one single dishonest act, one inconsistent act, Now, my friends, let these facts speak for themton, attwood took me by the hand and said, "Well, were to take place with the "isms" which have taken were to take place with the "13775" which have the place, and take all in connection with the manifesto of our cause.

I have a the new Association, the Birmingham move, the Dublin the new Association, the Birmingnam move, the Duenn while I have been here, telling me that I was to be move, and the Chronicle and Sun move; and then doubt, while I have been here, telling me that I was to be Proper meeting was in London. My spinove, and the Chronicle and Nun move; and men doubt, which did not seem palatable; and I got if you can, the existence of as deep a conspiracy as ever being to assessmented. Bought, I may be; my price is being the palatable; and I got if you can, the existence of as deep a conspiracy as ever bound my claim in

be is in a hurry?" Mr. Dillon Brown, dieder, and I think, Col Thompson, were three for thirteen weeks, he even be the Leeds defeat; I give you leave to search all my letters, and adversariant to the country. On Thurs-fallen and defaced that image may have become, not day evening, the 15th instant, a lecture was delivered by Mr. O'Neil, on the chercic here. Persons thus introduced, who had not decided never hinted at it in London, on the Curragh, or in the Kow that they saw the importance of the Kow that image may have become, not and conduct known to the country.

I give you leave to search all my letters, and adverfallen and defaced that image may have become, not and conduct known to the country.

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I give you leave to search all my letters, and adverfallen and defaced that image may have become, not and conduct known to the country. persons thus introduced, who had not decided never hinted at it in London, on the Curragh, or in the time for them, which I have the importance of the Corn Exchange, till the new meye was announced, and 1835; and I defy you to find one sentence of secret, one are the corn exchange, till the new meye was announced, and the corn exchange to the corn exchange, till the new meye was announced, and the corn exchange to the corn exchange, till the new meye was announced, and the corn exchange to the corn exchange to the corn exchange till the new meye was announced, and the corn exchange to the corn exchange till the new meyer was announced, and the corn exchange till the new meyer was announced, and the corn exchange till the new meyer was announced, and the corn exchange till the new meyer was announced, and the corn exchange till the new meyer was announced, and the corn exchange till the new meyer was announced, and the corn exchange till the new meyer was announced, and the corn exchange till the new meyer was announced, and the corn exchange till the new meyer was announced, and the corn exchange till the new meyer was announced, and the corn exchange till the new meyer was announced to create distrust in any man, who until I had "drawn the badger." Think, my comrades, word calculated to create distrust in any man, who person is proved to be guilty, he must be presumed to allowed to make any remarks at the close of the lecture, person is proved to be guilty, he must be presumed to allowed to make any remarks at the close of the lecture, was doing his duty; or indeed one line that was not person is proved to be guilty, he must be presumed to allowed to make any remarks at the close of the lecture, was doing his duty; or indeed one line that was not person is proved to be guilty, he must be presumed to allowed to make any remarks at the close of the lecture, was doing his duty; or indeed one line that was not person is proved to be guilty accordant with secording to the Star's recommendation, so many him fight, but he would not; no, I never could bring to heal some breach. be innocent is one that is equally accordant with for they mad come to a description meeting disturbed by any man, or any body of men, him fight, but he would not; ne, I never could bring to heal some breach.

You may say that you are not charging me; but I say natural equity and sound policy; and that, in accordance him to the scratch. Star after Star has challenged by any man, or any body of men, meetings disturbed by any man, or any body of men, meetings disturbed by any man, or any body of men, and as they had placed him in the charge me with some act tending to injure with this acknowledged principle of right, no hardship to meetings disturbed by any man, or any body of men, meetings disturbed by any man, or any body of men, and as they had placed him in the charge me with some act tending to injure with this acknowledged principle of right, no hardship to meetings disturbed by any man, or any body of men, meetings disturbed by any man, or any body of men, meetings disturbed by any man, or any body of men, meetings disturbed by any man, or any body of men, meetings disturbed by any man, or any body of men, meetings disturbed by any man, or any body of men, meetings disturbed by any man, or any body of men, meetings disturbed by any man, or any body of men, meetings disturbed by any man, or any body of men, meetings disturbed by any man, or any body of men, meetings disturbed by any man, or any body of men, meetings disturbed by any man, or any body of men, meetings disturbed by any man, or any body of men, meetings disturbed by any man, or any body of men, meetings disturbed by any man, or any body of men, meetings disturbed by any man, or any body of men, meetings disturbed by any men, or any body of men, meetings disturbed by any men, or any body of men, meetings disturbed by any men, or any body of men, meetings disturbed by any men, or any body of men, meetings disturbed by any men, or any body of men, meetings disturbed by any men, or any body of men, meetings disturbed by any men, or any body of men,

Association, of which he was long aware, but would who know that they are only " patriots" upon sufferance, and that union among the people is ruin to them.

But, good heaven! how does the Liberator meet me? How does the friend of free discussion—the man of the summoned me to appear at their bar to answer for my people—proposeto putdown Chartism in Ireland? Why, misconduct in not having more fully defended Stephens | by the spy system; by setting the police to watch them; by threatening them with hanging, and transportation, Now, observe, an Executive at Manchester, of which and persecution; and he says they are but eighteen. Mr. R. B. B. Cobbett was secretary, summoned me to Ah! by Jove, they are tailors then! for though nine plead to a charge of not defending Stephens; the fact tailors go to make a man, yet are the tailors the same year, when I attended the most glo- our eighteen tailors make just one hundred and sixty-

> But mark the folly, and the sophistry, and the humbug of this Liberator; he says, "Where is Loughcrea? wants to know who Barnard M'Donald is, and because no one, and Feargus is the lady."

New we have no secrets; and as to this said letter, i was sent by a lady to Dr. M'Douall, and, at her request thinking that its contents would give me pleasure, it was sent by M'Douall to me, and given by me to Mr. at Edinburgh; I remained their pleasure, and I con. Hobson to hand to Mr. Hill, and is, I rejoice to find, still in existence; so Dan, your "delicacy about the lady being in the case" is wholly overcome-your modesty is quite overpowering.

> But how will Dan get over the letters of Francis Mellon and Richard M'Cartney in last week's Star, detailing the neglect of poor aged Mrs. Mellon, by the compensation to Tenants' Act. Ah! Dan, I have you

It is now quite clear that Chartiam in Ireland is to be persecuted. Let it work. The first man that is brought to the bar of justice shall have the ablest accepted it; we had seven thousand hearers; and he counsel that the Irish bar affords—three of them. And, if I am at large, though not among the ablest, I will We have four Associations in Ireland: put them

one in Golden Lane; but he says, " Ogh! that's where the Orangemen meet." What humbug! What child's play! Don't all parties meet at all places to which the Orange tailor, and pass resolutions to break up their unions, as Dan did? Would one of them call for a tally-ho, and three cheers for the Orange Beresford, the Marquis of Waterford, as Dan did? No. not one of them, to save his life, would do it.

And then another mare's nest the fool finds, in Bah! humbug is gone. What next? Why, we shall At this time the Chronicle, the Sun, the Morning have a Lord Burleigh's nod from the Liberator's head,

However, I have been trying in vain for four years

a shade of charge even of inconsistency against them. Butlet me go farther; I call upon Messrs. Hill and But what must I say of those who would dare to offer

man for the hive. No, not a soul for Lancashire, NEAR Glasgow.

But let the working men look the list over, and judge had that I was to return thanks to the chair, or to of the Walsall election for the first edition, if possible; for themselves, and ask whether it was not insolence Cover their treachery how they will, they want to get minded men respecting its legality, that they formed to the Walsall election for the first edition, if possible; for themselves, and ask whether it was not insolence cover their treachery how they will, they want to get minded men respecting its legality, that they formed a committee, for the must a committee, for the purpose of investigating the plan,

time? It is a curious system of spying, where the cell I challenge you, with your master, O'Connell, at your the tour was "her little dumptiness, the Queen," but employer in his heart and soul regrets the course of the head, the Treasury at your back, and the "Establish-Whither Mayor of Birmingham, called the gentle- employed, but fears to interfere in ignorance of facts? ment" at your command: I say, "come on, I to order, and said that politics were not to be Yes, I regretted that White published so much of am ready for you altogether." I charge you with the That did not suit my book; se I rose their accursed blasphemy; but I never once complained design of destroying the people's cause. I charge you TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE with having conspired with our enemies to do so. I hurl defince at you, and ask you to charge me, if you one ungentlemanlike act, or one act tending to injure

I have a letter in my possession which came to me Universal Suffrage: I abate not an hour of my claim in But, my friends, above all, bear one fact in mind: the age of the elector. If I am assassinated—in twenty-But, my friends, above all, bear one fact in mind; aix hours after, England, Scotland, and Wales would when Dan had procured my imprisonment, he was be in ruins, and then you would have that social equality

in Scot'and. Salt, Douglas, Edmunds, and Collins, had passed the channel upon the breeze, and been I haunt the ruffin's dreams; he curses me after his cases, where the well being of society does not impera- Is this the liberty of conscience? Is this the carrying meved at Birmingham. Lovett and his party moved lisped by every tongue in Ireland—"the Liberator should prayers: I have him dead beat, though in solitary tively demand the contrary, ball should be taken; and out those precepts which their Divine Master laid down magic; all at one and the same moment. Frazer and mention the Star; but what could be do? The letters hidden rocks would be upon sober Ireland. You do of the Legislature, and duly apportioned to the nature Brewster called upon the people to denounce me; \_ to O'Malley, as the Editor truly said, had found their charge me and my whole party with incompetency, by of the crime and the station and circumstances of the ac-

> Now, my friends, "these are the times to try men's souls." Perhaps I have lost your confidence also; if so, speak out like men, and let me retire from drudgery, incessant labour, danger, responsibility, and poverty, to ease, comfort, security, irresponsibility, and independence. I require but to be disinherited by the people to be more wealthy than I could desire. To me the cause is slavery and expence, but an honour to suffer for it, if I hold your esteem. If not, say so, recognised in theory by all our writers on criminal You have but to command. I will obey. But so long as I am trusted, so long will I defend my infant with ance with constitutional law will venture to deny; all the courage of a fond father from the assassin, but how stands the practice? Just the very reverse in whatever shape he presents himself, even at the of this so much boasted principle. We have prisons hazard of that life which I would hold as not worth erected, in which the system of regulations is such preserving if dishonoured by being a traitor to my as to make scarcely any distinction between the safe

ose no friend—you make no enemy, because my battle | quence of his offence. is for principle-not for man. I will neither turn Whig or Tory. I will never accept thing at once.

The leaders that I sliude to are O'Brien, O'Connor, M'Douall, Moir, Ross, Pitkethly, Williams, Binns, Marsden, Deegan, James Taylor, Leech, Butterworth, Higgins, Duke, Martin, White, Ball, Boggis, Spurr, Dover, Vevers, Burnett, Arran, John Leech (the glorious John Leech,) Skevington, Jack, Thompson, Ross (Lambeth), Sankey, Cullum (Glasgow), John Duncan, A. Duncan, Rankin, Arthur, Charlton, Bowman, Hanson, Robert Wilkinson, Bairstow, Cooper (of Leicester, a host in himself, editor of the Young Star), Seal, Markham. Sweet, Ashton and Hoey (my two noble countrymen), Frest, Frest, Frest, Peat, Heywood, Hobson, Rider, Lennie, Watkins, Bolwell, Owen, Worsdell. Cameron, Parker (London), Parker (Leeds), Jones, Gardner, Mason, Shorrocks, Dean Taylor, T. P. Green, Bartlett, Robert Kemp Philp, Neal, Shellard, Edwards. Greaves, Wheeler, Cartledge, Carrier, Bell, Campbell (not Sir John: he belongs to the other list), Morgan, Simeon, Allen, Page, Flowers, Healey. Hick all that the convicted criminal has endured, privation (our poet), Duke, Benbow, Fenny, and Hill.

Now. I have given you eighty-seven names from the old list, against the eighty-seven in the new; and to these add the nearly seven hundred, already published, of real working men, from which the Council to OUR Charter Association is to be chosen, and choose between us. I have given you the first eighty-seven that crossed my mind. I have left out hundreds, thousands, of as good men, but I wanted man for

Now then, let us have no child's play about so dear a stake as life and liberty. You must, and shall deside. The question is not O'Connor and O'Connell; that has been often decided; the question for you is the new or the old list. I am in the old, my enemies are in the new; declare for one or the other. I cannot serve two masters. I must know whose servant I am. I am in prison; my conditions are, I think, but moderate: I require a strong, an instant, an unequivocal verdict for one of the lists; should it be in favour of the new list, I surrender my office.

established upon the condition that the working men were to subscribe £800, to which I was to put £400. You only raised £670, to which I put several thousands. I have paid off above £270 of the £670. I will pay the remainder, and will hand over the Star, lock, stock, and barrel, unencumbered, with the best stocked office out of London, and by far the best property of any provincial paper in the empire, to my successors to advocate your cause, as your chosen leaders, [the Star is say that recently, in reference to one class of offenders, of a faction, or the tool of an individual,] and I will Quintus Cincinnatus, return to my plough.

My friends, let no man be disheartened: this attempt Now I pray your attention to the present MOVE of to bring Dan out of his hole. He knew that to to divide is but the beginning of the end. The desertion watched those Malthusian Whigs for the last six years, must confess that they haunted my every step by day, upon my slumbers as a night-mare. They bated me with Nothing troubled them so much as opposition to the Poor Law. I dragged them after me like a dead horse.

Now then, we commence with the beginning of the end. We shall be well tutored when taught temperance by men intoxicated with pride, educated by men who don't know half so much as those they profess to teach; and religion by men who would rather rule in Hell than serve in Heaven. I assure you that these men would not allow us to carry the Charter if they could help it.

Recoilect, I do not speak of all who signed the list; as many of them have, ere this, repented. I speak of these who concected the scheme, and not of those who signed it in ignorance of the facts I have stated, as to be fairly presumed to be beyond the means of procurance

They want "TO GET RID" of me, their leader says; Some people may think this letter too long; perhaps it is for them, but not for the occasion.

Let us now have the country's voice upon the two lists. I have given you eighty-seven followers of your will and leaders of your cause; they have given you eighty-seven leaders of your will and followers of their decrees. Cato, it appears, calls them the New London rat-catchers. I call them the OLD LONDONcause upon which depends the happiness of many nations.

I shall be a new man when relieved of the dead weight, and live till Saturday in the hope of seeing a arousing the people of Birmingham from their lethargy, Star full of decisions, one way or the other. My and stimulating them to a united action, for the attainmotto ever has been, "Never trust a man a second ment of that great object, namely, the Charter. During time, who has deceived you once;" and I require to be am able to form some little idea of their designs and judged by the strictest lines of my own rule. It is intentions, so far as regards the carrying out the prinbreathes an angry, jealous, sneaking, cowardly, undergrowl snari at every project I have recommended. to us to invite many, nearly all of those who have rid of me first, and O'Brien after; and then they would a committee, for the purpose of investigating the plan, joined, to take the management of our cause into their deal very summarily with all the others, in succession, and said, should that committee decide in favour of its hands? Just look at the Russian rump pinned to their down to my fustian jackets, who would be sold all in

I can be banished, but I never will betray you. These are my conditions—till they are decided upon, one way or other, farewell.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

QUEEN. MADAM,—I am well aware that in this enlightened necessity of their joining the National Charter Associage of so-called Reform, to consider the man who has thon, but these men have been received with every other broken the laws of his country, or those enactments of spirit than that of a Christian spirit, which they talk a class-legislature which have assumed the name of so much about. Therefore, it is quite evident to every law, as entitled to the considerations of humanity, and as man, who is in possession of the smallest particle of forming a link in the chain of human beings, will be deemed by the "liberal" and "enlightened" as the height of the new move, which, in my opinion, if adopted, of folly and the daring of presumption. Yet, even in will cause a complete division among the working the teeth of all that modern philosophy, falsely so classes of this country, and throw the Charter comcalled, may say, and in spite of the dicts of interested pletely in the back ground; and it is with these imbe in ruins, and then you would have that social equality selfishness, I am ready to maintain the claims of all pressions acting upon my mind, that I am induced to lift pressions acting upon my mind, that I am induced to lift semanness, I am ready to maintain the claims of all up my voice against them, and, as a working man, I do who have been formed in the image of God, however feel it a duty incumbent on me to make their actions

be innocent is one that is equally accordant with for they had come to a determination not to have their Artention met, Frazer, Duncan, (whom I heartily re Chartists,) the voice of the prisoner in the or dishonour the cause, before you can prevail upon the should be inflicted which is not absolutely required for formance of his duty. Mr. Editor, this appears to me should be inflicted which is not absolutely required for formance of his duty. Mr. Editor, this appears to me The for his subsequent career,) and Brewster, moved felon's cell, had gone through the land; it people, as your master says, "to get rid of Feargus." securing the safe custody of the person accused. In all to be very like the proceedings of the Corn Law clique.

cused, instead of being left to the caprice or even deliberate judgment of the presiding magistrate. And, even in those cases where the good of society imperatively demands that a restraint should be put upon the personal liberty of the subject, no system of prison regulations should for one moment be suffered to inflict a hardship which could be dispensed with, in accordance with such safe custody of the prisoner.

That the principle laid down above, is one fully jurisprudence, no one possessing the slightest acquaintcustody of an accused party, and one who is enduring You have the guarantee that in dismissing me you the penalty awarded by the judge as the just conse

The injustice of this mode of procedure will be the more apparent if we take into consideration the fact, of place, pension, or emolument from any that it is no uncommon thing for the judge to pass a government, or under any laws save those made by more lenient sentence in consideration of the previous the whole people, be your judgment what it may. You imprisonment which the prisoner had undergone. I am have now but one alternative: you must either throw not disposed to find fault with this procedure; it is in me and those friends with whom I have acted, and many cases one of the utmost propriety, but it evinces, who will not act with traitors, overboard: or you must in a very striking point of view, the injustice of those throw the traitors overboard. No mincing: to the regulations which doom the accused to the endurance of that kind of treatment which the law has appointed as the proper and legitimate punishment of crime.

> If the law say that six months' imprisonment and hard labour is the due reward of a given class of offences, and the Judge say, that as the criminal has been in confinement two months, he is to be imprisonment and kept to hard labour for four additional months, it is clear that part of the penalty awarded by ment, and I fully approve of your having appended my law is omitted, namely, the hard labour for two months; and this, as being in compliance with the dictates of mercy and forbearance, is perfectly justifiable. inasmuch as it is far better to remit a part, of the punishment due to the offence, than to act with the severity of vindictive justice. But suppose the party accused to be acquitted, what compensation has he or can he have for the two months of suffering and of privation, of punishment in fact, which he has been unjustly doomed to endure? During two months he has endured, with the exception of the hard labour, of liberty, loss of employment, separation from family and friends, the consciousness that to some extent his character must have suffered, and the knowledge in many cases, that those dependant upon him have been subjected to numerous hardships, which they never ought to have endured. Now what compensation does the law offer to one so circumstanced? Just none at all. It may be that none can be offered; it may be that such were the circumstances that every mind must feel convinced that the deprivation of his liberty was most essential to the common weal: but will any body pretend that all, or that any of the regulations which apply to the convicted offender, beyond the bare confinement under lock and key, were either necessary or proper to be inflicted, before a jury had pronounced letter, which I forwarded in reply to Mr. T. P. Green, upon the guilt or innocence of the party suspected of a of Birmingham, on the 22d of February, and which that this portion of our system of criminal jurisprudence is just anything but what it ought to be?

Again, let me draw your Majesty's attention to the The Star never shall be turned against you. It was fact, that while the bar requires magistrates in numerous cases, to liberate an accused party, upon security being given for his appearance to answer to the charge made against him, this wise and salutary regulation is often rendered merely a dead letter by the mischievous operation of the discretionary powers vested in the hands of those whose duty it is to administer the laws. speaking were high crimes and misdemeanours in the estimation of aristocratic and middle class magisonly an insult to require. I know that in the eyes of esteem, of gilding the most odious vices; but I ask, to apportion the security required to the nature of the security required to the nature of the offence and the quality of the offender; especial care being taken, that in no case should it be such as might by the accused party. This is clearly what ought to be done in this case; this must be done if justice is to be secured to the whole people, and this will be done, when there is a oneness of feeling and of sentiment

Your Majesty's faithful and obedient' subject and servant,

London, April 13, 1841.

CHRISTIAN CHARTIST CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-For these last three months I have regularly attended, and, to the utmost of my power, supported

this time I have closely watched the leading men. and Charter Association, because, as they said, of its illegality; and ever since the plan has been remodelled, and made legal, so squeamish were these noblelegality, they should have no objection of immediately oining the Charter Association. Upon these grounds many of the people have been anxiously waiting to hear wards of six weeks, and has written to Messrs. Colonel Thompson has been in Birmingham since they wrote, and been in conversation with some of the committee. Still the people have not had any definite answer upon the subject, although several inquiries have been made; and hence we have a complete division among the people of Birmingham. Messrs. White and Martin have waited upon them on their weekly meeting night. MADAM,—I am well aware that in this enlightened and endeavoured to impress upon them the great I contend that the principle that until a suspected opened the meeting by saying that no person would be

wherein he says "Do unto others as you would others do unto you?" Is this the pure spirit of Christian charity? No: it is tyranny, and that of the worst sort; it is just that sort of tyranny which Peargus O Connor, Esq., speaks about in his letter of the 3rd inst., where he speaks of a Christian Chartist Church. whilst, though mild in its name, land tolerant and sycophantic in its infancy, would gain presumption as it gained strength, and increase in tyranny, as it increased in power: it is a true spirit of vindictiveness, which I have seen manifested, and if not eradicated, no good can ever be attained towards the forwarding of our object. Then let us, as working men. exert ourselves, and endeavour to mould the broken spirits of the people into one united feeling of love, and persevere onward, towards the attainment of our great and noble object, the Charter; for I, as an individual, am determined never to join any other plan till the National Charter Association has completely failed. Then onward and we conquer, backward and we fail.

Yours most respectfully. RICHARD TOMPSON.

Hurst-street, Birmingham.

3 Court, 4 House,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR.—As there appears in the Star of last Saturday. appended to your threat, that "should the sword be drawn you will throw away the scabbard," a paragraph in which it is stated that you had been informed by Mr. Pitkethly, that Mr. Rogers had declared his signature had been attached to what you call "the Lovett and and Collins Document," without his knowledge or consent; accompanied by Mr. Lovett, I waited on that gentleman this morning, and in my presence Mr. Rogers declared that such statement was untrue, and wrote and delivered to Mr. Lovett the following letter.

" 58, High-street, 19th April, 1841.

" Mr. W. Lovett, SIR,-I am sorry to learn by your application that it is supposed that you appended my name to the Address to the Political and Social Reformers of the United Kingdom,' without my consent. Such is certainly not the fact. I promised you to sign the docu-"I am, Sir, yours very truly, " GEORGE ROGERS."

In another part of the same paper, headed "Mr. Brown, Birmingham," it is stated by "Mr. Samuel Davis," and others, that Mr. E. Brown's signature must have been obtained by party statement, misrepresentation," &c. &c. I have to state, this also is untrue, as I have in my possession two documents in which he requests his name may be added to the Address, and states his entire concurrence in the objects proposed. Your insertion of this letter will be but an act of justice, and oblige Yours, &c.

CHARLES WESTERTON. 15. Park-side, Knightsbridge, April 19th, 1841. In reference to this letter, we can only say that we gave our authority for the statement in regard to Mr. Rogers; that authority was Mr. Pitkethly, who can probably set the whole matter right. With regard to Mr. Brown, we do not think the inferences of the Committee, as to the means by which he was induced to sign, have been at all attempted to be met by the statements in this letter.—ED.]

MR. LOYETT AND THE MEMORIALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-Having seen in the Star of vesterday some expressions of regret that I did not sooner make known my intentions respecting the presentation of Memorials o the Queen for Messrs. Frost, Williams, and Jones, I beg you will do me the justice to insert the following ought to have been sent you when it was stated that I had refused to present the Memorials.

To Mr. T. P. Green, Corresponding Secretary to the Birmingham Committee, for Messrs, Frost, Williams, and

April 3rd, 1841.

I am, your obedient servant,

WM. LOVETT.

DEAR SIR.—I received your letter of the 21st, in which you wish to know whether I am prepared to act in presenting Memorials to the Queen, according to the plan laid down in the Northern Star. In answer to which, I beg to state that I have never seen the plan referred to; but from enquiries I have made, I under-I am not prepared to say that in ordinary cases this stand that it is contemplated to present these Memorials discretionary power is abused or misapplied; but I do in a court dress. If such is the case, I beg to state that I cannot consent to be a party to such farcical proceedings; for, with every disposition to assist in restoring national property: it never shall be made the organ it has been most shamefully degraded to the furtherance John Frost and his unfortunate colleagues to their of the purposes of party. We have seen criminals of a families and friends, I will not wrong their feelings walk from my cell into my wig and gown, and like certain rank, and who had been guilty of crimes of no in their absence by memorializing for them in dresses ordinary turpitude, held to bail in sums, which, to so ridiculous as bag-wigs, swords, cocked-hats, and comedians' embroidered coats. My notions on this them, were of a merely nominal amount, while persons subject are not new to you, neither are they now set of a humbler class, whose only offence was thinking forth for the first time as an excuse from presenting the of such trumpery will strengthen us. Any man who has justly, and speaking honestly, but which thinking and Memerials to the Queen, for if she will consent to receive them from persons in plain dresses. I will most willingly assist in their presentation. But considering that a departure from principle is involved in yielding like an evil spirit, while I can assure you they sat trates, were required to find bail to an amount which to such a ridiculous ceremony, I cannot do so; for it is it was well known their humble connections were presumed that none but courtiers can approach her Mautterly unable to furnish, and which therefore it was jesty in dresses so expensive; therefore I will not ssume the garb of a courtier to obtain as a boon, that which every citizen ought to obtain as a right, namely, these parties a political speaker and thinker is one of to approach her Majesty on all reasonable occasions the vilest reptiles in existence, and I also know that when grievances are to be told or wrongs redressed. the glitter of a noble name is capable, in the world's This right, I am satisfied, we shall never obtain by a departure from principle, in complying with a barbarous and foolish custom; and little is to be expected from ought these things so to be? and I am sure that your memorializing the Queen of England till she has the Majesty must answer "No." Suffer me, then, to point | wisdom to set aside such absurd usages and become out the only remedy for this part of the evil of which I more acceptable to her people. Indeed the Queen of complain. The power of fixing the amount required Christian England might, in this particular, learn a profitable lesson from a Turk, when she learns that the in any given case must not be allowed to continue Sultan will readily take a petition from the meanest where experience has shewn us that it is so subject he may meet with in his walks. Hoping you liable to be abused. Those who make the laws ought will excuse me from a ceremony so repugnant to my

I remain, your fellow citizen. WM. LOVETT. 183. Tottenham Court Road, Feb. 22d, 1841.

TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ., M.P. SIR,—Having seen, a speech of yours, spouted to

a set of your hungry, gaping, place-hunting crew, in the Corn Exchange of Dublin, on Monday. April 5. ever they may think, my name is of some value to any between the nation at large and those entrusted with 1841, in which speech you charge an English Chartist view to act treacherously towards them; I therefore take this opportunity of informing you that I am the person to whom you alluded. Now, Dan, I am not an English Chartist, I am an Irish Chartist, and one who is proud of the appellation; and one too, who has, for a length of time, watched your every move; and after viewing your conduct in the most favourable light, I am compelled, for truth's sake, to pronounce 'miscreant of the deepest dye;" for did you not, for the sake of political power, sell the last remnant of Irish liberty, the 40s. franchise, and thereby send adrift on the world 300,000 families to famish and starve? Did you not. "Demon like." hetrav the Dorchester Labourers, by declaring to the world that they were illegally convicted, and then go to the House of Commons and there justify the same conviction? the Christian Chartist Church, Newhall-street, Bir- Did you not, for £1000, sell 35,000 factory infants, by mingham, hoping that great good would be done in voting against them, and thereby, in your own words, committing " cold-blooded murder?" And did you not sit silently by and see the Canadian patriots butchered by wholesale? Did you not oppose a mitigation of the sentence of the "Glasgow Cotton Spinners?" Did you not also advise Russell and Co. to withdraw the troops from Ireland, to put down liberty in England, and, at the same time to raise a police force in their stead, thereby committing an act of two-fold "villany?" And have you not set the blood-hounds of the law on the Chartists of England, for doing less than those with whom you now associate, but whom you once designated, and truly too, as base, bloody, and brutal? And have you not boasted that it was a set of " Irish boys," with an "Irish Serjeant O'Daley" at their head, who defeated the patriotic Frost, and his unhappy companions, who, had you been honest, you might have saved? And have you not represented to the people of the result of the committee, so as they might join the Ireland, my noble and warm-hearted countryman, Association. This committee has been formed up Feargus O'Connor, as being a traitor to his country? Thompson and Roebuck upon the subject. Colonel but one spark of that warm-hearted devotion to your country's cause, or one single feeling in unison with his, you would not be as you now are, despised by all honest men; whilst he, though locked up in a dungeon, there are millions whose hearts pant to show their devotion to a man whose name will be lisped with feelings of veneration and honour, when yours shall be justly execrated as the foul betrayer of a "nation's confidence;" and as to me, to whom you have dared to attribute traitorous intentions. I beg leave to say, that my motives in writing to Dungarven was to give your dupes in that town an opportunity of judging for themselves as to the feeling entertained towards them by the English Chartists, and also that they might

"Stern oppression's iron gripe, And mad ambition's gory hand, Sending, like blood-hounds, from the slip. Woe, want, and murder through the land." I will now, Sir, take my leave for the present,

"Your name shall live : Amidst the traitors ' not a few,' Who have sprung from Hibernia's la There are none so base as you."

I have the honour to be.

assuring you that-

Temperance V

April 10

THOMAS C An Irish Roman C National Chr

atholic Chartist, Sub-Secretary to the after Association of Great Britain. ard, Hill Gate, 1841, Stockport.

THE "LEAGUE" AT BRADFORD.

On Monday last, such of the inhabitants of Bradford as could afford to purchase tickets" were ad-mitted to what the "League" call "a grand anti-turers grizding the faces of the working classes in these Corn Law soirce;" in other words, to partake times just as they were now? Were they not socu-of slops, and to listen to humbug speeches, mulating wealth then, whilst the working classes got off to be delivered as a matter of course. It was were literally starving, compared with the condition intended to have been a snug family party, com-posed of the "leaders," and such of the "fustian "Yes, yes," "No, no," and confusion stopped the for whose especial accommodation, (as their masters eyes, on one of their own flags, that "the bread of the 28. 6d.

were "wide awake" at Bradford, as they had been not the manufacturers committed infamous robberies at other places; and, therefore, they bought up the in this way upon society, and at that very tickets, thus causing a demand for them, and raising moment were they not committing more? He would give them to a premium.

were disposed of.

mean so far as either the quantity or the quality of they would be told that the Corn Laws had driven the the provisions were concerned, for these were ex- men out of employ? (Teemendous cheering.) There cellent-but with regard to the hour at which the was no necessity for this suschinery; inasmuch as they first course was served up, namely, at near seven were not competed with by foreigners. They would o'clock; and, when it is stated that the party had recollect that the colliers of Lancashire had turned out to sit down at three times, it may be judged that for an advance of wages. They had turned out for a there was not much time afterwards for any dis-halfpenny advance on every four cwt. of coal. The cussion on the important topic of the Corn Laws. | masters said they could not make the advance, and the "League" were anxious to burke. No, no; no advance were made. However, they did raise the discussion for the anti-Corn Law League! They soon wages, and after they had raised them, they charged found out that, maugre all their care, there was a ma- the coal twopence halfpenny more for every four cwt. jority of Chartists in the room, and that, should they thus getting twopence on every four cwt. by the ad-

notwithstanding they had the aid of fifteen parsons, at Manchester, along with others, to remonstrate with the junior Editor of the Leeds Mercury, Cobden, of him for reducing his wages. He had commenced busi-Manchester; Heyworth, of Liverpool; the two ness in 1829, and was now a wealthy man. He told talented M.P.'s of the borough, &c. &c. cleared, at which time we expected a chairman dition. Now, he had started as a working man in

was heard from his friends, and the "Lads" kept accompanied with cries of "Go on, lad.") If they themselves perfectly quiet, except now and then would allow him one moment longer he would finish asking him if he knew where Feargus O'Connor what he had to say. If they (the meeting) wanted a was, at every mention of whose name there was a case in point he would give them one. Afterthe manuperfect thunder of applause. The speaker concluded, facturer had told them this, he said if they were not by proposing-nothing! No; not a resolution of satisfied he would get machinery to do their work. With any kind; nothing at the end of all his talking this £70,000 he had got together out of the labour of but an avowal that if, if they would sign a petition the people he obtained machinery, and now he had to Parliament, for the repeal of the Corn Laws, set seventy-two self-acting mules to work, and had TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE STAFFORD-

promise either. Mr. Busfield, the other M. P., followed, and machinery stepped in and met the demand? A Bolton is the lever by which those who now govern are enabled surely must have impressed very powerfully on the weaver had been examined on this subject, and the to turn the masses about to their own advantage and necessary to possess to constitute a representative repealed, would it place you in as good a condition as of an important borough. If the represented of you were in 1819?" "No," replied he, "if you you are also aware of the power of that wealth which Bradford are not satisfied, all we say is, they ought were to give me meat and drink into the bargain, with you create, and how that power is used, and to your to be. Mr. Busfield was fully charged; but some- my present wages, it would not." "Why?" said

trade whatever.) He then proceeded to predict the sat down amidst loud and prolonged cheering. were continued, and, on the other hand, the wonderpared with what she would be. After a few more he was slad to hear the Charter mentioned.

The CHAIRMAN-You must confine yourself to the labour. mbject, if you please, Mr. Heyworth. .Mr. HEYWORTH continued-He hoped that the repeal of the Corn Laws would cause intelligence to be calls, yells, and other sweet sounds, which must have con- O'Connell's hell-hounds of tyranny from hunting them attributed to the Corn Laws; he then endeavoured to the first resolution, as follows :prove that the repeal of the Corn Laws was a religious "That the Committee of the Bradford anti-Corn to interfere; and concluded with expatiating upon the vote of thanks to those Ministers of the Gaspel who benefit which manufactures had conferred by increas- have honoured the meeting with their presence." ing the value of land near towns, and in giving em- The speaker had no sooner read his resolution than he ployment to the population, which agricultural pursuits could not have provided. It was nothing but the manufacturing and commercial interests which supported the country. Still no resolution.

Mr. Alderman COBDEN, of Manchester, next spoke, and had not proceeded far before he was interrupted by A CHARTIST in the body of the meeting, who asked him if he would use his influence to allow another party to speak when he had done? Mr. COBDEN said that with the permission of the

chairman he should be most happy to discuss the quest Hon with any one. CHARTIST-We have met here to have the subject

discussed, let us have it discussed. The CHAIRMAN-Will you allow Mr. Cobden to probeed, and then you shall be heard.

Mr. COBDEN then spoke for some time, and was heard by the Chartists with great patience, after the understanding from the Chairman that a Chartist should be heard after him. He went over the old ground about the Corn Laws being passed whilst the country was in a state of riot, and the House of Commons was guarded with soldiers; about the effects, physical and moral, of the Corn Laws upon the people; and about his own conduct towards his men in not reducing their carnings, although he paid £20,000 a year in wages; and, also, upon the injustice of keeping the people in a state of starvation whilst there was plenty of corn abroad, in Poland, and in the prairies of America. He replied to the argument about interests having sprung up under the Corn Laws, which ought to be respected, by saying that they never heard that argument used at the New Bailey on the part of criminals. He also compared the plea to that of the birds that build in the boughs of the Upas tree, saying that the tree should be preserved for them, whilst all the other birds of the air, and animals, died under its shade : and concluded by declaiming upon the injustice of the Corn Laws, and the landowners in continuing them, which would react upon them, and by asserting that the landed aristocracy had an interest in keeping down the labouring interest at the lowest standard.

understand that he had his permission to address the CHAIRMAN-Are you an inhabitant here?

Mr. BUTTERWORTH-No, nor is Mr. Cobden either. CHAIRMAN-It is a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bradford.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH-You have permitted Mr. Cobden to speak, and I consider I have an equal right to Law question, you can address the meeting.

He did not stand before them as an advocate of the Mr. Joseph Hibbert, in the above room. Corn Laws. There could not be a man who detested them more than he did. He would play second fiddle to no one in his abhorrence of those laws. He did not stand there as an advocate of the aristocracy in their robberies upon the people. He knew better than Alderman Cobden did about the robberies committed by the aristocracy upon the people; for he had, as a by the aristocracy upon the people; for he had, as a by the aristocracy upon the people; for he had, as a bottom over again, and then drank the toast with all the honours. Col. Thompson's health was also drank the constituent of the means of paying for the head not the means of paying for food, they would accident is of a much greated that the constituent of the entries comprise 3,840 quarter the honours. Col. Thompson's health was also drank the coastwise are considerable. From the nearts of the occurrence cannot be gathered with all the honours. Col. Thompson's health was also drank the coastwise are considerable. From the nearts of the occurrence cannot be gathered with all the honours. Col. Thompson's health was also drank the coastwise are considerable. From the honours col. Thompson's health was also drank the entries comprise 3,840 quarter the honours. Col. Thompson's health was also drank with all the honours. Col. Thompson's health was also drank the entries comprise 3,840 quarter of which the detected by with any degree of accuracy; and the general alarm the honours. Col. Thompson's health was also drank the toast with all the honours. The congleton on Sunday next. Delegates from all the honours. The congleton on Sunday next of which the data of the entries comprise 3,840 quarter of with any degree of accuracy; and the general alarm the entries comprise 3,840 quarter of with any degree of accuracy; and the general alarm the honours. The congleton on Sunday next of the entries comprise 3,840 quarter of which the data of the occurrence cannot be gathered with any degree of accuracy; and the entries comprise 3,840 quarter of which the devel of the same Alderman Cobden had not. He knew that they cared night. The general meeting will be held on Monas little for the working classes as a pig did for its
day night. The "Chartist Tectotal Section" meets father. (Laughter and cheers.) He knew that if he on Tuesday night; and the "Chartist Musical Sechad the elequence of a Cicero it would be impossible to tion" on Wednesday night. But, he would ask, was there not a body of men whose interests were as pernicious and opposed to those of the working classes, as those of the those of the working classes, as those of the aristocracy were? Were there not individuals who depict the character of these men in their true colours. of the working classes, as the great landed proprietors? House of Correction, will attend at Freeman-street, [Cries of "Aye lad," "questien," loud cheers, some Birmingham, on Monday evening next, when he is prehisses, followed by "Go on lad, go on lad.") Had not pared to meet either Messrs Collins or O Neil, on the Mr. Cobden alluded to the question of machinery? subject of Christian Chartism, and prove that it is cal-(Confusion.) The chairman would allow him to allude | culated to injure the cause of liberty. to that question also. Mr. Cobden had shown them that improvements were being effected in machinery. He said that it was because the Corn Laws were not relisince, Mr. Wakley observed that the number of

him.") They were told that the manufacturers were suffering equally with the working classes from the operation of the Corn Lews. Mr. Cobden said they; jackets" as are necessarily dependant on them, and speaker for some time.) It was placed before their were to stand treat,) a number of tickets were needy is his life, and he that defraudeth him thereof issued at ninepence each, the top price being is a man of blood," Yet many thousands were tarned out of employ because a master found machinery to do The "lade," however, were not to be done; they their work. They were told this was necessary. Had them a case in point. At that very moment machinery The tea was served up in the Temperance Hall, was being got up to make pots. At Mr. Whitworth's and we are informed that upwards of 900 tickets shop in Manchester machines were being made that would do away with the work of 19,000 hands; and . The arrangements were very bad-we do not when these men were turned out upon the streets, Discussion did we say! This was the very thing that it would be a very great injury to society if the

try their strength on any question involving a prin-vance! (Cries of "shame, shame," and derisive ciple, they would be as surely beaten—aye, and as laughter.) He would not give much for sympathy soundly teo—as ever they had been in their lives, like that. He had recently waited upon a gentleman him (Mr. Butterworth) that had he been equally in-It was nearly ten o'clock before the tables were dustrious and careful, he might have been in his conwould have been proposed; but, instead of this, a 1829, and accumulated £70,000 during the period that Mr. Clayton, of Bierley, quietly seated himself in had since elapsed. He would ask them (the meeting) the post of honour, and called upon Mr. Lister, had they had a voice in the making of the laws, would he have realised that sum, whilst the people were Mr. Lister spoke for some time, but not a cheer literally starving? (Here some interruption took place, (shouts of "For granting the Charter," and loud not a man in the Establishment (Shame, shame.) cheers,) he would promise to present it, and They were told the Corn Laws would give them emwould support it to the extent of his ability—no great ployment by increasing the demand for goods. What was the use of talking in this way, when improved

niscences-that he also soon became faint, and Law Circular, complaining of the fallacies that were they think proper. and they were going to raise wages by the Repeal of and the emancipation of yourselves from worse than the present time, compared with what they were the Corn Laws. This was a strange way of competing West Indian slavery.

This was a strange way of competing twenty years ago, but the poor had not been able to with foreigners. Now Mr. Cobden and the Chairman A tea party will also be held on the Monday night, purchase them because of the landlord's tax. Every knew well enough that the present House of Commons day was adding a thousand consumers but not a would never Repeal the Corn Laws. He (Mr. Butter) the object we have in view; give us your assistance, mons, and by the petitions of 40,000 inhabitants of the thousand producers. Machinery, he said, would worth) had heard it said by Mr. Cobden that it would and thus prove that you fully appreciate the value of metropolis. chespen manufactures, and in consequence of the innever be got by the present House of Commons. Now, the contemplated object.

Creased consumption consequent on a repeal of the if Mr. Cobden would bring his talent and hencety, for

Yours, in the bond Corn Laws, the demand would be past calculation he (Mr. Butterworth) believed there was not a more (Here considerable uproar ensued, in which it was honest man in England than Mr. Cobden, they would shouted that the speaker was a manufacturer's emis- soon obtain Universal Suffrage, and then Repeal the sary, which he disclaimed, and said he was in no kind of Corn Laws, and all other bad laws. Mr. Butterworth

rain and misery which must ensue if the Corn Laws Mr. COBDEN briefly replied to Mr. Butterworth's were continued, and, on the other hand, the wonder observations, and contended for the universal applicaful prosperity that would follow from their abolition, tion of machinery which he said was the only thing, when England would rise like a giant from his slumber. | coupled with a repeal of the Corn Laws, which could Great as she was now, she was but in her cradle com. enable a poor man to live—the repeal of the Corn Laws would supply him with a shilling loaf for sixpence, and quently, that he was compelled to notice it. He said got to point out where the shilling was to come from,

Mr. EDWARD BAINES, jun., of Leeds, then rose, spread among the people, and give them property, so vinced him that his popularity was at a very low ebb that they could have votes. He referred to Bolton, in Bradford. He proceeded with his address, in spite

subject, in which the ministers of religion were bound Law Association request this meeting to join them in a week's Star, is sufficient.

retired amid the laughter and jeers of the Chartists, who, however, did not propose any amendment. Mr. Baines handed it to the Chairman telling him "it did

not require seconding!" Amidst great confusion the Chairman put the proposition pro and con, when the hands held up were so nearly equal that it was impossible to say which had the majority. But the Chairman very soon decided, by announcing that the motion was carried.

The "League" now finding that the ground was alipping from under them, gave a practical illustration of the adage that "discretion is the better part of valour." A vote of thanks was proposed and seconded to the Chairman, and without announcing what it was, a person on the platform shouted out "Those who approve of this hold up your hands." The Chartists wished to know for what they were called on to vote; but this did not suit, and all held up their hands that liked, and the gentlemen then immediately retired.

The Chartists proposed and carried enthusiastically three cheers for the Charter; three for Frost, Williams, and Jones; three for Feargus O'Connor; three for the Northern Star; and three tremendous groans for the Leeds Mercury and the Corn Law League. The meeting broke up about half-past eleven o'clock.

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings SALPORD.-Mr. Bell will lecture on Sunday even-

SUNDERLAND .- On Sunday afternoon, at half-past House, Sunderland, and Mr. Binns, in the Co-operative Hall, in the evening at half-past six o'clock. WORCESTER .- Mr. W. Dear, tailor, will lecture at Worcester, on Monday next, and following days, through the week. He will also preach there on

Sunday next. meeting, and asked the Chairman whether he was to on Tuesday evening, the 27th.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL will meet on the 25th, at the Association Room, at six o'clock, when the attendance of all is requested.

St. Panchas.-On Sunday evening next, at eight o'clock, H. B. Marley will close the discussion on Boots, Brook-street, New Road.

MACCLESFIELD .- A public meeting of the sub CHAIRMAN-If you will confine yourself to the Corn scribers to, and readers of, the Northern Star, will tended. Well, let that pass. The Chairman after- friends (1) but they refused to assist him. Mr. be held in the Large Room of the Association,

had been as as practically at work against the welfare MR. WM. MARTIN, late prisoner in Northallerton

INPANT MORTALITY.-At an inquest a day or two pealed—that machinery did not benefit the condition sudden deaths which occurred amongst fine healthy of the working classes. He (Mr. Butterworth) believed | children under eighteen months was enormous, and that machinery did not benefit the working classes had latterly very much increased. He could not at majority was evidently for the amendment. The because they were not represented in the legislature all account for it. Immediately on an infant being (Gries of "question, question," and much interruption found dead in bed it was invariably rumeured that from the leaguers followed this.) That was the ques- it had been overlaid; but no such thing, not one in tion—that was the question. (The interruption con- a hundred met its death that way; death was the moned, and Mr. Cobden cried out, "hear him—hear result of some internal complaint.

CONTINUATION OF THE LIST OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL

HUDDERSPIELD. James Gleadhill, weaver, 371, Lowerhouses. Robert Jones, tailor, 40, Thomas-street. Andrew Emmerson, blockprinter, Aspley. Joseph Rishworth, tailor, 75, Dyke-end. John Leech, draper, 194, Sherehead. William Sellers, tailor, 21, Upperhead-row. Ti omas Gallimore, spinner, 84, Longroyd-bridge, Joseph Bray, grocer, 29, Upperhead row. Edward Clayton, tailor, 1, Townend-row, sub-

DEWSBURY.

Jonathan Wallis, clothier. William Hanson, do. John Bentley, farmer. John Haigh, tailor, Ossett-street-side, sub-Treasurer. W. M. Stotts, hair dresser, sub-Secretary. MERE.

Henry Mills, weaver. Stephen Mills, do., sub-Treasurer. J. Morgan, labourer, sub-Secretary. NEWPORT

William Thomas, boot maker, Malpas. John Morris, carpenter, Commercial-street. Jonah Williams, tailor, Llannarth-street. William Williams, Jabourer, Charles-street. Richard Jeffers, mason, Pentonville. Charles Grode, painter, do. William James, mason, Commercial-street. Thomas Williams, plasterer, Victoria-square. Alfred Hill, boot and shoe maker, Bean's well. W. H. Cronin, weaver, George-street.

UNSWORTH. Jacob Albeson, weaver. John Grundy, do, Samuel Grundy, do. Bold Shaw, do. Abel Ogden, do. John Jackson, sub-Treasurer. Joseph Eckerley, sub-Secretary.

SHEFFIELD. Richard Otley, Sheffield moor. William Gilley, Solly-street. Jeseph Harrison, Pond-street. Henry Taylor, Fitzallan street. Joseph Marah, Milton-street. David Walker, Johnstone-street. William Spencer, Bridgehouses. James Buxton, South-street, Sheffield-moor. Henry Needham.

SHIRE POTTERIES.

COUNTRYMEN,-You are well aware that knowledge is power and union is strength, whilst ignorance

Mr. LAWRENCE HEYWORTH, of Liverpool, next the people that the Repeal of the Corn Laws would and to obtain knowledge, a few of your fellow-towns- to which it might perhaps be possible to give general made a number of remarks, in the course of which he chespen food, whilst it would not do any such thing. men have determined to erect a Workmen's Hall; and access. contended that the Corn Laws made bread dear, that The Editor, who he (Mr. B.) guessed was on that with this view they have invited the Rev. Joseph R. had not so much to spend in clothing and other neces. inserted elsewhere. We are aware that the Repeal proceeds of which will be applied to the funds for to the north of Lord Hertford's villa. country was made up of the consumption of individuals the working man; but it will give him greater wages which an exact account will be rendered to the public. as to the part arready opened.

Its influence on the capitalists he said was, that his than he obtains at present. He would be able to get countrymen, your liberality on the occasion will be consumed, he then lowered wages, las, where he now gets 7s." Yet they said we could be inguitable acres which might be opened without any being acquainted with it, and his signature requisition.

Output was made up of the consumption of individuals the working man; but it will give him greater wages which an exact account will be rendered to the public. as to the part arready opened.

Countrymen, your liberality on the occasion will be independent to the public. The working man; but it will give him greater wages which an exact account will be rendered to the public. The working man; but it will give him greater wages which an exact account will be rendered to the public. The working man; but it will give him greater wages which an exact account will be rendered to the public. The working man; but it will give him greater wages which an exact account will be rendered to the public. The working man; but it will give him greater wages which an exact account will be rendered to the public will be ren country was made up of the consumption of individuals the working man; but it will give him greater wages which an exact account will be rendered to the public, as to the part already opened.

Yours, in the bonds of Democracy, On behalf of the Committee. J. RICHARDS. H. FOSTER. R. CROXTON,

Hanley, April 20th, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-Permit me to call the attention of your to drop. numerous readers to the predicament of those brave Charter"-" the Charter," met the speaker so fre quantity of goods for his other sixpence. But he for proclaim themselves for the political equality of man- two hundred acres indicated by Lord Teignmouth. who are daring enough to assert themselves advocates when muchinery had superseded entirely manual for the People's Charter, in defiance of that arch traitor, Daniel O'Connell, and his corrupt and despotic influence -let me, I say, call attention to these patriotic indiand was received with the most dreadful groans, cat- victuals, in order that semething may be done to keep be done by Government.

> I need not, Mr. Editor, bring forward any argument the infamous speech of O Connell (which would be a intended to open. disgrace to an Inquisitionist), which appeared in last

Bernard M'Donald be immediately appointed receiving agents for the Northern Star, and other Chartist papers -that they be paid by the democrats of England, se as to enable them to devote their time in propagating forbade him to incur the responsibility of desisting from vention." the glorious principles of democracy, and in the distribution of the Chartist papers. This would put them out of the reach of old Dan, and would be a bold stroke against his despotism.

I will imagine, Sir, that out of your immense circu- four o'clock, the House was adjourned until Thursday. lation of 36,000 per week, that there are 5,000 persons who would send their papers to Ireland; I will also imagine that there are another 5,000 who would subscribe one halfpenny per week for the purpose of propaweek, leaving 28s. for incidental expences.

one that can be put into practice immediately; and entered into conversation with the persons in the Chartism, in my opinion, can never succeed triumphantly until some such plan is put into operation. I he had been to the Post-office, where he had got a now. Sir, for the present leave it for the serious conpenny letter containing £50. The farmers present, sideration of your readers, not doubting but what thou- knowing the prisoner's habitual mendacity, joked sands wish to see "lovely Ireland" free from the domi- him upon this, and the deceased Mr. Fisher said, nation of that monster of a man-O'Connell.

Respectfully yours,
E. H. S. Diana Place, New Road, London, April 19th, 1841.

HALL OF "SCIENCE," BIRMINGHAM. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR,-In your paper of Saturday last, you request some person to send you a dialogue representing Fisher, who fell instantly on the floor, the pistol taches to this struggle—an interest which seems to a scene at the laying of the foundation of one of the People's Halls, with which we are to be supplied when pened to be riding by at the moment, hearing the other every thing but gentlemen. Mr. Walter is two, Mr. Williams will lecture at the Life-boat a scene at the laying of the foundation of one of the we can raise the trifling sum of £240,000. I will send report of the pistol, came into the house and the favourite at six to four. The nomination will you a "leetle bit" of downright truth, that will make examined the deceased, who was, however, quite be on Monday morning at ten o'clock, in the some of your Building Chartists stare. Here it is. A publications, erecting the state will also preach there on Easter Monday, which was held at the Golden Lion, Sunday next.

Loughborden.—Mr. Cooper, the Editor of the was invited to go through the ceremony of laying the prisoner had had an attachment to the wife of mence at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, and to Illuminator, is to address the friends of freedom, at first stone of a People's Hall in Birmingham. After the the deceased many years ago, and, having been conclude at four in the afternoon, unless, as at the Mr. BUTTERWORTH here rose in the body of the the Charter Hotel Room, at half-past seven o'clock, eating part of the business was concluded, spouting absent from England, she had been married by the last election, one of the candidates should give up commenced. Mr. Evans, the chairman, stood up, and deceased. An inquest was held on Monday, when a the contest before that hour.—The French Whig is without note or comment gave, "The People, the only verdict of "Wiltul murder" was returned against expected to cut his colours. source of legitimate power." Not a hand was raised the prisoner, who was committed to Gloucester Gaol or a word spoke-not a solitary cheer was raised by for trial. the committee, managers, and builders of the People's

I leave that to your readers to answer. I am, Mr. Editor, yours truly,

GEORGE WHITE. Correspondent to the Northern Star for Birmingham. 8 Court, Essex-street, Birmingham, April 28th, 1841. P.S. I should have sent a notice of this last week, but did not think it worthy of notice, as the procession and sham Radicalism is gone by in Birmingham.

OLDHAM .- Mr. Paulton lectured on the Corn Laws in Braddock's Large Room, on Friday evening. A large concourse of people attended, and after the lecture a smart discussion ensued between the Lecturer and Messrs. Linethurst, Leech, &c. Motions pro and con were put, and the Chairman (an Anti-Carn Law man) declared the motion for a petition to repeal the Corn Laws carried, though the

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- TUESDAY, APRIL 20. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented petitions against the Poor Law Bill; from the vicinity of the metropolis. praying for the release of Mr. F. O'Connor; and from the operatives of Glasgow, praying for the release of Robert Peddie.

Mr. HUME, seeing the Secretary of War in his place, begged to ask him whether the statements he had seen in the public papers were correct, that a soldier of the 11th Hussars had been flogged on Sunday, the 11th lamp in his pocket when the explosion took place, inst, and whether there were any regulations at the he had got about twelve yards down, and was blown Horse Guards with respect to military punishments on that day? Mr. MACAULAY said, the facts of the case were not

precisely such as had been represented in the public papers. It was not exactly the case that the infliction of the punishment had taken place under such circumstances as to make it appear a sort of continuation of Divine service. It had been stated that the punishment had been inflicted while the troops remained assembled for the purpose of hearing Divine service, nay, that the soldiers of another regiment who had gone to the Riding-school to attend Divine service had been Tuesday, the 20th instant, a meeting was held at detained to witness the punishment. That was not Messrs, Fielden's school-room, Todmorden, for recorrect. The troops were marched out after Divine stricting the hours of labour in factories, Mr. Joseph service, and the troops of the other regiment were Hirst in the chair; the following resolutions were dismissed to their quarters. An inspection took place, passed unanimously:—lst. "That in the opinion of which lasted half an hour, and at the end of that time this meeting, petitions be got up from the facthe troops were ordered back to the riding school, and tories and villages in this neighbourhood, praying then the punishment took place. On the ground of the Legislature to pass a bill to limit the labour of humanity it was impossible to throw any imputation all persons who work in factories, and who are upon the officer in command. (Cries of "Oh. oh.") above thirteen years of age, to ten hours per day for He believed that the sentence had been approved of five days in the week, and eight hours on Saturdays." by the Horse Guards, and whatever imputation might 2nd. "That this meeting pledges itself to use its be justly thrown upon Lord Cardigan, the imputation utmost exertions in forwarding the above object by of a desire to inflict corporeal punishment upon the men under his command, could not fairly be attributed to him. The charge to which Lord Cardigan had rendered himself justly liable was that of baving unnecestificated the punishment on Sunday. (Cries of the cause of the factory workers, and that the peti-"Hear.") He conceived it was impossible to reconcile such a measure with the religious feelings which 4th. "That a vote of thanks be hereby given to the were generally entertained in this country with regard | Northern Star, for its able advocacy of the cause of to the Sabbath. (Hear, hear.) It was a measure he humanity." 5th. "That a vote of thanks be given could not reconcile with either good sense or good to the Chairman, for his able and impartial confeeling, and it was a proceeding he could not cound duct." Mr. Mark Crabtree, of London, attended much official information as possible upon tenance. At the same time such a proceeding was not the meeting, and was warmly greeted by the audience without precedent in the naval and military service of for his unflinching advocacy of the cause. Soveral the country; but he thought it right to say that the impressive addresses were delivered, and the meeting oldest and most experienced officers he had consulted broke up at a late hour. Several hundred names were unanimous in declaring that it was a measure which only the extreme exigencies of the military service could justify, and such an exigency did not exist on the present occasion. (Renewed cries of "Hear. hear."

Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH gave notice that he should move for a Committee to inquire into the wages and prices of provisions of the labouring classes. The first notice of a motion in the paper was that of Mr. EWART, for an address to the Crown, praying that certain parts of the Regent's Park might be opened to the public. He maintained that this concession would minds of the company the superior talent it was question put to him was, "If the Corn Laws were profit, and to injure and oppress those who by their be very conducive to the health and enjoyment of the house of Mr. James Sutcliffe, Crosston; instead of watched with the utmost degree of anxiety, in

died without making any sign. No resolution yet! put forth about "cheap bread," the lecturers telling To secure a proper place to hold your meetings in, was, however, a part of the park, near the Diorama,

Mr. HUME said the part so mentioned was open in consequence of its high price the working classes platform, said, "We quite agree with the letter Stephens to preach a sermon and make a collection, the already. What he wished to see opened was the space maries, which limited the demand, as the trade of the ef the Corn Laws will not lower the price of food for erecting the contemplated Workmen's Hall, and of Mr. STANLEY replied that Mr. Hume was mistaken

> Sir BENJAHIN HALL concurred in urging the extension. Sir R. INGLIS took the same view, which he said

Sir DE LACY EVANS spoke a few words, which drew from Mr. Stanley a further explanation as to the locality intended to be opened.

the people, and yet the people were completely excluded of last meeting, likewise the circular which he was from it. The enclosures had been originally intended appointed to draw out, when the following resolufor the public good, and were proposed as mere tempo-rary arrangements, to continue only till the interior Fraser seconded, "That the circular now read be could be fitted for general reception. He hoped that adopted by this meeting, and that the Secretary be this space would be put on the same footing as instructed to get 100 copies printed." "That Mr. Hyde-park, and that the subject would not be suffered Sinclair be Secretary to the Committee for the library

Mr. EWART declared he had no wish to disturb remarks on free trade principles, the cries of "the machinery would supply him with a more than double Irishmen who have honesty and courage sufficient to private rights. All he sought was the opening of the Mr. STANLEY said he was not authorised to promise a request him to become Treasurer for the Library specific space; but he assured the House there was and Reading Room Fund." Mr. Fainleugh moved, every disposition to accommodate the public, and and Mr. Crother seconded, a resolution respecting hoped Mr. Ewart would wait till he saw what would Lovett, Collins, and Co., which was considered to

On this assurance, Mr. Ewart consented to withdraw his motion. his motion.

Sir Robert Peel suggested that Government would Collins, Cleave, and Co. of late, is calculated (if Manchester, Stockport, and other towns, to show the of the row, though nobody, except these close to him, to shew the necessity of rendering support to these do well to print a plan, from which the public might allowed to pass with impunity) to injure the Chardistress and poverty which existed, all of which he could hear a word he said. He concluded by proposing individuals, the manly and patriotic letter of Mellon— be able to distinguish what parts of the enclosure it was tists of Great Britain to a very great extent. That

> measures no longer needful. Lord MORPETH answered, that there was still an amount and description of outrage in Ireland which part of Great Britain in the forthcoming Con-

this kind of legislation. Wednesday, April 21.

As there were only thirty-five members present at of Bradford, on Tuesday evening. MURDER NEAR BRISTOL .- A most atrocious murder

was perpetrated at the village of Tocklington, about eight miles from Bristol, on Saturday morning last. gating the principles of freedom in poor, enslaved Mr. William Fisher, a respectable farmer, living on Ireland. This would support six agents at 30s. each per his own freehold estate near Tocklington, on his way to Bristol market, stopped at a cider-house. I conceive this to be, Sir, no chimerical theory, but | William Weyman, a pensioner, also went in, and house, to whom he was well known, and said that "That's a lie, I know." The prisoner immediately answered, "If you had said that outside, Fisher, you should never have kicked more." The deceased, being a man of very jocular habits, said, "Pshaw," and repeated the observation. The prisoner then got up from his seat and went into the back kitchen for a minute or two, and on his return clapped his pistol against the cheek of the deceased, and before either of the persons in the house had time to interfere, discharged its contents through the head of dead, his tongue being shot off, and the lower part Exchange-hall. The carpenters are now at work A public dinner was given to Colonel Thompson, on of his cheek very much shattered. While the sur- making the necessary preparations, erecting the

INQUEST IN THE FLEET PRISON.—An inquest was Hall. As I dropt in merely to report, I could not think held in the Fleet Prison, on Tuesday last, on the o'clock, H. B. Marley will close the discussion on the Corn Laws, and reply to those individuals who have taken part in the discussion, at the Goat in Boots, Brook street, New Road.

Half As the time the first transfer in such a respectable company. I contained the tented myself by remarking to the Colonel and the contained the tented myself by remarking to the Colonel and the contained to the first transfer in the discussion, at the Goat in Chairman, that it was a disgraceful affair. A working typhus fever, and want of the necessaries of life. body of Lieutenant Edwards, formerly belonging to man remarked, that it was truly shameful, and if he The details given on the evidence were of the most had known as much before, he should not have at- painful description. It appeared the deceased had wards rose and proposed a toast, which he said he Richard Castler was examined, amongst others, and curred at Willington Colliery, which the neigh- Sheep 2,406. Mr. Butterworth made his way to the platform, amid loud cheers from all sides. On arriving there he proceeded. He did not stand before them as an advocate of the did not stand before them as an advocate of the loss of the over and over again, and then drank the toast with all where persons went without food, he might say, for the particulars of the occurrence cannot be gathered Wheat coastwise are considerable. From abroads the benouser Col. The arrival over the benouser the benefit of the benefit over the benefit of the benefit of the benefit over the benefit of the benefit over the benefit of the by the aristocracy upon the people; for he had, as a in the open air, on Sunday morning, if the weather nearly all professed Chartists; in fact, Mr. Collins' as every other friend upon whom he possessed a naworking man, felt the effects of their robberies, which Alderman Cobden had not. He knew that they cared a little for the working classes as a pig did for its little for the the result of their conduct towards him. Mr. Oastler wished to say that there were several gentlemen then in the prison who were fast dying, and that if they were not removed the Corner would are less than the prison who were fast dying, and that if they were not removed, the Corener would, ere long, tions have been made for the recovery of the rebe compelled to make another melancholy visitation. The pit itself is much shattered. We can dinner were miserable failures; in fact, the day of suggest any plan by which such an occurrence could present at similar melancholy scener, the distress that of the restoration of the parties to their liberty dent; but it is quite impossible to convey any idea and homes. When what had taken place on that of its nature or extent. The accident must be reoccasion should have gone forth to the world, progretted by every person, and its effects will be to correct an extravagant inclination. He thought, the subject.

Local and General Intelligence.

WAREFIELD.-COLLIERT EXPLOSION .dreadful explosion took place at Newton Colliery, Corn Exchange meeting yesterday: "There is a near Wakefield, at about a quarter before five o'clock near Wakefield, at about a quarter before five o'clock passage in the page of passage in the page of many waters on Tuesday morning last, whereby the whole village voice as being 'like the voice of many waters like was seriously alarmed by the loud report, which shook all the houses in the neighbourhood, besides should I speak—why should any of you speak on the shook all the nouses in the neighbourhood, besides, occasion! No: we are right to leave the whole of and otherwise injuring the property adjacent thereto.

A man named Hough, an assistant to the bottom steward, was desending the shaft with a lighted lamp in his pocket when the explosion took piace, he had got about twelve yards down, and was blown out of the corve, and fell to the pit bottom. The fanely—that from the hour of the creation of the world to this hour, no voice has gone forth for the corve. supposition is, that his jacket had caught fire, which world to this hour, no voice has gone forth for the supposition is, that his jacket had caught are, which had caused the explosion. An inquest was held on the body the same day, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally killed by injuries received of "Connell to which we have here listening of the same day." from burning by the explosion of fire damp, the deceased having a lighted lamp in his pocket whilst gentle reader, is the illustration for you! Does if deceased having a lighted lamp in his pocket whilst gentle reader, is the state for you: 1006 if descending, and from the fractures and bruises upon smack of blasphemy? We leave the answer with you, and shall not say another word.—Dubia

TODMORDEN.-TEN Hours' Bill.-On tions be entrusted to that gentleman for presentation." were then attached to the petitions.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—As some labourers were carrying a stone up to the top of a building; the woodwork gave way, and they fell along with the stone; one got an arm and a leg broken, and his face damaged. There was another got hurt, but not so bad. Some say that it was because the wood was bad; it was old wood, that had been purchased of business; but it is presumed that this state of

profit, and to injure and oppress those who by their labour create all the wealth of this mighty empire; and people; and as the space in question had formerly waking it known to as many as possible, they have one open field, it lay not on him to shew why such a concession should be made, but on Ministers to shew injury; that by that power yeu are deprived of any why it should not.

In ouse of Mr. James Sutcline, Crosston; instead of making it known to as many as possible, they have endeavours to catch the first tidings, if any. The concession should be made, but on Ministers to shew not forty persons that know of it. They have engaged a smooth faced town's lickspittle to go round.

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In ouse of Mr. James Sutcline, Crosston; instead of making it known to as many as possible, they have endeavours to catch the first tidings, if any. The concession should be made, but on Ministers to shew not forty persons that know of it. They have engaged a smooth faced town's lickspittle to go round. how or other his ears were so stunned with a they. "Because," he added, "it would not amount place to meet in, by that power the police are enabled perpetual echo from the Bastiles—a sound which to the reduction that has been made in my wages." He to exercise authority over you, and turn you out of that large portions of the park had been let off on filled with signatures; he has been noticed stopping with a petition, and he takes a good plan to get it Exchequer Bills 13s. to 15s. premium. seemed to carry with it so many unpleasant remi- (Mr. Butterworth) had seen a letter in the Anti-Corn your meeting at their caprice or whim at what time leases, with exclusive privileges. Great sums had been boys that he thought could write their names, so laid out, under a guarantee of non-interference. There that it will not be shert of names. The same person called upon an old stanch Radical, of thirty years standing, and he got such a terrible drubbing that he will not forget yet.

> NEWCASTLE .-- A HUMANE BUTCHER.-Last week, while the National Petition was receiving signatures at Easington-lane, a middle-class butcher and landed proprietor, named Melvin, enquired what the requisitionists were about, when on sign a petition to hang Frost and his associates." One of the poor men who was collecting the signatures began to remonstrate with the fellow, but he contemptuously turned on his heel, and turned a deaf ear to them.—[The working man who buys another pound of meat from this fellow deserves to eat it raw.—Ed.]

MEETING .- The Chartists of Newcastle and Ouseburn met on Tuesday evening, Mr. Robson being Mr. WAKLEY said, the park in reality belonged to called to the chair. The Secretary read the minutes and reading room." "That Mr. J. Quin be President; and that Mr. John Hall be Sub-Treasurer." "That Messrs. Quin, Robson, and Sinclair be deputed to wait upon Thomas Doubleday, E.q., and be couched in rather too strong terms, when Mr. Sinclair moved, and Mr. Fraser seconded, an amendthis meeting do, therefore, consider it incumbent On the motion for the second reading of the Arms upon them to denounce the whole clique as enemies week's Star, is sufficient.

This being the case, I propose that Mellon and Ireland was now sufficiently tranquil to render such was carried. Mr. Sinclair moved and Mr. Frank. land seconded," That this meeting do protest against the appointment of Mr. Collins to represent any

KEIGHLEY .- An excellent lecture was delivered in the Working Man's Hall, by Mr. Arran, unsold, whilst a reduction on all descriptions was

FROYTON .- On Good-Friday the members of the Independent order of Ancient Druids, Lodge Commercial, No. 16, held their anniversary at the house of Mr. James Cooper, Waggon and Horses Inn, Royton, when they partock of a most sumptuous dinner, got up in the old English style.

THE PRESIDENT STEAM SHIP.—There is no news of this ill-fated vessel. Among the many conjectures put forth in regard to her, the prevailing opinion now seems to be that if she really exist, she has been compelled to put in at Bermuda or some other West India island. This apparently last hope, it is expected, will be either realised or dissipated in a few days. The date of the sailing of the Leeward limited, and buyers act with extreme caution. Price Islands packet next due at the Post-office was the have undergone no change. Piece Market.—The 23rd of March from Jamaica, so that her dates from day's market is very similar to last week, very few Bermuda will be a few days later. This packet has now been out thirty days, and therefore her arrival low. may be daily anticipated, and we fervently trust may be the means of relieving the anxiety which if possible, worse than those of the three preceding exists in regard to the President.

Nortingham Election.-Immense interest at

DREADFUL EXPLOSION AT WILLINGTON PIT. THIRTY-ONE LIVES LOST.

a report became very prevalent in this town that sinking the offal, and principally all sold up at the one of those dreadful and fatal accidents had occorded. Number of Cattle at market:—Beasts 780; The Coroner much desired that Mr. Oastler would well imagine, because it has been our duty to be be avoided. Mr. Oastler knew of no other than and agony existing in the neighbourhood of the accibably some of the friends, or some one or other of reduce many families to a state of poverty and depentheir respective creditors—he was well aware his dance. At present it is impossible to say when any own would not-would come forward and make inquest will be held. With these particulars our such arrangements as should release them from their readers must for the present rest satisfied. They confinement. There were some who it might be said are merely the facts of the case, and at the present had been sent there by their parents, with the idea moment, when so little can be obtained with acthat it was a good school, and was calculated to curacy, it would not be right to enter further into

of an hour of midnight.

MONCKTON DEVERAL.—Mr. Bolwell lectured here on Tuesday, and was well received.

In owever, such an opinion would quickly change, after a perusal of the proceedings of that day. The been brought to the shaft of the pit, viz:—Three jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased died of typhus fever, which had been brought on by anxiety of mind."

Since the above was written the following have been brought to the shaft of the pit, viz:—Three jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased died of typhus fever, which had been brought on by anxiety of mind."

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WHAT IS BLASPHEMY !- Not being over expert a definition, we shall borrow from Tom Steele as illustration. This poor man, as reported by the Freeman, employed the following language at the passage in the Sacred Scripture which describes like the voice of a multitudinous host, and the voice of that host be like the voice—I say it most reverenth Monitor, Tuesday, April 20.

# SECOND EDITION.

PROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. London, Thursday Evening, April 22 Half-past Seven.

AT A MEETING of the Petition Committee in evening, a letter from Mr. Duncombe, M. P. fo Finsbury was read, expressing his willingness render the Committee any assistance in his power render the Committee any assistance in his power procuring the returns specified;" (that is, as me gested in the Star). The Hon. Member also stated that he thought a portion of these returns were last year laid below the House of Commons, namely, The number and the names of the persons then confined for political offences,' but no return of the expense or of the persons held to bail, or of the among of their recognizances, was then made." He would look into the matter, and obtain the Committee

subject. A FIRE BROKE OUT an hour since, (a quarter page six,) at a house undergoing repairs at the corner of Newcastle-street, Strand; which was happily subdued before the arrival of engines, three of which were speedily on the spot, and the firemen connected with the last might be heard venting their curse both loud and deep, their services not being required In the money market, the unusual depressing which pervades all branches of trade, continues a exercise a powerful influence. Capital accumulate for want of employment in the ordinary channels from the railway contractors.

Conn Law League.—The Corn Law League have had a hole-and-corner meeting; it was held at the had a hole-and-corner meeting; it was held at the had a hole-and-corner meeting; it was held at the had a hole-and-corner meeting; it was held at the had a hole-and-corner meeting; it was held at the had a hole-and-corner meeting; it was held at the had a hole-and-corner meeting; it was held at the had a hole-and-corner meeting; it was held at the had a hole-and-corner meeting; it was held at the had a hole-and-corner meeting; it was held at the had a hole-and-corner meeting; it was held at the had a hole-and-corner meeting; it was held at the had a hole-and-corner meeting; it was held at the had a hole-and-corner meeting; it was held at the had a hole-and-corner meeting; it was held at the had a hole-and-corner meeting; it was held at the hole-and-corner meeting; it was held at the hole-and-corner meeting in the hole-and-corn

#### MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday, the 14th inst., at Ashton-under-Lyne, Mr. John Wild, to Miss Ellen Smith, of the same place.

On Monday last, at Doucaster, by the Rev. Mr. Sharp, Mr. J. Milward, of Cridling Park, near Pontefract, to Mrs. Wells, relict of the late Mr. James Wells, of Wakefield, wine and spirit mer-

DEATHS.

On Monday last, Mr. W. Williamson, dealer in horses, York Road, Leeds, aged 51. On the 15th inst., at Cogden Hall, near Richmond Matthew Whitelock, Esq., aged 73, deeply lamented by his family, much and deservedly respected and beloved by a large circle of relations and friends, and by all of whom his loss will be long felt.

LOCAL MARKETS.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

(BY EXPRESS.)
FRIDAY, APRIL 23.—Our arrivals are fair of mod articles. Wheat is extremely slow sale, and price have declined is to 2s. per qr. The little doing in Barley is at is. per qr. less money. Shelling his receded is per load. Beans and other articles dul. and rather lower.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TURSDAY, APRIL 20 .- The arrivals of Wheat, Oats, and Barley to this day's market are smaller than last week: Beans rather larger. There has been a limited demand for Wheat, and 1s. per quarter lower. Several of the Maltsters are giving over working, that Barley has been very dull, and to make sales lower prices must be submitted to. Oats without alteration. Beans very

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 20, 1841.

Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Peas. Qrs. Qrs. 695 9 Qrs. Qrs. 643 £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. £s.d. 3 3 11 1 12 5 1 1 5 0 1 1 17 0 2 8 0 1 1 16 0 LEEDS FORTNIGHT FAIR APRIL 21 .- We had a good supply of both Beasts and Sheep at market today, most of which were of prime quality. The

market was not well attended by buyers, which caused a dull sale, and a good many Sheep remained submitted to. Beef, 7s. per stone; Mutton, in the Wool, 7d.; clipped 6d. per lb. No. of Beasts, 250; Sheep, 4,500. LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS.—There has been a little business stirring at the Cloth Halls, but the appearance has been more than the reality. The fact is, that stocks are universally low, and the circumstance of a few extra purchases being made on any market

day, although buyers may be as few as possible, is sufficient now to cause it to be said that the market has been rather better. BRADFORD MARKETS, APRIL 22-Wool Markel -There is not the least favourable change in any description of Wool; but, on the contrary, some sorts are again a little easier in prices. Yarn Mar ket .- The amount of business doing is comparatively

STATE ON TRADE.—The market, yesterday, was 40-inch shirtings had subsided; and goods and yars of all descriptions were excedingly difficult to sell, oven at declining prices. In consequence of this very discouraging state of the market, many of the spinners and manufacturers are talking of sheri time, and several isolated firms, in different parts of the country, have already adopted it. Hitherto, however, no general agreement for that purpose has been made, except at Stockport.-Manchester Guar

dian, of Wednesday. LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, APRIL 19. The supply of Beasts at market to-day, with regard to number, has been very limited, but the quality of the average was very good. The number of Sheep though scarce, was somewhat larger than that of last week, and were principally Scotch, of tolerably good quality. There was a full attendance of buyer and dealers, and stock of both descriptions in fair request. Some very good Beef was sold as high as 71d., good fair Beef 7d. varying from that down w (From the Tyne Mercury of Tuesday.)

Just after we went to press yesterday afternoon quoted at 8d., varying from that down to 7d. per lk.

LEEDS: - Printed for the Proprietor, FEARGU O'CONNOR, Esq., of Hammersmith, Coust Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Pris ing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Bri gate; and Published by the said Jeshua Hosson (for the said FRARGUS O'CONNOR,) at his Dwe ling-house, No, 5, Market-street, Briggate; internal Communication existing between the No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 13 13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting whele of the said Printing and Publishing Off

rather lower rates.

one Premises. All Communications must be addressed, (Post-paid) J. HOBSON, No thern Star Office, Leeds. Saturda April 24, 1841.