The Northern Star,

AND LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. IV. NO. 197. SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1841. PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, or Five Shillings per Quarter.

TO THE LOYAL DROGHEDA TRADES ASSOCIATION.

LOYAL GENTLEMEN,—Had not the organ of your body challenged me to reply, I should have allowed the answer of my Chartist friends of Drogheda to stand as a complete refutation of your several allegations. However aware that my silence would have given a short-lived triumph to slander, I should not have availed myself of the opportunity which your address affords of exposing the supreme ignorance of any body of Irishmen professing Repeal principles, had I not been forced to it by the *Drogheda Argus*.

Loyal Gentlemen, how can you be so foolish, so very foolish, as thus to enable me to swell the catalogue of triumphs ever my enemies? Did you write in ignorance? Or did you vainly hope that falsehood would pass for truth! or did you flatter yourselves that those who saw the indictment would not also see the defence?

Loyal Gentlemen, in your several allegations there is not a single sentence of truth from the beginning even unto the end—not one; and, what is still worse, *you know it!* I imagine that your address, which professes to be the address of the working classes, is the concoction of some one to whom falsehood is oftentimes more servicable than truth. But, Merciful Providence! how proud should I be in my prison-house, after years of unceasing agitation, and in the sixteenth month of solitary confinement, to receive a copy of such an indictment, accompanied with such a list of charges.

Alas! Loyal Gentlemen, and is this the most that treachery can do! and have all my treasons, crimes, and offences merged into this narrow compass! Suppose I pleaded guilty to the principal count in your indictment, what then! What would be your sentence! But, firstly, let us see what that count is. It charges me with giving you a Tory House of Commons, and with the publication of an address, in which was the following passage:—

"The Charter cannot be obtained without the people of Ireland; but as long as they are under the *influence* of O'Connell and the Corn Exchange, we cannot expect their co-operation: then what is to be done? Why O'Connell and the Irish Liberals are supporting the bloody Whigs; and so long as they continue in office, we never can expect to have the people of Ireland. *Then out* with the bloody Whigs, and give Ireland another Tory squeeze; let loose the National bloodhounds, the Orange faction, and the shooting church—sanctioned by a Tory government, and then you will have the Irish running into your arms."

Now, Gentlemen, will you condemn me for that? If you say "Aye," pause and read the first sentence of your address, in which you declare your sole object to be "the advancement of that great national question, the Repeal of the Legislative Union!"

Well, you have read it; now then, read the following document, published no later than last week; and, above all, read the magic name thereunto affixed, and then condemn me, if you dare, and acquit Daniel O'Connell. Loyal Gentlemen, above all read the third paragraph from the bottom, and then say whether or not my forebodings of Tory persecution could have exceeded those therein predicted by the "Liberator!" And yet does he, as I do, anticipate the most beneficial results from the "Tory squeeze."

"The Reformers of England and Scotland can have no cause to complain of our conduct; they are scattered, uncombined, isolated—no common bond of union—no community of exertion subsists amongst them. The Leeds Association is but a name. The Birmingham Council is part of past history. The Chartists have alarmed and disgusted so many that they have proved the best patrons and protectors of Toryism.

"But if Reform shall again raise its head in England—if the Reformers shall again congregate in peaceful and constitutional strength, they can reckon upon the countenance and support of the independent Repealers of Ireland.

"The advent of Toryism to power must of necessity tend to augment and strengthen the cause of Repeal, and the number of Repealers. The insolent oppression of the Orange Tories in Ireland will serve to animate the timid, whilst it will disgust the indifferent as well as the torpid, though honest Irishmen. The species of magistrates whom they will appoint—the party Sheriffs whom they will name—the Orange Juries whom they will pack—the violent partisans with whom they will crowd the bench of justice—all these, and more, we have to apprehend from the Tories, should they come into power. But all these re-act in favour of Repeal.

"Again, if the Tories come into power, the virulent hatred of Lord Stanley to the people of Ireland will have full room to display itself. The number of voters in Ireland is miserably small—is totally, inadequately small. In most of our counties there is scarcely one voter for every three hundred of the population. The popular sentiment is checked and controlled; but that sentiment will be wholly extinguished, and the franchises worse than annihilated, by Stanley's Scorpion Bill. The insulting inadequacy of the Corporate Reform Bill will become every day more and more manifest.

"All these causes will operate to augment the numbers and increase the strength of the Repealers. Then, on the other hand, the certainty that all the grievances of Ireland will be redressed by her own Parliament will operate as an additional stimulant to the repeal cause.

"1 Every man who feels with us that no iniquity can be greater than the appropriation of the ecclesiastical state revenues of the nation to the clergy of a small sect—every such man must admit that it is only from an Irish Parliament we can obtain the extinction of the tithe-rent charge, and the application of the other revenues, now enjoyed by the state church, to purposes of education and charity, for the use of all persuasions.

"There cannot be a more important or more valuable, or, at the same time, more certain result of the restoration of the Irish Parliament, than that one of its first acts must be to extinguish the remaining tithe-rent charge, and to direct the appropriation of the other state church revenues to purposes of general utility and charity.

"2 Every human being in Ireland must be quite aware that no extension of the Irish franchise, however obviously just and necessary, can be obtained from the British Parliament; on the contrary, we are about to endure from Lord Stanley the virtual annihilation of the elective franchise altogether.

"3. Every human being in Ireland must see that the Corporate Reform Bill we have obtained is a vexatious mockery—a mockery the more vexatious because of its contrast with the English and Scotch Corporate Reform Acts. In fact, it does not deserve the name of reform at all. Yet there is not the least prospect of redress from the British Parliament.

"For these, and multitudinous other reasons, it is quite clear that nothing can tend so much to augment the number of Repealers and the force of the Repeal movement as the advent to power of Peel and Stanley. Their ministry severs for ever that link of deceptive hope of justice from an English Parliament, which prevented some, and served as an excuse for others, for not sooner taking part in the Repeal agitation.

"Your committee conclude with one caution: It is clear that the Tories will institute as many prosecutions as they possibly can—they will prosecute every ebullition of popular feeling that can afford an excuse, however futile, for a prosecution. The reign of 'justice' (as Saurin used to call his reign of terror) will be restored. The Tories will feel themselves secure of their sheriffs, their juries, and the partizan judges whom they will select.

"Should these threatened evils terrify the Repealers from their course? CERTAINLY NOT. Let that course be mild but firm—moderate but resolute—free from the language of irritation or passion, but dignified by the tone and temper that becomes men who deserve to be free.

"No despair—no despondency. Ireland has already achieved one great and bloodless victory—she will achieve another and a greater. Ireland had a Parliament of her own; with the blessing of God she will have her Parliament again.

"Signed by order,

"DANIEL O'CONNELL,

"Chairman of the Committee.

Have you read it, and what have you to say in the "Liberator's" defence, who wrote it? Will you file a bill against him?

Loyal Gentlemen, you profess to read the *Northern Star*, and you appear to be familiar with its contents; why then, in justice, did you not include the following passage, which you might have found ten times over in that paper:—"Let tyranny not suppose that it has gained a triumph in my persecution, or in the persecution of my friends; no, Chartism required SUCH A STAB to rouse it from its lethargy; and if MY SUFFERING HAS CONDUCED IN ANY WAY TO AUGMENT THE MONSTER'S STRENGTH, WELCOME PERSECUTION IN ANY SHAPE, THOUGH IT WERE DEATH ITSELF!"

Now, Loyal Gentlemen, this is not a single instance of my belief in the necessity of persecution; aye, the absolute necessity, for the advancement of a great cause. No; for I glory in every pang I feel as the sympathetic response to some tyrant's torture. Mayhap you have had so many peaceful and bloodless triumphs in Ireland of late, that you expected a walk over for the "national stakes." Foolish men! were you not aware that the ogre (class legislation) was but fasting you, till your turn for the sacrifice arrived! And, after all, where are your triumphs! Ah! you may point to your TILLS, for you are all shopkeepers, although you call yourselves the working classes.

But where are the people's triumphs! where, I ask! On the Bench; in the police; in the Four Courts; in the Red Book; in the Civil List; in the Lieutenancies of Counties; in the appointment of Sheriffs; in the stipendiary corps of police spies and magistrates; in Colonial jobbery; in Poor Law and other commissions! Yes, Gentlemen, such have been the triumphs of Ireland; but, alas, they are the triumphs of the "Lice," while the exhausted body of the "Beetle" may point to the transport, the dungeon, the empty house, or the law which victory has compelled him to fly, as his poor share of the spoils!

Loyal Gentlemen, for uniformity's sake, I will now take your several counts, *serialim*, in the order in which they appear in the indictment. The first is a mere clumsy thing of nothing, containing the old story about "the Chartists' league with the Tories;" and having affirmed it, you go on to the old catalogue of Tory oppression, which (shame to ten years of Whig rule, and your unopposed power for the latter six of that period) is now discerned to be in full force;—and having leagued the Chartists and the Tories, you allow your readers to infer that Chartism would be as great an enemy to civil and religious liberty as Toryism has been; while, in your souls, you are aware that the equality and even reign of justice which Chartism would ensure, is the one thing dreaded by every speculator in unhappy Ireland's *sorrows, sufferings*, and woes.

In the second count you say, and say truly, "that division among the people was always the main stay of tyranny and oppression."

Loyal Gentlemen, allow me to ask you to point me out a man in existence who has done so much to increase and foster that division as Mr. O'Connell! and who has made it so much the study of his life, even at the expence of self, as I have, to destroy that division, and cement the whole body of the people in one compact union, looking for one and only one object.

Loyal Gentlemen, the third count is a mere repetition of Tory insolence to the Catholic people of Ireland, which Feargus O'Connor, the *Northern Star*, and the English Chartists, have resented in more manly terms than the Irish or the Irish press ever have done upon their own account. When the sacriligious wretch, the Rev. Mr. Stowell, went to Bath to preach his anti Catholic doctrine, who hooted him, and his blood-stained associates out of the meeting-house! The Catholics! No such thing! emboldened by his many triumphs over the Catholics of Manchester, in their very strong-hold, it remained for the English working "*Tory-Protestant-Orange-Chartists*" of Bath to teach *him* that, however the Irish Catholics may submit to his insults at home, that they, the Chartists of Bath, would not be parties to such a Protestant triumph over their Irish Catholic brethren; and, curious to say, none of your Liberal Irish papers published the defeat of the "surpliced ruffian," while the *Star* had a full report, and an article of thanks to the Bath Chartists for their manly and spirited conduct. You know, and Mr. O'Connell knows, that 99 in every 100 of the English working people love their Irish Catholic brethren as themselves, and the more for the persecution they have suffered from wily friends and foes; while they hate the very name of "Orangeman," as the worst enemy of the human race. You have no right to libel the English people; your press has no right to libel the English people; your "Liberator" has no right to libel the English people; but the English people esteem it as a tribute to their judgement, which has taught them how to affix the proper stamp of value to every public man's acts and professions. They have found Mr. O'Connell out, and hence their crime.

Loyal Gentlemen, in the fourth count you charge me with insincerity, because, *I refuse all instalments of reform*. Will you have the goodness to point out any instalment that *I have refused?* You make a slight mistake. You should have said, "because he refuses to agitate for instalments of reform." In faith, I do! and will to the day of my death. I know of no such thing as an instalment of principle or a morsel of justice, while I have never been put to the pain during the ten years of Whig sway of refusing a farthing in the pound. As you read the *Star*, you will find it therein written, that the whole popular force could not command the dismissal of one obnoxious policeman, or of one palace menial; and should you require recorded proof of popular inability to get a fraction of justice, or an "instalment" of even mercy, from the representatives of the present electoral body, you will find ample proof in the fact that the vote of the only man who should stand neuter in the House of Commons overbalanced 2,000,000 of signatures of people, who pointed attention to the fact, that for fifteen months, amid the most galling privations, not a single outrage had taken place; and yet was their prayer for the liberation of political offenders rejected, while your great leader and champion of civil liberty walked out of the House, and his name appears nowhere in the division. What, now, do you think of "instalments" of Reform, and Chartist power to enforce them!

You ask why the Chartists interrupt meetings for the Corn Laws! I will tell you; because, in the commencement of the agitation upon that subject, the people were invited to attend and take part, and when they did take part, they were not only insulted, but they were in many instances assaulted, dragged out of the meeting, rolled in the kennel and covered with mud, cuffed by ruffian police, and groaned at by idle shop boys (for which see *Morning Chronicle*); and when they moved their amendments, the class-legislation Chairman invariably declared those amendments to be lost, although in almost every instance the majority in their favour was fifty to one. This practice was pre-eminently calculated to make the Chartists appear a poor minority of the working classes, and their principles but the wild theories of a discontented faction; and seeing the result likely to be produced, and the injury likely to be inflicted upon the real cause of freedom, I did recommend the people to move their own Chairman—to stand by their own "order" and their cause—*to hear if they were heard, and to* STRIKE *if they were* STRUCK; and from the moment the people acted upon that advice every paper teemed with Chartist triumphs, and every tongue was obliged to admit the Chartists' strength.

You say, in the same count, that I oppose every Liberal and Reformer, and give the Tory Monopolists such a majority as will enable them not only to *crush the Chartists, but to put down all attempts of* the people in seeking a redress of grievances." To that I answer, I look upon what you call "Liberals and Reformers" as the greatest Monopolists and the greatest curse that ever the country endured; while I tell you, in the language of Emmett, that "it shall only be over my lifeless body" the Tories shall impede the progress of Chartism, and suppress the just complaints of the people.

In the same count you say—"It was for the same conduct he was hissed from the stage of Irish politics." Poor silly creatures! When was he hissed from the stage of Irish politics? Was it in 1821, when he alone of his order, backed by eleven Roman Catholic Clergymen (all his friends to this day) stood up against special commissions, martial-law, shootings, burnings, and cruelties of all sorts, and defended the poor White Boys driven to madness by despair, against the united force of Whig and Tory marshalled in military array against the Catholic people? Was it in 1831, when he paralized the Great Reform Meeting in Cork, by the assurance that all Reforms, except a Repeal of the Union would be mere moonshine for Ireland? Was it in 1832, when he refused to plead guilty and receive mercy for taking the lead and the post of danger in anti-tithe meetings! Or was it in the same year, when, without any help, but that of some good priests and the whole people, he broke down the most powerful aristocracy ever known to exist in any county or country, and in which he dragged your shop-keeping order after him much against their inclination, and gained a victory which for 150 years all combinations strove in vain to achieve? Was it in 1833, when he took the mask from humbug and forced Mr. O'Connell to pledge himself to bring the Repeal question forward, and when the liberal press was with him? Was it in 1834, when in spite of the opposition of Mr. O'Connell's friends and relatives he again triumphed over the Protestant aristocracy of the county of Cork? Was it in 1835, when the Catholic people subscribed six hundred pounds, to defend his seat which was lost by the treachery of some of the Irish liberal members, who, by Mr. O'Connell's recommendation, absented themselves from the Ballot for his committee! Was it at the close of that year when, after he was unseated, the Liberator offered him a hundred guineas, "SAY A HUNDRED," to go to Carlow as counsel for Jew Raphael, and which he declined, offering at the same time to go at his own expense for a good man? Or, was it in 1839, when he met a large number of priests, with whom he had acted since 1821, and the two liberal members for the county of Cork at a public meeting, or rather in a town where a public meeting was announced to be held, and to which he went alone, amid shouting, cheering, and welcomes, none asking for the members, and none daring to oppose him, and upon which occasion Mr. E. Roche, the present very excellent M.P. for the county of Cork, said to the Rev. Mr. Dohaney, P.P. of Dunmanway, "Well, let them say what they like, Feargus is the man of the people." "He is, and ever has been, and ever will be," was the rev. gentleman's reply. Upon that occasion, the Roman Catholic clergyman of his own parish, to whom he was known and with whom he has been intimately acquainted since the year 1816, a period of twenty-three years, stood by him upon the platform, and responded to his every sentiment.

Now, just judges, when was he hissed off the Irish stage? Answer that if you can!

You say "were we so disposed we could occupy columns of newspapers, with extracts from his own *Northern Star*, in support of our assertions, but we deem it sufficient to refer to his address to the Chartists, published in the *Star* of 15th June, 1841, or of Jan. 8th, 1841, or in his address to the Chartists of Newry, published June 8th, 1841. In those will be found the reasons he gives for speaking one way and acting another." Yes, I believe you! Thank you, very much, for this count.

Loyal Gentlemen, you say "*were you so disposed*," you could do so and so. In truth, you have shown the *disposition*, but the proof you lack. You say, "in these will be found the reasons he gives for speaking one way and acting another." Yes, I believe you, "IN THESE," and these alone, that is in your airy imagination alone will these be found, for the records to which you refer, have no existence any where else. There is no such thing as a *Northern Star*, bearing date, either the 8th of June, 15th June, or 8th of January, 1841. There is no such thing extant, or in existence, as an address from me to the Chartists of Newry. I never wrote a line of an address to the Chartists of Newry. I don't know to this day, who wrote the famous and powerul reply to the address of the Corn Exchange patriots to the people of Newry. I know it was the act of some Irish Catholic Chartist of Manchester, but I never heard of it till I saw it in print.

Now, what do you say? Even yet, you shall not slide off upon a quibble, because I give you *the whole* file of *Stars*, and I defy you, under any date, to find a justification for myself, or any one, "speaking one way and acting another." It is the very thing which I have ever decried and avoided.

As to your old folly about the torch and the dagger, in the same count, my reply is the same. I give you the whole file of *Stars*, and I defy you to show that I ever used the word "dagger" in my life, or that I ever used the word "torch" in any other sense than as a substitute for that light which tyrants had denied their men the use of, by refusing them permission to meet in open day, for the purpose of discussing their grievances. Now, what do you say? and what will the 1,000,000 moral-force-pike-Repealers say?

Your sixth count runs thus:—

"While the English Chartists were going on in a constitutional way, they were becoming a formidable body in the eyes of their despotic task-masters, who could not bear the sacred name of liberty; and then it seemed to them the most effective way to crush the honest Chartists, to send among them some of those subtle agents to draw them into the fangs of the law by the commission of crime; and here we find Feargus as the principal actor, with liberty and the Charter on his lips, while in his actions is to be seen the most diabolical hypocrisy."

Loyal Trade's Association, I admit your position here, and I will make the allegation perfect and sustainable by just substituting the name of Daniel O'Connell, for Feargus O'Connor. We, the Chartists, that is, the Radicals, looking for the six points of the Charter, were all-powerful, until Mr. Daniel O'Connell, and a set of monsters at Birmingham, seeing that nothing but treachery could impede our progress, resolved upon entering our ranks for the purpose of dividing us. The Whigs in 1836 required a diversion of the public mind from the operations of the Poor Law Amendment Act, and Mr. O'Connell stood in need of some counter irritant to attract attention from his sale of self and Ireland to Lord Duncannon, and the Whigs. He therefore, in conjunction with five other Members of Parliament, invited a body of working men then known by the name of "the London Working Men's Association," to mould all their principles into a condensed form, which they did, incorporating our Radical points; and to that document, pledging the subscribers to its support, Mr. Daniel O'Connell and five other M.P.'s attached their names, Mr. O'Connell observing upon the completion of the thing, "*there, take that, it is your* JUST RIGHT, ACCEPT NOTHING SHORT OF IT."

Gentlemen, I have had that document in my hand; we had it at Monmouth; and a person who witnessed Mr. O'Connell sign it, was in attendance to prove his signature, if required.

Now, Loyal Gentlemen, who requires an excuse for speaking one way and acting another? I told Mr. Lovett, at the *True Sun* office, when he showed me the document, that O'Connell would sell them! and from that moment to the present, his every hour has been devoted to the fabrication of means of every sort for the propagation of dissention among the people.

When Mr. Lowery went to Dublin, he did not preach torch and dagger Chartism: no—he went to advance Mr. O'Connell's own principles—the people's "JUST RIGHTS;" and how did the "Liberator" treat him? And mark, and mark well, that it was before any outbreak. Why, he issued a general thanksgiving to the Irish who had nearly strangled poor Lowery while expounding those principles to which the "Liberator" had attached his sacred name!

While upon this subject, allow me to ask whether even the outbreak at Monmouth would have furnished Mr. O'Connell with an excuse for abandoning Chartism, if Chartism had been to him a paying thing? and, again, let it be understood that this lover of justice had been for many months previous to the Monmouth outbreak denouncing every Chartist by name, and selecting the fabrications of a hired press as matter worthy the notice of the Attorney-General; and that every *leader who was prosecuted by the Attorney-General was first declared to be guilty of high treason by Mr. Daniel O'Connell*, who now ludicrously enough assures his hearers that the Whigs were mild scourgers of Chartism, as compared with what the Tories required at their hands!

Your seventh count is all nonsense. Your eighth I pleaded to first. Your ninth is a fabrication. No such thing ever occurred at Ashton. It was a labourer's strike. The first dissention between the English and the Irish in England was caused by Mr. O'Connell in person, when he marshalled the hatred of the Irish Catholics against their Protestant Chartist neighbours, and then, coward-like, fled the field. Then for the first time did we hear of "Orange-Chartist-Protestant," and such like stuff: but, thanks be to God, justice and principle are now too strong for buffoonery, clap-trap, and expediency; and the Irish themselves are beginning to *open their eyes to the folly of their ways.*

There never was a cry of "no popery" raised by the ENGLISH PEOPLE; never! never! never! not even in olden times. It was raised by the enemies of the English people, the bigoted oligarchy. The only sectarian cry raised during the recent election, was the cry of "Orange-Protestant-English Chartists," by Mr. O'Connell. But *it has had the short-lived* existence which, I trust in God, all the offsprings of ignorance and tyranny are doomed to have in an atmosphere no longer suited to their growth or favourable to their propagation.

In the ninth count you also say:—

"But above all, and before all, who was it that laid the plot to insult and injure O'Connell, and upset the Reform Meeting at Leeds?"

To a portion of the above I plead guilty, if there be guilt in defeating humbug. It was I who concocted the plot of upsetting the "Reform Meeting," as you call it, at Leeds; and it was I who recommended the people to watch and restrain every man who attempted to riot, as our enemies would be sure to create one if possible. But allow me to ask who it was that said, "The Irish boys would treat Feargus to a swim in the Liffy if he went to Dublin," and who told one of his braggart cowards that "he would have done well to have kicked Feargus soundly?" Why, Daniel O'Connell.

Loyal Trades of Dregheda,—Having now replied to your several allegations, allow me to put Mr. O'Connell's principles, loyalty, and sincerity, to the test. That he is an avowed Chartist, we have his sign manual as evidence—so much for his principle; but then his loyalty takes alarm at the revolutionary means by which the Chartists, as he says, profess to work *out their object*; and therefore he denounces the torch and dagger Chartists: so much for his loyalty. But now, pray observe how we lose ourselves in all attempts to patch up his sincerity. All these reasons may hold good in a weak mind, as regards English Chartism: but in the name of common sense how do you account for his denunciation of Irish Chartists in general, and of the Rev. Mr. Ryan, P. P., in particular, the more especially as that body have published their means of advancing Mr. O'Connell's principle and the people's "*just rights*," which means are strictly constitutional, peaceful, and moral; and when they have further declared their determination not to send delegates to other bodies, or to admit of delegates being sent from other bodies to them?

Now pray, for the sake of common justice and consistency, answer that, and tell me why the Rev. Mr. Ryan was held up to public reprobation? O! perhaps it might have been unbecoming in a Christian minister to be a member of an association whose objects are Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, and Annual Parliaments; but quite seemly in the same Rev. Gentleman to be a paying member of an association whose objects are Household Suffrage, Triennial Parliaments, and Vote by Ballot! Yet the sacred calling of the "annointed priest" did not save him from the "Liberator's" sarcasm. How very droll all this! Now, is it not, Royal Loyal Trades of Drogheda!

Ah! most Loyal Tradsmen, we have had more than enough of this "prick in the loop" patriotism. It shall cease. For never again shall the mariners in freedom's bark be deceived by the dazzling flicker of the sham lights of the smuggler shining from freedom's light-house. No, no; call me what you will, but do me the justice to admit that through all vissicitudes I have adhered to the one great principle which alone can insure man's equality under the law; and I thank God that my exertions in his behalf, have insured for me a resting place from *persecution in the heart of every poor* and oppressed man woman and child! You must slay the nation before you can erase my name from its records.

I sought no strife with Mr. O'Connell. He attacked me most unceremoniously, and refused a reply to my *too mild application* for even an explanation. What then, was I to see in this autocrat to make me bend before his prescriptive right to denounce all who differed from him? Was I to fall down and worship at the shrine of this Protean politician! No; consistency, honour, self-respect, and love of justice and of truth forbade it! for mayhap such blind subserviency would have obliged me to worship as many principles in one short month, and all as various as the several colours in the varied rainbow. What! is there to be no mind in this Empire but that of which his pliant conception is the main spring? Not satisfied with having denounced me while at large, he, coward-like, took the opportunity of my incarceration to heap slanders upon me. Was this patriotism? was *this principle*? was this Irish honour? I hurl defiance at him and you! I do not suffer imprisonment by deputy! fight my battles by proxy! or vote by pair! where the liberty of my fellow man is at stake.

He and his well-paid patriots have charged me with being a trafficking politician. What is the fact? He has made a fortune, eked out of Ireland's sorrows and her tears, while I have spent one in an attempt to redress her wrongs! You charge me with being *an enemy to Ireland*. I join issue with you: I dare you to the proof. I demand a trial. We have a precedent. John Lawless was tried: I was one of his counsel. Hear my *terms*. I *require* no more than the common law usage of traitors. *Serve me with a copy of an indictment*, and a list of witnesses to be produced, ten clear days before the day of trial: and upon the moment of my liberation—aye, I will meet you at the dungeon's gate. You shall have the *Northern Star*, which, by the time of my liberation, will contain more than 10,000 columns; you shall use it in evidence. You shall have its free columns till that time to advertise for every line ever written by me, and for hashing up every word spoken by me in public or in private. I will allow Mr. O'Connell to name his tribunal of any number. I will give you the whole bar and all the patriots of Ireland; and, single-handed, I will meet you in Dublin to stand my trial. All that I stipulate for is, that it shall take place in a room capable of *holding 1,000 persons—that admission shall be free*—that some Dublin paper shall be agreed upon as the medium of publication of matter which shall be submitted, before being printed, to both parties for their approval. These are my terms; and if one of a tribunal of that number, shall say guilty of a line written, an act done, or a word spoken against the best interests of my country, I will agree to abandon that country and the British Empire, for the remainder of my natural life.

If justice be indeed your object, *there* is a court open for you. If intimidation be your design, I hurl defiance at you! I will not be a floating bladder of wind, buoyed upon the changeable current of your "Liberator's" odoriferous breath, with

"Hurrah for this," and "that," and "the other;"
And "*for* this," and "that," and "the other, hurrah!"

No, I am a professor of simple politics which all can understand. I will neither be a scholar in the new school of magic politics, nor will I teach its doctrines. The natural right of man requires not diplomacy or art to convince the veriest dolt of his title to that right; and the more we mistify it, the more difficult do we make it of attainment. My creed is simple: The vote for all: A Parliament for Ireland; and the green fields at their full usurped value as man's labour mart—his own labour being *his staff and his savings' bank*.

If that is not plain enough, I cannot make it plainer; while you say that the only means of insuring the advancement of the great national question of Repeal, is through the instrumentality and agency of your *representatives in Parliament*.

Loyal Tradesmen, without entering upon the question of Ireland's advance generally in that *respect, let me just test the advancement* by your own position in Drogheda. "The tree shall be known by its fruit:" and if "the tree which bringeth forth bad fruit should be hewn down and cast into the fire," I fear your town would get a scorch—for verily *you* have advanced like the rear rank of the Kerry militia!

But let us just run you through your facings, and see how you stand inspection. In 1833, Drogheda returned Carew O'Dwyer, a Repealer, Tithe Abolitionist, and Chartist. In 1834, you returned the Hon. Randall Plunket, Orangeman and Anti-Repealer; and in 1837 and 1841, Sir Marcus Summerville, mere keep-out-the-Tories, Whig and Anti-Repealer; and this is what the Loyal Trades of Drogheda call "*advancing their great national question through their representatives!*"

A sergeant of the Kerry militia, in drilling the awkward squad of his company, ordered the rear rank to advance three paces backwards. Gentlemen, I fear you have been under drill of a Kerry sergeant since the Reform Bill! for in good truth you have advanced very much like the rear rank. You should call yourselves the Royal Loyal Crabs of Drogheda.

Suppose the English people, taking Drogheda as a test, were to say, "Aye, the Irish people have always been the enemies of England; just see, they returned a Tory Orangeman at Drogheda last election, and now they have returned a Poor Law, anti-Charter, anti-Repeal Whig." What could you answer to that? or how dare you talk of advancing your great national question through your representatives, when you yourselves—aye, you—compose the Committee of an anti-Repeal Member? How very consistent and patriotic!

There is something disgusting to the plain understanding of men to read of the new juggles presented weekly to the brave Irish people in return for their pence. O, how despicable, to see a great two fisted Irishman, fifteen or sixteen stone weight, traversing the country in the nineteenth century, like a common mountebank, with his tongue in one side of his cheek, a quid of loyalty in the other, and cheap government upon his lips; while we find his recorded declaration that his pauper constituents instructed him to vote the highest figure for the Queen's pauper husband's allowance—£50,000 a year, the amount proposed by the Whigs not being sufficient!

Have you the vanity, or the folly, to suppose that "*Our religion is in danger*," *and* "*Keep the Tories out*," *and* "*Cumberland is coming*," will much longer prevent the starving Irish from seeing these things in their true light? Read the "Liberator's" opinion of the Whigs, now that they are out and that the fat has gone, and say have I ever given them a worse character? Read his new creed, which he never broached till he had no power to enforce it; and then tell me that he is sincere in his advocacy of the cause of liberty. You array your whole associated strength against a single prisoner, but although I have not stood upright for ten whole days, and although I am at this moment experiencing the most excruciating torture, not being able to bend my knees, and although the doctor has but just left me, with a hint that I have got a rheumatic fever, yet on my back, if you set your bull-dog at me, I will fight to the last! Don't imagine that he shall filch away my character by deputy, or *fight me by Loyal Associations, while he halloos* them on and would take advantage of any turn in their favour.

While you talk of my inconsistency, pray what do you think of a teetotal brewer, and an advocate for metallic currency paper banker, and now a director of the new land investment company, which he tells us he accepts not because the office is a lucrative one. Bah! I tell you whoever is "*in waiting*" the "Liberator" will be "*Gold stick*." Even now, in his "new birth unto righteousness," what is his announcement? Why, that *no government* shall again command his support who *will refuse place or pension to Repealers*, and who will not leave Repeal an open question; not an open question in the cabinet; no, no; he dos'ent either want, wish for, or ask for that, but an open question *with the people*. Did you ever hear such humbug! has it not already been made *so open* that a blind man can see through it?

Now, what is the "*political trafficker's*" opinion? Why, that I would not *to-morrow* accept of the Governor-Generalship of India, or of the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, because my doing so would weaken my cause and injure my party.

Loyal Tradesmen, now to conclude. You say that your principal object is to advance the cause of Repeal through petitions: well then I pledge myself on behalf of the English, Scotch, and Welsh people to have, for presentation during the very next session of Parliament, that is, in 1842, a petition signed by 4,000,000, (without the two shillings a man though) and all at my own expence: and then (mark my words!) the "Liberator" will tell you that he wont have Repeal now, *as the English people, the enemies of Ireland*, have assisted!

What I was in 1832, when I gave my pledges upon the hustings, that same I am now; and I boldly assert that there is not in this wide world one man—no, not one, who would make equal personal sacrifices to carry a Repeal of the Legislative Union, or one who so mortally hates Tories and their principles. Neither the fate of Lawless, O'Gorman Mahon, Purcell O'Gorman, Lambert, or young Ruthven, shall drive me from my course. I am neither to be bought, seduced, or intimidated; and as to your power to root me from the hearts of the British and Irish slave-class, I defy you! I stand like a rock in the midst of ocean, against which the angry surf of your wrath may dash, but must part in foam. The value of my politics consists in their plainness: my sincerity has yet to be proved, although my consistency, in the eyes of expediency-mongers, is considered my greatest crime.

Loyal Gentlemen, when you are engaged in the advancement of those principles which the people of Ireland agree upon, your "enemies," the English people, will not volunteer to the number of 500,000, *nor yet a single one, to put you down!* and if they do, I will be found fighting in your ranks against them. Never shall England, or Scotland, if I can help it, have their freedom ten minutes before Ireland has hers; the same act which insures liberty to the one, shall give freedom to all.

I have the honour to remain,
Loyal Tradesmen,
An Irishman,
A Repealer,
A Chartist,
And a Prisoner,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

18th of 16th Month of Solitary Confinement in York Castle.

ADDRESS OF THE LOYAL DROGHEDA TRADES' ASSOCIATION TO THE WORKING CLASSES OF IRELAND.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,—

1. As a body, constituted chiefly of the working classes, for the advancement of that great national question, the Repeal of the Legislative Union, and although we look upon that as the only balm calculated to heal the galling wounds that have been inflicted on this country by that unnatural and unholy act, yet, we deem it our duty, on all occasions, to co-operate with any body of British subjects who may be seeking for any species of Reform calculated to be of any real or lasting benefit to the great bulk of the people, provided they go in a legal and constitutional manner to look for it; but on no other terms will we ever join any class of men, no matter how plausible their pretensions may be; knowing, as we do, that evil should not be done that good might come out of it: therefore, as a body of Reformers who are enemies to every species of monopoly and class legislation, not caring whether that system be carried on by Whig or Tory, we here call on every man in this kingdom who is a lover of civil liberty, justice, and fairplay, and above all, who values the peace and good order of society, not to let themselves be led astray by those wolves in sheep's clothing, who are prowling about under the name of Chartists, but who in reality are in league with the Tories, who have ever been the avowed enemies of all Reform of Ireland and Irishmen. The Tories, it was, that to accomplish the ruin and destruction of your country set man against his fellow-man, on the score of religion, and thereby banished from men's minds every feeling of Christianity, and replaced it with that rancorous hate and religious bigotry so calculated to destroy that divine maxim of "love your neighbour as yourself."

2. Fellow-Countrymen, we ask you whether this was done for the pure love of religion, or to weaken the combined strength of the people in order to facilitate the wicked designs of your merciless oppressors? for, mark, that division among the people was always the mainstay of tyranny and oppression.

3. The Tories it was who have called you "Aliens in religion, in country, and in blood;" they it was that assailed your venerated clergy as a "demon priesthood" and "surpliced ruffians," and after wasting all the calumny that their inveterate bigotry could suggest, they then sent into parliament a bill virtually to repeal the Catholic Emancipation Act, and to leave the reform bill a dead letter. And on what grounds was that bill brought forward? Why, that the Irish were villainous perjurers, that the spirit of perjury was instilled into them by the Catholic religion, and encouraged by the Catholic priesthood. Merciful Heavens! are these the legislators with whom the English Tory Chartists would bless the Irish nation, and then look for our co-operation and support.

4. We look upon their leader, O'Connor, as insincere in his boasted desire for liberty, inasmuch as he refuses all instalments of reform, and condemns all those who do not go with him, no matter how extravagant his projects may be; he effects his design by upsetting meetings for any purposes of reform, or retrenchment of *taxation*, (no matter how necessary or practicable,) unless they be for the entire Charter. The people are long and loudly calling for *cheap bread*, and why do the Chartists interrupt meetings for the repeal of the Corn Laws? The greatest curse of the country, while they stand neutral when the Tory monopolists hold their meetings, as was the case in Lincoln, where they carried their resolutions without any opposition, and in the teeth of all justice and common sense. F. O'Connor opposes every Liberal and Reformer, and gives to these Tory monopolists such a sweeping majority as will not only enable them to crush the Chartists who have befriended them, but, they will be able also, to put down all attempts of the people (almost) in seeking for a redress of grievances. Can we, then, believe the man sincere who thus acts in perfect harmony with the enemies of the people? It was for similar conduct, he was hissed from the stage of Irish politics, and he has ever since been unceasing in his efforts to injure, if not to destroy, the influence of the Liberator of Ireland, and the other leaders of the Repeal Association. Were we so disposed, we could occupy columns of newspapers with extracts from his own *Northern Star* in support of our assertions, but we deem it sufficient to refer to his address to the Chartists, published in the *Star* of the 15th of June, 1841, or of January the 8th, 1841, or in his address to the Chartists of Newry, published June 8th, 1841, in these will be found the reasons he gives for speaking one way and acting another. But, let not wily Feargus think that the Irish people are to be caught by his Tory hypocritical canting, for we are now too well trained in the school of legal agitation to give our enemies a chance by his torch and dagger doctrine.

5 The well-meaning Reformers of England who were writhing under the galling yoke of despotic tyranny, and thirsting for liberty, conceived that the *People's Charter* was the only means by which they could shake off completely their serf-like manacles, and stand before the world as freemen. In this they had the sympathy of every lover of liberty in Europe, particularly the Irish, who look upon themselves as the most degraded, oppressed, and insulted people on the face of the earth. It was but natural that the Irish would sympathise with their brother slaves in England and Scotland when looking for their rights, so long as they kept within the bounds of the law; for, bad as these laws are, we know there is nothing to be had outside of them.

6. While the English Chartists were going on in a constitutional way, they were becoming a formidable body in the eyes of their despotic task-masters, who could not bear the sacred name of liberty, and then it seemed to them the most effective way to crush the honest Chartists, to send among them some of those subtle agents to draw them into the fangs of the law by the commission of crime, and here we find Feargus as the principal actor with liberty and the Charter on his lips, while in his actions is to be seen the most diabolical *hypocrisy. We look for a redress of grievances* through our representatives and by the sacred right of petition as the only means by which such redress should be sought, while the Fergusites throw those rights overboard and seek it by revolution. We know of no other means by which they can obtain what they pretend to look for. They set aside the influence of their representatives and the right of petition.

7. Let us be clearly understood. We do not put all Chartists under the head of "Tory Chartists," on the contrary, we firmly believe there are honest men who look upon the Charter as the only fulcrum by which they can be raised to the level of freemen; and let it be also understood, that we do not place implicit confidence in the Whigs, or that we look upon them as our particular friends, we only look upon them as the lesser evil of two bad factions; we would not support them one hour if we thought we could get a better government. Yet, we must confess, we have received more even-handed justice from them for the last four years, than during the previous half century from any other government. They have at least shewn a disposition for progressive reform

Chartist Intelligence.

PRESTON.—As we have had some misgiving as to the political position of our party at Preston, and but little news from that town of late, we have great pleasure in publishing the following letter to Mr. O'Connor, which simply and at once explains the manner in which the Chartists were cheated by Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, and the manner in which he got their support. We thought that Preston, the stronghold of Huntism, would, if wrong, very speedily right itself, and we did not miscalculate, as will appear by the following letter. We rejoice to find that Mr. Marsden has returned to his old quarters.

Preston, August 8th, 1841.

DEAR FEARGUS,—I have no doubt but you will pardon the liberty I now take of writing a few lines to you, when I tell you I am a poor but honest Chartist. Though unknown to you, I have ever been a warm admirer of your principles, and, as far as my humble abilities would permit, ever ready fearlessly to advocate them.

I formerly lived in Kendal; till the last twelve months I have been residing in Preston. Soon after my residence here I was appointed President of the Chartist Association, and was elected as delegate to the Manchester Delegate Meeting, at the time the rules of the National Charter Association underwent a revision. I only mention these things to shew you that I am no impostor.

Since the election the Preston Chartists are arousing from their apathy. The part we took in the election you will be well aware of, though nothing has appeared respecting it in the *Star*, except what O'Brien said in one of his letters of our conduct on that occasion. I am sure you would have highly approved had you been here. I was one of the deputation that waited upon the different candidates for the purpose of ascertaining their different political creeds. Sir H. Fleetwood promised not only to present but support a petition for the release of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and all political prisoners, and stated that no man ought to be imprisoned for stating his political opinions, either by speaking or writing, and the word sedition ought to be erased from the Statute Book; such a thing as a political prisoner ought never to be, and he would support a petition to that effect; indeed, he would go the whole length of the Charter. Sir G. Strickland the same, except the suffrage: he would like to try Household first. All these promises we value not, except the release of Frost, &c. The other candidate, Parker, would do nothing in our favour, and for this he lost his election.

The Whigs since then have commenced an Operative Reform Association. They sent out circulars for a meeting to form this Association; seven of these were sent to the leading Chartists. We attended; and of all the blarney you ever heard was bestowed on the Chartists. The meeting was composed of the head manufacturers, lawyers, attorneys, &c. They said they would have no test or declaration, so that they could admit all parties. On the motion being about to be put, one of our Chartists, Mr. Murphy, stood up and requested to move an amendment, "That the five points of the People's Charter be the test of admission." It was seconded. What looks, what consternation appeared amongst them! One professed himself a Chartist, then another; but their main object was to join all grades, and cause us illiberal. But they got a lashing they little expected, though they carried their motion, being so many in number. They then read a lot of names they had selected for a Committee, when two or three Chartists were intermixed amongst the broad cloths; but they immediately demanded their names to be erased. Much discussion ensued, but the gents begged we would only consider them as our friends, and not opponents. They have established a large reading room, &c.

We have had out-door meetings, and challenged them to discussion; but, alas! they are chop-fallen. A few of the aristocratic working class have joined them, but not the sort they want. Many new members have joined our ranks since this move. There are a few honest Chartists in Preston, but poor. Never was a tender father more beloved by his children than you are by the people of Preston generally: many would go to the death to serve you.

We have got poor Richard Marsden to reside amongst us: he came a fortnight since, but, poor fellow! he is badly off. He will be a great help to us when he gets properly settled.

My dear Sir, I have sent you all the news worth hearing in a plain way: consider I am but a weaver, but have often felt a desire to write to you. My heart often beats high when I contemplate the pleasure I shall have in seeing you released from your dungeon. Your last letters have done more good than I am able to describe amongst both Whigs and Tories.

But, my dear Sir, the great object of my writing was to know what colour of fustian or moleskin you would come out of prison in: you will much oblige many friends by announcing it in the *Star*, and buttons also. If we poor devils are ever permitted to have another new jacket, we could like the same colour. I could write columns of thanks and well wishes from your fustian-jacket friends, but you know that we all love you!

I am, Sir,
Your humble and devoted friend,
E. SWINDLEHURST.

29, Gradwell-street.

CITY OF LONDON.—The following meetings have been held in the Political and Scientific Institute, Old Bailey:—On Sunday morning, August 8th, the Hall was opened to the public as usual, at ten o'clock. Mr. Matthews read a chapter from Cobbett's Legacy to Labourers, also Mr. O'Connor's Address to the Landlords of Ireland, and Colonel Napier's Address, from the 7th number of the *National Vindicator*. In the afternoon, at three o'clock, the newly elected County Council for this county met for business, and decided to hold their future meetings every Sunday afternoon, in the above place. In the evening, Mr. Watkins preached a sermon to a very numerous and respectable congregation from these words, "In perils amongst false brethren," taken from Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians.—On Monday evening, the 9th instant, a very excellent and oppressively crowded concert was given for the benefit of Mr. O'Brien.—On Tuesday evening, the meeting of the City of London members of the National Charter Association took place as usual, when it was agreed that for the future they do meet on Wednesday nights, instead of Tuesday nights, to allow the Trade Society of Boot and Men's Shoe Makers to hold National Charter Association meetings on Tuesday nights.—On Thursday night, the 12th instant, the Hall was fully attended to hear the discussion between Mr. Spurr and the Rev. Mr. Francis. Sunday morning open air preacher to the coal-heavers of Puddle-dock and Minister of the New Court, Old Bailey, but no person came. He was found at home and at leisure, and made a dozen excuses rather than keep his word. The following resolution was carried, "That the Chairman, Mr. Cater, be instructed to wait on the Rev. Mr. Francis, and inform him that this meeting is of opinion that he has treated the working classes uncourteously, in not attending to his challenge. We, therefore, deem that he is unworthy of our notice, and has incurred our unqualified disapprobation. And that a copy of the same be sent to the *Northern Star*, to guard our friends from the like misconduct, on the part of the clerical cloth."—On Sunday morning, the 15th instant, the shareholders of the above place held their weekly meeting, Mr. Woodward in the chair. Mr. Saunders, the Secretary, read the minutes of the last month's proceedings, which were unanimously confirmed. Mr. Wisedell was elected in the place of Mr. Hawley, on the committee, on account of Mr. H.'s non-attendance to the duties of the same. Messrs. Watkins and Langworth were elected extra-members on the committee of management, occasioned by their increase of business. The meeting recommended the committee to embrace the first opportunities to have in the Hall five more concerts or balls, exclusively for the benefit of Mr. O'Brien; also to enlarge the premises; and to obtain weekly for the use of the members and friends, the *Dublin World* and *Scottish Guardian* newspapers.—A concert and ball will take place in the above place, to assist to defray the expences of the above place, on Monday night, 23d instant.

WINGATE COLLIERY.——At a meeting of Chartists in the open air, (you will understand we are not allowed to enter public houses for any business but to spend money; father Boniface will not open his door for any other purpose, and it would be well if pitmen would forsake them altogether,) it was resolved—"That this meeting pledge themselves to become members of, and support, the National Charter Association, as the only way to obtain a redress of grievances, and the restoration of their rights." After a lecture on the rights of labour, from that worthy old democrat, Benjamin Embleton, seventy-five enrolled their names to become members of the National Charter Association.

NOTTINGHAM.—The spirit of Chartism is again aroused in this county by the soul-stirring lectures of Mr. W. D. Taylor. Last week he had large meetings at Carrington, Basford, Hucknall, and Calverton. The seeds of truth and justice are taking root, and if they are nurtured by intelligence, virtue, and prudence, they will spring forth into a mighty tree, which will defy the blighting arm of despotism to root up.

THE CHARTISTS held their usual weekly meeting in the chapel, Rice Place. Mr. G. Black delivered a lecture to a crowded and attentive audience, during which he explained several circumstances connected with his recent confinement, for one month, in the Prison at Usk, Monmouthshire, all which satisfied the audience that he had been betrayed by some tools of Whiggery. Several persons, at the conclusion of the lecture, came forward and paid for new cards, which will be sent for in a few days.

ON MONDAY EVENING last, the sum of five shillings was voted from the association funds, towards a printing press for J. B. O'Brien, and an equal sum was also voted from the friends meeting at the George on Horseback, for the same purpose, and ten shillings from each of the above meetings was also voted from the association funds to the Executive.

HUNSLET.—The Chartists of Hunslet held their first weekly meeting in their new room, situate in the Fleece Yard, near the Stocks Hill, on Tuesday evening, when several new members were enrolled, and officers and Council chosen for the ensuing quarter. It is intended to send for a quantity of the new issue of tickets from the Executive, as soon as the probable number wanted shall be ascertained. Sunday evenings were appointed for preaching; Tuesday evenings for lectures and reading; to commence at half-past seven, Saturday evenings, commencing at half-past seven, for transacting the business of the Society, and receiving the contributions, and enrolling fresh members, and reading. It is particularly requested that all friends and members who possess old *Stars*, and feel disposed to part with them, will bring what they can spare to the room on Saturday and Tuesday evenings next, for the purpose of having them immediately forwarded in a parcel to Ireland. Several stones in weight are already promised, and too many cannot be sent. The prospects of this Society were never so promising: the out-door preachings have done great good, and the mouths of the mockers and objectors have been stopped. Chartism is everywhere the subject of conversation and scrutiny, and the great surprise is that the much-talked of and dreaded physical-force doctrine cannot be found in it: all is peace on earth, and good-will to man. All friends are affectionately invited to join the Society immediately, and do their utmost, by a union of effort, to put down, by every legal and peaceful means, the direful rule and oppression that blasts the nation with its sway.

STOCKPORT.—BENBOW.—On Sunday evening, the Chartists'-room, Bomber's-brow, which is capable of holding six hundred people, was nearly filled with an audience of both sexes, to hear Mr. Benbow, who has suffered two years confinement in the Castle at Chester, for a sermon preached in this town a little more than two years ago. Mr. John Wright was called to the chair. Mr. Benbow spoke at some length to the following effect. He was once more in a condition to speak to them openly and freely; indeed it had always been his motto to do so under all circumstances, and he trusted he should continue, notwithstanding the consequences. He took for his motto the words of St. Paul, "Prove all things and hold fast that which is good." He would stand upon the doctrines he preached to the people, because they were founded upon truth and justice; his cause was the cause of God, and thus it was that the tyrants covered their faces for shame, and would not come forward like honest men to hear the truth. He anticipated that some good might be done by sermonising—for if there ever was a good man whose only object was to do good, who practised what he taught, and perfect in all his undertakings—a true Christian, a true Reformer, a true Republican, it was Jesus Christ. The New Testament contains a rule of life. St. Paul recommends every man to look after his own affairs—the neglect of this rule had been the means of bringing about most of the miseries and misrule under which the people suffer; they have left others to perform that for them which they should have done for themselves. By adopting that rule, by proving all things, they would be enabled to distinguish and secure the good—by attending to that rule, they would find out those who were actuated by probity and virtue, who were real friends, and be able to separate them from the cunning and crafty—from the tyrant and the upholder of tyranny—from those who would effectually strip them of every vestige of liberty, happiness, and right which belonged to them. Ignorance and degradation went hand in hand—a people who were inattentive to their own interest, and looked to others to do that which they should do for themselves, would be an easy prey to the subtle and crafty. It was the interest of those who fattened upon the people's ignorance to draw a veil over their eyes—to wrap truth in mystery, and turn it to their advantage, while they robbed them of their birthright. The subject under consideration required attention as well as consideration and care, because there would always be impostors in the world. The people must, then, take the advice of St. Paul, "Prove all things," &c., improve their understandings, be determined not to be led by falsehood, and although seeking information might be an irksome task, it would always reward them a thousandfold. It would be a source of satisfaction to a man to know that he had arrived at truth, and that he could detect impostors who wished to palm erroneous and false assertions upon him; and that he was elevated from the profound degradation in which he was sunk by ignorance and inattention to the sacred rights which the laws of God and Nature had blessed him with, and which the Divine Creator ordained him to enjoy, without the interference of lordly tyrants, who have usurped the privileges which belonged to their fellow-creatures, by laws made by themselves, and without the consent of the majority of the people. The speaker went on to shew many impositions which have been practised from time to time upon the industrious people, under the garb of religion, and that such had been the case he thought few before him were willing to dispute. He said he would endeavour to shew the urgent necessity of their perseverance in the obtainment and choice of that which was good. They were all interested in using their efforts to cast aside the veil of hypocrisy, and pay attention to and establish the facts and opinions consonant to the religion of Jesus Christ which he conceived were based upon truth and justice. It was intended by the great Creator, as fully illustrated in his works, that every human being should be in possession of nature's bounties and live in happiness and comfort. The principles of the gospel were eternal and never varying, adapted to all times, to all men, and to all places. It was good news to the whole people. He begged to remind his friends that the gospel was not at variance with the liberties of mankind; the man who says it was, he hoped they would henceforth set down as an imposter, or one who wished either directly or indirectly to pick their pockets; reasoning from the order of nature they would conclude there was perfect liberty, and be assured that he never contradicted in his word, what he had made with his hands. The will of God was that mankind might be happy; that was the everlasting law of God. Now, notwithstanding the great diversity and modes of faith, even where the gospel had not been preached there was sufficient to prove that all men ought to be just. That virtue was eternal, and every individual was bound to secure his own preservation from hunger, and assist to make the whole of society happy. After touching upon several things, bearing upon his text, he sat down, his sermon having occupied an hour and a half. A vote of thanks was given to him at its conclusion.

NEWCASTLE.—The Newcastle Chartists held their weekly meeting this evening, Monday, Mr. Crothers in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of last meeting, which were confirmed. He likewise read a letter from Mr. M'Gregor, of Edinburgh, for which they return him their hearty thanks. A lengthy discussion on various topics took place relative to a more efficient mode of organising the town and district, when Mr. Mason moved, and Mr. Frankland seconded, "That a deputation be appointed to wait upon all persons known to be friendly to the Charter, and to request them to enrol their names in the National Charter Association's books," which being put from the chair, was carried unanimously. There were a good many names enrolled. The Treasurer reported the contributions for the week, which are still on the increase. There was 16s. 11d. paid in to night for Mr. O'Brien's Petition Fund, which will be transmitted to the treasurer, Mr. O'Connor, on the 24th instant. There was 5s. from the masons of Shateley-bridge, paid in by Mr. W. Smith, &c. The Chartists have engaged the Ocean steamer for Sunday, the 22nd, to take a pleasure trip to Hartley and Seaton Delavel Gardens—the proceeds to go for the good of the cause of liberty. A public meeting will be held at the most central colliery in the district during the stay of the boat at Hartley. The Newcastle Chartists meet every Monday evening at their long room, Chancellor's Head Yard, to transact business, and to enrol the names of such as belive that the Charter should become the law of the land.

YEOVIL.—There was a meeting of the Chartists of this town held on Monday week, when a discussion was finished which has occupied attention for three successive meeting nights, the question being—"Whether the elective franchise is the natural right of every man?" We had great pleasure in having for our antagonist a gentleman who is a friend to the Chartist cause, but who considers Universal Suffrage to be a matter of expediency rather than of right. The question was maintained with great animation by each party; and although the illiterate Chartists had to contend with a person who was well acquainted with the rules of logic, and who was moreover possessed of great knowledge, yet, with these attainments, he acknowledged himself to be defeated, or what is as good, he declared himself to be incapable of grappling with a few plain questions which were put to him. This gentleman was not able to prove, with all his logical tact and talent, that the great First Cause created one man to be a slave, and another to be free—that he gave to one man the power of domineering and tyrannising over his fellow-man, or that God gave to a few individuals the right of making laws to the exclusion of all the others. He was unable to prove that society was not constructed for the good of all, and that, consequently, all ought to participate in the management of the affairs of that society. After the debate was closed, a vote of thanks was unanimously given to Messrs. Bainbridge and Stevens, for the able manner in which they advocated the Chartist cause, at a meeting held at the Unitarian Chapel, for the purpose of sending a delegate to the Manchester Conference.

BARNSLEY.—The Chartists held their weekly meeting at Mr. Hoey's house on Monday night, when it was decided that the public meeting on Barnsley Feast Monday should be held at one o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Harney and Mr. T. B. Smith will address the meeting. It is hoped those two gentlemen will contrive to be in Barnsley as early on that day as possible. Mr. Peter Hoey's case was then brought forward, when Mr. Frank Mirfield stated that the Committee appointed to send him to Ireland, borrowed £5 for that purpose from Mr. Lewis, a friend of Mr. Peter Hoey's: since then £4 more have been borrowed of that gentleman, which has been remitted to Mr. Hoey some time since. Only £1 of this money has been repaid to Mr. Lewis. Of course £8 is still owing. We hope our brother Chartists in other towns will enable us to meet this demand, and also to keep our friend in Ireland a short time longer. They are requested to remit their subscriptions to Mr. Feargus O'Connor.

LANCASTER.—On Wednesday evening, I lectured in the Chartist room, to eight or ten hundred persons, the room being completely filled. When I had concluded my lecture, a Corn Law Repealer said that I came there to divide the people of Lancaster. I proved to the satisfaction of the meeting that it was *he* who endeavoured to cause disunion. He then challenged me to meet Mr. Acland, the Corn Law Repealer. I agreed to do so; and here the matter ended.—I visited my friend, the patriot O'Brien, in the Castle, in the early part of the day; he appeared in tolerable health and good spirits. He will be in Manchester on Tuesday, September the 28th, when he will lecture in the largest room that can be had in Manchester. Tickets may be had at the seven different Associations in Manchester and Salford. Let all the towns round Manchester immediately correspond with me, letting me know on what nights they will require Mr. O'Brien, he being in Manchester on the 28th; the towns that will require him on the succeeding evenings must apply to me, and I will make arrangements with them. Let there be no time lost, but write to me at once.—JOHN CAMPBELL.

ROTHERHAM.—The Chartists of this place had a public meeting on Monday last, when Mr. G. L. Parks of Sheffield, attended and delivered a lecture to a very large assembly. He gave general satisfaction to the Chartists of Rotherham, and intends giving us another lecture on Monday next. There is a Fox and Goose Society commenced here. It was opened by Dr. Smiles, and Parke has thrown down the gauntlet to any one of them to come and discuss the principles of the Charter. The cause prospers well here. It will soon take the lead of the West-Riding. If we had lecturers to attend here, we are willing to subscribe to their funds. If Harney could attend any time next week, he would be well received.

BOLTON.—A meeting of delegates from the surrounding districts of Bolton, took place on Sunday last, at the Association-room, Oxford-street; after the preliminary business it was determined that a demonstration do take place in honour of Mr. O'Connor and Mr. O'Brien, "if Mr. O'Brien chooses to accept of the same." Subscription books are prepared and certificates are ready printed, signed by the president, treasurer, and secretary, of the demonstration committee, so that the public cannot be imposed upon. After other business, the meeting adjourned to Sunday next, when delegates will be expected to attend from Chowbent, Tydsley Banks, Leigh, Ashley, and all other places previously mentioned.

ASHTON AND HYDE.—On Saturday evening last, a number of the members of the Chartist Association residing in Ashton went over to Hyde, and performed, in full costume, the Trial of Robert Emmett. The exhibition took place in the Working Men's Institution, and gave great satisfaction.

MACCLESFIELD.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. R. K. Philp, of Bath, addressed a large and attentive audience in the large space of ground at the rear of the Chartist-rooms, Watercotes. Mr. West was called to the chair, and opened the business by stating that they were met that evening to hear an explanation of their principles, and he trusted that they would pay the greatest attention. Mr. Philp was received with the most rapturous applause. He took a comprehensive view of man in his savage and civilised state, beautifully explained his natural and his social rights, and pointed out the duties that were incumbent on all who were engaged in seeking for the restoration of those rights. He next pointed out the means that had always been employed by oppressors to keep the people in slavery, the seductive practices that were resorted to to entrap the unwary among the working people to join the army, and thus, by playing off one portion of the people's strength against the other, succeeded in keeping themselves in irresponsible power. He then pointed out to the middle classes the injustice that would be practised on them if working men were to exclude them from the enjoyment of the franchise; went into the principles of the Charter, and in the most clear and convincing manner, pointed out the truth and justice of its various clauses. He concluded amidst the most enthusiastic applause. Mr. Chandley moved a resolution, pledging the meeting to agitate for nothing but the Charter, which was carried with enthusiasm. Mr. Stubbs moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Philp, which was given with acclamation. Three tremendous cheers were then given for the Charter, and three for Feargus O'Conner, and the imprisoned Chartists and the meeting dispersed.

BRADFORD, WILTS.—On Monday evening last, Mr. Clewer delivered an address to a crowded audience, in White Hill Chapel, on the close connection of Teetotalism with Chartism. The lecturer was very much cheered. On the Thursday following, he delivered an address to the largest meeting ever held in this town, on the Principles of the People's Charter, and was greatly cheered.

THE EXECUTIVE.—Since Mr. R. K. Philp left Manchester, he has lectured in Stockport, Hazelgrove, Macclesfield, Congleton, Hanley, Birmingham, and Gloucester. Many persons have joined the National Association at the close of his lectures. Mr. P. will lecture in Bristol, Bath, Trowbridge, and the neighbourhood, during the next week, and will then proceed direct to Falmouth, in Cornwall, and visit numerous towns in his way back to Birmingham, when the Executive will meet to report progress, &c., on the 29th of September.

NORTH OF ENGLAND JOINT STOCK PROVISION COMPANY.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held *on Tuesday Evening, the 24th instant*, in the Joiners' Hall, High Friar Street, Newcastle, at Eight o'Clock precisely.

By Order of the Directors.

C. GRIMSHAW & CO.,

10, GOREE PIAZZAS, GEORGE'S DOCK, LIVERPOOL,

DESPATCH fine First-Class AMERICAN SHIPS, of large Tonnage, for the following Ports, namely:—NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, BOSTON, and NEW ORLEANS, in which Passengers can be accommodated with comfortable berths in the Cabin, second Cabin, and Steerage. Persons about to emigrate may save themselves the expence and delay of waiting in Liverpool, by writing a Letter, addressed as above, which will be immediately answered, the exact day of sailing, and the amount of Passage-money told them; by remitting a part of the Passage Money to Liverpool, Berths will be secured, and it will not be necessary for them to be in Liverpool till the day before sailing.

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,

Ship.	Capt.	Tons Register.	Tons Burthen.	To Sail.
GLENDOVIER,	Parsons	502	850	25th Aug.
ISAAC NEWTON,	Spaulding	608	1000	1st Sept.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

JOHN TAYLOR,	Mallett	750	1200	25th Aug.

Apply as above.

Liverpool, July 27th, 1841.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

To the sufferers from Bilious and Liver Complaints.

THE unexampled success of Frampton's Pill of Health calls for particular attention. These Pills give immediate relief in all Spasmodic and windy complaints, with the whole train of well-known symptoms arising from a weak stomach or vitiated bilious secretion, Indigestion, pain at the pit of the Stomach, Bilious or Sick Head-ache, Heart-burn, Loss of Appetite, Sense of Fulness after meals, Giddiness, Dizziness, pain over the eyes, &c. &c. Persons of a Full Habit, who are subject to Head-ache, Giddiness, Drowsiness, and Singing in the Ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their immediate use. They are highly grateful to the Stomach, create Appetite, relieve Langour and Depression of Spirits, gently relaxing the Bowels without griping or annoyance, removing noxious accumulations, rendering the System truly comfortable and the head clear. The very high encomiums passed upon them by a large portion of the public, is the best criterion of their merit, and the continual statements of their good effects from all parts of the kingdom, is a source of the highest gratification.

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price 1s. 1½d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York; Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Cameron, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cardwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate; and all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

No. 1, price 3d. each, in Wrapper 1s. 4d., or with Boards, 2s.

AN Inquiry into the Nature of Responsibility, as deduced from Savage justice, Civil justice, and Social justice; with some remarks upon the doctrine of Irresponsibility, as taught by Jesus Christ and Robert Owen; also upon the Responsibility of Man to God. By T. SIMMONS MACKINTOSH, author of the "ELECTRICAL THEORY OF THE UNIVERSE."

"Id quod utile sit honestum esse, quod autum inutile sit turpe esse."

PLATO DE REP.

Birmingham: Printed and Published by James Guest, 93. Steelhouse Lane; London: Cleave, Shoe Lane; and Watson, City Road; Manchester: Heywood; Leeds: Hobson; Liverpool: Stewart, White Chapel; and all Vendors of Periodicals.

GENUINE CHARTIST TRACTS, PAMPHLETS, and PERIODICALS, now publishing at 1, Shoe-lane, London.

FIVE A PENNY TRACTS.

No. 1, THE QUESTION, "WHAT IS A CHARTIST?" ANSWERED.

The friends of the People's Charter are earnestly requested to aid in causing this Tract to be extensively circulated, the price not allowing of any expense being incurred in advertising it.

No. 2, AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, & WALES; written by HENRY VINCENT, in Oakham Gaol, and containing the signatures of nearly 150 Political Victims and leading Chartists in all parts of the Kingdom.

No. 3. A FEW HINTS ABOUT THE ARMY.

"War is a game, which, were their subjects wise,
Kings would not play at."

No. 4, ADDRESS TO THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND, by J. WATKINS, Chartist.

Women are better than men,
They sympathise with sorrow,
When—Oh! my countrymen! when—when
Will you their goodness borrow?
Let brotherhood and sisterhood
Unite in doing mankind good. MS.

[N.B. This Number, being double in size, is sold at three a penny, or 2s. per hundred.]

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT!

Read the English Chartist Circular! Price one halfpenny.

No. 5, contains an original article, by Henry Vincent.

No. 1, contains "An Address to the Chartists of England and Wales," also the official return of the 443 Political Victims; whether disposed of without trial, or acquitted, or convicted, and what sentence and where.

No. 2, contains the Chartist Delegates' Address to the People—Washington by Guizot—William Lovett on Democracy—Digest of the cost of the "System."

No. 3, contains an Address to the Chartists of Great Britain, by Henry Vincent—Monarchism and Republicanism contrasted, &c. &c.

No. 13, contains "An Address to the Women of Great Britain," by John Watkins, of Aislaby Hall.

No. 14, contains an Appeal to the Privates and Non-Commissioned Officers of the British Army, by the Editor of "The National."

No. 17 and 18, contains "The Corn Laws, pro and con.," by Two Working Men.

No. 20 contains a full and authentic report of the splendid oration, pronounced by the illustrious Martyr of Freedom, Robert Emmett, previous to sentence of death being passed upon him. In addition to several interesting articles, a startling description of the atrocious insanity-engendering New Whig "Model Prison!"

No. 21 contains a diversity of original and select articles upon, the Foxes and the Wolves (political)—Individual Property—Cannibalism—Robert Emmett's Martyrdom—Exposure of the Banking and Funding System—The Queen Dowager of England and the Fate of Five Thousand English Widows contrasted—Popular Poetry—Britain's Redemption—Labour—Virtue v. Monarchy—The Corn Law Question, &c., &c.

"We have been watching with interest and delight the progress of the *English Chartist Circular*—a worthy compeer for its 'bonny brother ayont the Tweed.' The bare offering of a large sheet like the *Chartist Circular*, filled with sound wisdom and no trash, for one halfpenny, is of itself, enough to break the rest of tyranny, and destroy the slumbers of the luxurious few with uncomfortable dreams. We believe the *Circular* of Scotland to have found its way to almost every Scotchman's fireside; and we trust the *English Chartist Circular*, fully equal to it as it is in merit, will shortly be a necessary item in the weekly provision of every poor man for his family. He himself may derive instruction from its pages, and learn the best methods of enduring or of mending his condition. His children may read it with certainty of profitable learning, and without danger of having their heads turned, or their morals injured. Show us one book, periodical or otherwise, written avowedly and exclusively for the 'higher' and 'educated' classes (as this is for the working classes) of which so much can be said. There may be such, but we never yet stumbled upon one."—The *Northern Star*.

Parts 1 and 2 of the *English Chartist Circular*, price 6d. each, in an appropriate wrapper, are just published."

Now Publishing, Price One Penny.

(Sixteen closely-printed pages, for extensive circulation.)

THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER; being the Outline of an Act to provide for the just Representation of the People of Great Britain and Ireland in the Commons' House of Parliament: embracing the principles of 1. Universal Suffrage; 2. No Property Qualification; 3. Annual Parliaments; 4. Equal Representation; 5. Payment of Members; 6. Vote by Ballot.

Every Young Man should read the Drama of

WAT TYLER; price Twopence (originally publishing at 4s. 6d.), by ROBERT SOUTHEY, Poet Laureate to her Majesty.

"Every lover of his species should make an effort to circulate this splendid and truly invaluable poem."—*Patriot.*

Price Twopence.

DISSERTATION ON THE FIRST PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT; by THOS. PAINE. This Pamphlet is a masterly defence of the right of every man to the possession of the Elective Franchise.

"We beg each and all of our friends to aid in circulating this invaluable tract.—*English Chartist Circular.*

This day is published, price Twopence,

AN ADDRESS on the Benefits of General Knowledge; more especially the Sciences of Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, and Entomology. By the late Rowland Detrosier. Third Edition.

"We most earnestly recommend this little book to every body."—*Examiner.*

Important Work by the same Author.

Now on Sale, price Threepence, Sixth Edition,

AN ADDRESS on the Necessity of an Extension of Moral and Political Instruction among the Working Classes. By the late Rowland Detrosier. With a memoir of the Author.

"This is the best piece of composition on the subject to which it refers in the English language, written by a man of unconquerable zeal, surpassing talent, and true patriotism; who raised himself from among working men to the admiration of the good and intellectually great throughout the kingdom, and who devoted his life to the improvement of his kind. No man can know his duty to himself and his children who has not read this powerful tract."—*Maidstone Gazette.*

Now Publishing in Weekly Numbers, at Threepence,

A VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN; by Mary Woolstoncraft. Revised and Re-Edited.

"If women are to be excluded, without having a voice, from a participation of the natural rights of mankind, prove first, to ward off the charge of injustice and inconsistency, that they want reason."

"This high-minded woman has created an influence which defies calculation; she produced that impulse towards the education and independence of woman which other writers have developed."—*Westminster Review*, April, 1841.

London: Cleave, Shoe-lane; Hobson, *Northern Star* Office, Leeds; Heywood, Oldham Street, Manchester; and may be had, on order, of all the Agents for the *Northern Star* throughout the kingdom.

EVERY ONE who wishes to have a PEEP at the PEERS, must ask for RICHARDSON'S RED BOOK, Sixth Edition, Price Fourpence, now Publishing by Cleave, London; Heywood, Manchester; Thompson, Glasgow; Leech, Huddersfield; and O'Brien, Dublin.

HUMAN LIFE.

PROBABLY no theory can come more welcome to the human mind than the one which establishes, on good grounds, a hope for prolonged existence; for, notwithstanding the trials, vexations, and difficulties incident to this life, the love of life increases with our years; it is one of the innate principles of our nature, and cannot be explained away by any of the subtleties of the sophist, nor overcome by any amused dignity derived from a false philosophy. There are many of these inextinguishable principles in our nature—our love of freedom—love of country—love of home, and many others, but the love of life predominates.

At present, the popular opinion is, that the natural duration of human life is seventy years, but this is contrary to both sacred and profane history. This opinion is, no doubt, founded on a misunderstanding of a passage of the 90th Psalm, where it is indeed stated, "That the days our years are three score years and ten, and if by reason of strength they be four score years, yet is their strength labour and sorrow." Now, it must be remembered, that this Psalm is ascribed to Moses, and that he is not speaking of the lives of men in general, but of what was occurring among the Israelites in the wilderness. His own life, as well as the lives of the more eminent of his brethren, was far more extended than even four score years; and, as he complains of the people being cut off, through the displeasure of God, it is reasonable to conclude, that he is not alluding to the period during which men were capable of living, but simply to the fact, that, owing to the judgments of the Almighty, which befel the Israelites on account of their sins, but few of them attained a more lengthened existence than that of seventy or eighty years. "For we are consumed," he says, "by thine anger, and by thy wrath are we troubled." They died not a natural death, but were cut off for their sin and unbelief, by judicial dispensations.

The clever Dr. Farre maintains, that 120 is the last grant of God to man, and quotes the sixth chapter of Genesis, and the third verse, where it is written, "My spirit shall not always strive with man, for that he also is flesh; yet his days shall be an HUNDRED AND TWENTY YEARS." Now, we find this expressed intention on the part of God gradually carried into effect—the principle of vitality appearing to become weaker until the close of the era in which the postdiluvian patriarchs flourished; when, although several centuries had elapsed since the deluge, we find that 120 years was about the average of human existence. Supposing, then, that the theory of long life is well sustained, the question naturally suggests how are we to attain what is so desirable? A wise general, on the eve of battle, makes a proper disposition of his forces beforehand, and does not wait till the enemy has made an attack, and thus, by forethought and due preparation, reasonably expects a victory;—thus, he who has a desire to attain a healthy, and consequently, happy old age, does not indolently wait for the attack of the enemy, which is sickness, but is constantly on his guard against his insidious approaches, by paying proper attention to the state of his health. Many would fain occasionally use medicine to assist nature in her operations; but like a mariner at sea without his compass, knowing not where to steer, they first try this, and then that, and meet with nothing but disappointment; to these, how welcome must be the important fact, that Parr's Medicine is all that is required; the fine tonic properties it contains invariably restore the stomach to a healthy longing for food, or, in other words, it produces a good appetite, so much envied, but so seldom enjoyed, by the invalid; the gently stimulating power it possesses, assists the stomach to properly digest the food it receives; the balsamic powers it bestows on the system, produce that delightful feeling of good spirits, so very desirable, and dispose both mind and body to healthy exercise; everything under its influence soon wears a joyous aspect, and the varied duties of life are performed with pleasure. It in addition contains a fine sedative quality, and instead of long and weary nights, gives sound and refreshing sleep. If the stomach and bowels require it, it acts as the mildest and most agreeable purgative, and by its cleansing powers totally eradicates a redundancy of bile, and completely removes all obstructions of the intestinal canal.

Cases of every description have been cured simply by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, thus showing, that what have been considered different disorders, and requiring different treatment, all originated in the same cause, and can be cured by one uniform treatment. Parr's Life Pills, although powerful in conquering disease, yet are as pure and harmless as new milk, and may be administered with confidence to an invalid, however weakly from long ill-health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a return to strong health; viz., good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.—To have produced a medicine so benign and mild in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in searching out and curing disease of however long standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep research and a thorough knowledge of his subject. Those who have been the instruments of restoring this long-lost secret to the world, feel confident when they make this assertion—that none need despair, that if only a fair trial be given, the result will be restoration to health and happiness.

"Thus shall their humble labours merit praise,
And future Parrs be blest with honour'd days."

This medicine is sold wholesale, by appointment, by EDWARDS, St. Paul's Church Yard, London; and by JOSHUA HOBSON, *Northern Star* Office, General Agent for Leeds and the West Riding.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each; the boxes at 2s. 9d. contain equal to three small, and those at 11s. equal to five at 2s. 9d. Full descriptions are given with each box.

OBSERVE the important CAUTION; none are genuine unless they have the Head of Old Parr on each box, and the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" on the Government Stamp; to imitate which is felony.

Just published, in Demy 8vo.,

BY MESSRS. PERRY & Co., CONSULTING SURGEONS,

44, *Albion Street, Leeds, (Private Entrance in the Passage,) and* 4, *Great Charles Street, Birmingham,*

ILLUSTRATED BY EIGHT FINE ENGRAVINGS,

THE SILENT FRIEND,

A PRACTICAL TREATISE on Venereal and Syphilitic Diseases, in their mild and most alarming forms, shewing the different stages of those deplorable and often fatal disorders, including observations on the baneful effects of Gonorrhœa, Gleets, and Strictures. The Work is embellished with Engravings, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the external appearance of the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; to which are added very extensive observations on sexual debility, seminal weakness, and impotency, brought on by a delusive habit

Poetry.

LINES TO O'CONNOR.

Behold a patriot, in his lonesome cell,
Exil'd from home, and friends that love him well!
Who bleeds to hear the needy's hungry cry
For food, which nature never would deny!

O'Connor! let us ever bless thy name;
Around each poor man's hearth thy worth proclaim,
Thou martyr! who for others' rights will brave
A death, and welcome, as a home, thy grave.

Though tyrants slander and revile thy name,
Or league with fiends thy virtue to defame,
In vain they hide what nature did bestow,
Or pluck a laurel from thy faithful brow.

Long hast thou fought the battles of the oppress,
With heart undaunted, and with arm the best;
With perseverance equall'd yet by none—
For "Forward" is thy motto, and we won.

But sleep thou sweetly, nature's noblest son,
And laugh at tyrants' tortures as they come:
Thy spirit now strikes terror in the land,
To powerless despots, though they power command.

Then welcome, patriot, from thy gloomy cell,
A nation's heart around thee yet dost dwell:
We hail thy coming for the work thou wrought,
So haste and wear the laurels dearly bought.

J. P.

Milton, 7th August, 1841.

A NEW SONG.

Air—"Nix my Dolly."

Hurrah! hurrah! my lads, cheer away,
For the "beggarly Whigs"* have had their day;
Cheer away:
They sprung from the devil,† as I've heard say,
And their deeds denote their progeny:
Cheer away, cheer away,
Cheer away, merry lads, cheer away.

Like their sire, they make their dupes their prey,
By promises tempt, and then betray;
Cheer away:
They shout for Reform, with unblushing face,
But Reform with them means power and place;
Cheer away, cheer away,
For the "beggarly Whigs" have had their day.

They've promised the Court unbounded wealth,
Intending, *of course, to go snacks*, by stealth;
Cheer away:
They promis'd the people "*free trade*" in corn,
While the *poor man's comforts* they've laugh'd to scorn:
Cheer away, cheer away,
For the "beggarly Whigs have had their day.

But John Bull's patience they've too long tried,
And at last "he's awake"
Cheer away:
So they've notice to quit on Quarter Day,
And the consequence is, there's "*the devil to pay*;
Cheer away, cheer away,
For the Whigs are to quit ere Quarter Day.

And QUIT THEY MUST; "there's no mistake,"
John, of root and branch, will a clearance make,
A clearance make:
For he's sick of the lot, and they all must go—
Lord Johnny, Joe Hume, O'Connell, and Co.:
All must go, all must go,
"Like master like man," they all must go.

Then true to the Charter and our native land,
Let us form, "one and all," a Chartist band,
A Chartist band:
And stanch to our cause, in firm array,
We'll shout at the hustings, "Whigs away!"
Whigs away! Whigs away!
You "beggarly Whigs" have had your day.

A. C.

* So called by Dan, the beggarman.

† According to Dr. Johnson, the devil was the first Whig.

Brighton, July 26, 1841.

THE HONEST WORKING MAN—A CHARACTER.

BY E. LA MONT.

You ask me "Where does freedom dwell?"
And "Where is virtue's home?"
I answer—Not in priestly cell,
Nor under palace dome.

For 'neath the cassock folds oft lies
Hearts deep and dark as sin;—
Without, serene as summer skies,
But blackest guile within.

And seek them not in halls of state,
Though glittering e'er so well:
'Mid envy, malice, strife, and hate,
Virtue can never dwell.

Despise such things, and follow thou
To the toil-worn man's abode;
But, hush! the son of nature now
Holds converse with his God!

His little ones around him bow,
Besides him kneels his wife—
The faithful sharer of his toil,
The partner of his life.

And see that patriot spirit melt
For his injured native land:
Ah! keen that worshipper hath felt
Oppression's iron hand.

And yet he craves no *malaison*
On the proud oppressor's head:
He asks "forgiveness for his sins,"
And prays for "daily bread!"

Here, success to thine efforts trace,
Thou need'st not further roam;
HIS HEART is freedom's dwelling-place!
HIS HEARTH is virtue's home!

London-street, Glasgow.

SIGHS FROM THE BASTILE.

Rage! ye hoarse tempests, rage!
Deep death-tones soothe me now;
This grief-burnt brow of age
Forbids the tear to flow!
Demons have me bereft
Of *her*—the virtuous, kind,
And only friend on earth I've left—
Oh! cruelty refined!

Ye winter winds, sad, moan!
It much doth comfort me,
Unfriended and alone,
Converse to hold with ye!
Responsive sighs, by night,
Sends forth my heart; my prayers
By day, oft Whiggish mirth excite!
But there is *One* who hears!

In yon secluded glen,
A few brief years ago,
I happiest was of men,
Still free as mountain roe;
Blithe as morn's earliest bird,
Strong as the lusty steer,—
His feelings, who to toil demurr'd
Never, how outraged here.

Soon will, at early dawn,
Be heard, the woods among,
The linnet's sweet love-lay,
And throstle's freedom song;
The streams will wander free,
The vallies cease to mourn;
But ah, 'tis winter aye with me!
My spring doth ne'er return!

Age brought me into thrall,
But death will set me free!
And then the unfettered soul
Full into liberty
Springs! what a change it is!
Sings, as she 'scapes on high,—
Hail, freedom, hail! and welcome bliss!
Farewell pain, penury!

W. J.

Leicester.

ADDRESS OF THE CHARTISTS OF LEICESTER TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

COMPOSED BY MR. SMART.

To the man whom we honour,
Our hero, O'CONNOR,
The patriot of Britain and Erin;
Wishing health and success,
We present an address,
And request something more than a hearing.

Your stanch friends (as such mark 'em),
Smart, Cooper, and Markham,
Bowman; Mansfield, Wray, Barsby, and Culley,
With our co-fellow, Winter,
Compose (we just hint here)
Our sectional councillors fully.

To these we add all
Who subscribe at our hall,
Male and female, your lovers professed are;
Without one dissent,
They desire may be sent
This—the wish of the Chartists of Leicester.

When time, on its wing,
The glad moment shall bring
That your dungeon its portal unclosES;
And our "Lion" again
Treads with freedom the plain,
Whilst crowds strew his pathway with roses.

When progressing the Isle,
Through the myriads that toil,
Their hearts with true gratitude glowing;
You shall, cheeringly, find,
In each working mans' mind,
Love for you, as their chosen one, glowing,—
And tyranny's tools—
The knaves and the fools—
Feel how powerless their projects of thwarting;
Whilst of truth—the bright spark
Lights the hitherto dark,
And the gloom of mind's night is departing.

Then, grant our request,
Let us share with the rest,
Nor, the eye of the Midland neglected,
On the banks of the Soar,
Let us greet thee once more,
By none more beloved nor respected.

May the factions, accurst,
Swell with rage till they burst,
Beneath the decay of their powers;
While, 'mid cheers to the skies,
Truth and Justice shall rise.
And the CHARTER and FEARGUS be ours!

Leicester August 9, 1841.

Foreign and Domestic Intelligence.

FRANCE.—All serious political discussions on affairs seems adjourned or suspended in Paris. The king is at Eu; Mons. Guizot is going also into the country. The cabinet has come to no determination as to what reductions are to be made in the military and naval establishments. French ministers are anxious to recompense Austria for its benevolence and support in the last stage of the Eastern question, by some reduction in the army; and nevertheless they dismiss a soldier with as much reluctance as a miser parts with a guinea. The levy of troops for 1841 is carried on with the greatest activity and rigour. Although the new law of recruitment did not pass the Peers, it is, nevertheless, acted upon, and the 80,000 men raised, drilled, and made soldiers of. Nor does the activity in the seaports relax. There are twenty sail of the line at Toulon; three 120 gun ships, one of 110, and three of 20. Not a single armed vessel remains in the ports of the ocean. We understand, indeed, that in a little time some of these large vessels will be laid up, and their crews transferred to smaller ships. But matters will be so arranged that a fleet of twenty sail of the line can always be at Toulon, ready for sea at a short notice.

SPAIN.—We have received a copy of the Manifesto of the Spanish regency in answer to the Protest of Queen Christina. It states that the protest would have been considered as a private paper, if it had not been accompanied with a letter addressed to the Duke of Victoria, ordering him to publish it in the *Madrid Gazette*. It then asserts that the nation only was qualified to choose a guardian for the queen, and that any authority derived from any other source, is in itself null, and contrary to the spirit of the constitution. The regency do not deny that the queen mother was named guardian by the will of Ferdinand, but that will and everything else concerning the royal family and the nation must be submitted to the cortes as far as public rights are concerned. It is equally useless to invoke any other law of the monarchy, since the changes which have taken place in the constitution control and overrule these laws, and no power can exist in the state which does not originate with the existing legislative bodies. The answer concludes by calling on the people to disregard anything which does not come recommended by the cortes and the regency, assuring them that the constituted government, supported as it is by the laws, by the army, and by the national guard and public opinion, will triumph over the enemies of the country. The document is signed by the Duke of Victoria and Antonia Gonzales, and dated August 2.—The Carlist circles of Paris assure their *habitues* that a military *movement* is expected in Spain, headed by the guardsmen and the whole staff of the army. Christina is said to have despatched a valet and chamberlain to Madrid, and General Narvaez to the frontier. The former have been discovered and sent back. The King of the French is said to have protested against the power of General Espartero, as regent, and Senor Arguelles, as tutor, to dispose of the queen's hand, on which serious as the queen-mother, he thought, ought to have been placed in a position to take part. The Spanish regent is said to have returned an answer that the cortes, which must be consulted, offer sufficient guarantees of the interest of the state and of the royal family being both consulted.

SWITZERLAND.—The attention of the Swiss diet, says a letter from Berne, "has been unexpectedly called to alarming news from the canton of Tessino, which renders a federal intervention inevitable. The conquering party has exasperated the population by acts of vengeance, violating the constitution and the laws of humanity. One valley alone has had to pay 52,000 liri extraordinary, to redeem itself from the military executions with which it was threatened for having taken up arms against the government of 1839. The commission sitting at Locarno is daily pronouncing new proscriptions. The partisans of the former government are emigrating into Lombardy and Piedmont, where they are received with the same hospitality as the Italian proscripts met with ten years ago in Tessino."

BELGIUM.—CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY.—The *Moniteur Belge* publishes royal ordonnances appointing Count Camille de Briey to be minister of Foreign affairs, in the room of Count Felix de Meulenaere, who resigns; and M. Jean Smits, member of the Chamber of Representatives, to be minister of finances, in the place of Count Camille de Briey. The *Independent*, in noticing the above, says:—"Considerations of health, we are assured, have obliged M. de Meulenaere to relinquish his portfolio, but he will continue to be a member of the council of ministers, so that nothing will be changed in the spirit of conciliation in which the cabinet was formed. The modification to which it has been subjected will be advantageous to the administration and expedition of affairs, for it is incontestible that the Count de Briey is more suitably posted in the department of foreign affairs than he was in that of the finances; and M. Smits has all the special qualifications and general qualities requisite for directing the last-named office. M. Smits has vacated the directorship of the Bank of Belgium, and it has, by a royal decree, been entrusted, *ad interim*, to M. de Swert, one of the administrators." The *Observateur* says that Brussels has been struck with the utmost astonishment at the news of this ministerial change, which was not even suspected. The Belgian journals are alarmed at learning that the new tariff greatly augments the duty on linens. The duty is but 15 to 20 per cent. But the classification according to the number of threads is such, as in some instances to raise the duty to 40, and even 70 per cent. The *Brussels Independent* still blames the ordonnance raising the duty on thread imported into Belgium, even though the importation is yearly decreasing and the export yearly increasing. Thus, Belgium exported but 1,324,000 francs' worth of thread in 1838, whilst the exportation of 1841 will at least be four millions.

TURKEY.—All the letters from Constantinople observe that great attention was turned to the army. The *Leipsic Gazette* states that Mehemet Ali expected to become regent of Turkey, in case of the Sultan's death. Mehemet refused to send any of his own troops to the Hedjas, but was raising a corps of Albanians for that purpose, whose pay is to be subtracted from the tribute.—Some troubles are said to have taken place at Ibrail, on the Turkish frontier, a body of Bulgarian exiles having found their way home.—The French government has sent M. Blanqui to examine into and report upon the state of Bulgaria and the northern provinces of Turkey. It is also sending M. Emile de Girardin to the German courts to prepare the way for a treaty of commerce with them.

THE COAL TRADE.—Sixteen thousand tons of coal are shipped every week from Newport. This, at the advance of 1s 6d per ton, circulates £1,200 a week more than was paid two months ago.

ARCHIMEDES SCREW.—The *Journal du Havre* states that the French government is negociating with a ship-builder at that port and an English engineer for constructing a steamer on the Archimedian screw principle.

CONSOLATION.—Lord Morpeth has accepted an invitation to a public entertainment from the Reformers of Ireland, which is to take place on the 9th of September. A dinner is also to be given to him by his late constituency in Yorkshire.

EARLY BARLEY.—Mr. Harry Tyson, of Lorton High Side, commenced cutting a field of barley on the 24th ult. upon his farm there, belonging to G. L. Bragg, Esq. The seed was sown on the 11th March. The crop is light but perfectly matured, and of excellent quality.—*Carlisle Patriot.*

THE CONVICT MAJOR.—The royal clemency has been extended to William Major, and her Majesty has, in consequence of the report made to the Secretary of State, and Mr. Baron Rolfe's recommendation for mercy, been pleased to spare the aged man's life, who is apparently in his second childhood. The reprieve went down to Exeter on Monday night.

A CURIOSITY.—A farmer in the neighbouhood of Wirksworth, has now in his possession a lamb, perfect in all its parts except the hind legs, which have only one joint, and are but half the length of the fore ones. When standing, its appearance resembles the giraffe, and when moving from place to place, it leaps like a rabbit. It continues in good health, and grows rapidly.

OPENING OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—The address in the House of Lords, in reply to her Majesty's speech on the opening of the new Parliament, will, we understand, be moved by Earl Spencer, and be seconded by the Marquis of Clanricarde. The reappearance of Lord Spencer on the public stage, at such a time, and on an occasion to which the nation looks with deep anxiety and almost unexampled interest at the present crisis of its affairs, will be hailed with pleasure by all who remember the great ability and stern integrity by which, as Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons, his lordship's whole course of public duty was distinguished, and recognised as so distinguished by all parties in the country.—*Globe.*

SHIPS.—At this time there are building on the banks of the river Wear, Sunderland, ninety-four ships, and thirty-five more, recently launched, lying in the river fitting out and for sale, making a total of 129, many of them of large tonnage.—*Durham Chronicle.*

EFFECTS OF COMBINATION.—The number of sheep required for the iron-works between Abergavenny and Cardiff is less by 1,000 per week than it was twelve months ago. This is in consequence of the workmen still refusing to give more than 4½d. per pound.—*Welshman.*

BOTH HORNS BAD.—The poor tailor, in the following sketch from the "New Orleans Crescent City," fared no better on one horn of the dilemma than on the other:—"Will you pay me my bill, Sir?" said a tailor in Chartress-street, to a waggish fellow who had got into him about a foot. "Do you owe anybody anything, Sir?" asked the wag. "No, Sir," said the tailor. "Then you can afford to wait!" and he walked off. A day or two afterwards the tailor called again. Our wag was not at his wit's end yet; so, turning on his creditor, he says, "Are you in debt to anybody?" "Yes, Sir," says the tailor. "Well, why the devil don't you pay?" "Because I can't get the money." "That's just my case, Sir; I am glad to see you can appreciate my condition—give me your hand."—*New York Paper.*

NEW MANURE.—A specimen of guano, or of the dung of the guano, a South American sea bird, was shown at the Liverpool agricultural meeting last week, by Mr. Shirring. It is likely to become a considerable article of commerce, as it is found in great quantities on the rocky coasts of the Pacific, and is said to be most powerful and concentrated of all manures. Applied at the rate of about two cwt. an acre, it produces very fine crops of turnips and grasses, and is particularly suited for the light lands on which these crops are usually reared. The wonderful effects of the sea fowls' dung are mentioned by Sir Humphery Davy, in his Agricultural Chemistry. Together with nitrate of soda, which is obtained from the same quarter of the world, it is likely to have a great effect on English agriculture. Some of the farmers who were at the meeting last week spoke in the highest terms of the effects of nitrate of soda, particularly on their wheat crops.

CITY COURT OF REQUESTS.—On Saturday, Mr. Hutcheson, the late candidate for the representation of the borough of the Tower Hamlets, was summoned before the Commissioners of the above Court by Mr. G. Bagley, for £3 10s., the amount due to him for seven days canvassing the electors prior to the election. It appeared the claimant had made several applications for the amount at the office of Mr. Hutcheson without success, and that Mr. Bishop, the agent of Mr. Hutcheson, ultimately refused to recognise or pay the demand. The claimant produced Mr. J. J. Kelly, landlord of the Ship and Black Horse, High-street, Shadwell, who proved the hiring of the complainant, and who positively stated that he had the authority of Mr. Hutcheson and Mr. Stephens, the chairman of the central committee, to employ such persons as he thought were well acquainted with the neighbourhood and localities of St. Paul's, Shadwell, St. John, Wapping, and St. George-in-the-East, and that he consequently hired Mr. Bagley, considering him to be an active man as a canvasser. Mr. Kelly produced documents which completely satisfied the Commissioners that the claimant was entitled to the amount claimed, and signed an order accordingly for immediate payment. Other decisions of a similar description had been tried during the week in the same Court, and it is said that Mr. Hutcheson has already paid upwards of £8,000 for the honour of being a candidate, and without the honour of a seat in Parliament.

THAMES TUNNEL.—Thursday week, at two o'clock, p. m, Sir Isambard Brunel passed through the tunnel and ascended into the shaft on the Middlesex side of the river. The small portion of the distance, about twenty-five feet, now incomplete, is connected with the shaft on the Middlesex side of the river by a driftway, through which, at the end of the tunnel, Sir Isambard passed. About an hour afterwards Mr. Hawes, M.P., and Mr. Hutton, late M.P. for Dublin, accompanid by Mr. Mason, one of the assistant engineers, also walked from Rotherhithe through the tunnel and the driftway to Wapping. Mr. Page, the acting engineer, was in the shaft, and with the men received Sir Isambard with loud cheers, who shortly addressed the men, thanking them for their courage and perseverance. Thus the great problem of the practicability of forming a roadway under the Thames, without interrupting the navigation, is practically solved. In a few months, it is expected one of the archways will be open for foot passengers.

A DRUNKEN ARISTOCRAT.—Two hours after the opening of Wandsworth Police-court, on Monday, Charles Villiers, of Berkeley-square, or, we understood, otherwise the Hon. Charles Villiers, brother of, or near relation to, the Earl of Clarendon, appeared upon his bail to answer a charge of being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself and his horse. Police constable, 169 V, said that on Sunday night, about eleven o'clock, he was on duty at Kingston-bottom, in the parish of Ham, when the defendant, who was on horseback, asked him for a cigar. Witness told him he had no such article in his possession, when defendant attempted to pass on, but witness perceived that he was far gone in liquor, and the horse, which was a high-spirited one, kicked and pranced about very much, and the defendant being totally incapable of either maintaining his seat or governing his horse, witness considered it his duty to take defendant to the station-house. Mr. Paynter—"I suppose you don't deny this, Sir." Defendant—"Oh, oh! I suppose—I suppose its all very true." Mr. Paynter—"Sir, you might conduct yourself with more propriety when in a Court of Justice." Defendant—"Ah, I beg pardon! I'm very sorry." Mr. Paynter—"Well, Sir, I must fine you five shillings, the only penalty I can inflict. But let me tell you that it particularly behoves people in your high condition of life not to commit these offences, but rather to set an example of sobriety to those in an inferior situation." The defendant hemmed and hawed, paid the fine, and put on his hat, which he removed, when reminded by the usher that he was still in the presence of the magistrate.

MORE BRUTALITY.—On Thursday morning, as the passengers on board the Star, a Bristol and Tenby steamer, were about to land at Bristol, their ears were suddenly assailed by cries of a most appalling nature, intermingled with screams of "Murder," which proceeded from the quarter-deck of her Majesty's gun-brig Nightingale, then moored in the centre of Cumberland Basin. All eyes, of course, were rivetted upon this vessel, the persons on board of which were partly screened from observation by an awning, which completely covered the quarter-deck. Sufficient indications were, however, apparent of the work in hand, and a spectator of the scene gives the following detail respecting it:—"I could see, as plainly as I now see this paper, a strong powerful man striking with a cat, in the most savage manner; and, after some few strokes, each of which was followed by heart-piercing shrieks of agony from the unfortunate wretch before him, he would draw the instrument of torture through his hand, and throw the clotted blood from it upon the deck, then open the thongs with his fingers, and vigorously resume his disgraceful duty, which was continued until his victim fainted, and his screams sunk into a low and piteous moan which could yet be distinctly heard by the persons on board the steamer. Among the passengers were several ladies, who were deeply affected by their proximity to the scene of torture and the frightful cries of the victim; and one of them was removed on shore in a state of insensibility. As the occurrence happened at flood-tide, a great number of persons were about the quays, all of whom were attracted by the screams from the gun-brig, and the expression of their indignation, was loud and general. So great has been the excitement in the place that ever since the occurrence a mob has assembled daily upon the sides of the Cumberland Basin, uttering fierce and bitter execration upon those by whose orders such barbarity was exercised and the Government by which it is sanctioned. It is to be observed that the transaction occurred within fifty yards of the quay, and in the immediate vicinity of a highly-respectable part of the City of Bristol."

NEW PEERS.—The Whigs are beginning to *pay off* their supporters: Friday night's Gazette contains a list of new Peerages, creations or promotions. The following is the list of new Peerages:—

The Earl of Surrey, eldest son of the Duke of Norfolk, is called up by writ, by the title of Baron Maltravers.

The Earl of Stair, a Peer of Scotland, is created Baron Oxenenfoord, of Cousland, in the county of Edinburgh, a Baron of the United Kingdom.

The Earl of Kenmare is created a baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Kenmare, of Castle Rosse, in the county of Kerry.

The Earl of Belfast, eldest son of the Marquis of Donegal, is created a Baron of the United Kingdom—Baron Ennishowen, of Ennishowen, in the county of Donegal, and Carrickfergus, in the county of Antrim.

Lord Barham is made Baron Noel, of Ridlington, in Rutland; Viscount Campden, of Campden, in Gloucestershire; and Earl of Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire.

Lord Segrave becomes Earl Fitzhardinge.

Sir Hussey Vivian is created Baron Vivian, of Glynn and of Truro in Cornwall.

Sir Henry Brooke Parnell, the late Member for Dundee, who has been missing since the dissolution, turns up as Baron Congleton, of Congleton, in Cheshire.

All these creations are in the usual form, with remainder to the heirs-male of the new Peer's body lawfully begotten; except that, in default of such issue to the Earl of Stair, the new title is to descend to the heirs-male of his brother, Mr. North Dalrymple, of Cleland.

MR. SHARMAN CRAWFORD.—A deputation from the cotton and linen hand-loom weavers of Belfast waited upon Mr. W. Sharman Crawford, the Member for Rochdale, at an inn in Belfast, on Friday, and presented him with a complimentary address, expressing their esteem for him as a man, as a landlord, as a magistrate, and as a politician; and concluding with a hope that he would long be found, in Parliament, what he had hitherto uniformly proved himself to be, the friend and the advocate of the working-classes. The deputation expressed the universal opinion of their fellow-workmen, that the chief causes of the decline of their trade, and of the prevailing and increasing distress of the hand-loom weavers, were the Corn-laws, the dissolution of the Linen Board, and the swamping of the forty-shilling freeholders. Mr. Crawford complimented the hand-loom weavers on their enlarged views, and took occasion to read them a friendly lecture on the advantages of free trade. Before the deputation retired, he headed a subscription-list of the weavers' emigration-fund with a donation of £5.—*Spectator.*

EQUAL JUSTICE!—A man of property, of the name of Rowed, residing at No. 4, Upper Belgrave-place, was held to bail at Marlborough-street Police-office, on Saturday, in the sum of £500, and two sureties of £250 each, for improper conduct towards a lad in Kensington-gardens. Sureties and security were soon obtained for the gentleman, but the youth, being a minor, and in poor circumstances, was committed to prison, as he could not find two sureties in the moderate sums of £500 each.

DISTURBANCES NEAR DUDLEY.—A correspondent writes us as follows, under date of Friday. The commercial distress which has so long prevailed in this neighbourhood is beginning to bear its fruits in a disposition to rioting on the part of the colliers. As you have been already informed through the local press, a great number of furnaces have been blown out; and a decrease in the consumption of coal occurring, many of the miners have been put upon short time, and are now only employed three or four days a week. In addition to a decrease of labour, the masters signified their intention of reducing the wages of one class of workmen, called the thin coal miners, from 3s. to 2s. 9d. a day. This reduction the men resolved upon resisting, and on Wednesday and Thursday they congregated, and proceeded to several pits where some men continue working, and endeavoured to dissuade them from continuing at the reduced price. At some of the works the men turned out, but at others the masters and butties resisted, and the mob becoming strong on Thursday, they proceeded to cut the ropes at some of the pits; fights ensued between the parties, and the police were called out. They, however, were found insufficient, and fears being entertained that more serious depredations would be committed, the magistrates sent an express to Birmingham for a troop of soldiers. About five o'clock a troop of the Ennis-killen Dragoons arrived, and headed by the Rev. Mr. Cartwright, vicar of the parish, and Mr. Badger, magistrate of the borough, they galloped off to Park-head Colliery, belonging to Messrs. Martin and Evers, and from thence to other works, but the main body of the mob had dispersed, and after staying in the outskirts of the town a short time the soldiers returned, and were billeted in various parts of the town. One young man, a native of Wolverhampton, said to be the ringleader, was apprehended, and committed in the evening to take his trial at the sessions. The officers are in search of others who are known to have taken part in the affray. I cannot learn that any one has been seriously injured, though many of the men at work were roughly handled. During the remainder of last night all was quiet, and continued so, although the soldiers are still here, in case of further outbreak, which is not anticipated. There are many hundreds out of work, and no prospect of being speedily employed. The commercial prospects here are indeed of the most gloomy cast, and afford little hope that we can long expect a continuance of good order. By-the-bye, the rain has fallen in torrents here all day, and the little wheat about this neighbourhood has been struck down, and it is feared cannot recover.

DREADFUL EXCITEMENT IN A COURT OF JUSTICE.—CROYDON ASSIZES, Thursday.—(Before Mr. Serjeant Taddy.)—John Watkins, 25, and Henry Seton, 22, were capitally indicted for assaulting and wounding George Collier, with intent to murder him. The assault took place at a booth at Epsom races. The jury returned a verdict finding the prisoners guilty of assaulting the prosecutor, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. The learned Judge told the prisoners the jury had taken a merciful view of the case, for if they had been found guilty of the whole charge, their lives might have been forfeited. He was bound to pass upon them a sentence of transportation for fifteen years. The moment the sentence was pronounced, a scene ensued that almost defies description. The prisoners, who are most powerful men, rushed to the front of the dock, and with dreadful oaths declared that they had been "sold like bullocks," and they uttered horrid imprecations upon the judge. Mr. Keene and one of his assistants laid hold of them, and attempted to remove them from the dock, but their exertions were of no avail against the frantic power of the two prisoners. Inspector Collier, of the P division, and several of his men, jumped into the dock, and a desperate struggle then took place, during which some of the constables were kicked and severely injured by the convicts. The court was in a state of the utmost confusion. The women shrieked, and business was completely suspended. A number of bad characters who came into the town in the morning were about the court, and the intention of the prisoners was evidently to excite them to attempt a rescue, but they were awed at the firm demeanour of the police, and did not attempt any violence, and the prisoners were at length removed to a strong room, where they were put in irons. It should be stated that the arrangements for the preservation of order at these assizes appear very defective. The Sheriff has the duty of providing officers of the court, and the police have no authority whatever to act: and when this outrageous conduct took place, Mr. Keene found himself without any assistance; and but for the almost accidental presence of Inspector Collier, and his men, if the prisoners' friends had interfered, Mr. Keene and his assistants must have been overpowered, and one, or perhaps both, of these desperate ruffians have escaped.

THE BOY JONES.—By a confused and unintelligible statement, said to be derived from the boy's father, it would appear that ten or twelve days after Jones had been released from prison, Mr. James, of York-street, Westminster, the landlord of the boy's father, called and inquired if the boy would like to go to sea, as he knew Captain Taylor, of the ship *Diamond*, bound to Port William, who would sail from the London Docks in a few days (this was on the 1st of July.) Terms, it appeared, were agreed upon, but it was said, before they were finally settled, the captain's approbation must be obtained. Jones's father was then informed that the *Diamond* had left the docks and sailed for Gravesend, and therefore they must follow it. Jones proposed to accompany them, when he was told that it would be better for him not to do so. They parted, and Mr. James, the boy, and a stranger, a Thames police-officer, started for Gravesend. Nothing more was heard by the father until the Saturday following, when a note was read to him, stating that on their arrival at Gravesend the ship had sailed, and that the boy Jones expressed a wish to follow it into the Downs. In a few days afterwards his father received a letter bearing the postmark of Cork, of which the following is a *verbatim* copy:—"Cork, July 7, 1841.—Dear Father,—I am glad to inform you Mr. James, his friend (a police-officer), and myself, since leaving Westminster, are well. I have experienced the utmost friendship from Mr. James. In earnest, I wish the same never to be forgot. Having a good recommendation, I am happy and in excellent spirits. Finally, I hope all of you are well. Please to inform Mrs. James that Mr. James intends to take a tour through Ireland, and will not, therefore, return for ten days. I am on my road through Bristol. [After the word 'Bristol' had been written, it appears that there was a wish to cancel it, as it is crossed several times; but sufficient remains to make it legible.] E. JONES. My kind love to all my brothers and sisters, and I hope evermore they will become good children." In company with Mr. James and the policeman he proceeded to Bristol, in which city they all stopped a fortnight. The next account received of the boy is contained in a letter, dated Liverpool, July 15, 1841. "Dear Father,—In my progress I am glad to inform you Mr. James has entertained me with kindness. Our earnest views is ended. A pleasant voyage to Brazil with me, with a good captain. You will add a calm to my mind in believing your son hopes you are all well; finally, I am in health. My writings or otherwise keep them with carefulness. Believe me, &c. P.S. England is a most magnificent country. Her inhabitants are a most 'gracious' (query, generous?') people. I declare the same inasmuch as I have experienced a kind regard from several persons. At the present time I am greatly extolled by Mr. James; his earnest views are promoting the welfare of deserving individuals, pursuant to establishing them in orderly courses. I trust I may declare that my kind friend in the present case is a neighbour who has acted on a greater interest than generally." The above letter bears no signature or post-mark. The father says part of it appears like the writing of the boy, but he cannot clearly recognize it, at the same time he would not say that it was not his. On Friday week Mr. James, after an absence of a month, arrived in London. He said that the boy was going to the Brazils in a ship of 270 tons burden, and that the first voyage would occupy nine months. When the boy Jones was taken to the ship in which he has sailed, or is about sail for the Brazils, the agent observed that the lad had a wig on his head, and inquired the reason; the answer was, that he had recently had the "ringworm," which his father declares is not the case. Jones says that he is satisfied that Mr. James did all in his power to obtain the boy a comfortable situation on board a merchant ship, and that he (Mr. James) had also promised to get a blind daughter of his into an asylum.

THE NAW POOR LAW.—About nine o'clock on Tuesday night, a fine female child, about three weeks old, was left in the side slip of the shop of Mr. Cottle, pawnbroker, Borough-road, Southwark, dressed in a white calico bed-gown, white checked muslin cap with three borders, and the skirt of a brown merino gown. The inhuman mother had put a piece of muslin with sugar in it into the child's mouth to prevent it crying, and it was only by being kicked against by a girl coming with a pledge that it was found. The parochial authorities were made acquainted with the circumstance, and the infant was taken into St. George's workhouse.

SUPPLY OF COAL.—It has been stated that the Welch coal fields extend over 1,200 square miles, and that there are twenty-three beds of workable coal, having an average thickness of ninety-five feet. Each acre will yield about 100,000 tons, being at the rate of 65,000,000 tons per mile. If from this we deduct one-half for waste, and the minor extent of the upper beds, this will afford a supply of coal equal to 32,000,000 tons per square mile. Let it be conceded that 5,000,000 are equal to one-third of that consumption in England—then each square mile of the Welch coal field will meet a proportionate consumption of a hundred years; and as there are from 1,000 to 2,000 square miles in this district, it would supply England with coal for 2,000 years after the English mines were exhausted.

POST-OFFICE MISMANAGEMENT.—Railroads have undoubtedly facilitated communication between distant places, and might be made the means of a rapid system of epistolary correspondence. But we verily believe there is no branch of the public service conducted in so bungling a way as the Post-office; in proof of which every provincial newspaper is loudly complaining that letters having a few miles only to travel are twenty-four hours or more on the road (the case with Bristol and North Somerset), and that though in some instances a mail is conveyed fifty miles in an hour by railway, letters are sometimes a whole day and night making a further progress of some half a dozen miles. It is an actual fact that when the cross-posts were farmed, as they were sixty or seventy years ago, the correspondence of country districts was far more speedy and regular than it is in the age of railways. There will come a time, we hope, when the Post-office system will be at least improved, or we may have again to revert to the plan adopted in this city about the time to which we have referred, when a man gained his livelihood by running on foot to London with letters, setting off after the mail had left Bristol, and returning with answers sooner than the post could convey them.—*Bristol Journal.*

A LEET JUROR FINED FOR SHORT WEIGHTS.—On Saturday, a meeting of magistrates for the Finsbury district took place at the Session House, Clerkenwell Green, when some business of considerable importance was proceeded with, and great interest was excited, in consequence of Mr. Child, the Inspector of weights and measures, having seized a number of short weights belonging to one of the Leet Jury. It appears that the Leet Jury are extremely severe with their neighbouring shopkeepers, and complaints have long existed against them for the oppressive manner in which they have discharged their duties. Among the magistrates present were Mr. Russell (Chairman), Mr. Knight, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Warner, and Mr. Lambert. Mr. John Holloway (the Leet Juror referred to) of Southampton Wharf, Islington, was summoned for having three half-hundred weights in his possession of unjust weight. The defendant pleaded guilty. Inspector Child said that two of the weights seized were one ounce short, and the other one was an ounce and a quarter. Perhaps he might be allowed to say that he had taken the defendant's weights for a slighter deficiency than was his usual custom, in consequence of Mr. Holloway being a member of the Leet Jury, who were very particular with their neighbours, and had seized the previous week half-hundred weights belonging to their brother tradesmen that were scarcely half an ounce short. The Chairman observed that this Court had nothing to do with the proceedings of the Leet Jury. Mr. Holloway observed that in so bulky a commodity as coal the deficiency could not affect the purchaser to any material extent. He could assure the magistrate that he had all weights corrected at Christmas last. The Court ordered the weights to be forfeited, and the defendant to pay a fine of 5s.

THE QUEEN, THE CONVICTS, AND THE CHARTIST PRISONERS.—The convicts at Woolwich have found favour in the eyes of her Majesty. Consequent upon her visit to view the launch of the Trafalgar, several men have been ordered to be discharged; and so careful are the authorities of the morals of these individuals, that they are to go forth separately, lest by afterwards herding together in the town, they may contaminate each other, to the entire subversion of the good that has been instilled into them during their confinement. We like this excessive care, and we rejoice that the Queen has thought fit to extend her clemency in a quarter where it must have been least expected. But is her Majesty not aware that, besides these convicts, there are others of her subjects who can scarcely be said to be tinctured with crime, enduring imprisonment of the body and torture of the mind, and to whom release would be a precious boon? Is her Majesty not aware that there are many individuals in gaol for political offences—men, who, for expressing their opinions openly and freely, have been cast into prison by the Whigs, for doing that which the Whigs encouraged when they expected to be driven from power? Is her Majesty, we say, aware that such men are pining and rotting in her dungeons? Such, however, is the fact, and heartily do we wish that, as the visit to Woolwich was made the occasion of royal clemency, so the late sojourning at Woburn and Pansanger may be the signal for the discharge of all prisoners confined for political offences. The ears of the Whigs have been closed against all appeals for a mitigation of punishment awarded to the Chartists. If they have not actually scouted the petitions of the people in their behalf, they have shut the door against all hope of the petitioners' views being acceded to, thus adopting the Tory system of "War to the knife"—war to extermination. We are delighted, as we said before, that the bosom of her Majesty has been moved to sympathy for her subjects; but it is not a little extraordinary that her sensibility should be directed towards a body of men tainted, at least some of them, with enormous crime—while, in distant gaols, she has subjects who have been imprisoned for long periods, at the instigation of the Whigs, and for doing that which the Whigs recommended; namely, advocating the rights of Englishmen to have a voice in the representation, and the making of laws to govern the country. Surely such men deserve royal clemency if housebreakers do.—*Weekly Dispatch.*

THE DISTRESSED FAMILIES EJECTED IN SPITALFIELDS.—On Monday evening, James Tilt, one of the ushers of the court, and Sergeant Teakle, of the H division of police, reported progress to Mr. Broughton, the sitting magistrate, at Worship-street police-office, under whose direction they had been engaged during the whole of the day, as well as on Saturday, in ascertaining the actual condition of the thirty-six families who were, on Friday se'nnight, forcibly ejected from tenements in Hope-street, Spitalfields—empty houses, into which the greater number of the poor creatures had introduced themselves when unable to pay their way elsewhere. Some of them had been there many weeks, paying no rent, until at length a broker named Hardy, acting, it is alleged, for the ground landlord, turned the whole of them and the few things they possessed into the street, in the presence of the different rate and tax-collectors whom he had sent for with the view apparently of convincing them that the buildings were reduced to an untenanted condition, and not liable to their imposts. The manner in which the poor creatures were afterwards lying about the streets and under the railway arches, for want of other shelter, during several days and nights, has already been laid before the public. The usher and police-serjeant now gave in a long list of the cases they had visited, and described the terrible misery which they had witnessed in very many of them, where they saw the wretched parents, with children varying from four to seven in a family languishing with sickness and want of food, and too frequently almost naked. The Three Pounds which some benevolent individuals placed at the magistrate's disposal on Saturday had, according to his instructions, been expended in providing blankets and administering temporary relief in the most urgent cases, and an exact account of the disb

TO THE CHARTISTS AND WORKING MEN OF LANCASHIRE.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,—The time being nearly come when your friend and the untiring champion of your rights, Feargus O'Connor, Esq. will be liberated from a felon's cell, we, the Demonstration Committee, now address you on tendering that gentleman some public token of respect for his arduous labours in behalf of our common humanity and the cause of universal and qual justice.

To offer inducements in order to stimulate you to discharge this debt of public gratitude, it will be only necessary to examine his career in and out of parliament. Possessed of fortune and influence, we discover him identifying himself with the industrious poor in their struggle for political enfranchisement, casting wealth and influence upon the altar of our common humanity, and devoting his time, health, and purse, to the emancipation of his country from the miseries of class legislation.

Educated for the bar, his profession might have enabled him to realise a fortune, but the callous indifference to human suffering peculiar to the profession never entered into the ardent temperament of O'Connor; possessing an unbounded benevolence, united with the greatest steadiness, he laid out his talents for the elevation of our race; for years he continued to agitate the doctrines contained in our Charter, and it is not saying too much when we assert, that to him more than to the labours of any man the cause of Universal Suffrage owes its present proud and invulnerable position.

His devotion to your cause was not the artificial excitement of a public meeting, but it was the calm evenness of purpose which carried him onward in the face of obstacles; the solitude of an unmerited confinement was unable to daunt his bold and indomitable spirit; but he meets his friends as he left them, the advocate of Universal Suffrage, and no surrender.

We are not going to recommend him to your admiration, because he has wealthy friends and powerful connections, but because he used these advantages in advancing the temporal well-being of those who had them not. Wealth without public virtue has failed to command the reverence and esteem of the working men of this country. Had this not been the case, such men as Lord Brougham, Grey, Russell, Hobhouse, Hume, and others, whose names were at one time considered sacred to the cause of human liberty, would still have been the objects of the working man's adulation, but their sun has for ever set, their influence for ever gone, and they are only remembered as illustrating their apostacy of former principles and abandonment of former friends; O'Connor has stood true to his friends and principles, and you will, we doubt not, make it appear that your feelings and attachment remain, *so far as he is concerned*, unchanged.

What is then required of you in welcoming him from Prison? we ask you to unite with your fellow labourers in giving him a marked expression of public respect, and we expect you will unite in overwhelming thousands to give him a demonstration of attachment, about which there can be neither mystery nor mistake.

We appeal to the trades with feelings of perfect confidence. Have you forgot, ye working men of England, his labours in defence of the Dorchester Labourers and Glasgow Cotton Spinners? At his own expence he defended their cause, and their restoration to home was the consequence of his Herculean exertions. Give honour to whom honour is due, and show you can appreciate the labours of those men who defend the rights of labour.

To the friends of Chartism we can scarcely offer any inducements, but what have been already noticed by you. His labours in print, and in person, to spread Chartism, you know already; his labours for your friends you still remember. When John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, were committed by Whig treachery, and had to take their trials for high treason, O'Connor flew to the rescue; his purse and talents were employed for his chosen friends, and to him, almost exclusively, we owe the preservation of the Welsh patriots from the horrors of a public execution.

Nor will the females be behind in this work, and we expect the Female Association of Manchester to take up this business. Look at his protest against the New Poor Law Amendment Bill, when a set of Commissioners were invested with a power which set all the charities of our common nature aside; he denounced the impious and unchristian measure, and exhibited its hideousness in all its deformity.

Ye women of England, and of Manchester, do your duty on this occasion, and show you love your families, by the manner in which you receive the advocate of your families' political rights.

All the duties arising out of the relations in which you stand, show the propriety of honouring your friends so far as they advocate your principles. We ask you as men to do your duty—the title of *man* eclipses all the other titles that a mortal can confer; it implies a capability of reasoning and thinking, it involves the possession of an immortal nature susceptible of the most refined pleasures, and capable of the loftiest acquirements—it is the charter by which you claim to exercise the immunities of freemen—unite your thoughts, combine your sentiments, and your well directed mental power will soften down public opposition and multiply the number of your advocates and friends.

We solicit you as men seeking the immunities of freemen and citizenship. Who taught you first to feel that you had the mark of humiliation upon your foreheads, and that you possessed powers, the exercise of which tyrannical rulers had kept in abeyance? it was his tongue and pen which were alike consecrated to this high and hallowed object—with him and each other, let us renew our plighted faith on the day of his coming among you, and afresh pledge ourselves in one another's presence to carry out the principles of political equality and universal liberty.

We ask your influence on that day, in the name of your country; and, as countrymen, you are uniting to assert your right of subsistence on the soil of the land that gave you birth—you claim of the oligarchy, who have monopolised all the good things your hands produced, and who have assumed the exclusive power of making laws into the bargain—you claim of both Whig and Tory, alike heartless and unfeeling, a fair distribution of your nation's wealth and political influence—your demand, in order to be powerful, must be united—your claims, in order to be effective, must be asserted simultaneously. Let the day of his liberation be the marked epoch from which you can date your country's emancipation. Let Manchester and its masses be the centre from which will emanate a feeling which will force its way into the wide circumference of your nation, until the barriers that stand between you and your liberties, too weak for a united nation, shall give way before the force of public information, and flee, like straws before a whirlwind, when met by the uncompromising demand of a united nation.

Let us on that day avoid all improprieties; keep from any step which would jeopardize your cause; and your peaceful, stern, unyielding devotion to your cause, will shew what a people can do when they are prepared to will it; tyranny and injustice will hide in their murky den from the face of an intelligent people, and that God, in whose name you hoisted your banners, will smile upon the efforts you are making, and crown your labours with complete success.

Already our prospects are beginning to brighten. The wrongs of centuries are beginning to be too weak to chain the human spirit; those unnatural antipathies which separated man from man are giving way to better feelings, so far as our own order is concerned. Let us demonstrate ourselves worthy of the principles we have been advocating—let us venerate, and as far as we can emulate the acts of such men as Hunt, Cobbett, Beaumont, Emmett, Cartwright, O'Brien, and last, though not least, the gentleman, who coming among you, you will assemble to welcome, we mean O'Connor; and the salvation of our common country, and the political freedom of its citizens, will be the noble prize of your devotion to the cause of eternal right.

That happiness and prosperity may be the portion of our country, and that our countrymen may soon enjoy the rights of freedom, is the sincere wish, and shall be the constant endeavour of yours in the cause of equal justice,

THE DEMONSTRATION COMMITTEE.

Signed in behalf of the Committee,

JAMES HARRISON.
JOSEPH LINNEY.
THOMAS DAVIES.
JAMES WOOD.
CHRISTOPHER DOYLE.
THOMAS MURRAY.
W. GRIFFIN.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Wednesday Evening, Aug. 18th.

LONDON DELEGATE MEETING.

This body met on Sunday last, August 15th at the room, 55, Old Bailey, Mr. A. Wilson was called to the chair.

The minutes were read and confimed. It was resolved:—

"That the names of the members not present at the commencement of business be taken down, to remind them of their delinquency."

The sum of 18s. 4d. was received for the use of the Council.

The Observation Committee reported:—"They had unanimously elected Mr. Wheeler as permanent chairman to the committee." They also laid before the Council "A plan for visiting the Metropolitan Districts." The plan after some slight alterations had been made therein was adopted for one month. The committee also reported "That at the ensuing meeting they should bring up an address to the Chartists of Great Britain for the delegates' adoption or rejection."

The Managing and Finance Committee were not prepared, at this early period of their sittings, with a report.

Mr. Simpson, on the resignation of Mr. Watkins, was elected a member of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Watkins was then added as a member of the Observation Committee.

The names of Messrs. Ridley, Wheeler, Stallwood, Powell and Watkins were given in, as permanent lecturers for the London district.

On the name of Mr. Culverhouse being given in, a long discussion ensued, when it was decided on a motion made by Mr. J. Watkins, seconded by Mr. Simpson,

"That the services of no person should be accepted, as a lecturer, who is not a member of the National Charter Association."

The localities are requested to send in the names of persons, being members, who are qualified for this important office.

The Secretary was instructed to write to the Executive for five hundred of the new issue of cards.

A deputation, consisting of Messrs. Ridley and Watkins, was appointed to assist the masons on their visit to the coppersmiths.

Mr. Worthington gave notice of motion,—

"That for the more readily and punctually transmitting the funds to the Executive, each locality shall send its quota to the Delegate meeting once per month, to be immediately forwarded to the Executive."

Mr. Hogg rendered an account of his office of treasurer to the late council, stating the amount of funds in his hands. His conduct was highly approved of, and he was ordered to retain the amount of money in his hands, until the accounts of the late council be fully settled.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOURNEYMENS' TRADES' HALL.—A most numerous public meeting was holden, on Tuesday evening, at the Social Hall, Goswell-street Road, for the purpose of assisting in carrying out the above object. Mr. William Taylor, gold-beater, was called to the chair. Mr. Elf moved and Mr. Rae seconded—"That this meeting, referring to the number and importance of the various trades' associations and societies of working men in London, is of opinion that the establishment of a Trades' Hall in the Metropolis would be most economical and convenient, and calculated to elevate the moral character, and secure the welfare of the working classes." The resolution was carried unanimously. A Gentleman, whose name we did not catch, moved—"That this meeting is of opinion that the proposed London Journeymens' Trades' Hall, as now enrolled by act of Parliament, is deserving the united support of all parties: it would be accessible for trades' meetings, for public meetings, lectures, &c; and, therefore, we earnestly recommend the London trades and mechanics to take up the subject with their usual determination, as the only means of erecting so desirable a building." He entered into a detail of the rules and regulations under which the society was enrolled. There was no chance of being defrauded; the act took especial care of that, for speedy justice would be attainable. He considered that by the trades meeting under one roof, if any act of injustice was attempted, the trades could more promptly act than as now, having to send all round London, and, therefore, if a strike was necessary, it would be made much more effectually. The London Trades, he thought, should come out and take this subject into their most serious consideration. The proposition was made in a place where the mechanics could afford the small trifle they asked from them, it was not made in a manufacturing place where their brethren were starving, and where it would be mere derision to ask them to carry it out. There were 15,000 of them, and surely in two years they could erect the building. After alluding to the great advantages which were likely to arise from carrying out the project; the gentleman concluded by calling on those present to aid the association. Mr. Farren, jun. said, in seconding the resolution, he had little left to say, for his friends who had preceded him had nearly exhausted the subject; they had, however, overlooked the public advantages likely to accrue; for example, the people were now prevented from meeting, as their forefathers used, under the canopy of the heaven, to pray for a redress of grievances; if they did so, they were immediately branded "torch-light rebels." There were other occasions; for example, the election of members, when the public mind ought to be concentrated. Perhaps a time might arrive when another Reform Bill would be obliged to be passed; and, then would it not be necessary for the working classes to meet—and where so well as under their own roof? (Hear and cheers.) Again, he would say immediately take up the question, for he found a gentleman belonging to the legislature who was in favour of a trades' hall, wanted her Majesty to patronise them. He would say for himself that he wanted no Parliamentary assistance in this work. He did not like the idea, with the vast means which the trades possessed, they should be beholden to any for assistance; let them erect it themselves. In the year 1834, the carpenters could and did afford, for a strike, the sum of £20,000, and the hatters, more recently, the sum of £17,000; and, surely, the trades could raise the sum of £15,000. It only wanted to be taken up. There were no less than 152 meetings of trades held in one week in a central position of the metropolis; and he would ask how much they had taken from the pockets of the working man, who perhaps had not paid for the use of the rooms in money, but had had to pay in drink, for their accommodation? and what accommodation! He could assure them he had lately, with a friend or two, called at a club-house at the West end of town, and for the accommodation of 400 persons there was just room for eighty. What was the result of this drinking?—poverty. What at home?—quarrelling. Then it was time to end these scenes, and by social parties, give their wives a chance of recreation, instead of moodily sitting at home. Yes, he would invite those present to see how rationally the patrons of Trades' Halls enjoyed themselves on that day fortnight at Highbury Barn, when they would enjoy themselves at a tea-party; and, in conclusion, he would beg to state that the rules were founded on these principles which every mechanic held in secret, if not in public—the principles contained in the Charter. (Cheers.) The resolution was put and carried. The meeting, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, then separated.

THE BRAZIERS AND COPPERSMITHS.—We have received another address which has been issued by these trades, and which we have not room to insert; in it they return thanks for the subscriptions already received, but implore for further and more efficient aid—the sums which have hitherto been subscribed not being near sufficient to meet the peculiar exigencies of their case.

REPEAL MEETING.—A glorious Repeal meeting took place on Sunday evening, at Mr. Thomas Roche's, Maze, Tooley-street, Borough. Several excellent speeches were delivered by Messrs. Murphy, Crowly, Kean, and others. Upwards of forty good men and women became fellow-labourers in this god-like work. It is a fact that 350 men, women and children, have paid their subscriptions of one shilling within a few weeks, thereby showing their attachment to their God and their country's good.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1841.

"THE CHARTISTS HAVE PROVED THEMSELVES MORE ACCURATE CALCULATORS THAN THE MIDDLE CLASSES. WHETHER THEIR NOSTRUM WOULD HAVE MENDED MATTERS IS NOT NOW THE QUESTION; BUT THE RESULT HAS SHEWN THAT THEY WERE CORRECT IN THEIR OPINION—THAT IN THE PRESENT STATE OF THE REPRESENTATION, IT WAS VAIN TO THINK OF A REPEAL OF THE CORN MONOPOLY. * * * * * * * POLITICAL POWER IN THIS COUNTRY, THOUGH IT RESIDES IN A COMPARATIVELY SMALL CLASS, CAN ONLY BE EXERCISED BY THE SUFFERANCE OF THE MASSES."—*Morning Chronicle (organ of the Whig Ministers), Friday, July 16th, 1841.*

THE "PEOPLE'S HOUSE."

SUPPOSE, for a moment, that we suspend all controversy with Reformers about principles and details, and endeavour to discover by the only remaining means, whether or not the Reform Bill has in reality made the Lower House more the "People's House" than it was under the old borough system.

Reformers tell us, that in every measure of theirs is to be found the spirit of the Bill, if the dull people could only discover it; while we assert that each Parliament, from 1832 to the moment of the last monster's dissolution, was a banditti of common plunderers—a gang of self-constituted placemen, pensioners, tax-eaters, and idle paupers, having no interest in common with the people; and, therefore, not the "People's House." Indeed, England has never yet had even a Reformed Parliament: each successive House has been returned upon the spur of the moment, and upon some clap-trap.

In 1832, the electors returned "a trial" House; in 1834, they returned a "put-out-the-Tories" House; in 1837, they returned our "beautiful-young-Queen-and-Reform" House; and in 1841, they have returned a "holy-agricultural-church-and-state House."

Never, since the passing of the Bill to the present moment, have we had a House returned upon any defined political principle. The most which was tested by the last, or that could have been tested even in the event of a Whig majority, and that majority being sincere, was a willingness to try experiments as to the easiest means of procuring a ready penny, by raising the wind outside. But the Whigs having failed, what, we should be glad to know, is to be discovered of the principle of Reform in the constitution of the present House, or the "*Parliamentum indoctum*," or "lack-learning Parliament," who, we suppose, would make education the test of electoral fitness?

But to the constitution of the House—for to that we appeal from all consideration of principles and details; and what do we find? Why the curious fact and extraordinary anomaly, that out of 658 of *the people's representatives*, 200, or nearly one-third of the whole, is composed of Lords, Rt. Honourables, Honourables, and Sirs; the numbers being 65 Lords, 55 Rt. Honourables and Honourables, and 80 Sirs. Now, surely, the 120 Lords and Honourables, at all events, should not belong to the House of Commons, and for these reasons: firstly, they are, for the most part, represented in the Upper House by fathers or brothers, or "*heads of families*:" and, secondly, the Lower House, being but a preparatory seminary, they cannot be considered as being under the control even of the constituent body, which in some instances may be righteously used by the electors over their representatives. Indeed, so far otherwise, we have had frequent instances of late of the fact, that loss of popular confidence by a pure time-serving Whig, is the best title to the peerage. We have within this week seen an augmentation of some half dozen Whig Peers to aid the opposition in the Lords; and we find that most of them, (Sir H. PARNELL, Sir HUSSEY VIVIAN, and Earl BELFAST, *to wit*,) were *out-cast Commoners*; and we are informed upon authority which we have every reason to credit, that in the event of Lord WORSLEY's being defeated in the County of Lincoln, his name would have swelled the augmentation list. We do not stop to enquire whether the majority of the two hundred Lords, Honourables, and Sirs, are Whigs or Tories; that is upon the event of a Whig or a Tory administration, which would belong to and be quartered upon the idle pauper's fund; but we unhesitatingly assert that all, one and all, will ever be found marshalled against the interest of the working classes upon whose sweat they live, when any question of LABOUR is submitted to them for legislation.

What can such men know of the wants of the people? How can they be judges of those matters about which they would not condescend to trouble their heads, further than to give a vote with their party, whether consonant or not with any little notion which they may have formed upon the subject? and then, if we add to the above list eighty gallant naval and military officers, and to them about three score barristers and attorneys, of whom our great Northern Circuit alone was blessed with nine, (now reduced to eight, by the melancholy death of Mr. LISTER, M.P. for Bradford.) Upon this circuit we have Mr. CRESSWELL, M.P.; Mr. DUNDAS, M.P.; Mr. WATSON, M.P.; Mr. HARDY, M.P.; Mr. ALDAM, M.P.; Mr. GRANGER, M.P.; Mr. MURPHY, M.P.; and Mr. ROEBUCK, M.P. Thus we find that more than one-half of the whole House is composed of Lords, Honourables, Sirs, Officers, and Barristers! and we ask if labour has anything to expect from them?

Next we turn to Ministers on both sides, the Ins and the Outs, with their immediate dependants for office or provision, aye, or even for the small loaf, many of them; and these we find amount to no fewer than from sixty to seventy a-side; or at an average of sixty-five a-side, making a total of 130. Then the account stands thus:—Lords, Honourables, Sirs, fightingmen, men who live by feud and dissension and family quarrels and treason and violation of the laws, and men who live on place or in expectation of place, 470; added to which, we have of Country Gentlemen, Bankers, Merchants, Fundowners, Manufacturers, Aldermen, Shipowners, Foreign Slaveowners, Ironmongers, Coroners, "Coal Huggers," and Pans for Infant Honourables, Fools and Squires, 188—making a total of 658; and we ask, in the name of common sense, what the millions have to expect from a House so constituted, or from a constituent body which has allowed it to be thus constituted?

Is it not quite clear to every man of common sense, that the wealthy portion of the electors overpower the poorer portion, and that the latter must, in self-defence, join our ranks, in order to free themselves from the trammels of the privileged of their own order? If after the grand banquet there were any broken meat to be divided, it would be given to the tag-rag and bob-tail of the electoral body, in preference to the unrepresented; but there is now no residue after supplying the craving appetite of the hungry and the powerful; and the poor electors must henceforth be satisfied with the distinguished honour of being represented by proxy at the great national banquet, while they take "pot luck" with those "below the salt," whose ranks they must now join, and with whose society and homely fare they must henceforth rest satisfied, their only consolation being that they were left for destruction to the last, and then instead of being transported or entombed, were disposed of *secundum artem*, according to the rules prescribed by their representatives, which they opposed not so long as others only suffered from them.

In this state of things, is it begging the question to ask what the odds in favour of LABOUR, whether the the Honourables, the Sirs, the Officers, the Barristers, the Merchants, Bankers, Traders, Manufacturers, are Whigs or Tories? We say it matters not a straw! The comforts of the people, their rights and privileges, will certainly be the straw kept floating by their breath, while in pursuit of their own ends. Every battle is fought in the people's name; and, however decided, is gained by the people's enemies. Let us just see.

Suppose it possible, then, that an anti-church party was strong enough to wrench all church property from the present holders; and suppose hat church-lands and other church property amounted to £10,000,000 a year; what would be the working man's share? Not the fraction of a farthing! the spoil would be divided, and appropriation made to the officers in the good fight before the battle was won; and as is the invariable practice, the officers would get all the gold chains, while the soldiers whose foolish agitation alone could insure triumph, would get all the wooden legs!

Suppose, again, that every pensioner, state-pauper, and half-pay officer, from pauper LEOPOLD to the junior ensign of the establishment, were deprived of their state provision to-morrow; would a fraction of a farthing be remitted, or a fraction less of new burdens be imposed? No, not a fraction!

Suppose, again, that the value of land was reduced, and thereby brought nearer the reach of working men, would they be nearer getting it? No, not a bit.

Suppose the Corn Laws were repealed, would they, while unrepresented, have any more control over the thing cheapened, or any means of knowing how the machinery for its new arrangement was worked, and upon which their very lives depended? "No, no; a thousand times No."

Suppose the whole army was disbanded, and that some new physical force steam power was found sufficient to control the mighty millions, in such case would the taxes be reduced, or if collected, would the people have any share in their distribution? Not a fraction.

Is it wonderful, then, that the INS should declare things as they are to be very well, and their determination to let well enough alone; or is it wonderful that the OUTS should declare the whole system which excludes them, to be erroneous and fraught with errors which the popular voice alone can rectify? No, by no means; but it is wonderful that the oft-burned people do not yet dread the fire by which they have been so often scorched, and to put their fingers into which they are now once more invited.

For these, and sundry other reasons, we quite agree in the opinion that the united force of the unrepresented could neither effect the dismissal of a guilty policeman nor the discharge of an obnoxious palace menial; that looking for administrative improvements and instalments of justice but tends to weaken our ranks, to strengthen the hands of jugglers, to disgust those who were wont to tremble before the stamp of the mighty millions, and to make them look upon the sovereign people as so many puppets, moved at will by wily managers pulling the wires of popular feeling.

An organic change must take place! and that organic change must be to give the millions command, at least, over *one* of the three great estates, all of which are said to exist only for their good and to derive power from their suffrage. We must no longer have a House of hereditary tyrants, and a preparatory school for their juvenile successors. We have now a Queen of an oligarchy—a House of hereditary fools, and a preparatory school for tools. We want a House of Commons sent by the people to do the people's work! and a House of Commons we MUST, AND SHALL, AND WILL HAVE! in spite of all the powers of Earth and Hell.

Britons, rouse yourselves! the British Lion slumbers; awake him, and as the king of beasts proclaims his sovereignty over the forest, proclaim you your sovereignty over your own House!

Ere we again appear before you, *the "clod-pole State Church Parliament"* will have assembled; let it be met by single petitions, sent from each town to our tried friend, Mr. DUNCOMBE, that we may try his mettle in the new furnace. Three or four hundred can be sent in single sheets for one penny each. Let them be a protest against the constitution of the House of Commons, and requiring the instant dissolution of the body, and that the Royal writs be issued to the several returning officers to elect a people's House by Universal Suffrage. Say you have no House of Commons.

We must meet PEEL on the very threshold of the new building: it will not do to slumber. The work is but the work of a day: it is at present the only means of keeping our cause warm inside for the winter. The hedge fire of Chartism must be kept up.

The House meets for business on the 24th, and will then, we presume, sit no longer than the necessary time for receiving petitions against some sitting members—fourteen days.

See how timely and how serviceable to our cause the last silent monitor, that stood in close column at the bar of the House, pleading in dumb eloquence for the sons of toil! Who would now wish *that* undone? and who will now refuse to make that ground good by backing it, and covering it with a heavy fire of Chartist artillery? Let your shot pour in from all quarters. Give the preparatories not a moment's breathing time. Let them know that we have willed our freedom, and our freedom we will have. You have plenty of time. Class-leaders fill your sheets! men and women sign your protest!

MR. DUNCOMBE's address is, THOMAS DUNCOMBE, Esq., No. 6, Albany Court Yard, London.

We had a nine months' offsping in 1839; a fortnight's child in 1841, still larger; and with God's blessing, Chartism will deliver herself of a one day's monster in the same year. To it! in good earnest. Scotland, to it! Ireland, to it! small though your numbers be as yet, nevertheless register them in time. This surely must meet the entire approbation of the moral force patriots, while it will convince the sceptical that Chartism still lives, and in spite of all opposition gains strength by opposition;—in fact, that it, and it alone, constitutes the pressure from without. Do this and we shall have stolen a march upon all sections of bit-and-bit reformers, and will have put our house in order before the campaign of 1841 has closed the tenth Reform battle of might against right.

Every leader of your cause has signified approval of this course. PEOPLE, UP THEN, AND DO IT! Beat your last. Glasgow, you have but two days; enough for the spirits ever foremost in the good work of regeneration. Manchester, you are within ten hours of the presenting place. Birmingham, you are within four. Bath, Bristol, Nottingham, Sheffield, Huddersfield, and Barnsley, though last, not least; when were you behind in the good fight? Dewsbury, the first of towns; Bradford, that returned MARSIN; and Halifax, that but for treachery would have returned GULLY; every man and woman to your pens once more! let your sacred names stand in the muster-roll of England's strength. York, do your duty, and Leeds will follow. Carlisle, Newcastle, and Sunderland, will vie for pre-eminence; while Dundee, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Perth, with little Alloa, Cumnock, Kilmarnock, and the Vale of Leven, will prove that their martyrs did not die in vain, and that the school-master has been abroad. Let Chartism be heard on every passing breeze; and COOPER the glorious COOPER, will not allow Leicester to be extinguished.

Again, *we say*, protest against the second House of Lords, and demand a HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE SACRED DAY.

AT a recent Whig feed, devoured at Warrington, in honour of a defeated Whig candidate, Mr. "Stevenson-square" COBDEN, in one of those exuberant pieces of rant by which he has made himself quite remarkable, said among other extravagancies, that there should be a day devoted to popular exhibitions in favour of a Repeal of the Corn Laws, and that the said day should be called the "Sacred Holiday." Now, to that we say "good, very good"; but Mr. COBDEN may rest assured that the "Sacred Holiday" shall be devoted to some better purpose than the mere echoing of Whig clap-trap by an insulted people. We quite agree in the principle. We objected to the last, because a month's starvation was too long a period; but we agree to the ONE DAY: and, therefore, let every Chartist in the land be prepared for the SACRED DAY! and let it be a day sacred to Chartism, and not to a transfer of monopoly from tyrant landlords to tyrant masters and speculators in grain! but, above all, let every Chartist, who attends at such meetings, GO PREPARED TO MEET BOTH Mr. COBDEN AND HIS GOD!!!

The treachery of this gentleman, manifested at the recent Stevenson-square meeting, renders such a precaution absolutely necessary; and having said so much upon the "*sacred holiday*," let us now direct the attention of our readers, for one moment, to the great advantages which they are promised, even by the best of friends, from the contemplated changes to be produced by the great commercial reforms.

And first of the promised blessings, WE FIND "PLENTY OF WORK," as if the people who are now fortunate enough to be allowed to exist, have not more than a belly full of that commodity every day in the week! We have mill upon mill standing still, while thousands upon thousands are obliged to starve; and contemporaneously we have Lord ASHLEY, asking that children shall only be allowed to work and eat, and walk to their food, which is not the least of their toil, during twelve hours of the day! In the midst of all this exuberant humanity of Whig feeders and Tory relievers, we would just ask, is there another nation upon earth where a people would be satisfied with no greater privilege and no more comfort than that which proceeds from "plenty to do?"

Are Englishmen, now deprived of the free air, with their every amusement cut off by law, their rights abridged year after year to have their tyrants for enforcing obedience to restrictions increased at the people's expence?

Are Englishmen, against whose very lives and liberties all who live upon their industry have conspired, to lose sight of all advancement in the nineteenth century, in the midst of the march of intellect; and are they still to give twelve hours "artificial," loathsome, slavish toil that they may insure enough of bread?

Are Englishmen to be so dead to their own interests as to work the cold jennies by their incessant labour for the live long day, while the slave owners amass millions and live in luxury, and the slaves but allowed "the crumbs from the rich man's table?"

Are they to make £200 profit a-head per annum for their masters, and is *their* share to be but "A PLENTY TO DO?"

Has an Englishman no rights to seek, no object to achieve, beyond the mere means of a slavish existence?

Is he not anxious to hold pace with the intellectual improvements going on in all the nations of the earth, and to gain time from labour to place himself upon an intellectual equality with his neighbours?

Does he not know that "knowledge is power," and that little knowledge can be acquired after a continuous day of toil?

Are not all the means that ingenuity can devise resorted to by the idle merchant to invigorate himself by wholesome exercise, and excite him by amusement, after six hours of a monotonous poring over his ledger? and will the people lose sight of the fact that by their toil the merchant lives and partakes of excitement, luxury, and amusement, while his hours of labour are devoted to the balancing the profits upon the workman's toil?

Are the rich to have a country, and are its laws to be only palatable and obeyed when they square with their taste and pander to their appetite, and are the poor who furnish all the means to have a country in which they are out-laws, and from which they are asked to transport themselves as a relief from tyranny, oppression, and want? No; forbid it "COURAGE;" forbid it "SENSE;" forbid it justice, forbid it patriotism.

The struggle that has been long raging and which must terminate in the triumph of labour, has been a contest as to the best means of monopolising all the benefits of the great improvements of the day, by which the labour of the people at work has been increased; while their employment wholly depends upon the caprice of the speculator. To get possession of these improvements, for national instead of class interest, is now the people's object; and to that object they will adhere, as they have hitherto done, in spite of all opposing powers: therefore Mr COBDEN, and the lice upon the beetle, may rest assured that the next "sacred day" shall be a day sacred to the poor man's entire comforts; to the elevation of himself and his order; to the attainment of more rights than the generous one of having "PLENTY TO DO."

His hours of ease must be increased proportionately with the powers of machinery to do his work. His amusements must be all, one and all, restored. If the Commander-in-Chief considers Cricket a necessary amusement and exercise for the soldier, it is also necessary for him who supports the soldier. If the merchant requires Amusement after the monotony and *ennui* of calculating his profits, the workman requires Amusement after making the profit for him. If the sons of the wealthy distinguish themselves by literature, and hold pre-eminence by knowledge, the poor must have like advantages. In short, the people must now have a full share in every improvement of the age: and the day for reconciling slaves to toil by a promise of "plenty to do," is gone, and for ever!

For freedom WE contend: and freedom means more than a loaf of bread for a day's toil, and cold bastile as the refuge of man after a life devoted to the sustainment of idle paupers in affluence and luxury. Freedom means rational enjoyment; the liberty of doing that which does not interfere with the rights of others; and, above all, the means of producing, by his own industry, a sufficiency to make him independent of man's caprice and foreign speculation. To THAT purpose the next *sacred day* shall be directed!

MR. MEDHURST.

"BRITONS DEFEND YOUR QUEEN, AND REFORM THE PEERAGE."

Do not start! gentle reader, do not start!! the above is not *our* motto, neither do we assume it, or attach to it more value than the Athenians of old attached to the drunkenness of a slave, whose intoxication was to serve as a warning, not as an example, to the rising generation.

Reader, the above is the frontispiece to the last letter of Anti-Royalty "Publicola," to himself, as Editor. It appeared in the last number of the *Weekly Dispatch*.

We shall firstly lay before you all that is material of this nondescript's conversion to Monarchy, and then offer a few observations, not upon the document, which speaks for itself, but upon the conduct of HER whom Britons are to "defend," we presume in like manner as she defends them, and their rights, and their LIBERTY.

The letter runs thus:—

"BRITONS DEFEND YOUR QUEEN, AND REFORM THE PEERAGE."

"MR. EDITOR,—The singular position occupied by our Queen provokes some serious reflections upon Royalty, in its nature and in its present state, throughout Europe. Our English Queen is the only European Sovereign that is not either the contempt or the abhorrence of his or her subjects and allies, and, unquestionably, she is the only female Sovereign in existence who is not, thoroughly, a disgrace to her sex. I may go further than this, and even assert that the English throne is the only one likely to last through this, and one more generation. But my present object is more confined to our own country, and to comparisons between her present Majesty and her predecessors or ancestors. From the death of Queen Elizabeth to the present hour, England has been absolutely cursed by the worthlessness or vices of its Sovereigns, if we except the present Queen, and the short precarious reign of the very weak man that lately occupied the throne, and who, in all probability, would, e'er this, have produced a revolution, had he not so fortunately died. Under the abject influence of his wife, the present Queen Dowager, he was about to reverse the few good actions of his short Royal life, with the inevitable effect of destroying his small popularity, and of keeping a vivid impression on the public mind of the absolute necessity of getting rid of regal government altogether, and of adapting our institutions to the intelligence and conditions of society. The public, however, are not likely to lose sight of this object, now that the Tories are coming into power; for their excessive bad government and enormous tyranny and corruptions will bring the people to a conclusion that so abominable is the nature of Regalism, that when good fortune does bestow on us a sovereign of merit, a faction can set her power aside and reduce the nation to the dilemma of always having a bigot and a tyrant, like George III., on the throne, or of having the Royal power usurped by the aristocracy, when the sceptre is held by virtue and talent. This a fact amply proved by experience. No tyrant that ever cursed mankind was ever more vicious or absolute than George the Third and his successor, and consequently they were both supported through thick and thin by the Peerage; but now, our Queen is as completely set aside in England as Christina is set aside in Spain, with this immense difference, that the Spaniards got rid of their Sovereign on the ground of her being a confluent mass of all vices and impurities, whilst Sir Robert Peel and his faction dispose of our Queen and trample her in the dust on no ground whatever, but that of her possessing talents and having a fine spirit, which induces her to use those talents to the public advantage.

Will "Publicola" have the kindness to read that once again, and then take up his letter to GEORGE IV. and read it? But perhaps, the letter to GEORGE was but upon general royalty, while the present is upon royalty particular!

We have omitted nothing material from the royal ebulition of the old Republican, for whom "*Chartism does not go far enough, as it does not destroy royalty*;" the rest of the letter is mere filling stuff in solid type, and is nothing more than a clumsy piece of criticism upon the foolish mode of electing Scotch Representative Peers, but which, bad as it is, is nevertheless preferable to the royal sample which the last "pitch-forking" of some half-dozen affords.

Let us just for one moment glance at the principle involved in the recent elevation of three of those Noble Lords.

The Queen appeals to *her* people, and those of Dundee, Belfast and East Cornwall, of course among the rest. Very well; *her people* of those places answer either negatively or positively; that is, as at Belfast, by rejecting the Royal nominee to the preparatory school; or at Dundee, by putting success beyond the hope of the Royal nominee.

In this case, what is the position of her whom we are to "defend"? Why, just this: She says, "What! you won't have my three nominees in the lower House, won't you? then you shall have them in the hospital!"

But surely, if any defence is to be made for the Sovereign, it should be made by an attack upon that House to which there is an immense majority returned against her appeal and her free trade principles; and not upon the House, which she may at command mould to her supreme royal will and pleasure.

So much for Royalty in general, and for our "talented young Queen" in particular; and just one word as to the interest which Britons have in defending the "Queen of mercy;" for in that capacity alone can we ever condescend to consider the head of our English oligarchy.

Well, then, we have placed the name of MEDHURST at the head of our article; and, without feeling any disposition to add to the "NERVOUS EXCITEMENT" of that young gentleman, let us just plainly state his case, and his title to that Royal sympathy which he has recently received. Master MEDHURST murdered his schoolfellow with a kind of butcher's knife, which, as was proved upon his trial, he had vowed he would use if at any time a quarrel arose between him and his schoolfellow. A quarrel did occur, and MEDHURST was as good as his word; he killed his companion. But as good fortune would have it, and as fortune ever favours the brave, Master MEDHURST belonged to that class in life who are in general able to procure the mild spirit of the law; and with the assistance of her Majesty's first law officer of the Crown, the Attorney-General, as counsel, (who could not be retained by a misdemeanant Chartist at any price,) MEDHURST was, upon payment of perhaps some five hundred guineas special bribe, (fee we mean,) enabled to get a verdict of manslaughter! and was therefore sentenced, we believe, to three years' imprisonment, instead of transportation for life; another good effect of employing plain JOHN during his confinement. This ill-used young gentleman was scarcely under the restriction of prison rules; he had a suite of apartments, and was allowed the use of a turning-lathe for his amusement. However, time hung heavy, and "*ennui*" overtook the young recluse; whereupon one Mr. DYER, a kind of police magistrate, having found out the game, undertook to procure MEDHURST's liberation upon payment of £3,000, "say £3,000" to some charity; and although far be it from us to insinuate such a thing, yet that spirited little dog who writes for the *Satirist*, and who does not appear to have the fear of the ATTORNEY GENERAL before his eyes, assures us that Mr. DYER's charity was intended *to begin at home*. Howbeit, the thing came to the LORD CHANCELLOR's ears, having been badly done; and DYER was removed from the Commission of the Peace. But then the thing did not end there; other parties, over whom his Lordship had no control, were implicated by DYER, and those parties were the MARQUIS OF NORMANBY and his Marchioness.

We only give *facts*, and the world knows that PHIPPS is a poor devil, who would go as far for £3,000 as any other Noble Lord. To proceed however: MEDHURST was in the secret; and although the dismissal of DYER, and the non-interference on his behalf by the Noble Home Secretary, may have put DYER out of court, and have rendered his evidence suspicious, yet the attorney of MEDHURST, who doubtless was also in the secret, turned the whole thing to the account of his client. We don't by any means say, or even hint, that Mr. Quill hinted anything to the Noble Secretary about blabbing; but certain it is, that the liberation of Master MEDHURST immediately succeeded the exposé! and upon what grounds does the reader suppose? Why, upon the *certificate*—mind the *certificate*—of a Doctor, who declared that the excitement produced by the disgusting controversy between DYER and the press had so worked upon the "sensibility" of Mr. MEDHURST, and had so affected his "nervous system," that his health *might* suffer serious damage by longer confinement; and upon that the release was sent! and Master MEDHURST was set at liberty! while HOBBERRY, PEDDIE, ASHTON, CARRIER, and others, have suffered TORTURE, compared to Mr. MEDHURST, and not for a transportable offence: and yet has the certificate of their sufferings, setting forth the effect likely to be produced upon their health, and signed by two millions of petitioners for their release, failed to produce any effect upon the sympathy of that talented Lady whom BRITONS are now called upon to DEFEND!!

O! but there was no certificate from a regular practitioner in their case. True; neither was there in CLAYTON's case, or in HOEY's case, and why? Because they were poor working men.

But let us go to the *professional question*. In O'CONNOR's case there were not only a certificate, but,

To Readers and Correspondents.

ERRATUM.—*In Mr. O'Conner's letter to the Rev. Baptist Noel, for "200lbs. of flour will bake into 365lbs. of bread," read 280lbs. of flour will bake into 365lbs of bread.*

C. D.—*Must have been aware that ten pages of closely written double-post manuscript, which would make more than four columns of printed matter, is a demand upon a weekly newspaper which cannot be honoured.*

IRISHMEN IN MANCHESTER.—*Mr. O'Connor has remitted a post-office order for 10s. for the use of the poor Irishmen whose address to him appeared in our last.*

MR. M'DOUALL.—*Mr. Ardill has seen Mr. O'Connor respecting the letter of Mr. M'Douall, and Mr. O'Connor has given orders that his wish be complied with.*

AN ENGINEER OF BATH.—*If he will fold up his Stars lengthways, in one parcel, leaving the ends exposed, and direct them to Mr. Bernard M'Cartney, 13, Cross-hall-street, Liverpool, they will be duly received, and devoted to the cause.*

THE ADDRESS *of the Rotherham Secretary is: Mr. Wm. Lakeland, True Briton Yard, Westgate, Rotherham.*

SAMUEL GOAT, NORWICH.—*We have no remembrance of the dialogue to which he alludes.*

ERRATUM.—*The name of Walsingham Martin was appended to a letter in our last by mistake: it should have been William Martin.*

ROBERT SUTCLIFFE, HALIFAX.—*We have before stated that we had not space for the insertion of the speech to which he has directed our attention.*

GEORGE POWELL, BRADFORD, WILTS.—*We have no means of answering the queries he has put to us as to his French trip.*

J. S. WADSWORTH.—*We are full.*

J. B. T., *of Stockport, can have no difficulty in finding Dr. M'Douall in Manchester. We do not know the exact address of the Doctor's residence, but any letter addressed for him to the care of Mr. Campbell, 18, Adderley-street, Shaw's Brow, Manchester, would find him.*

WINGATE CHARTISTS.—*We advise them to apply their funds in accordance with what they state to be their own "general opinion."*

J. WATKINS.—*His letter was duly received, but cannot appear. There is no need for the caution he has observed this week. No one about our office would be mean enough to intercept a communication. His suspicions are groundless.*

A WOOLWICH CADET *received—reserved for answer next week.*

DR. M'DOUALL *received—reserved for answer next week.*

J. MATTHIAS, *Bermondsey.—Will see next week.*

MR. SAMUEL HEALEY, *care of Mr. Lundy, ironmonger, Mytongate, Hull, the Secretary to the Hull Association, wishes to be made acquainted with the address of each secretary in the East Riding, that he may communicate with them on business of importance.*

JOSEPH PELLING, LONDON.—*We most likely condensed the report he alludes to because we had not space for the whole of it.*

PETER HOEY—*On Saturday last, the 14th instant, Mr. O'Connor enclosed half of a £5 note, No. 730, of the firm of Scott and Co. York, to Mr. Hoey, addressed as requested in Mr. Hoey's last letter: as he is now in Dublin, we fear the letter may be mislaid, and therefore wish Mr. Hoey to enquire after it.*

RICHARD SPURR.—*His letter reached us on Thursday morning. We had not time even to read it through.*

A LETTER, *bearing the Westbury post mark, has been received, conveying information respecting the "Warminster Libel." Will the writer communicate his address?*

A. LOWERY.—*Do not know.*

FOR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE INCARCERATED CHARTISTS.

	£.	s.	d.
From Kensington, Hammersmith, and Chelsea	0	13	0
" Westminster, per W. Whaley ...	0	5	0
CHARTIST CONTESTED SEATS.			
From Oldham...	0	10	0
" the Chartist Association, Hawick ...	0	10	0
" Fairgrieves squad of masons and labourers, Dewartown	0	8	0
FOR MRS. FROST.			
From E. Thurbell, London	0	0	6
FOR PRESS FOR J. B. O'BRIEN.			
From J. W.	0	0	3

CLERICAL ANTI-CORN LAW CONFERENCE AT MANCHESTER.

This "palaver" commenced on Tuesday last, and was *numerously* attended by dissenting preachers from all parts of the kingdom. Perhaps one reason for this may be found in the fact that "free quarters" were provided for them, the class being notoriously fond of such proofs of affectionate regard in return for their *disinterested* labours for the public weal. We shall not trouble our readers with any account of the sayings inside of the Town Hall, further than to indicate their nature and the fitness of the assembly by two facts. First, that the first forenoon was occupied in discussing, in a very noisy manner, whether they should pray to God or not, and if so, who should do so; being unable to decide upon the latter point, they resolved *not* to pray at all! Of course the *Deity did not hear* this discussion, and will not, therefore, be offended at the neglect of his professed servants. This is one specimen of the manner in which the Conference occupied its time. The second is, that notwithstanding the array of men with D.D., M.A., F.R.S., &c., appended to their names, so little were they conversant with the subject they had met to consider and pronounce an opinion upon, that Mr. Cobden, a layman, was called upon to address a long speech to these learned and reverend agitators, in order that they might not be altogether in the dark as to its nature and bearings.

There can be no doubt that the "League" relied upon this Conference as a means of enlisting the religious prejudices of the masses in their favour; and thus securing, by a side-wind, what they have hitherto been unable to get by fair means—namely, popular support. In this object, however, they have been signally foiled by the very unwieldy and unmanageable nature of the materials they called together. So far from producing the conviction, or even the semblance, that they are thus supported, the facts we are about to narrate have proved that the ministers themselves have no sympathy with the masses, are unwilling to meet them, and that the "League" are afraid of fair and open deliberation on the question.

The "address" calling the meeting was addressed to "the ministers of ALL religious denominations throughout the United Kingdom," and they were "earnestly invited to a *free and friendly conference* on the subject of the laws which restrict the supply of food to the people of this country, and *the principles* on which such laws are based." They were urged "for a while to lay aside their *sectarian and partisan differences*, and on the hallowed ground of Christian charity to assemble for the purpose of *bettering the condition of famishing multitudes.*" They were called upon "as friends of humanity to plead the cause of the poor," "as expounders and defenders of the laws of immutable justice," and "as patriots burning with a love of country to make an effort to put away the occasions of *disaffection* and *animosity*, and to restore *peace* and *harmony* among a now distracted people." Such were the *promises*—how for the performance.

On Tuesday morning, a number of preachers delegated from Christian Chartist Churches, and from congregations of Rational Religionists, sent in their claims of admission to the Committee. Among these were the Revs. John Duncan, of Edinburgh, Wm. Thomason, Vale of Leven, Arthur O'Neil, Birmingham, W. Jackson, Manchester, — Alderson, Bradford, Christian Chartist ministers; and the Revs. Lloyd Jones, London; Robert Buchanan, Manchester; and Alexander Campbell, Stockport, ministers of the Rational Religionists.

The Committee appointed to issue tickets of admission and billets to the Ministers attending the Conference, referred the credentials of the ministers above named to a self-elected committee, which they were informed would meet in the afternoon at three o'clock to determine on their eligibility. This committee accordingly assembled and sat with closed doors—they called for no witnesses on the parts of those whose claims they were adjudicating upon—they did not even permit them to be present to offer any explanations or arguments on their own behalf, but guided by their prejudices and bigotry alone, they came to resolutions which had the effect of excluding from the Conference, the whole of the parties we have enumerated. So much for clerical notions of justice and fair play! After this, talk of inquisitions; abuse the Ecclesiastical Courts, if you can, sweet liberal enlightened Dissenters! The Revds. F. Beardsall and M'Kerrow were appointed by this irresponsible and inquisitorial *committee to convey* their decision to the applicants. Previous to their receiving it, Mr. Jones on the part of himself and friends, denied the power of the committee to sit in judgment upon his claims, and protested against the validity of their decision, whatever it was. If adverse, he should test their power to exclude him by walking into the room without any ticket, in order to bring the question before a magistrate.

The Rev. Gentlemen seemed considerably taken aback at this declaration, and both of them explained that in reading the resolutions to which the committee had come, they were not to be supposed to be giving utterance to their personal sentiments, but merely acting as the servants of the committee. After some further conversation, Messrs. Jones, Buchanan, and Campbell, walked up stairs to the door of the Town-hall set apart for the entrance of ministers. The doorkeeper requested their tickets, but they pushed quietly past him and effected an entrance, although from the crowded state of the place, and the nature of the arrangements they were still *outside* of the assembly. The Rev.—Massie, one of the secretaries, immediately ordered them to retire. Mr. Jones mildly refused, and said he had come there to try his right, and should not leave until requested to do so by a constable. Mr. Massie emerged from the doorway in a high state of excitement, vowing that he would "give them into custody, whoever they were." Mr. Cobden appeared on the stairs, evidently labouring under great excitement, and fully aware that this bold and decided stroke, together with the wild and injudicious course of his clerical allies were putting the finishing stroke to his anticipations of influence from the meeting. After considerable delay, during which the most earnest entreaties were made to the gentlemen named, that they would withdraw quietly, two of the police made their appearance under the command of the inspector of nuisances; and Messrs. Jones, Buchanan, and Campbell were formally given into charge by Mr. Massie. The whole party then proceeded into the Town Hall Police-office, where the charge was received by Mr. Sawley, and bail entered for the appearance of the prisoners at the Court House on the following day. On leaving the office, which they did in company with a large number of friends in procession, the immense crowd in front of the Hall seemed to manifest the utmost interest and sympathy in the affair, and the excitement increased as they passed through the streets to the Hall of Science, Campfield.

On the following day, (Wednesday,) the case was heard before Daniel Maude, Esq., the sitting magistrate. Mr. Jones had subpœaned the Chairman and Secretary of the Conference, to give evidence, as to the authority by which the doors of a public Conference were closed against him. Mr. Massie being sworn briefly stated the charge against the prisoners. Mr. Maude said that they would see it was improper for them to force an entrance into the Hall, without an invitation from the Committee. They might as well do so into the private house of one opposed to their doing so. Mr. Jones said that was the very point he wished to ascertain, whether this was a *private* or *public* meeting. The facts were simply these: "A National Conference of Ministers of all Religious Denominations" was called in Manchester. He was the legally sworn Minister of a legally licensed congregation of religionists; and he wished to know if, after the Mayor and Boroughreeve of Manchester had granted the use of the Hall to "the ministers of all denominations," a self-elected Committee could step in and exercise a power of selection with respect to those ministers who came at great expense of time and money to avail themselves of the privilege granted by these authorities for a specific public purpose. Mr. Maude said he really could not interfere in the matter. Mr. Jones and his friends must apply to the Mayor and Boroughreeve for permission to enter the Hall. Mr. Jones said that had already been granted; and he, as a minister, was kept out by an irresponsible self-elected body, to whom he had given no power. He ought to have been present at the election of all the Committees appointed by the Conference. Mr. Maude again repeated that he could not interfere, when Messrs Jones, Buchannan, and Campbell said that immediately on leaving the court they would again present themselves for admission, and if refused, summon the party for unlawful obstruction. He also asked Mr. Maude if he could summons Mr. George Thompson, the secretary, who issued the address, for his expences. Mr. Maude replied that he could not answer the question. The parties then quitted the court, which was densely crowded. They proceeded immediately to the hall, and being obstructed took the names of the persons who did so, and returned to the court for the summons, when they would compel the production of the authority by which they were refused admission. So far the reporter was a witness of the proceedings; but was then compelled to leave Manchester. In the meantime, arrangements had been made for a meeting of the rejected ministers and the public at the Hall of Science, on Thursday night, when the nature of these occurrences, and their bearing on the questions of "free" discussion and free trade would be fully entered into by the various speakers.

Here then, however, we have already a full exposure of the hollowness and partisanship of this boasted Conference. They professed to be the friends of the people; to plead the cause of the poor; yet they exclude, by measures utterly at variance with the free spirit of Britons and the common usage of well-informed public bodies, the representatives of the very parties whose welfare they profess to seek! The million and a half of Chartists who have proclaimed their strength by legally petitioning Parliament in favour of their own views, and who constitute not only the largest *party* in the country, but also include the great bulk of the working classes; the Socialists who, next to them, are the most influential party of the people—the parties who, taken together, most truly and completely represent the feelings and sentiments of the working classes of Great Britain, have been refused a voice in this "free and friendly conference," which has by this act thrown off the disguise, shown the cloven foot, and proclaimed itself a middle-class cats-paw—a new instrument for advancing the interests of the commercial and manufacturing aristocracy and for rivetting still faster upon the necks of the labouring classess, the chains wherewith they have already so deeply loaded them. The bubble is burst! The inflated bladder of wind has had a hole pricked in it, and the contents have escaped! The landed aristocracy will laugh at the cheat; and the people, who know both, will be still more impressed with the necessity for eschewing all connection with the interested or blind guides of either party, and of more zealously applying themselves to the acquisition of that knowledge and union by which alone they can hope to achieve their own emancipation from the trammels of both.

By Friday morning's post we have received a long report of a meeting held on Wednesday evening, in the Chartist Room, Tib-street, which was addressed by several of the rejected Ministers, and also by Mr. Hill, the Editor of the *Star*, who was in attendance at the "*Conference*," *in his official capacity* of Minister, and admitted. We have not room for the report as sent, at this late hour, and can only give the following, which relates to the Conference. The remainder of the report we shall give next week.

"Mr. Hill briefly detailed to the assembly the proceedings of the conference of ministers during the day. The Conference had been addressed by many ministers in most clerical style. Several resolutions had been adopted by the conference declaratory of the general prevalence of privation and distress among the working classes of the community; of the calamitous result of that distress, and of the duty of the Ministers of Religion to give the subject their best attention, in order to the devising of a remedy for the many evils of the system. These he was glad to acknowledge and heartily to concur in and vote for. But upon a fourth resolution being proposed, connecting all the calamities and mischief of society with the *operation of the Corn Laws*, exclusively, he had applied by private note to the chairman for permission to speak, previous to the resolution being put to the vote; but that reverend functionary refused the permission, and cast himself upon the protection of the conference for support in that refusal. That protection was afforded to him, and he (the rev. speaker) was compelled to give a silent vote against the resolution, without any opportunity of arguing the question being afforded to him. A minister in the body of the meeting rose and protested against the doctrine of the chairman, that none but ministers appointed, should be permitted to speak to the resolution; but his protest was unheeded."

From the above it will be seen that the "Conference" have taken all possible means to prevent *discussion* upon the questions they were ostensibly called together to *consider!* None are to speak *but those the managers appoint!* No amendments are to be received or listened to! and this is the Evangelical mode of conducting public business! This is "free discussion"! Out upon them! what humbugs! Truly they have made themselves the laughing-stock of the whole country; and *any* decision they come to will be sure to be respected—as it deserves! Truly did the *Spectator* describe the class, when he said that clericals were the *least qualified*, of any body of men or women in the Kingdom, to interfere in such questions as the "League" have called them *together* to dabble in! and it was not without cause that our fore-seeing friend, the *Mercury*, *doubted* the prudence of the step, and prayed that they be *guided* to a just decision! well knowing they were not able to arrive at such OF THEMSELVES! The *Spectator* and the *Mercury* both know the calibre of parsons!

We have not received any account of the meeting at the Hall of Science on Thursday night, nor of the hearing of the case Mr. L. Jones was to bring before the magistrates. Perhaps next post may bring us some word; if it does, we shall give it in our Third Edition.

Another packet of information has reached us. From it we learn that Mr. Lloyd Jones applied to the magistrates for a warrant or summons against the persons who had prevented him from entering the Hall, on his second endeavour to do so, but was refused, on the ground that they could not interfere. We believe it is his intention to commence an action against Mr. George Thompson, the person who signed the advertisement calling the meeting, for the recovery of the expence he has been at in obeying his summons. The packet also contained the following account of the Thursday's meeting.

MEETING AT THE HALL OF SCIENCE.

This meeting was held at eight o'clock on Thursday night, and was attended by not less than 3,000 people, comprising men of all classes, opinions, and professions. It was called by the following placard:—

CLERICAL BIGOTRY AND INTOLERANCE—TO THE PEOPLE OF MANCHESTER.—A "National Conference of Ministers of all religious denominations, on the subject of the laws restricting the food of the community," was advertised some weeks ago to be held in this town, and *commenced on Tuesday, August 17, 1841.* This conference originated with a few of the Manchester preachers, who, in their published circular and address, desired a "free and friendly Conference of Ministers of Religion," who were to "lay aside their sectarian and partizan differences "and on the hallowed ground of Christian charity," to consider the means of bettering the condition of the famishing multitudes. Upon the terms of this broad and unrestricted invitation, many parties, representing numerous religious congregations, in various parts of the country, came to Manchester at considerable expence; and on the day of the meeting applied for admission to the Town Hall, the place advertised for the *conference to be held*; they were unceremoniously referred back to a committee of those who considered themselves of the orthodox faith, and who, in the forenoon of the same day, constituted themselves a conference, and afterwards in committee presumed to sit in judgment upon those who came after. This arbitrary committee, like another inquisition, sat with closed doors; and, without hearing any explanation or vindication from the applicants for admission, passed the following exclusive and illiberal resolutions:—

1. "That the party representing themselves as Chartist Christian ministers do not appear to this committee to come within the terms of the invitation to attend this Conference."

2. "That the application from the Christian congregation of the Vale of Leven appears to this committee to come under the same class as the preceding, and, therefore, must be subject to the same exclusion."

3. "That the application from the Socialists, designating themselves 'Rational Religionists,' also appears to this committee to be inadmissible on the same terms."

In order to learn how far the public of Manchester will sanction these intolerant and *ex parte* proceedings, a public meeting of all parties will be held on the subject, in the Hall of Science, Camp Field, on Thursday next, August 19th, 1841, at eight o'clock in the evening, when the following rejected parties will address the meeting:—The Revs. John Duncan, of Dundee; Joseph Alderson, of Bradford; W. Thomason, of the Vale of Leven, Scotland; Lloyd Jones, of London; Robert Buchanan, of Manchester; and Alexander Campbell, of Stockport. The chair to be taken at eight o'clock. Admission, One Penny—to defray expences.

Mr. JAMES LEECH, of Manchester, was unanimously elected to the chair, and after briefly opening the business of the meeting, he called upon

Mr. JOHN DUNCAN, who said that he had been deputed by a congregation consisting of 800 persons to attend the Conference of Ministers *then sitting* in that town; and he was sure his congregation felt as deep an interest in the questions to be considered by that Conference, as any other in the Kingdom, else they would never have been at the expence and trouble of sending him from Dundee to Manchester to attend their deliberations. He was duly furnished with credentials from his congregation, to show that he was their regularly appointed minister, and that they had deputed him to attend the Conference on their behalf. These credentials he had shown to the Committee appointed by the "leading few" in the Conference to examine as to the eligibility of those presenting themselves as deputies; and, strange to say, they decided that he had no right to sit, although he had been sent in conformity to an invitation publicly given, for a public "Conference of Ministers of ALL denominations." He could not help thinking, that it was because the Committee had a suspicion that he was not entirely in favour of their views on the Corn Laws, that they had refused him admission; for, strange to say, though they had decided that he was not *eligible* to be present, they offered to let him in, if he would pledge himself in writing that he would not oppose or take part in the proceedings! (Cries of "Shame," "Shame," "Free discussion!" "Just like the parsons," &c.) This he, of course, refused to do! He asked them, if they thought he was gifted with the attribute of prescience; that he was able to foresee what they were going to do, and was convinced that their intentions and actions were right, that they asked such a thing from him! Their demand was monstrous—and he indignantly refused. (Loud cheers.) On this he was told to call again, and he did so three several times; but without procuring a reversal of the decision. He then asked the Committee whether he had not been patient under their extraordinary proceedings towards him; and he also asked them by what *authority* they presumed to sit in judgment upon his case, and require written pledges from him, seeing that he had as much right there as any one of them. To this they could give him no answer; and he now, therefore, appealed to the public against the intolerant, exclusive, unsocial, and presumptuous conduct of this self-elected junta. Was ever such a thing known in this world before; that a set of Reverends, making vast pretensions to sanctity and charity, were to meet together for the purpose of discussing a public question; and that a few of them were to take upon themselves to exclude all who were not prepared to come to a fore-gone conclusion, unless they would give written promises not to oppose the proceedings! What a farce! But the thing was done for. Parsons, though they were the most consequential and presumptuous of human beings, yet always, by their exceeding foolishness (for presumption and folly were always united,) defeated themselves. This was the case in the present instance. Every one would see through the trick; and the anti-Corn Law party, instead of obtaining that influence and that hold on the public mind, which they hoped to gain by this step, would be laughed at as a set of blunderers. The thing was too transparent to deceive any one. The veil of Christian charity, love, and sympathy, which had been thrown over the political purpose of a defeated party, was so thin, that all but the very blind could see the ugly monster beneath. The whole proceedings were thoroughly contemptible; and as such they would be viewed by the people. It was too late in the day for even parsons to attempt to play off such a trick upon the people! They had learned to keep their consciences out of the breeches pocket of the priest, and he was persuaded that the trickery of the "shepherds" could never again regain that hold on the affections and *purses* of the flocks which they *once had*. Had they been wise, they would not have attempted this thing. They would have endeavoured, by quiet and unostentatious demeanour, and by those little "acts of kindness" on which they so much pride themselves, to have kept their *hold*; and *not have come forth into the blaze of day*, and in open Conference proclaim their subserviency and arrogance, their prostitution to party purposes, and their assumption of power. This was very unwise on the part of the clericals! They were not in a position to be able to afford such an exhibition! The age would not stand it! The age had out-lived them! The people were not to be thus trifled with and laughed at,—not even by parsons! Mr. Duncan concluded an energetic speech, amidst the most tremendous cheering.

Mr. L. JONES next rose to address the meeting, and was received with a tremendous burst of feeling from all parts of the densely crowded room. He observed, that having noticed the address from Manchester calling upon "Ministers of all denominations" to meet to consider and discuss a question of policy affecting the temporal interests of the people, and as he was a minister himself, and, as such, had devoted considerable time to the study of the very question the conference was called to consider, his attention was powerfully arrested by the invitation, and he felt a strong desire to be present. The congregation to whom he ministered also felt anxious that he should be present; and they had accordingly and regularly appointed him. One thing he must say had rather astonished both himself and his congregation: it was the fact that Ministers had ventured at all to affect that they had any concern for or with the temporal condition of their flock. This was, he feared, a lately-born feeling; and he hoped it could not be traced to the fact that the miseries and privations of the poor had accumulated to that degree that seat rents and salaries could not be paid! (Loud cries of hear, hear.) Whatever was the cause of this apparent sympathy of parsons for the people, one thing was certain, that it had only *lately* exhibited itself; and even when it had appeared, some parties doubted the prudence of parsons thus mixing themselves up with secular matters, arguing that they were the most unfitted by their position to have any knowledge on the subject. He would give them an anecdote which fully illustrated this feeling. He had been in company with a gentleman, who was deprecating this meeting of ministers, contending that, from the cause he had mentioned, no good could result from it. He had compared them, when assembled in a body, to a quantity of yeast, which they all knew was *bitter*; but which, when mixed in due proportion with other bodies *worked well* and stirred up the entire mass. With the first portion of the application he fully agreed, though he must be permitted to doubt the second! God knew they were *bitter* enough! on that point all would agree, though their might be two opinions as to whether they ever *worked well* or not. (Shouts of laughter.) Mr. Jones then went more particularly into his own case, and by documents which he had with him showed if any one had a right to be present at the Conference, it was himself. He read his license as a Dissenting Minister, properly signed by a magistrate of London, and other credentials, to prove that he was a minister of a congregation to whom he regularly preached, and who had deputed him to that Conference to state their opinions and his own on the important subject of the Corn Laws. From what he had just read, the meeting would certainly conceive if there was dependance to be placed on the law, he had a perfect right to be present; because the society to which he had the honour to belong, were recognised and sanctioned by the law, and were even enrolled as a religious society under an Act of Parliament. He concluded in his own mind from the documents and credentials which he had with him—that he was better qualified than one-half the Ministers who were inside. And why had he come so prepared? because he knew them, and they knew him; and for that very reason he prepared himself. He had to fortified himself, that their refusal if given must be from intolerance, and not on points of form. But he had not come thither to oppose the Conference for opposition's sake. Having given the subject his study, he had come with an intention of telling the assembled ministers that the vast amount of misery prevalent in the country was not attributable to the Corn Laws alone. (Hear, hear.) After showing the manner in which the meeting had been called, and comparing his credentials with the terms of the notice calling the meeting, as it appeared in *Tait's Magazine*, Mr. Jones said he would leave it with them (the meeting) to say whether the ministers, who were burning with love of country; who were actuated by feelings of benevolence for the poor; who had agreed to lay aside all *sectarian* peculiarities, and meet in free and friendly discussion, had acted consistently by refusing him admission to the Conference. (Voices—"They have not.") The speaker then gave a detail as to how he had been used. On Monday, he had gone to the Committee Rooms, and given in his name. While there, he observed many ministers enter and take their tickets, with little or no ceremony; but a gentleman took up a pen and wrote across his (Jones's) name, "referred to the Committee;" and his Brothers, the Rev. A. Campbell and the Rev. R. Buchanan, were treated in the same manner. He took the opportunity of asking to what Committee he was referred, and why their cases were to be referred any more than the rest? No reasons could be given why he should be excluded; but he was told where the committee of ministers who had been appointed to sit in judgment on such cases were assembled. Accompanied by Mr. Campbell and Mr. Buchanan, he went to the room pointed out, knocked at the door, and by and by the Rev. Mr. Beardsall came to the door. He asked if the Committee were there. Mr. Beardsall said "Yes, they were just trying their cases." "Well, then," said Jones, "let me come in." Mr. Beardsall—"No, no; now don't; you had better not. It will be better for you to stop out." "What," said Jones, "are you trying my case, and me not present?" and thus, without seeing his documents, or hearing a word from him as to his eligibility, they decided he had no right to be present. Against that decision he had protested, even before he knew what it was; for he totally denied their right to sit in judgment on him at all. He had as much right to exclude them, as they had to exclude him; and that the matter might be fairly tried, they went again to the Town Hall, and requested admission, but were refused. He then put his shoulder against the door-keeper, and in they both went. (Loud laughter and great cheering.) The door-keeper said, "You must not come in." Jones said, "But we are in." The door-keeper—"You must go out." Answer—"If you will shew your authority for ordering us out, we will go." A policeman was then procured, and he (Jones,) Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Buchanan were taken to the Police-office, the Rev. Mr. Massey following; and in a very short time they owed to the Queen £150 as bail. Mr. Jones, after speaking of Mr. Maude as a magistrate, said that when before him next day, he had requested Mr. Massey to go into the case, and shew why he ought not to be admitted, since the invitation had been given to *all* ministers. He also bid him remember that there were Unitarians sitting in the Conference; and he conceived this was the first time *they* had been acknowledged by the rest of the ministers as Christians. Mr. Maude did not seem willing to entertain the case; but he was told that if he dismissed the case without satisfying the excluded as to whether they had a right to be present or not, they would go to the Hall and try again. As Mr. Maude refused to interfere, he (Mr. Jones) made his way back again to the Conference Hall; but Mr. Sawley, the policeman, knowing the short cuts, got there before him, and fastened the door. (Loud laughter.) This was the way he had been treated; (shame)—and, too, at the instigation of men who were burning with zeal and love for their country. The fact was, the meeting was not got up for the purpose of benefiting the poor; but it was called together by a few of the tools of the cotton lords, for the purpose of blinding the poor as to their true interests. The ministers' own salaries and pew rents, too, had a great deal to do with the assembling. If those had been well and fully paid, they would never have heard of parson-sympathy for the poor. Mr. Jones concluded by leaving his case in the hands of the public, and sat down amid cheers long and loud.

Mr. ALDERSON, of Bradford, was next called upon, and he observed, that he came there as a Minister of the Gospel, but not one of the fashionable party. He had his credentials with him, properly signed, and by very respectable persons. He had preached to his congregation for five years, and seeing a public invitation to the conference, his people had chosen him to represent them. He was certainly only a poor man, and received nothing for his preaching; yet he considered that both himself and his congregation had been grossly insulted. The speaker, after a very excellent speech, said he would leave his case in their hands—knowing that, so far as the working classes and the public in general were concerned, he should have justice done; though he could not get such at the hands of his brethren, the parsons. (Long and loud cheering.)

Mr. BUCHANAN was next called upon, and was received by several rounds of applause. He observed that at that late hour he would not occupy their time, as Mr. Jones had fully explained his case. He then showed that he was, according to the announcement, every way eligible to be admitted to the Conference, having been sworn in as a Reverend in Manchester Court House, and deputed to the Conference by his congregation. The reason he and the rest of the Rev. Gentlemen had been rejected, was because they had sprung from the working classes, and were still so intimately connected with them that they knew their feelings and opinions, and could tell the Conference some strong and wholesome truths. It was because the rejected better understood the social condition of the people, and because they would have damaged the Anti-Corn Law cause, by making the Conference look at both sides of question, that they had been refused admittance.—(Cheers.)

Mr. THOMASSON, from the Vale of Leven, Scotland, next addressed the meeting. He observed that a very wise man had said, "There was nothing new under the sun." But for his part, he thought it was something original to see so many black coated gentlemen sit down so gravely, in order to mend the condition of the poor. When he went first to the Vale of Leven, there was a certain minister, who, for many Sundays together, made it the theme of his discourse to shew the wickedness of himself and others, in daring to mix politics with religion; but since the Tories had gained a majority in Parliament, that very minister had for the last few Sundays passed his strictures upon Sir Robert Peel and the Tories, which he (Mr. Thomason) thought smelt strong of politics. (Cheers.) He next read a statistical account which proved that a very useful class of men (miners) were not receiving, for themselves and families to live upon, more than 1s. 6d. per head per week! He also related an anecdote of a parson, who visited a poor woman on her sick bed, in the last stage of distress; and, by way of relief to her physical and spiritual wants, told her to content herself, and read for her consolation the 53rd Psalm! (Laughter and execration.) After relating several other anecdotes, Mr. Thomasson concluded by recommending them to press forward until they had obtained those rights and immunities which, by the laws of God and nature, they were entitled to; and retired amid loud cheering.

The Rev. A. CAMPBELL, of Stockport, next came forward amid loud cheers. He would not take up much of their time, as his case had been pretty well explained by the other speakers; but there was a particular feature in that case, different from the rest. He had been *specially* invited to attend by Mr. George Thompson himself, the secretary to the committee who had originally called the Conference; and his name had appeared on the list of ministers who had agreed to attend, as published in the *Manchester Guardian*, and furnished for publication by Mr. G. Thompson; and further than that, he had received a letter from that gentleman, requesting him to collect statistical information, and with that request he had complied. He and two other friends had collected all the information they could come at relative to the trade in Stockport, the rate of wages, and the numbers out of employment; and yet, after all this, he was refused admission!

Mr. JACKSON next addressed the meeting, and told a tale similar to the rest.

The first resolution was then moved, in an excellent speech, by Mr. STARKEY, and seconded by Mr. BUXTON.

It was as follows.

"That this meeting having heard the statements of the several speakers who were refused admission on Tuesday last, August the 17th, into the so-called National Conference of Ministers of all religious denominations, are of opinion that such exclusion on the part of the committee is most intolerant and unjust, being a violation of the principles of Christian charity and anti-Sectarianism, upon which the Conference was convened, inasmuch as the rejected parties were the duly appointed ministers of large congregations, furnished with all necessary credentials, and indirectly representing a large amount of the intelligence and population of the country, besides being better prepared from experience of the working classes, and from general acquaintance with the subject, to speak upon it, than of those who presumed to exclude them from the deliberations And further this meeting is of opinion that the 'Ministerial conference,' as at present constituted, does not represent the real feelings of the people, but only a section of the middle classes; and that such exclusive Conference, or any other of a purely Ecclesiastical character, is the least qualified of all public bodies of men, whether from education or experience, to settle satisfactorily such important questions."

The resolution was put by the Chairman and carried unanimously.

Mr. RANKIN moved, and Mr. ELLIS seconded, the next resolution. It was also unanimously passed.

"That, considering the extreme distress and suffering now existing in Great Britain, and that none of the wealthy and represented classes seem disposed to do justice, or even listen to the complaints of the industrious millions, there is no hope for them but in their own exertions. This meeting is, therefore, of opinion that the universal people should take into consideration the propriety of immediately convening a *conference* to which can be sent persons in whom the people have entire confidence; persons chosen without respect to class, creed, religion, or politics; persons who can come prepared to state fully the feelings which the people entertain, and their opinions as to the best methods of substituting order, peace, and safety, for the present confused, unsettled, and unnatural condition of society. This meeting also determines to appoint a committee of arrangement, to ascertain, in the first instance, the degree of approbation which this suggestion meets with; and if a large portion of the people be in favour of such a step, they be empowered to give notice of the same to the country at large, and make arrangements for the holding of the meeting."

The following persons have been appointed as the committee:—Messrs. Jackson, John Ellis, Robert Buchanan, A. Campbell, John Buxton, Robert Mahon, James Cooper, Andrew Melville, James H. Stansfield, and John Starkey.

A Protest, of which the following is a copy, was moved by Mr. LITTLER, seconded by Mr. COOPER, and adopted:—

"This meeting having heard a full explanation of the several circumstances connected with the exclusion of the Christian Chartist and Rational Religionist Preachers, along with several other parties from the 'Ministerial Conference' held in the Town-Hall, of this town, on Tuesday last, August 17th, 1841, purporting to be a 'National Conference of ministers of all religious denominations,' hereby enters its most solemn protest against this assumption of nationality, by a body who merely represent a section of the middle classes, and who have excluded, either upon points of faith or politics, parties elected by the suffrages of numerous congregations of the working classes; we further protest against all clerical conference upon questions of a political or fiscal nature, and affecting the rights and happiness of the people generally, satisfied that such conclaves have neither the experience, justice, or liberality to deal honestly, either with such questions, or with the people, besides establishing a bad precedent for future occasions, for the intermeddling of the priesthood, who in all ages have shown themselves intolerant, narrow-minded, and opposed to public liberty. The people generally, irrespective of creeds or opinions, and not exclusive bodies of men, should alone publicly discuss and decide upon all such questions."

A vote of thanks was then carried by acclamation to the Chairman, and after three hearty cheers for Mr. O'Connor, the meeting separated at midnight.

Thus ended one of the most numerously-attended, and certainly one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in the town of Manchester. It is impossible to convey even a bare idea of the feeling of ineffable disgust with which the details of the conduct of the sleek-paunches were received by the meeting; and the feeling is not confined to those who attended. Men of every party openly express their disapprobation of the exclusive spirit evinced by those who are *paid* for dissenting! and even the "League" themselves see that the bolt has been overshot! No more parson Conferences will be called! The present one is a *finisher*—for it has not only *done for itself*, but for the "League" too!

THE WAKEFIELD HELL.

At a meeting of Delegates, at Dewsbury, on Thursday evening last, the following petition was unanimously adopted. It is recommended for general use:—

TO THE HON. THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of ——— in the West Riding of the County of York,

SHEWETH,—That your Petitioners have watched with much and careful attention the workings of what is called the silent system, introduced some years since into the various Prisons of the United Kingdom, and that the result of such attention and investigation is a conviction on the minds of your Petitioners that the said silent system is utterly opposed to every dictate of humanity and Christianity, subversive of all the most valuable ends of criminal jurisprudence, and contrary to the letter and spirit of the British constitution.

That this conviction has been recently increased in an eminent degree by the publication of certain statements made by prisoners in the House of Correction, at Wakefield, in the West Riding of this county, and in other prisons; from which statements it appears that one death by self-destruction, and four other attempts of a like character, have taken place in the above-named prison at Wakefield, within the last three months, proving, in the judgment of your Petitioners, that the severe and inhuman regulations of the said silent system are calculated to destroy the reason, and drive to desperation, those who are subjected to its operation.

It also further appears to your Petitioners, from the statements above alluded to, that the food supplied to the prisoners in the said prison at Wakefield, is of a bad and unwholesome character, and that, in connection with the close confinement, and other prison regulations, it is calculated to materially deteriorate the health of the prisoners, so that, on the expiration of their various terms of imprisonment, they will be incapable of betaking themselves to honest employment, and must either become burdens to their respective parishes, or must resort to the commission of crime in order to procure bread.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honourable House to appoint a Select Committee to examine into the truth or falsehood of the statements which have appeared, as to the treatment and condition of the persons now or recently subjected to the operation of the said silent system; and that your Honourable House will be pleased to direct the special attention of the said Committee to the alleged fact, that the Governor and Officials of the said Prison at Wakefield, frequently exceed the power vested in them according to law in order that undue punishment may be awarded and executed upon the said offenders.

And your Petitioners further pray your Honourable House immediately to abolish the operation of the said silent system from the prisons of the United Kingdom, because of its inhumanity, injustice, impolicy and unchristian character; and to provide in its stead such a system of penal chastisement as shall be in accordance with the merciful spirit of our holy religion, tending at once to hold up the real authority of the law, and to reclaim and restore the offending and vicious members of society.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

LATEST FROM CHINA.—A letter has been received from Macao of the 27th of April, put on board the steamer at Bombay on the 19th of June, after the mail and other despatches had been embarked. It is to the following effect:—"*Macao, April 27.*—The Chinese local Government has violated the agreement made with Captain Elliot for the renewal of trade with British subjects. We are also surprised to find that since the 1st not one thousand chests of tea have found their way out to foreign vessels by smuggling. We had hopes of doing something in that way, but the unexpected vigilance and activity of the Chinese mandarins and soldiers have disappointed our hopes for the present. About the 17th a chop arrived from the Emperor, couched in the most violent terms, ordering all authorities, civil and military, in the provinces of Canton, to destroy all the teas, rhubarb, and other articles necessary for the English barbarians. This order is rigidly obeyed, and probably one-half of the crop of teas is already destroyed, and the work is still going on. Indemnity is promised by the same chop to those whose property is destroyed, and rewards for those who discover secreted articles. We further find in the same chop political intercourse with the English interdicted, and the

DAN "BOTHERED," VEXED, AND UNDONE.

CHARTISM IN IRELAND.

Our readers must have attended with great pleasure to the weekly reports of the progress of Chartism in Ireland; but more particularly to the mighty advances made by right principles in Dublin, under the very nose of the arch enemy of the poor, Dan. the apostate, and in spite of all the counter-exertions of the "Loyal Royals." But, perhaps, the most gratifying proof of the progress we speak of, was the public proposing and admittance of the Rev. Father Ryan, rector of Donaybate, as a member of the Dublin Universal Suffrage Association. The labours and worth of the Rev. Father are not unknown to many of our readers at Bradford; and the reasons assigned by Mr. O'Higgins, when proposing the Rev. Gentleman, prove that Mr. Ryan has not forgot the many acts of kindness he met with in his official capacity, from the Radicals of Bradford. O! how it must have gratified the heart of the honest Chartist carpenter of Bradford, to find that the good action his principles led him to perform, in providing a place of meeting for the despised and persecuted Catholics of Bradford, when every one else had turned their backs upon them, had sunk so deeply into the heart of the good and faithful shepherd, as to lead him to investigate into the principles which prompted such conduct—and, by such investigation, to be led to adopt them because of their simplicity and truth: and O! how much more gratification must have been yielded by the fact, that the Rev. Gentleman had the honesty and moral courage to come forward and bear testimony to the truth of those principles, and speak with admiration of the particular action resulting from them, at a time when, (to serve the purposes of needy and "trading" politicians) the once despised and persecuted Catholics are led on to denounce and *persecute* those who stood between them and oppression in the days of adversity!

"Cast thy bread upon the waters, and it shalt be found after many days," are the words of Holy Writ; and seldom has the beautiful truth contained in them been more strikingly exemplified than in the instance before us! The honest Chartist carpenter of Bradford did that which his love of justice told him was *right* to be done; he found a portion of his fellow-men persecuted by the ascendant party of the day; he found them without a place in which to meet to worship their God in the mode their fathers had said was right and worthy; he found them repulsed on every hand—as a band of worshippers HOMELESS—ALTARLESS—DESPISED! and he opened his door wide unto them, and said, "Enter here! This shall be a resting place unto you! Here erect your altar! Here worship your God after the honest dictates of your own hearts! Here attend to and receive *the ministrations of your own priest!* My principles lead me to discountenance and resist oppression in every shape. I find you are oppressed. As far as I am able, I will ward off the oppressor's stroke; and all I ask in return is—that you will examine the principles which lead me to this course of action; and if true, to adopt them; if false, to reject them." The honest, hearty, and upright conduct of the Chartist sunk deep into the heart of the faithful minister of the persecuted flock! He did as he was desired. He examined for himself. He found the carpenter was *right*: he found that the principles he had imbibed, and which led him to shield the defenceless and protect the oppressed, were the principles of justice to all—the principles of universal philanthropy and good-will. He adopted them! And when the carpenter and his brethren came to be persecuted by those who have the least reason for doing it, the upright man of God refused to take part with the interested and the mercenary; he lifted up his voice against the oppression: he openly joined the ranks of the persecuted, and boldly testified to their worth and good works! Verily, the bread is seen after many days!

But hereupon great was the dismay of the interested! A panic was struck into the ranks of the expediency-mongers! The "Loyal Royals," who feed upon the miseries of the poor, and whose efforts are ever directed to keep them within their own clutches, were struck mute with the *daring* of the faithful minister of God's word, in being honest to his own convictions! The arch-apostate, who had "dismissed the Chartists from his mind with the most sovereign contempt;" who had "determined that neither they nor their doings should ever again arrest his attention;" nay, who had determined that "even their name should not again pollute his lips;" the arch-apostate, who had so lately *affected* all this, found it necessary to take a decisive course. Accordingly some of his creatures received instructions to proceed to the meeting place of the Chartists—there "kick up a row"—raise a disturbance, and then get the police to interfere, and apprehend the Chartists on a charge of holding "*illegal* meetings!" How that plan failed we have elsewhere shewn, in our last week's report of the Dublin Chartist proceedings; and we now purpose to lay before our readers that which will gratify them to their heart's core.

At a meeting of the "Loyal Royals," held on Monday, Aug. 9th, at which Dan was present, he, after the Secretary had read a letter from the priest of Clonluff, handing in several subscriptions from Dr. Blake, the Catholic Bishop, and some other Catholic clergymen, spoke as follows. Our report is from the *Freeman's Journal*:—

"When I see our clergy thus coming in with their subscriptions in aid of the cause of their country, I cannot help taking some notice of what appears to me a very singular circumstance. Feargus O'Connor has got up a newspaper to praise himself: pen and ink are at full work, and types are set up to praise Feargus in his own paper, because no other would do so. (A laugh.) In this paper there is an account of a Chartist meeting; it is not, however, called a Chartist meeting, for that would not do in Dublin, but it is called a meeting for Universal Suffrage. This meeting, it would appear, was held in this city, in the back room of the house of a person of the name of O'Higgins, in Abbey-street.

"A voice—No, Sir; not in Abbey-street, but in North Anne-street.

"Mr. O'Connell—In North Anne-street; I believe it is so. Feargus says in his paper that the Rev. Mr. Ryan, Catholic rector of Donaybate, has joined in this *universal* Suffrage Chartist society here. (Great sensation.)

"A voice—I heard the Rev. Mr. Ryan proposed as a member of the society. O'Higgins was the proposer, and a person named Woods seconded the motion for his admission. We wrote to the Rev. Mr. Ryan on the subject; he did not answer our letter, but O'Higgins said he would have him in the chair at their next meeting. (Hear, hear.) Myself and some others opposed O'Higgins, and he said he would apply to the magistrates of Henry-street police-office against two of us. (Laughter.)

"Mr. O'Connell—This O'Higgins does well to establish his Chartist society in the first instance; it is a good beginning. (Increased laughter.)

"The same voice—I told the people that went to join O'Higgins that they were wrong in doing so—that such meetings were decidedly illegal, and that Mr. O'Connell had denounced them as being so. (Cheers.)

"Mr. O'Connell—I feel much obliged to you, Sir; I was not aware, when I commenced noticing the subject, that I could get all this information. You acted perfectly right, Sir; and you shall be protected in anything which O'Higgins may attempt against you in consequence of this your conduct. (Cheers.) What a very pretty plan it was, to be sure, for the encouragement of free expression of opinion, that the proposer of it, when contradicted, threatens his opponent with an application to the magisterial authorities to punish him for doing so. I take the present mode of noticing this matter in reference to the Rev. Mr. Ryan, as the best calculated for its coming to the knowledge of that gentleman. If he be rector of Donybrook, as it is said, he must have been recently appointed, and by the most Rev. Dr. Murray, within whose archdiocese the parish lies. Now, it is known that our venerable and most estimable archbishop would not confer such an appointment upon any clergyman whose character was not perfectly exemplary, so that in the present case I must take that of the Rev. Mr. Ryan to be entirely so. I therefore, in any observations of mine, speak of Mr. Ryan with all the respect due to his sacred character, and only for the purpose of affording him an opportunity for answering what has been thus reported of him. There is a person of the name of Brophy who I am told acts as secretary to these Chartist meetings of O'Higgins. He, it is said, had been a Catholic, but abandoned that religion and became an Orangeman. I would not say that if he had turned from a Catholic to be a Protestant that the Rev. Mr. Ryan would not associate with him; but would he, he having become from a Catholic an Orangeman? (Hear, hear.) By the way, I have been informed that this Mr. Brophy presided lately at a meeting of silk-weavers, at which resolutions were passed against dealing with Catholics. (Hear, hear.)

"A voice—No, he was not in the chair; it was a meeting of silk-weavers—a person named Davis presided, but he was at the passing of the resolution.

"Mr. O'Connell—Well, these persons not having dared at once and openly to take the name of Chartists, but assuming Universal Suffrage as their denomination, is because they well know the deeply-rooted hatred which Irishmen bear to the very name of Chartists. But we must not—we will not let it spread; no matter under what fictitious designation it may seek to screen itself we shall check it in the bud, and cut it off before we suffer it to spread its delusion in this country. (Hear, hear, hear.) I rose merely for the purpose of stating that which I have heard, in order to its reaching the ears of the Rev. Mr. Ryan—not by any means to call on the gentleman to render an account to me—he has no right whatever to do so, nor have I any right to expect that he should; it is merely for him to answer for himself to the public. (Hear.) Let it be distinctly understood that I speak of him with all the respect due to his sacred character as a priest."

Ah! Dan, "Feargus O'Connor has got up a newspaper;" and right well *you* know it! But, Dan, there is this difference between Feargus O'Connor and yourself: he has the honesty and the *courage* to proclaim himself the Proprietor of his "*own*" newspaper, and to suffer imprisonment, as proprietor, for what appeared in the paper without his knowledge: whilst you are dastard enough to have a newspaper—(on the sly—and whether to praise you or not, let the public judge)—and were mean enough to allow another man to go to prison for what you had written yourself in your "own" newspaper! Dan, say no more about "own" newspapers! "Comparisons are odious"!

In the *Morning Register* of Aug. the 11th, there appears the following letter from Mr. O'Higgins in reply to Dan and his housebreakers:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING REGISTER.

"SIR,—In the proceedings of the "Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland," published in this day's *Register*, I perceive that a person, whose name is not mentioned, said—'That he attended a meeting at Mr. O'Higgins's of North Ann-street, who said that he could have the Rev. Mr. Ryan chairman on the next night of meeting. We said he could not, and he went this day to Henry-street Police-office, to take out summonses against us.' Whereupon Mr. O'Connell said—'I am obliged to you; do not be afraid; you must be protected. (Hear.) You did nothing illegal. The Universal Suffrage men first invite discussion, and the moment a man opens his lips contrary to their way of thinking, Mr. O'Higgins applies to a police magistrate.'

"Mr. O'Connell says that these men must be protected; that they need not be afraid; that they did nothing illegal.

"Is it legal to break into a man's house against his will? Is protection from the legal consequences of such conduct to be publicly held out to men by an association composed of lawyers, clergymen, and others? Now Sir, when the persons who forced their way into my house on Sunday last, and who refused to give their names, said that they were authorised to do so by the advice of Mr. O'Connell, I did not believe them; and I could scarcely believe my own eyes when I saw it reported in your paper this day, that Mr. O'Connell said that those men should be protected from the legal consequences of such conduct. Can it be possible that Mr. O'Connell holds out protection to men who break into other men's houses, under the pretext that there is an illegal assembly there? Who made the men who broke into my house on Sunday judges of an illegal assembly? I do not blame the deluded men; but I do blame those who sent them.

"It is not true that I went to Henry-street police, or any other office, to take out summonses. It is not true that I invited the public to discuss propositions, long since agreed to—nor upon the propriety of establishing an association already established. But it is true that a meeting of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association was held at my house on Sunday last, and upon several other occasions.—It is also true that, with the blessing of God, a meeting of the same association will be held in the same place on Sunday next. And if so humble an individual as I am may offer a legal opinion in opposition to that of so profound a lawyer as Mr. O'Connell, that opinion is, that I have a lawful right to protect my house from being forcibly entered by any one; and that I can invite whoever I please to meet me in my own house.

I am glad to see that Mr. O'Connell identifies himself with the deluded victims who made the attack upon my house on Sunday, and that he promises protection for any service they may render in a similar manner hereafter. Those persons read some papers, which they said were given to them at the Corn-Exchange Rooms, and which papers pronounced a censure upon me, and was signed by Mr. O'Connell and every member of his family, eight years ago. This censure was passed upon me because I refused to be a member of the committee of Irish Volunteers with a man through whose instrumentality I lost the sum of £750.

I take this opportunity of informing Mr. O'Connell, and those whom he professes to protect in their premeditated attack upon my house, and upon my friends in that house, that I shall resist such attack by every means in my power, even in the event of the assailants being led on by the "Liberator" himself.

PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

No. 14, North Anne-street,
August 10, 1841.

The *Freeman's Journal* of the same date, Aug. 11th, also contained the following letter from Mr. Michael Brophy, in which it will be seen that he successfully disposes of the trumpery and lying charges brought against him by the "Great Liberator."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

"SIR,—In your paper of this day, August 10th, I have read a speech of Mr. O'Connell's, in which I find him, in his usual strain and without any just ground, calumniating me as an Orangeman, and as one who presided at a meeting of silk weavers, at which meeting he says certain resolutions were passed against dealing with Catholics. Sir, I entirely repudiate the charge of being an Orangeman; I have never been in an Orange society, nor in a secret society of any kind; but have at all times declared such societies inimical to the interests and feelings of the great bulk of the Irish people; though a Protestant, I have ever opposed that which I thought might be calculated in the least degree to mar the progress of the liberty of Irishmen, without reference to creed or party. Religious animosity I have ever looked upon as the bane of this country, and to these facts I can give ample testimony. I most positively deny that any meeting of silk weavers was ever held for the motives you have assigned, or that I ever attended a meeting where such was the object; and I wish it to be distinctly understood that I am but a poor working man, having a wife and three children depending on me for support, and that I consider the present attack of Mr. O'Connell as anti-Christian, and calculated to deprive me and my family of the means of support, by pointing me out to a populace who perhaps might be my friends, but whom he has excited and enraged against me; and that I will hold Mr. O'Connell accountable for the injuries that I may suffer in my person or calling. In conclusion, Sir, let me tell Mr. O'Connell that I have had the honour, and a high honour it was indeed, to be introduced to the Rev. Mr. Ryan, of Donabate, and who after a cordial shake of hands told me the reason he joined the Irish Universal Suffrage Association was, that it was for the political emancipation of the whole people, and not for a section of them. Hoping that you will give this a place in your next paper, I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

"PETER MICHAEL BROPHY,
"6, Wormwood-gate.

"August 10th, 1841."

In addition to the above evidences of right feeling and rectitude of conduct on the part of the Dublin Chartists, evinced in their determination not to be put down by bullying and brute force, even if used by those who clasp their hands, turn up their eyes, and piously exclaim, "O God forbid we should ever countenance physical force"! God forbid that a single drop of blood should be shed in the prosecution of our glorious cause." In addition, we say to the above evidences, we have the high gratification to present our readers with the following able but mild, firm but temperate, reproving but charitable, letter of the Rev. Patrick Ryan, which we extract from the *Freeman's Journal* of Friday, August 13th. Dan's power for mischief is gone! The Christian-like rebukes so mildly administered to the apostate, by the excellent priest, for his "*uncharitable* and UNCHRISTIAN denunciations poured upon the heads of the devoted" Chartists must have an effect upon the minds of the Irish poor, if they have none on Dan himself! Yes! his day *for mischief is gone!* Read the excellent letter of the right-minded and bold man of God; and then join in thanks to Almighty God that he has raised up such a servant—one who *dares* to be honest—to stand up for the poor and *rebuke* and REPROVE those, who have been "exciting the people and agitating the country from centre to surface, without one practicable object in view, and without one solitary effort to bring forward any measure to ameliorate the condition or relieve the sufferings of the poor hard-working but deluded Irish." Yes! (God be thanked!)—the cause of the poor in Ireland is now safe! Reader! treasure up the following letter in your inmost heart—and again thank God for the servant he has raised!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

"SIR,—It appears by the proceedings of the Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland, which are reported in every newspaper in Dublin, that I have been arraigned by that association, and dragged before my countrymen in an insidious light, for having joined the Irish Universal Suffrage Association, while my reasons for having joined it have been studiously suppressed by the party who laboured hard to place me in a false position before the public, while, by his own showing, he was in possession of sufficient facts to justify me in the step I had taken, even had I committed an error in judgment.

"The Irish Universal Suffrage Association appeared to me to be an association eminently calculated to promote amore kindly feeling, and a more general interchange of good offices between the labouring classes of Great Britain and Ireland, than had hitherto existed; and I did believe, and still do believe, that it is absolutely unecessary to take some effectual means to counteract the evil effects which are likely to result from the vaunted and anti-Christian boast of Irish Catholics having shot down English Protestants; and the threat held out that five hundred thousand Irish Catholics would be brought over from the county Tipperary to slaughter English Protestants who are seeking for those measures of reform which I see in a paper called the *People's Charter*, and to which I conceive the people of this empire to be justly entitled. As an Irish Catholic priest I repudiate the uncharitable and unchristian denunciations which have been for the last few years poured upon the devoted heads of these ill-used people.

"When I saw an association established in Dublin, embracing, as it does, the political emancipation of the whole people of every rank and degree, and of every religious denomination, I did, after mature consideration, consider it a solemn duty to afford it all the assistance in my power; and with that view I requested my friend Mr. O'Higgins to propose me as a member of it; and in doing so I said that I should feel obliged by his mentioning the kind, and hospitable, and never-to-be-forgotten treatment which I experienced at the hands of the Radical Reformers of Bradford twenty years ago. And as I am aware that several of those kind-hearted Englishmen are still alive, and active, and efficient advocates of the "People's Charter," I knew it would be exceedingly gratifying to them to learn that I was still the supporter of those principles of common justice to which they are so devotedly attached, and to which they are justly entitled.

"It has been a fertile source of pain and affliction to me that great numbers of my brethren have been for several years unwittingly led from one association to another, each and all propagating a delusion, exciting the people and agitating the country from centre to surface, without one practicable object in view, and without one solitary effort to bring forward any measure to ameliorate the condition or relieve the sufferings of my poor hard-working but deluded countrymen.

"It is but too true that there are ribbon societies in some parts of the country. The trials at the present assizes in the North prove it; and I have no hesitation in declaring it as my firm opinion that the propagation of the principles and objects of the Universal Suffrage Association would, like Aaron's rod, 'devour them all;" because the most ignorant person would soon see that he had *something to agitate for in which he was* deeply interested, and would therefore at once and for ever abandon all wild and unlawful projects and societies.

It is melancholy to observe the diabolical spirit of ill-will and hatred which has been recently infused into the minds of some ignorant persons in this city. I have, I regret to say, experienced this personally. A man, whose name I shall now forbear to mention, but who is the same person to whom the "Loyal National Repeal Association," promised its protection against the legal consequences of his violence and misconduct, told me to my face, after he had been informed by myself that I was a Catholic priest—that if I should presume to take the chair at a meeting of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association, he would seize me by the neck, and drag me out of it, even if I were clothed in my robes. Now, Sir, permit me to ask you when such a threat has been made to a priest, what is a layman to expect from such characters, particularly when they are encouraged in it by an association upon whose protection they rely with the most implicit confidence?

"I am your obedient Servant,
"P. RYAN.

Donabate, August 12, 1841.

There is one thing which we must enjoin upon every English Chartist *this week* AS A DUTY. As soon as each one has read his *Star*, let him fold it up, wrap it in a cover, paste the end of it down, address it

"Patrick O'Higgins,
14, North Anne-street,
Dublin,"

and then put it into the nearest Post-office. Let this be done generally, and before Saturday next. It is important that the Irish poor should be enabled to see and read the excellent letters of Mr. O'Higgins and Mr. Brophy; and above all, that they should know of the admirble defence of the poor, by Father Ryan: and the Irish poor will value the production none the less when they know that the paper containing it comes from some poor English working man! This, in itself, is a drawing together of the bonds of union! a union for "practicable objects," and for "measures of amelioration for the sufferings of the poor" of both countries. Let this be done, then, and leave the rest to God!

Since writing the above we have received a letter from Loughrea, not less encouraging as to its bearing on the state and prospects of Chartism than the excellent letters given above. This letter was not intended by the writer for publication, but we venture to take the liberty of laying it before our readers, as a most certain index of the state of feeling in respect to the rising cause of real liberty in Ireland.

Loughrea, August 14th, 1841.

SIR,—I take the liberty of addressing you on the part of the Chartists of this town, to request your advice as to measures in contemplation amongst some of its members; but before I proceed to lay before you the rule which some of them want to adopt, I likewise consider it prudent in me to state to you the reason why I differ with a part, a small part, of them in opinion.

One of the Chartists of this town, a respectable man, asked my liberty to get placards printed, calling on the friends of the Charter in this town, to assemble on a certain day, when he would introduce to them a Methodist preacher, to lecture to them on the principles of the Charter. I sought the advice of some of my Chartist brethren on this occasion, men of learning and talent, and well versed in political affairs, and likewise burning with a pure zeal in the holy cause of liberty and the Charter; and they told me if I sanctioned such proceedings, I should be the means of retarding the progress of Chartism in this town; but should there be a proper lecturer, having his credentials from any of the Chartist associations of either England or Ireland, then would he have their support, as the announcement of such a one making his appearance amongst the Chartists of this town would cause such a cry of "liberty" amongst them as could never be stifled or put down by the policy of either Whig or Tory. Such then being the case, I expect your advice as early as possible, so as to prevent any disunion arising amongst any of the members; for I assure you they are very numerous, and if once I was allowed, by the lovers of liberty in England, means to enable me to rent a room for their accommodation, I would at once have an association formed that would spread the love of liberty, and the knowledge and benefit of the Charter through this extensive county.

I now beg leave to call your attention to the part I have taken since I became a soldier of liberty in the Chartist cause, likewise the great straits I was put to in being bereft of friends for a length of time. In the month of November last I was appointed to circulate the *Star* in this town and neighbourhood, and I do assure you that I have done so with the greatest fidelity and success. I also circulated them through the respective towns, viz. Galway, Gort, Ballinasloe, Eyrecourt, Portumna, &c; and in all those towns I was received with great civility, with the exception of Ballinasloe, where I was shouted and hooted through the streets by a party of ignorant country people, who was employed on that occasion by some villians, who, in order to stem the voice of truth and the cry of liberty, thought it a proper way to cry me down and thereby prevent the distribution of the *Star* in that town.

When I commenced circulating the *Star* in Loughrea, the people looked on me as a rebel—such they called the Chartists at that time. I was forsaken by all my friends, so that I was put to great straits to support a large family: but now, thank God, it is far different! for the greatest enemies I had are now become the best of friends, and the firm supporters of universal liberty—which liberty they say, they can never attain, unless by means of the Charter.

I shall be very happy to receive any communication from you, which will enable me, still further, to advance the cause of the Charter, and

With the greatest respect.
I beg leave to remain,
Your very humble servant,
BERNARD M'DONNELL.

With respect to the matter on which our opinion and advice is asked in this letter, we say at once that no means should be omitted of drawing the attention of the Irish people to the glorious principles of liberty contained in the Charter through any unexceptionable medium. It would certainly be better to have lecturers accredited from the Chartist bodies; while, at the same time, a truly honest and talented man should not be repressed in his efforts to do good, because circumstances may have prevented him from having such credentials. This would apply more particularly to any native or resident of Ireland whose attention might have been recently drawn to the principles of Chartism. A stranger, and particularly a clerical stranger, could not expect to be received with perfect confidence unless he either had credentials, or was introduced by some prudent, cool-headed, honest Chartist, who was well known, and whose judgement and honesty were perfectly undisputed. It is necessary to be very cautious in putting men forward in an agitation watched with such fiendish malignity as that which glares on Chartism in Ireland. A single traitor insinuating himself into the body, and making his way to a prominent situation, might do incalculable mischief; as all his violent and illegal balderdash would be charged upon the Chartist body, while *he* would be "PROTECTED" from the legal consequences of his own rascality. We think it very likely that this mode of procedure will be resorted to by Dan and his myrmidons, now that they feel the failure of their efforts at open intimidation. We think, therefore, that in the matter of strangers especially, too much caution can scarcely be exercised. Discretion is the better half of wisdom, and while we abhor the cowardice which shrinks from an avowal of its principles in favour of danger, we would always recommend prudence and caution to our friends.

THE LIVERY OF LONDON FOR 1841-2.—The following statement exhibits the number of liverymen in the city of London belonging to each company, as also the aggregate number who are qualified as such to vote for members of Parliament to represent the said city:—Armourers and braziers, 73; apothecaries, 26; barbers, 146; bakers, 225; basket-makers, 6; blacksmiths, 94; bowyers, 47; brewers, 45; brodereurs, 28; butchers, 163; carpenters, 111; clockmakers, 99; clothworkers, 123; coach and coach harness makers, 66; combmakers, 15; cordwainers, 97; coopers, 239; cooks, 136; curriers, 98; cutler, 91; distillers, 38; dyers, 282; dyers, 117; fanmakers, 19; farriers, 80; feltmongers, 83; fishmongers, 217; fletchers, 18, framework knitters, 44; fruiterers, 41; founders, 70; glass sellers, 58; girdlers, 78; glaziers, 57; glovers, 119; goldsmiths, 151; gold and silver wire-drawers, 46; gunmakers, 29; haberdashers, 368; innholders, 307; ironmongers, 79; joiners, 116; leathersellers, 106; loriners, 234; playing-card makers, 68; merchant tailors, 236; mercers, 77, masons, 42; musicians, 72; needlemakers, 332; pattenmakers, 115; painters and stainers, 111; pewterers, 64; plasterers, 26; plumbers, 56; poulterers, 28; saddlers, 60; salters, 131; scriveners, 35; shipwrights, 91; silk throwsters, 7; skinners, 125; spectacle makers, 81; stationers, 381; tallow chandlers, 117; tin-plate-workers, 43; turners, 63; tilers and plasterers, 103; vintners, 282; upholsterers, 86; wax chandlers, 68; weavers, 86; wheelwrights, 117; woolmen, 17—total, 7,782. N. B. A great number of citizens have taken up their livery during the present year.

YORSHIRE AND LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING.

This important meeting took place at Hebden Bridge, on Sunday last. At eleven o'clock, the following delegates were present:—

YORKSHIRE.

YORK	Mr. Cordeux.
LEEDS	Mr. W. Brooke.
BRADFORD	Mr. Arran.
HALIFAX	Mr. Crossland.
HUDDERSFIELD	Mr. Clayton.
DEWSBURY	Mr. Mosely Stott.
BARNSLEY	Mr. Julian Harney.
KEIGHLEY	Mr. Bottomly.
SOWERBY	Mr. Wild.
THORNTON	Mr. Grey.
MIDGLEY	Mr. Naylor.
HEBDEN BRIDGE	Mr. Midgley.

LANCASHIRE.

MANCHESTER	Mr. Swallow.
COLNE	Mr. Mooney.
TODMORDEN	Mr. R. Brooke.

On the motion of Mr. Stott, Mr. Edward Clayton was elected chairman.

On the motion of Mr. Mooney, Mr. Julian Harney was elected Secretary for the day.

A letter was read from Manchester, and one from Sheffield, stating that the men of Sheffield, though unable to send a delegate, approved of the meeting, and would abide by any decision the delegates came to.

Mr. Swallow, delegate from Manchester, stated that he had been at Middleton; the people of Middleton approved of the meeting, and would abide by the orders of the delegates.

The Secretary read and commented upon a paragraph which appeared under the head of Oldham, in the *Star* of Saturday last. The Secretary showed that the Chartists of Oldham had quite mistaken the objects of the meeting; he had originally suggested the calling of the meeting for the purpose of making arrangements in the two counties for the distinguished patriots shortly to be liberated—his object was to prevent the clashing of arrangements. His hope was that this meeting would be conducive of preserving harmony in their ranks, such was his object. (Hear, hear.) The West-Riding delegates had been pleased to approve of his suggestion, and the meeting was called, but not a word had been said by him or any other parties about "county demonstrations." He was at a loss to conceive how any such absurd idea had ever entered the heads of the men of Oldham; most certainly he was not responsible for it. (Hear.) Again, with respect to a National Petition, it was true that in a subsequent letter of his that was published in the *Star*, he had recommended that the delegates should come instructed as to whether aye, or no, their constituencies approved of a National Petition; if so, that the delegates should suggest to the Executive the propriety of getting up such petition; but it was never contemplated by him, nor he believed any other person, that this meeting should get up the petition. It was then perfectly ridiculous for the men of Oldham to find fault with the intention of this meeting interfering with the powers or prerogatives of the Executive when no such intention existed. (Hear.) He maintained it was the duty of the country, it was the duty of any portion of the people to, from time to time, offer any suggestions to the Executive which they the people might think fit to offer; and quite sure he was that that talented and patriotic body would be ever ready to receive any suggestions the people or any portion of the people might think fit to favour them with. He thought he need say no more, assured as he was that every delegate would be satisfied with the explanations given. (Hear, hear.)

On the motion of the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Swallow, the delegates unanimously resolved,

"That the first demonstration take place at York, on the day of Mr. O'Connor's liberation."

Moved by Mr. W. Brooke, seconded by the Secretary, "That the Leeds Demonstration take place on Friday, Nov. 12th."

On the motion of Mr. Cordeux, seconded by Mr. R. Brooke, the delegates resolved, "That the rest of the places be named in rotation—that is, the order in which the demonstrations shall be held. The people of each locality named to arrange with Mr. Connor and other patriots they may invite, the day on which they will hold their demonstration."

The following is a list of places at which the delegates agreed demonstrations should be held, and the order in which they are fixed to take place:—1st, York, Thursday, Nov. 11th; 2nd, Leeds, Friday, Nov. 12th; 3rd, Sheffield; 4th, Manchester; 5th, Colne; 6th, Keighley; 7th, Halifax; 8th, Bradford; 9th, Todmorden; 10th, Bolton; 11th, Stockport; 12th, Huddersfield; 13th, Dewsbury; 14th, Barnsley; 15th, Rochdale; 16th, Middleton; 17th, Blackburn.

The following resolutions were agreed to:—

1. Moved by Mr. Cordeux, seconded by Mr. Stott, "That the delegates at present assembled do recommend to the Chartists of Great Britain and Ireland to send deputations to York on the release of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., with assurances of their unabated confidence in him, and of their firm adherence to those principles for which he has so long and unjustly suffered."

2. Moved by Mr. W. Brooke, seconded by Mr. Stott, "That in addition to his credentials, each delegate sent to York have with him a green silk banner, bearing the name of the place for which he is delegate."

(Description:—A yard of green silk will make two—divided so that the staff end be the full width, tapering to a point; silver lettered, with the name of the place, to wit, "Huddersfield," "Dewsbury," &c.)

3. Moved by Mr. Swallow, seconded by Mr. Bottomly, "That in consequence of Mr. O'Brien not wishing any expense to be incurred on his account, we recommend that the demonstrations got up shall be for Messrs. O'Connor, O'Brien, and Benbow, conjointly."

4. Moved by the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Mooney, "That this meeting suggest to the National Executive Council, the propriety of drawing up a National Petition for 1842, demanding the adoption by the Legislature of the People's Charter; the Repeal of the Legislative Union of England and Ireland; the liberation of all political prisoners; the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones. And this meeting respectfully suggest that the said Petition shall be drawn up by the Executive at their meeting at Birmingham, on the 2nd of September."

5. Moved by Mr. W. Brooke, seconded by Mr. R. Brook, "That this meeting do recommend the Executive to take into their consideration the propriety of calling a Convention for 1842."

6. Moved by the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Cordeux, "That this meeting cannot separate without marking in the strongest terms their detestation of the atrocities practised in the gaols and houses of correction in this country under the fiendish silent system. The barbarous cruelties known to be committed upon the political and other prisoners at present confined in the gaols of Wakefield, Beverley, and Northallerton are revolting to humanity, and disgraceful to the people who have up to this time suffered such deeds of devilish darkness to be perpetrated unpunished,—unavenged. We hereby call upon the country to immediately prepare petitions for presentation to the Parliament about to assemble demanding an inquiry into the present prison discipline, and the liberation of our suffering friends and brethers confined for no other crime but that they have sought the safety of the state, the rights of the millions, and the prosperity and happiness of the whole community."

7. "That to carry out so far as in their power lies, the foregoing resolution, the delegates present pledge themselves to get up the petitions recommended in their several localities."

Moved by Mr. Arran, seconded by Mr. Swallow, "That the Secretary be requested to draw up a copy of the proposed petition for an inquiry into the prison discipline, &c., for publication in the *Northern Star*." Agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Bottomley, the Secretary, together with Messrs. Arran and Swallow, were appointed a committee to draw up an address to the Chartists of Yorkshire and Lancashire."

The committee retired, and returned in a short time with the address given below, which on being read was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Crossland moved the thanks of the delegates to the committeee. Agreed to.

Mr. Stott moved the thanks of the delegates to Mr. Harney, for his efficient services as secretary. Carried.

Mr. Harney moved the thanks of the delegates to the council of the Hebden Bridge Association for the use of the room Carried.

Mr. W. Brooke moved the thanks of the delegates to Mr. Clayton for his excellent conduct as chairman.

This closed the proceedings: the room was crowded nearly to suffocation by zealous friends, who from all parts of the West-Riding attended the meeting. A number of the fair sex from Keighley, Halifax, &c., were present—they appeared deeply interested in the labours of the day.

ADDRESS TO THE CHARTISTS OF YORKSHIRE AND LANCASHIRE.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,—Assembled to take measures necessary for the reception of the patriots who, about to emerge from tyranny's cells, have proved, by their unflinching devotion to the people's cause, how vain have been the efforts to crush them by torture and the chain, we briefly address you upon the topics that have engaged our attention.

Some misunderstanding appears to have existed in the minds of our Oldham friends as to the objects of our meeting. We met not to thwart the Executive Council, but to assist that talented and patriotic body. In the report of our proceedings this day, it will be seen that while we have respectfully suggested certain things to the Executive, we have ordered nothing it may be their duty to command.

Again, we must set the men of Oldham right with respect to "county demonstrations." Nothing of the sort was contemplated by those who suggested the meeting, and called the delegates together; nothing of the sort has been proposed by us. The preservation of harmony and unity in the ranks of our party has been the object of our meeting; we trust our exertions will not prove fruitless.

It will be seen that the first of a series of popular demonstrations, or meetings, is arranged to be held at York on the day of Mr. O'Connor's liberation. The second will be held at Leeds the day following. Some time in the ensuing week Mr. O'Connor will probably arrange to visit Sheffield; and in all likelihood Saturday, Nov. 20th, will be the day of the Manchester Demonstration. We have not fixed the dates of the subsequent meetings; we have simply enumerated the order in which they shall be held. It will be for the Council or Committee of each locality to make arrangements with the patriots as to the date of their visit.

Brother Chartists,—We appeal to you to be up and doing; long enough, too long, have we submitted to oppression's rod—martyrs have perished on the scaffold—philanthropists have dragged the exile's chain—patriots have pined in the loathsome cell, too long—'tis time we did our duty—'tis time we rallied round our leaders, and, strengthening their hands, enable them to put an end to the present unrighteous system. Friends and Fellow Countrymen, we implore you to remember the wrongs of those who have suffered, and are suffering in your cause. Welcome in your thousands, and tens of thousands, those patriots who will shortly be among you. At the same time, forget not those whose sufferings are destined for a longer period—come to their help at once—pour your petitions into the House of Commons about to assemble, demanding a cessation of the hellish cruelties inflicted upon your brethren. Last, not least, prepare for the struggle of 1842—prepare by extending your organization, and giving to the Executive an efficient support. Let zeal be combined with prudence. Let energy be united with wisdom. Let unalterable determination characterize all your proceedings—show to your oppressors that you are sternly resolved to obtain your rights—prove it by your numbers in union. Then will the patriot not have suffered in vain. Then, with the blessing of God, will you establish your liberties, and posterity shall honour the men who successfully struggled for England's redemption.

Signed, on behalf of the delegates,
EDWARD CLAYTON, Chairman.
GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY, Sec.

ADDRESS FROM THE OPERATIVE STONE MASONS IN LONDON, MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTIST ASSOCIATION, TO THE TRADE-UNIONS IN LONDON.

BROTHERS IN BONDAGE,—We appeal to you with confidence on a subject of more importance to the welfare of our order than any that has engrossed our attention since the day we first dared so far to assume the rights of men as to think for ourselves. We have been now engaged for a number of years, in battling with a monster, which, although we have at times rendered powerless, yet have we not been able to conquer. Fellow men, we adopted the system of Trades' Unions in the full hope that by that means we could defend ourselves against the ferocious monster, capital, who is at all times eager to appease his greedy appetite upon the very miseries of the sons of industry. From Trades' Unions we have derived many, very many benefits; and as we have found from them a protection for the past, let us use them as palliatives for the future, until such time as we can render them useless by removing the cause of their existence. Fellow men, to accomplish that most desirable object is our reason for addressing you at present. Having duly considered the address of eighteen of our own trade, who carried the People's Petition to the House of Commons, on the 25th of May last, we have adopted its objects in all their bearings. We have formed ourselves into a Chartist Association to act in strict accordance with the rules laid down by the Executive of the National Charter Association of Great Britain and Ireland, and we now call upon you, the trades of London, to embark with us in the sacred cause of human regeneration, by adopting a similar course, in order that by our united exertions we may establish the People's Charter as the law of this country.

We deem it almost superfluous to expatiate upon the principles of the People's Charter, being aware that the principles contained in that document are all but universally known amongst the working classes generally; but in order that our intentions may not be misconstrued either by the ignorant or the self-interested, we beg leave to give a few of our reasons for adopting the leading principles of the Charter; and first, Universal Suffrage.

We demand Universal Suffrage in order that the whole people may be able to give practical effect to their wishes in framing the laws they are called upon to obey. We demand that the working man shall be consulted in the institutions of his country, as well as the useless and profligate lord, or the fraudulent and scheming profit-monger. We demand that those who raise all the food, make all the clothes, build all the ships and houses, construct all the canals and railways, work all the mines, collieries, turbaries, and fisheries, who, in addition to all these works, fight all the battles of our country, shall be the foundation of all authority, as they are actually the foundation of all power: and we unhesitatingly declare, the man who wishes anything contrary to this to be an unprincipled and dishonest man.

He who would give a vile falsifying attorney, or an unprincipled swindling profit-monger a vote, and keep it from an honest tailor, shoemaker, smith, mason, carpenter, &c., is a scoundrel, and ought to be looked upon as such by all honest men. The man who, by a property qualification, would disfranchise nearly all men that are s

THE CONVENTION OF MINISTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—On Sunday evening, the 8th instant, there was verbal notice given in two or three of the dissenting chapels in this town, stating that a meeting would be held on the following morning, (Monday, the 9th,) at ten o'clock, in the vestry room of Mr. Gray's chapel, College-lane, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the convention of ministers, which is to meet in the ensuing week, at Manchester. When I entered the room, at a quarter past ten, there was only a dozen persons assembled, and at no time of the meeting did the number exceed thirty-two. But what surprised me the most was the thin attendance of ministers; for though there are twelve dissenting congregations in Northampton, there were only four or five pastors present; whether the others had notice of the meeting or not I cannot say; but if they had notice it showed that the majority were either apathetic respecting the question, or did not agree in the objects of the meeting; and if they had not notice given them, it shows that the few wished to have it all to themselves. At the time I entered the room, those present were conversing with, and asking each other, as to what the real object was; whether the delegate was to be elected by and to represent the opinions of the ministers, or the dissenters of Northampton in general; and when the Rev. Mr. Gray assumed the chair, I put the above question through him to the meeting, stating that if the delegate was supposed to represent the dissenters in general, of the town, I should protest against one going from that meeting.

A verbal resolution was then proposed by the Rev. Mr. Milner, Independent minister, to the effect—

"That two delegates be elected to represent the dissenters of Northampton, at the convention of ministers about to be held at Manchester."

I moved an amendment:—

"That if any delegates were sent from that meeting, they would merely represent the opinions of the Ministers present, or that this meeting do now adjourn until proper notice should be given to the Dissenters of the town in general."

But, Mr. Editor, that would not do; so the Rev. Mr. Phillips, Dissenting Minister of Earls Barton, and bookseller, in Nottingham, moved as a second amendment:—

"That at a meeting of Ministers and a few friends, called by verbal notice, it was resolved that two delegates be elected to attend the Convention of Ministers, shortly to be held at Manchester."

As the last was near the truth, I consented to withdraw my amendment, if Mr. Milner agreed to withdraw his motion which he consented to do, and Mr. Phillips then moved his amendment as an original motion and it was carried.

It was then moved "That Messrs. Bennett and Milner, both Independent Ministers, should be the delegates elected."

But this would not suit Mr. Gray, who is a Baptist, (and who perhaps expected to have the honour of being one of the delegates) and he suggested that the delegates should not be both of one denomination, but that one should be an Independent and the other a Baptist, or so.

Well, how was this to be ordered; one gentleman suggested that three delegates should be sent, (that would have been one out of every eleven that there was at the meeting.) I remarked that the meeting had just decided that the number should be two, and it would not be very business-like to undo what they had just done, when Messrs. Bennet and Phillips seeing that their proceedings were the most ridiculous that could possibly be imagined, charged me with attempting to upset their meeting, and questioned my right to attend or take any part in the business. My right I vindicated and established, and repelled their charges by challenging Mr. Bennett or any other inhabitant of the town, to meet me in public meeting and discuss the question of the Corn Laws, telling them that I was opposed to the repeal of these laws without other remedial measures; and if Bennett did not think my talents good enough and sufficiently respectable for him, I would find him another man, but the advocates of free inquiry did not accept the challenge.

As they could not agree as to who should be the delegates, the meeting rescinded their former resolution and separated without doing anything, Mr. Phillips telling them to go, as they had allowed M'Farlane to upset their meeting.

Mr. Editor, what must we think of the Convention, if its members are elected at such hole and corner meetings as the above was evidently intended to have been.

Yours in the cause,
JOHN M'FARLANE.

Scarlet Well-yard, Northampton,
August 14th, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—As the Pont-y-Ty-Prydd Provision Company experiences much difficulty in obtaining what they want from the wholesale dealers, *for ready money*, will you be so good as to make the fact known in the columns of the *Star*, in order that some of your Chartist correspondents may refer us to some houses who do not consider it their interest to make a political distinction between the money of Chartist companies, and that of the factions. To remove all doubt on this point, I beg to transcribe a copy of one of these invidious distinctions.

Yours, &c.,
WM. PRICE, Porth-y-glo.

"To Wm. Price, Porth-y-glo.

"Sir,—We are in receipt of your favour, and are much obliged for the preference of your order, but had rather decline the account altogether, as we are only in the habit of doing business with regular grocers, and not companies of the description you represent.

"We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
"JOS. TRAVERS & SONS.

"London, 6th May, 1841."

RIGHT OF WAY THROUGH WESTBOURNE GROVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—Permit me, through the medium of your journal, to call the attention of the inhabitants of Paddington and Marylebone to the stoppage of a right of way, at the end of Westbourne Grove, a new road running in the direction of the Western Railway terminus to Notting-hill-fields, and which, until lately, (when the "improvements" were extended a field's length,) was free to every class of pedestrians who had occasion to pass that way. I have spoken to Mr. Jones, the builder, of Westminster, on whose premises (last house in the Grove) I considered an opening ought to be made, but he objects to it for several reasons—the chiefest and most frivolous of which is, that it would defeat his intentions of keeping the road "select." "If," said he, "a thoroughfare were to be made, the poor people (mark this, ye labouring classes) would pass this way; and (mark, again) they do destroy everything so." I told him I knew too much of the industrious classes to believe that. But even admitting his assertion to be true, I believed they (the industrious classes) paid for everything, and made the rich what they are. "Yes," said he, "but I should not like them to pass this way; you know one likes to keep the place as select as one can." And so the poor are to go "all round Robin Hood's Barn," as the saying is, because one man has taken it into his head to make what should be a most necessary thoroughfare "select." Upon my word, what next! Are not the industrious classes trampled upon and spurned enough already, that this "select" "remnant of mortality" must needs add additional reproach upon their honour, by calling them "destroyers of everything," and representing them as not even fit to pass down a road. I appeal to the inhabitants of this great metropolis, to know if they will allow such an insult to pass unnoticed. I appeal to the parish authorities, to every member of the Paddington Vestry, to know if they—who are appointed as guardians of the people's rights, and redressers of the people's wrongs—will sanction such a stigma on the characters of their industrious poor, as they most assuredly will, unless they arouse themselves as one man, and insist upon an opening being made for their accommodation.

Trusting that you will insert the above on the earliest occasion,

I remain,
A foe to every species of oppression,
HENRY DOWELL GRIFFITHS,

No. 11, Winchester, Row, Edgware Road.
London, August 16th, 1841.

THE TEN HOURS' BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—Some of your cotemporaries of the Whig and Whig-Radical schools have, within the last few weeks, manifested their chagrin in consequence of the Chartists aiding in the overthrow of the unchristian and inhuman system which obtains in the mills and factories of civilized Britain.

"The head and front of our offending" appears to be an inactivity on our part in reference to the repeal of the Corn Laws, while at the same time we labour to deliver the victims of Mammon from their horrid state of thraldom. I have looked over their lucubrations in the hope of finding something approximating to argument, yet I find not the least scintilla of that necessary commodity; acrimony and declamation are alone the component ingredients of their incoherent reveries; this being the case, I am saved the trouble of analyzing the compound prepared by Dr. Smiles and Co. However, as they are evidently ignorant of the views and objects of the Chartists, allow me, through the columns of your journal, to tell those murky-brained physicians,

1st. That we are opposed to, and war against every species of slavery, whether inflicted upon the rising generation, or upon the adult; and moreover, that our hostility is not circumscribed to our native soil, but extends to every clime, tribe, and creed; we desire the freedom, and consequent happiness, of the whole human race; therefore we act not inconsistently.

2nd. That we have invariably denounced the system of employing children in factories to that protracted period which the most eminent of the faculty have declared their nature to be unable to sustain with impunity. Resolutions, condemnatory of the evil, have repeatedly emanated from the various public meetings convened by the Chartists; the subject has employed the pens of our ablest writers, and it has arrested the attention of the convention of Chartist delegates assembled from different quarters of the empire. Therefore it is no new doctrine engrafted upon Chartism for expediency sake.

3rd. That the benefits to be derived from a repeal of the Corn Laws is merely ideal, while those which will accrue from a restriction of machinery will be real and substantial, both in respect to the physical, moral, religious, and political welfare of the present and succeeding generations. Therefore we pursue not an airy phantom to divert the attention of the people from the pursuit of intrinsic good.

4th. We have not advocated the utility or necessity of the Corn Laws; we have only questioned the motives of the "League," who have, perhaps unintentionally, shewn the cloven foot, by declaring it to be impossible for the English manufacturer to compete with his foreign rival except by a reduction of wages, which they find it impossible to effect without a repeal of the Corn Laws, which they say, would produce a reduction in the price of the workman's loaf.

We have received no guarantee from the "League" that the continental manufacturer will, in case of a repeal of the Corn Laws, convert his bleach grounds into corn fields, his mills into barns, and his machinery into implements of husbandry. We have not yet been shewn how the agricultural labourers will be provided for, and that an influx of the tillers of the soil into our manufacturing towns will not affect the operatives theretofore resident. These things are left unnoticed by the "League"; therefore we should be inconsistent, nose-led, purblind dolts to co-operate with the "League;" seeing that we seek the vital interest of all, and consequently, cannot desire to see our oppressed brethren in the agricultural districts thrust into bastiles, starved off the land of their birth, or transported to the wilds of Australia.

Dan is the pet of the "League." This "MOSES OF IRELAND!" sold the factory child's cause for £1,000, and in connection with the sale, the Priests of Mammon imagined that the cause was slaughtered; however, they have found out their mistake—the cause still lives in spite of the "MOSES" and the blood-money. This is the sore.

Yours truly,
WM. RIDER.

Leeds, August 17th, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—Will you permit me to acknowledge having received from Mr. William Russell, of Nottingham, 280 *Northern Stars*, 70 *Chartist Circulars*, 70 *Illuminators*, and about 50 Miscellaneous Tracts and other Journals, 30 *Extinguishers*, and 60 *Chartist Rushlights*, to light our way out of the meshes the Whigs have laid for us, and oblige,

Yours truly,
JOSEPH MACDONALD.

122, High-street, Newry, Ireland.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—I take the liberty of troubling you on a subject which our association thinks is of the most vital importance to the whole Chartist body, and which we conceive that you should, in the *Star*, notice as promptly as you possibly can, in order to put every real Chartist upon his guard, so as to enable us to put down the nuisance which I now lay before you.

Soon after the last Northern Political Union commenced, a few *would-be-thought middle-class men*, shopocrats, at Newcastle, thrust themselves into the council; leaders of it they would be; its funds they kept at their almost sole disposal; none but themselves would be allowed to hold office, either as president, treasurer, &c., they seeking to gain a popular name, in order to get a run to their own shops. They kept the Union in a state of turmoil, and brought it to the close it had, solely through their own incapacity.

After the close of the Northern Political Union, a spirit of apathy and distrust was felt by the working population here, until the present organization of the National Charter Association commenced, when the association here gathered strength, and at the present moment every prospect of success appears; when lo! the parties alluded to, finding, no doubt, their tills rather low, and seeing the people beginning to move, think it a good time for them to be stirring, and to swamp the Charter Associations by getting up a Northern Political Union again; they, of course, to be the sole managers and directors, as before, of its funds.

In order to get their political union brought about, and thus swamp the Chartists, they held a meeting at the Clarendon Arms, the other day, to unite, as they said, all classes of Reformers—for the Whig cheap bread budget no doubt—as they, having the elective franchise, invited "Brown Bread Joseph;" whilst our associations were bringing forward Bronterre O'Brien. They have now at their shops, I assure you, a list, or prospectus, for the reorganization of the Northern Political Union, which, on any known Radical coming in, they present to him to sign, intending, as soon as they can get as many signatures as will enable them to pack a part of a room, to call a meeting, and raise themselves in head and chief, and bring money again to their tills, now getting very low.

The Chartists determine to resist the attempt with all their energies, and no doubt they will be able to upset them.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. H.

Ouseburn, August 17, 1841.

LONDON.

(From our own Reporter.)

On Friday last, the Braziers and Coppersmiths held their first meeting as members belonging to the Chartist body.

Mr. Ebbesen was called to the chair. A deputation from the masons, consisting of Messrs. Wilson, Hogg, and Walton attended.

Mr. Walton was called upon to address the meeting. He said he hoped he should not be trespassing on the patience of the company present, if he were to describe the principles of the Charter, and the manner of uniting to carry its principles out. Mr. W. proceeded at great length to expatiate on the Charter, and then proceeded to review the system which now holds sway in England; he held that a system which permitted five eaters to live on the produce of one worker must be rotten to the core. (Hear, hear.) The Chartists had been accused of wishing to injure their fellow man. Now, their (the Chartist) motto was, justice to all, and injustice to no person. The workmen of England had been for some time united in Trade Societies. He knew those societies had been productive of no small amount of good; yet, had they succeeded to the extent which had been expected from them? He would say boldly, no; and why had they not done all the amount of good they might produce? Simply because the power was in the hands of their oppressors. Every interest was protected and represented in the Commons' House save the working interest, and all classes but the working men had members to protect their interests, and was it not, therefore, time that they, the workies, should obtain that control over their own affairs, &c., as to prevent their liberties from being at the mercy of a set of tyrants? (Hear and cheers.) Were not the trades and those connected with them treated shamefully? He would only take the condition of the trade he now addressed, and he would ask whether the coppersmiths and braziers were not right in seeking to keep up their body, by not allowing persons who had not served their time, to be placed on the same footing as those who had? Why, the surgeon, the lawyer, and other professionals were not allowed to practise until they had gone through their degrees. (Hear.)

Mr. Hogg said he had a few words to address to the meeting. He found them in a melancholy situation, having to depend on the public, and why, because they had struck against an act of tyranny—(hear)—and, yet, he could not help asking what a few strikes of that kind could do; why, they might be called in to perform some necessary work for the masters, and, then, in a little time be thrown upon the wide world again, whereas if they would make an universal strike for the Charter, they would not be afterwards subjected to the law as it now stood; they would then be protected from the provisions of the Combination Act, which subjected them at any time, (when it pleased the powers that be to put them in force) to transportation. Instead of having a Col. Sibthorp to represent the people, they would, if they would but unite, have men from their own ranks who would protect their interests; but till they came forward determinedly to obtain the Charter, no change in their condition would be achieved. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wilson said he was glad to find, that so many of the coppersmiths and braziers had enrolled themselves members of the Chartist body. Too long had the people been trampled on—too long had a system which ground the poor and gave to them nothing but poverty, been pursued. Yes, they heard of deaths through starvation, and yet the parliament which would inquire into their condition, so as to remove some of their evils, granted £100,000 a-year to an elderly lady. A system was supported by which men, who had never seen each other, were brought into the field to slay each other, under the idea of fighting for the glory of their country, and by this means a debt had been contracted so as a number of persons should live on the industry of others. When were those principles of bad government to be exploded, and the principles of industry, love, and virtue, to supplant them? Never, he would say, till the people were honourably represented, and that would never be till the Charter was gained. (Cheers.)

Mr. Dullam said that they ought to be much obliged to the gentleman for their attendance there, and he must say he had heard more truth spoken in the short time the gentlemen had been speaking, than he had heard for a long time. They had proved, indeed, that there was a moral feeling among st Chartists which he had been led to believe they, the Chartists, did not possess; but he found them reasonable, nay, most reasonable. Mr. D. then took a view of the circumstances under which the braziers and coppersmiths were suffering, and concluded by advising all present to become Chartists.

The Chairman addressed the meeting in a sensible speech, and at some length; after which the tracts presented by Mr. Watkins were distributed, members were enrolled, and the following gentlemen were nominated to form a portion of the General Council:—Mr. Ives H. Ebbedsen, Sub-Secretary; Mr. Thomas Dullam, Sub-Treasurer; Messrs. Dawson, Balls, Wynn, Phillips, Harvey, and French.

MASONS' BODY.—On Saturday evening last, the Masons held their usual weekly meeting at their room, the Craven's Head, Drury-lane. The chair was taken at half-past eight, when the minutes of the last meeting having been read were confirmed. Five hundred copies of the address were ordered to be printed for circulation amongst the trades. It was resolved, "That the three trades now organised, be called upon to form a committee, so as to make arrangements for waiting on the various trades." Mr. Watkins delivered a spirited and excellent address, wherein he pointed out the reasons of the failure of trades societies to keep up a beneficial state of society for the working classes. Mr. Wall was announced to lecture here on Saturday next.

MARYLEBONE.—On Sunday evening last, Mr. Watkins delivered a lecture here; his subject being "In perils amongst false brethren." He commenced by stating that nothing could be worse, or more fatal, than false brethren. He then divided false brethren into three classes, the treacherous, the timid, and the mercenary. He considered that Chartism had nothing to fear from persecution, but all from false brethren; for persecution had been tried, and failed; it was the treacherous, false brethren, who, when victory is in our favour, leaves us, or strives to put us in the power of others; but the class they had to fear the most from were the parties who wished to live upon agitation, and to keep up that agitation for the sake of lucre. After the lecture, a vote of thanks was proposed and seconded, when several questions were put to Mr. Watkins, who replied to them; and in answer to Mr. Powell, stated that he was willing to meet Mr. Watkins, according to the plan he (Mr. Watkins) had proposed. Mr. Neesom then put a question to Mr. Watkins, relative to the authorship of a letter in a late number of the *Star*, which Mr. Watkins avowed. A vote of thanks was then carried, and the meeting separated.

FINSBURY.—The members held a meeting here, at Lunt's Coffee-house, on Monday evening last. Mr. Fussin was called to the chair. After the enrolment of several members, the minutes were read and confirmed. Mr. Culverhouse rose, and addressed the meeting as to the propriety of becoming members of the Political Institute. After some conversation, in which Messrs. Wall and Watkins took part, the subject was dropped, and Mr. Spurr rose for the purpose of complaining of the conduct of Mr. Campbell, which he described as tyrannical towards the electors and himself, and destructive to the principle of Universal Suffrage. He declared he would throw himself upon the country for them to take up the case. Mr. Hogg moved, and a member seconded—"That a public meeting be held relative to the affair." Mr. Watkins moved—"That the question be determined in that assembly, whether Mr. Campbell was censurable or not." The amendment being put, was carried. A resolution was then proposed—"That Mr. Campbell be not censured, he having acted up to the laws of the Association;" to which an amendment was moved—"That Mr. Campbell is censurable for his conduct, inasmuch as Mr. Spur had never given up his card." The amendment being put, was lost; and the original motion carried.

TOWER HAMLETS.—On Sunday last, Mr. Preston continued his lecture.

DEPTFORD.—The Chartists met as usual, on Sunday last, when the bye-laws for the society were confirmed. Mr. O'Bryan delivered his first lecture. Subject:—"The Charter, its objects, utility, practicability, and means of obtaining it." After some further business the meeting broke up. A subscription has been entered into here for the purpose of aiding the funds of contested elections, as also for the banners, &c.

TOWER HAMLETS.—The female Chartists held their second meeting on Monday last, Mr. Simmons in the chair. On the nomination, the following members were elected on the council:—Mrs. Downs, Mrs. Icome, Mrs. Newley, Mrs. Gray, Miss Sellers, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Wm. Simmons; treasurer, Miss Simmons; secretary, Mrs. Simmons. The council will meet every Monday. The monthly meetings on the first Monday in every month, when the balance sheet will be ready for the inspection of the members.

WESTMINSTER.—On Sunday, Mr. Stallwood delivered a most powerful and argumentative lecture on the People's Charter as a means of remedying the present unnatural artificial state of society, and completely demolished all the specious counter agitations which have been set on foot for the purpose of distracting the attention of the people from the grand remedy. The lecturer, in the course of his address, alluded to Teetotalism, as a means to assist in carrying out the agitation for the Charter. In this view, he was supported by the Chairman, Mr. Dowling, which brought on a friendly discussion, in which Messrs. Hogg, Ridley, Wilson, Wheeler, and other members took part. The decision come to was, that though teetotalism was very good in itself, yet it was imprudent to mix up any other *ism* with Chartism. The sum of 5s. was sent to the Victim Fund, several members joined, and an excellent spirit was exhibited. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman and lecturer. Mr. Ridley was announced to lecture on the ensuing Sunday evening, at the same place, and Mr. Stallwood at the Political and Scientific Institute, Old Bailey, on Sunday evening, August 22nd.

CHELSEA.—On Monday last, at a public meeting of the Chartists of Chelsea and its neighbourhood, Mr. Whitehorn in the chair, after the usual business connected with the locality and the delegate meeting was transacted, it was resolved that a public festival should be held on Monday, August 30th, at the place of meeting, United Coffee House, George-street, Chelsea, in aid of the Election Fund for seating O'Brien and Binns in the Commons House of Parliament. Mr. Ford announced his intention of making the Association a present, to be raffled for in aid of the same good purpose. Dr. Webb not being able to attend, in consequence of a circumstance connected with his professional duties, Mr. Wheeler was requested to supply his place, and addressed a very numerous and enthusiastic audience on the evils of a standing army, showing the ill effects it produced, both in a political and moral point of view, demonstrating in a satisfactory manner that a standing army was only necessary under a despotic and tyrannic form of Government, and that under an improved system of legislation, based on the principles of the People's Charter, the standing army might be reduced to a merely nominal amount. The lecturer was highly applauded throughout, and sat down amidst universal approbation. Several new members were enrolled, and much enthusiasm was evinced at the prospect of the whole of the trades of the metropolis speedily enlisting themselves under the banner of our glorious Charter. The Secretary stated that he had remitted 18s. to the *Star* for the political victims, 13s. being from Chelsea, and 5s. from Westminster. The meeting then adjourned, with a vote of thanks to the lecturer and chairman. Dr. Webb will lecture on Monday evening, the 22nd inst.; chair to be taken at eight o'clock.

CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH.—The Chartists of this locality held their usual weekly meeting on Monday night, when the following resolution was passed:—"That a vote of thanks be given to Mr. White, for his persevering conduct in the cause of the National Charter Association, and that we consider such men as Messrs. Collins and O'Neil as beneath our notice."

THE EASTERN DIVISION of the Boot and Shoemakers' Charter Association, met on Sunday evening last, at the Bull and Bell, Ropemaker's-street, Moorfields, when several new members were enrolled, and eight persons were appointed to meet sixteen of the stonemasons, on Wednesday evening, to form deputations to wait on the West End body of shoemakers. The meeting adjourned to Sunday evening next, to the Star Inn, No. 1, Golden Lane, Barbican, City, for the transaction of business.

Chartist Intelligence.

DUBLIN.—The Irish Universal Suffrage Association held their usual weekly meeting at thir great room, No. 14, North Anne Street, on Sunday last, Mr. William Woodward in the chair. Mr. Brophy, the secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, which was confirmed; he also read letters from Mr. John Rielly, of Navan, and Mr. T. M'Donall, of Newry containing eleven names to be enrolled as members; he also read letters from Mr. W. Russell, of Nottingham, and from Messrs. Wright and Clarke, of Stockport, all of which were received with loud applause. Twenty-five new members were enrolled, and notices for the admission of as many more were handed to the Secretary, after which the Chairman introduced Mr. Peter Hoey, late student in her Majesty's College at Wakefield. Mr. Hoey said it gave him infinite satisfaction to see so orderly and well conducted a meeting as that he was then addressing. The time (he said) had come when the working millions ought to be united, and he was delighted to see that the threats and machinations of a loose and perfidious party had not had the effect of damping the spirit of true patriotism. He concluded an eloquent speech by describing the treatment he received at the hands of the Whigs which called forth the sympathy of the meeting and their disapprobation of the conduct of Whigs and their supporters. Mr. M. Graves said that he agreed with Mr. Hoey that the people of England were not the enemies of Ireland; they were a people suffering the same privations as the Irish, and all these privations arose from class legislation. With regard to Repeal, he could wish that every county in Ireland had, like the states of America, a government of its own; but Repeal without an extension of the Suffrage would only keep them in their present state. Mr. T. Wood said that if ever he felt proud it was on reading the Rev. Mr. Ryan's letter. Although a Protestant he never bowed to the idol of the "Orangemen;" nor did he ever drink "the glorious, pious, and immortal memory;" but he hoped he would have the honour of bowing to the Rev. Mr. Ryan, the Catholic priest, and of drinking the health of so good, so pious, and so patriotic a man. Mr. O'Connell (not Dan) rose and said, that as a Roman Catholic and a Repealer, he could see nothing illegal in being a member of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association, nor did he see any thing contrary to the dictates of his religion. Mr. O'Higgins rose to propose the admission of some members, of whom he had given notice on the previous Sunday. He said that while he was on his legs, he would take that opportunity of mentioning a fact which had come to his knowledge in a manner that could leave no doubt upon his mind as to the authenticity of the information, and he was sure that the members of the Irish Universal Association would be delighted to hear it. Some persons who were kind enough to honour their meetings with their presence had carried their good intentions so far as to give a pretty accurate report of their meetings to Mr. O'Ferrall, the Chief Commissioner of Police. Now, he (Mr. O'Higgins) hoped, and he was sure that every member of this society would join him in the hope and the wish, that their proceedings would be regularly reported, and not only laid before the Commissioners of Police and the Irish Executive, but before the Throne itself. (Hear, hear.) He might venture to say, that in the event of Her Most Gracious Majesty being made fully and fairly acquainted with the objects, rules, and proceedings of this Association, she would not only patronize and encourage it, but declare, as no doubt she will do one day or other, that the members of the Irish Universal Suffrage Associations, and the British Chartists, are the only men upon whom she can rely in the time of need. Thanks were carried to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

BELFAST.—The Chartists of this town held their quarterly meeting on Tuesday, the 10th instant, Mr. T. Hebblewaite in the chair, who opened the business of the meeting by reading the rules of the society and explaining its objects. The books of the society being audited by two members appointed at the last meeting, a balance sheet was laid before the meeting and adopted. The members then proceeded to the election of a committee and officers for the ensuing three months. Mr. Donald M'Pherson was unanimously appointed Treasurer, Mr. James Hebblewaite, President, and Mr. F. Mellon, Secretary. After the election of the committee, several letters from England were read, which gave the lie to the assertion that the working classes of that country are enemies to Irish liberty; a letter was also read from Armagh, requesting some *Stars* and Tracts to be sent. The Chartists of this town have much to contend against, but opposition only makes them more zealous and determined in the cause they have espoused. Mr. Francis Mellon has received from our friends at Hollingworth, a parcel containing 27 *Stars*, 70 *Glasgow Circulars*, 10 copies of Mr. M'Douall's *Chartist* and *Republican*, accompanied with a letter from Mr. John Campbell, of that place.

SOUTHAMPTON.—The National Temperance Association have dissolved, and the members thereof have joined in the struggle for the Charter.

LEICESTER.—Names of new members are being received daily. The Sunday night discourses in the market-place have resulted in the deep conviction of hundreds, that Chartists are right, and numbers are coming forward to confess it. A new train of circumstances seems likely to increase the excitement. Chartists having so often been twitted with a neglect of "education," Mr. Cooper gave notice that he would commence a series of familiar lectures on science, and made respectful application to the Mayor for the use of the Guildhall. His Whig Worship, however, had not yet digested his mortification at Chartist electioneering movements, and refused to grant the Hall, but without condescending to give a reason for his refusal. The room at All Saints' Open was, therefore, resorted to, last Monday evening; and while scores were compelled to go away, the crowd of working men that remained, and wedged the room, sat or stood to hear a lecture on geology, from the lips of one of their order who has devoted his nights and days to self-cultivation. That audience would have put many an assembly of the "higher orders" to the blush, and they remained for well nigh two hours, an assembly of working men and women, old and young, with the sweat pouring down their earnest faces from the heat of the room—their eyes beaming with eager and gratified intelligence—their attention never drooping, to the last, although they had passed the day at labour—and their firm and fixed look testifying that, notwithstanding the malicious taunts of their enemies, they have minds of their own, and can comprehend subjects that involve even the weightiest thoughts. The pleasure experienced by the delivery of this introductory lecture has led to the framing of another requisition, which, after it has been signed as numerously as possible, it is intended, again, to present to the Mayor, for the use of the Guildhall. These splenetic displays of the mortified Whigs, thus serve, not to strengthen their own drooping cause, but to cement working men in their efforts to master the tyranny of class-rule:—the event will be, either that Mr. Mayor will be foiled, and be compelled to grant the room, or he will raise such a noise about his ears as will lastingly annoy not merely himself, but his party.

STROUDWATER.—The Chartist Association held a general meeting, at their Association-rooms, on Monday, the 9th instant, when the circular from the Executive was read, and the route through the districts that the Executive intend taking was also read, when it was unanimously agreed to open collecting books, and solicit subscriptions and donations to assist in defraying the expences of the Executive in their lecturing tour. Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the committee.

MANCHESTER.—Last week the anti-Corn Law party issued placards calling upon the working classes to assemble and form themselves in procession and proceed to the field of Peterloo, to celebrate the ever memorable event of 1819. About eight o'clock on Monday evening, according to announcement, a large number met at the Old Cross, who formed themselves into procession. The band struck up and the flags and banners which were exhibited at the late meeting, in Stevenson's square, were flying, when the procession, headed by Finnigan, proceeded through the various streets, to the field of Peterloo, having, in their way thither, obtained a great accession of numbers; these added to the people already assembled to await the arrival of the procession, would make several thousands. Mr. Moore, an operative, was called to the chair, who called upon Mr. Finnigan to move the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Curarn; and, after a few pointed remarks by the veteran Wheeler, upon the conduct of both Whigs and Tories, it was put and carried, Chartists and Repealers voting for it. Mr. M'Gowan was called upon to move the second resolution, in doing which, he avowed himself to be favourable to every principle contained in the Charter, but while he did so, he would assist any body of men who wished to abolish any one monopoly. Mr. Daley, another of the Corn-Law lecturers, seconded it. Mr. Doyle moved as an amendment:—"That the Corn Laws are obnoxious; but justice will never be obtained for the working classes, only by a law based upon the principles of Universal Suffrage." This was received by loud cheers from all parts of the vast assembly. Mr. Linney seconded the amendment. The Chairman took a shew of hands for the amendment which was followed by tremendous cheers. He likewise put the resolution, and without the least hesitation declared the amendment carried by a large majority. The resolution being made known, the meeting commenced cheering for Feargus O'Connor and the Charter. The conclusion of this meeting was the same as it would have been at former meetings, if fair discussion had been allowed, without intimidation or physical force.

MOSSLEY.—Mr. James Leach, of Manchester, delivered a lecture in the large Room, Fleece Inn, Mossey, on the principles of the People's Charter, to a large and respectable audience. Mr. John Mason occupied the chair. The lecturer exposed the inconsistancy of contending for any thing less than the Charter. The lecturer gave great satisfaction to the meeting, after which several were enrolled. This clearly proves that the people of Mossley are no longer to be kept from asserting their rights. The members of the association wish to know if Dr. P. M. M'Douall can deliver a lecture here on his way to Yorkshire? if so, they wish him to acknowledge it in the *Star* of Saturday next, together with the time he can come.

BRIDGETON.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Bridgeton was held in the Chartist Hall there, on the night of the 10th instant. Mr. James Black was called to the chair, after which Mr. Donald M'Murphy tried to make an impression on the meeting in favour of the Whig eight shilling duty on corn, and their curious new plan of reducing the price of sugar. He was followed by Mr. Rodgers, who, in reply, proved from documents drawn up by Mr. M'Culloch, the celebrated Whig Malthusian Scotch philosopher, that the eight shilling duty would raise, instead of reducing the price of corn. He was followed by Mr. Cameron, who produced documents, and made an eloquent speech, which for sound argument and clear reasoning, baffled the corn question advocates. The house was crowded to suffocation, while the crowd outside and round the windows evinced, by their conduct, the deep interest which they had in the proceedings inside. In fact, the Whig ten pounders, namely, Messrs. Nimo, Blue, Wilson, &c. gave the concluding part of the subject up, and stuck to the sugar affair with all the tenacity of flies in a treacle can, the feet of their understanding sunk deeper and deeper, until the wings of their imagination were totally bemeared, while their efforts to defend the Whig ministry were met with jeers and laughter; consequently, the sugar agitators gave up in hopeless despair; votes of thanks were then given for Messrs. Cameron and Rodgers, and cheers for Mr. O'Connor and the Charter, when the meeting dissolved.

CHARTIST CHURCH.—Mr. Roy delivered his lecture on the necessity of first gaining the Charter before Teetotalism could be triumphant. The house was a bumper and the audience well satisfied with the powers of the lecturer; consequently, Mr. Roy has passed the college. A very keen discussion took place after the lecture; Mr. Roy summed up, when the meeting dissolved.—These meetings are now becoming a general topic of conversation, while men and their wives, young men and their sweethearts, attend for the purpose of hearing the Chartist students pass in review before their respected professors. Mr. Currie has received a number of invitations from various districts, a proof that his lecture was appreciated.

RUTHERGLEN.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Rutherglen was held in their Hall, on the 9th instant, Mr. M'Nain in the chair, when it was unanimously agreed that they should meet weekly, and receive lectures from the students of the Chartist College of Glasgow, and that a discussion should take place after every lecture. Mr. Gilles and several others spoke on the subject; after which a vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, when the Rutherglenonians dispersed, resolved to co-operate with their brethren in Glasgow.

NEWPORT (MONMOUTHSHIRE).—On Tuesday evening, the 10th instant, a council of twenty-one persons assembled at the house of Mr. Jonah Williams, Llanarth-street, for the purpose of enquiring into the conduct of Mr. W. Edwards, at the late election. On the previous day, the Secretary and two of the council casually met Mr. Edwards in the street, who appeared very angry at the insertion of the notice in the *Star* of the 7th instant, at the same time expressing a desire to meet us if we would allow him nine persons on the council who were not Chartists nor belonging to the body. This was of course objected to. He then intimated his intention of being present, and that he should not bring more than two or three friends with him. At eight o'clock, the time appointed, Mr. Edwards entered, as did the whole of the investigators. After making some preliminary arrangements, Mr. Benjamin Francis, merchant, was called to the chair. He opened by calling on the person who intended to prefer the first charge against Edwards to come forward, when Mr. Cronin presented himself, and said that he had two charges to make. "First (said Mr. Cronin) I charge him with acting in coalition with the Whigs." Here Mr. Cronin detailed what took place from the time that Dr. Price was first proposed, up to the nomination at Monmouth. He laid the case so clear, that it was self-evident that the charge was established. Hereupon Mr. Edwards stood up, and asked if he should be allowed to reply to each charge separately. The Chairman replied that he was at liberty to do so if he thought proper. Edwards then said that Cronin's charge should be proved before it was allowed to operate on their minds. Mr. W. James came forward, and proved that charge in a clear, distinct, and unanswerable manner; after which, Mr. Edwards rose to reply. He said: "Mr. Chairman, I have nothing to say to this charge. Every word that Mr. Cronin has said is true. I own I have acted wrong; and it was nothing but ambition that led me to do it! I have (said he) sustained a great loss; therefore I am willing to forgive, if you will do the same." The Council replied—"No, we will not be sold again." Mr. Cronin then proceeded to the second charge: "I charge him with accusing Mr. Feargus O'Connor with treading in the same steps as Daniel O'Connell, and that he only wanted to get popular with the people, and drag a long tail after him, and then he would sell the people, as Dan did." Here Mr. Edwards called on Mr. Cronin to prove this charge; and Mr. Cronin named Mr. Jonah Williams. Mr. Williams rose, and substantiated the statement. Mr. Edwards replied, that he thought Mr. O'Brien's plan was preferable to Mr. O'Connor's; that it was on that ground he differed with, and accused, Mr. O'Connor. Mr. Charles Grove brought forward the third charge. He said he saw Messrs. Edwards and Dickinson, on the evening prior to the nomination, go into Mr. Blewitt's bank. Before going in, he saw them in company, and secret conference, with Mr. Desmond, clerk to the bank; that Dickinson went into the bank first, and Edwards walked up and down for a time outside, and then darted in also. Here Edwards rose, and declared, that "he was not in that bank but once since he came from prison," and that was about three weeks after. Mr. John Morris was called on to prove this charge. He said I cannot tell whether he went into the bank or not, but I saw him go inside of the door passage. I did not go to the door to look after him up the passage or entry. Mr. Edwards would not stay any longer! We requested him to stay and hear the decision, but he declined. The Chairman summed up, and the following resolution was drawn up by the Secretary, and signed by nineteen of the Council, viz:—"That this Council are of opinion that Wm. Edwards is guilty of the charges preferred against him this night, and we, the undersigned, do now warn the country to be aware of Messrs. Edwards and Dickinson let them go where they will." Two of Mr. Edwards's friends refused to sign for some reason, but said he was certainly guilty. Mr. Dickinson, conscious of his guilt, did not attend the investigation. W. H. Cronin, secretary; Benjamin Francis, chairman.

Local and General Intelligence.

GLASGOW.—Glasgow is a mass of agitation; political and misery meetings now occur every day, and hundreds of plans of peace and violence are regularly proposed, discussed, and rejected, for the amelioration of the people's condition. This day, (Monday, the 16th inst.) a large meeting of the unemployed hand-loom weavers of Glasgow and neighbourhood assembled at Nelson's Monument, Glasgow Green, for the purpose of devising some measures of relief. Poor fellows! they were in a sad pitiful condition—covered with rags, without the means of existence, many of whom had not tasted a morsel of food that day. They agreed that a memorial should be drawn up, setting forth their forlorn condition; but who was to be, and where were they to find, a writer? As I happened to pass, as I regularly do, from Bridgeton to the Gorbals, where I work, it being at the breakfast hour, and many of them knew that the correspondent of the *Northern Star* did pass that way, were on the watch—consequently, I was hailed. I shortly addressed my fellow tradesmen, and retired with a deputation to my own house to write the memorial, while another deputation was dispatched to my manager, in order to let him know what I was about. The memor

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—I send you the enclosed letter for insertion, that the country may see what sincere democrats there are in Salisbury. Mr. Wilkinson is a noble fellow; but the letter will speak for itself better than

Yours, truly,
JOHN CAMPBELL, Gen. Secretary.

"Market-street, Salisbury,
"Council Room, August 9th, 1841.

"DEAR CAMPBELL,—At the meeting of the Salisbury Council and members of the National Charter Association of Great Britain and Ireland, Mr. Welch in the chair; agreed that the fourth part of our months' subscription should be sent to the General Treasurer, after which the address from the Executive was read, and a subscription immediately entered into towards raising the £100 required by the Executive to carry out their plan, and although our number of members are but twenty-one in the whole, that is, fourteen men, four women, and three children, there was present seven members and four friends to the cause, from whom was collected seventeen shillings, and it was agreed that twenty shillings should be sent to the General Treasurer, and to get the other three shillings from the absent members, or friends, at all hazards. Our little band of democrats was determined to set an example which they trust will be followed by every council throughout the Queendom. If each and every council or sub-Secretary will collect twenty-shillings for every twenty-one members, I am persuaded the Executive will have sufficient means to carry the Charter.

"My dear Sir, should it be supposed that our council consist of men in the middle class of life, I would rectify that error by stating that we are all working men, and some of us not half employed, but those of us that are a little better situated, make up, when money is called for, for our more humble brethren. I have therefore sent a post-office order to Mr. Heywood, for the sum of £1 3s. 11d., that is, 2s. 7d. being the fourth part of the last months' subscription and donations, and 1s. 4d. for six plain cards, and the postage, and twenty shillings towards the £100 required by the Executive.

"Since I last wrote to you, John Fry, of Firherton, Salisbury, has joined the association; I must send you the number of his card the next time I write: my not being present when he was admitted, my assistant omitted taking his number.

"Yours, most respectfully,
"JOHN WILKINSON, Sub-Secretary."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

MR. EDITOR,—Giving the readers of your paper portraits, as you are doing from time to time, is praiseworthy, as well as useful; but, why do you confine the portraits to the benefactors of the human race, and to those who are suffering under Whig vengeance, inflicted during Whig domination?

Why not give the portraits of those by whom harsh, vindictive, and unjust punishments are inflicted?

Why not give portraits of those who are abject enough to become tools in the hands of a ministry which, by its unprecedented punishment of political prisoners alone (saying nothing of its other acts) has condemned itself to everlasting infamy?

The portraits of L——d N————y, *et hoc genus omne;* and of Visiting Justice Mr. B————d H———h, *cum sociis aliis*, with brief memoirs of their *benevolent* proceedings, ought, by all means, to be put into the hands of your readers with all reasonable expedition. They would be useful remembrancers.

I have some idea of the great expence which would necessarily be incurred by such a measure; but small rills make a large body, when turned to and collected in one flow; and a small additional weekly price to your papers would soon raise a fund for this object adequate to the cost.—Yours. &c.

18th August, 1841. ZETA.

DAN AT DROGHEDA!

As we intimated in our last week's paper, Dan has been obliged to go to Drogheda, to counteract the effects of Mr. Peter Hoey's sojourn there for a few weeks! He is sorely galled! and as all galled jades do, he WINCES! From the *Dublin Monitor* of Tuesday we take the following. See *his notice of Peter Hoey, and his doings.* Mark now he calls upon the Irish not to *listen* to him! Ah! right well does he know, that if once the Irish poor can be got to *listen* to their brethren, the English poor, there is an end at once to humbug and print!" Mark, too, what he says about circulating the *Northern Star* in Ireland! Do the English poor want anything more to tell them it is their duty to send their *Stars* among their brethren? Surely not! with them, then, we leave it.

After a good deal of "blarney" respecting Household Suffrage, Triennial Parliaments, and the "*honest* Ballot," Dan says—

"Why do I say those things to you, but because a set of knaves are trying to delude you on this subject? I allude to Feargus O'Connor and the Chartists; and I understand there is a fellow, named Peter Hoey, who resides at Paddy Murphy's, in Windmill Lane—(laughter)—who is one of that party. (Groans.) But while you avoid him do nothing to him.

"A Voice—We will send him back to Feargus. (Laughter.)

"Mr. O'Connell—Oh, no, do not do that. (Laughter.) Pass him by with contempt, but do him no injury. (Hear, hear.) But at the same time let him do no injury. Feargus O'Connor has got a newspaper for praising himself, because no other person will praise him: if he does not abuse me much in it, it is because he found enough of persons to abuse me without his doing so. There is not an Orangeman in the land or a Tory in Ireland, or any person of that party, from the Marquis of Downshire down to Feargus O'Connor, that does not abuse me. (Groans.) I appeal to the people of Drogheda, is it a recommendation to them that the foul-mouthed blackguards are in the habit of abusing me? (No, no.) I have spent forty years of my life in struggling for Ireland, and I am, thank God, still not so old but that I should work twenty years more for Old Ireland. (Tremendous cheering.) Is it not a suspicious circumstance that there is not a single Orangeman in Drogheda that does not agree with Hoey in abusing me—not a miscreant of the old corporation—the poor half-fed rats—that will not join him in his abuse of me. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Not one of those fellows that will not agree with Hoey in abusing me. (Hear.) I ask, is the man honest in Drogheda that will listen to a scoundrel of that kind abusing me, and circulating Feargus O'Connor's newspapers. (Cries of no.) I am as little afraid of death as any person; but I wish to tell you that when I went to Leeds to attend the meeting there, Feargus O'Connor wrote a letter in his paper urging the Chartists of England to assassinate me. (Tremendous groaning.) All I ask you is to let the people know that fact. The Chartists in England are joining the Socialists; they are called there nothing but Feargusites, and if you wanted to have your blood sold for blood-money, the Chartists are the persons that would do it. (Hear.)

We shall have something to say afterwards to Master Dan respecting the "urging to assassinate." For the present we let the *lie* stand just as it fell from Dan's ugly mouth.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

HONOURED SIR,—It is with feelings of pride, gratitude, and exultation, that we at this time address you, seeing that the time draws nigh when the iron hand of despotism will relinquish its hold of one of nature's noblest nobles, when, like the giant refreshed, you will emerge from your living tomb, again to battle with, and throw down, the strongholds of tyranny and superstition, when again your voice shall be heard by the suffering, unenfranchised, yet patient people, rousing them from their sleep of apathy to that work—that glorious work—which you, by the confession of our common enemy, have been acknowledged to have first brought to any head. Yes, we receive you as our "High Priest," and gladly will we worship at the altar of your officiating, whilst you promulgate the lovely, free, invigorating, pure, unmistified doctrines of our glorious Charter. Yes, we accept you from their hands, as our "High Priest," as we did in 1832, from that hoary headed traitor, O'Connell. We accepted the gift, and, thanks be to God, never have we had cause to rue. Then gladly do we again receive you, in your new character, from the "base, bloody, and brutal" enemies, whose censure is our glory, and whose praise would be our condemnation.

In thus publicly inviting you to Huddersfield, we beg to state (with no ordinary feelings of exultation) that you will be received with open arms and confiding hearts by your truly loving and grateful brother associates in the arduous struggle of right against might; and though you have been immured within the dungeon's gloom, yet has the spirit which you infused been spreading its genial and enlightening rays on thousands, who, previous to your incarceration, were sleeping in the death-like shade of Whiggery and sham Radicalism, but which have now burst their narrow bounds, and like the ruler of the day, infuse fresh strength and vigour around.

Come, then, most noble Patriot, and reap the first fruits of thy toil in our strengthened ranks! Gather pleasure from the knowledge of having been the first husbandman who threw the seeds of Union amongst an often-betrayed and easily confiding-people; but never can thy thirsting soul rest content until the full measure is meted to where justice points. Hasten, then, to reap this small harvest of joy, the presage of greater and more lasting proofs of thy labours of philanthropy and love. Come and behold the toil-worn, blister-handed slaves of toil and mammon smile!—in their misery—upon one whom they look upon as the great deliverer of themselves and their rising generation from the iron hand of bondage and slavish degradation, to which they by the superior cunning of their rulers, have been reduced, and are still held, but which soon must break to countless atoms before an enlightened people.

We remain, honoured Sir,
On behalf of our Brother Chartists,
Your's, ever truly,
JOSEPH THORNTON,
EDWARD CLAYTON.

Huddersfield, August 18, 1841.

MR. RICHARDSON AND THE MANCHESTER COMMITTEE.

We had flattered ourselves that, as far as we were concerned, this case was done with. Mr. Richardson has, however, sent us another letter, which he says "we cannot, in justice, refuse" to insert; because "WE have *allowed*" the other party to introduce fresh subjects into their reply. Surely by this Mr. Richardson does not mean to say that we should have been doing our duty, had we *suppressed* the "fresh charges" the Manchester Committee brought against him? The term "allowed" would almost seem to imply this; and, indeed, when Mr. Richardson forwarded his last letter, he accompanied it with a note to the effect, that, as we might rely on *all* HE said to be truth, he hoped we would admit of no reply! But this did not accord with our notions of justice and with our invariable practice. We had "allowed" Mr. Richardson to make his appeal to the public. In that appeal he impugned the conduct of the Manchester Chartists; therefore we were bound to "allow" them to reply. They did reply—and in so doing brought charges of a most damning character, *if true*, against Mr. Richardson. We were therefore bound to "allow" Mr. Richardson to rejoin: we willingly do so; and then we were also bound to insert the answer. That answer we admit contained "fresh" charges,—and charges, which, *if true*, completely destroy all Mr. Richardson's claims to confidence or respect from the Chartist body. We therefore feel ourselves bound to "allow" Mr. Richardson to reply to them, which, as will be seen by the subjoined letter, he does by an expression of contempt: but having thus "allowed" Mr. R. to appear again on the field, we are also in fairness bound to allow the other party to return the compliment, should they deem it proper to do so. Then the public will have the case fairly before them, and will, no doubt, duly deal with it, as it deserves.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—I promised you I should write no more upon my case, whatever my enemies might say. I write now to inform you that you have allowed them to introduce fresh subjects into their reply, totally irrevelant to the case; by doing so you cannot in justice refuse to allow me to reply to what I conceive to be malignant slanders, invented to injure me in the estimation of the public. But, Sir, their censure is praise to me; their inventions prove that they could not refute my last letter, therefore, do I treat them with that contempt they have so justly merited. The list of names attached to their letter, is only a greater proof of the conspiracy which the public, with whom I leave my case, will duly appreciate.

I remain,
Your obedient Servant,
R. J. RICHARDSON.

P.S. To James Leech, who I see they have dragged into their clique, I beg to refer the following passage from the address of the Executive:—

"To secure the popular voice, Universal Suffrage must be made the basis of any new agitation, and all men who have the good of their country at heart should prove it *by sinking all minor differences, laying aside all silly abuse, and burying all former feuds and malice.*"

He who signed that address should be the last man to enter into *feuds and malice.*

MANCHESTER.

BOROUGH COURT, MONDAY, AUGUST 16.

(Before D. Maude, Esq.)

PREACHING IN THE STREETS.

James Smith and Alexander Campbell—the former, we believe, one of the town missionaries, and the latter a lecturer on socialism—appeared to answer a charge brought against them by Mr. Neale, inspector of nuisances, of obstructing the street. Mr. Neale stated, that several complaints had been lately made at the Town Hall respecting the obstruction of Victoria-street, and about Victoria Bridge, from persons collecting in large crowds, and holding discussions on religious subjects; and, in consequence, he had been directed by the commissioners to remove the obstruction. The preceding evening, he went to the Exchange meeting, and to the Victoria Bridge meeting; large crowds were assembled, and Campbell was speaking on the virtue of women. Witness went up to him, told him he was an officer of the town, and that he wanted to speak to the meeting; but Campbell refused to let him speak until he had done. In two or three minutes, he gave over speaking; and witness then told the meeting, that the authorities would not allow the streets to be obstructed, and that they must retire peaceably. Campbell said he had a respect for authority, and he retired; but Smith got up and said, he believed a decision had been come to in the Court of Queen's Bench, with reference to preaching in the streets, and that it was allowed. Witness told them, that that did not refer to a place where they had a local act, and that they had better go home. He then read to them a clause in the act relating to the obstructing of the streets. Campbell then came back, and asked for his number. Witness told him he had not one, and that he was a servant of the commissioners of police. Campbell then stated, it was quite evident that he (Neale) was in a state of intoxication, which was quite false. Witness then gave the defendants into custody, and they were taken to the Town Hall.

John Kay, also an inspector of nuisances, corroborated the last witness's testimony.

Campbell then addressed the court in his defence. He went, he said, about seven o'clock, and found Mr. Smith addressing an audience. He remained a quiet spectator and listener for about twenty minutes; but, as Mr. Smith, during his address, stated something which he (Campbell) considered it his duty to the public and himself to reply to, he began to speak; and the audience increased and continued to increase, but they were a quiet and orderly audience. Mr. Neale came, and asked to be allowed to speak to the meeting; but he (Campbell) told him he would finish first. Mr. Maude—Then it was purely accidental your being there. Campbell said, not at all; he had been there for several Sundays to stand the torrent of abuse; there were a number of people went there under the name of Christians; they usually vilified socialism, and he, as an agent of that body, wished the public to be guarded against them. Mr. Neale came, as he had stated; he did not say that he was in authority, and he smelled strong of drink. He (Campbell) left the place some yards; and then his friends asked him if he were going away, allowing this man (Smith) to vilify him in his absence. He returned, and found Mr. Smith addressing the people, and Mr. Neale allowing him. He told Neale that he was not acting fairly; and Neale then ordered him into custody, seized him like a tiger, and kicked him, though he did not offer the least resistance.

The defendant, Smith, then stated that he was a duly authorised preacher, having taken out his license in that court; and he was preaching in that capacity in the streets. He gave public notice, that the footpaths must be kept clear; and while he addressed the people on the laws of nature, as laid down in the Scriptures, the footpaths were clear. Mr. Maude—Can you say it was a decent and proper thing for the public streets to be made the arena of these disputes? Smith—I publicly announced, Sunday after Sunday, that I would have nothing to do with discussion. Mr. Maude—But you cannot do that in the streets. Smith—I beg pardon; while I spoke, the footpaths were clear. Mr. Maude—But the public streets are for traffic, and not for preaching. If you want to preach, you may take some place of your own; and there you may preach as long as you please. Smith—I understood from the decision of the Queen's Bench that we have a right to preach, if the footpath and roads are clear. Mr. Maude—No doubt. Smith—Then it was clear; but when Mr. Campbell came up, he unfortunately took his station to our right, and it is just possible there might have been an obstruction. Mr. Maude—I dare say your motives are good; I do not want to question the motive of any one; but it is quite clear that there is great inconvenience, and the inhabitants who want free access to their houses complain greatly. Why can't you take some building or some field of your own? Smith—Am I to understand that I am not to preach in the streets? Mr. Maude—No, you are not to obstruct. It is not whether people can contrive to pass through the crowd; but the streets must be kept clear. Campbell—I give you my assurance that I will not obstruct the streets, on condition—Mr. Maude—I will have no conditions. Smith—I have no intention to obstruct the footpath. Mr. Maude—But you must go farther; you must not obstruct at all. Get into any building, and there is no wish to stop either of you. The defendants then both promised that they would not obstruct any public place in future; and Mr. Maude told them they were dismissed, but they were both of them liable to be prosecuted, and certainly would be if they obstructed the streets.

PERILOUS ADVENTURE.—As a party of about twelve young people from South Petherton were last week on a tour of pleasure to Bridgewater, Bristol, Bath, Clifton, &c., on reaching the summit of the cliffs at the latter place, two young men of the number, Jacob Hodges and Benjamin Hebditch, ventured in the suspended basket which swings beneath a bar of iron, about 700 feet in length, at the altitude of about 252 feet above the surface of the water, a situation, in case of accident, which bids defiance to earthly helps and sounds. Our bold adventurers had proceeded about two-thirds the distance across the river, when the life-rope, the only means by which they could regain the starting point, suddenly snapped asunder, and coiled itself, unfortunately, around the rigging of a steamer that was immediately passing beneath. For some moments the vessel drew the basket in its downward course, many feet out of its vertical position, when it loosened its hold from the ship and was hurled to and fro over the centre of the river, and produced a panic not to be described in the feelings of those who stood on the cliffs witnessing the alarming situation of their fellows. A kind Providence, however, prevented their destruction by means of the opposite rope, which, by great dexterity, was caught before falling from the cliff. Human strength was speedily called into full exercise, and they were eventually drawn back safe to land.—*Cheltenham Journal.*

NOTICE.—The towns in Warwick and Worcestershire requiring the services of a lecturer are referred to the concluding paragraph in the report of the delegate meeting in Birmingham, published in last week's *Star*, and are requested to forward their quota as soon as possible, as Mr. Mason, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne is expected, and the "ways and means" must be forthcoming. All letters to be addressed to Mr. George White, No. 3 Court, Essex-street, Birmingham.—All letters for the Association must be addressed to the Sub-Secretary, John Wilkinson, No. 5, Cregoe-terrace, Bell Barn Road.

GREAT HORTON.—The females of this place held their usual meeting at the house of Mrs. Hartley, Back Fold, when a number of females came forward and enrolled their names as members. They are subscribing for the purchase of a splendid demonstration flag. The next meeting will be held on the 30th instant.

WHITE ABBEY.—A public meeting of the females of this district took place on Sunday last, Miss Cooper in the chair. The meeting was ably addressed by Messrs. Martin and Alderson, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted—"That the feelings of this meeting are deeply agonised at the treatment of the Chartist prisoners in the Houses of Correction in Northallerton and Wakefield; they therefore recommend the females throughout the country to forward petitions to her Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, not merely for an abolition of the system, but for a full and free pardon to all the sufferers." Miss Cooper was afterwards appointed treasurer, and to represent White Abbey, in the General Committee at Bradford; and it was decided that they should meet every Wednesday evening, at half-past eight o'clock, in the Association-room, Gracechurch-street, to enrol names and discuss political questions.

HYDE.—Mr. W. Benbow addressed the people of Hyde, on Monday last, in the Working Men's Institution, on the formation and utility of society, and the good effects that would be produced thereby if properly constituted in equity and justice to the industrious millions. The Council for Hyde are—John Bradley, John Leech, Levy Johnson, James Bradley, Richard Harrison, Peter Patison, Robert Smith, William Enstock, James Greenalsh, Wm. Morehouse, Joseph Shaw, Samuel Howarth, and George Mottram, sub-secretary.

HULL.—The Chartists met on Wednesday evening last, when a resolution to the following effect was unanimously passed:—"That the accounts of the Association in Hull be made up against next Council meeting, and a balance-sheet produced, in order that the Council may be able to decide on what sum of money they can vote towards defraying the expences of the contested seats, petitions," &c.

BRADFORD.—On Monday evening, the female Chartists of Bradford met at their Association room, Threadneedle-street, Goodman's-end, Mrs. Smith in the chair. After the regular contributions had been paid, the following address was agreed to, and it was moved that it be forwarded to the *Northern Star*, for insertion:—

To the Wives and Daughters of the Oppressed Operatives of the Borough of Bradford.

We, the members of the Female Chartist Committee of this Borough, having for our object the attainment of the People's Charter, take this opportunity to call your attention to the present distressed state of the country, which is to be attributed to class legislation. The labourers who, by their mutual and dependent exertions, contribute to clothe, feed, and preserve, the whole of society, have been called ignorant and corrupt by a class who do not labour, but who live by the produce of the labour of others, and who make the laws to enable them to dispose of what does not belong to them. But, in despite of every effort to keep the people ignorant, they are rising rapidly in the scale of intelligence and moral dignity, whilst the privileged classes are satiated with every perversion of truth, and every corruption of principle; we therefore hope that you will come forward to aid us in the glorious struggle for universal liberty. You have long had the power to better your condition, and we now call upon you to exercise it. We know your influence, and we congratulate you upon your present prospects. Never did the cause of freedom wear so cheering an aspect as at present, we therefore hope that you will wisely conclude to throw yourselves upon your rights, to gather up your energies, and consolidate your strength. all the circumstances that surround you are auspicious: the general diffusion of knowledge, and the excellent plan of organisation in the formation of the National Charter Association, auger well for your future prosperity.

We remain, yours in the cause of democracy,
Signed in behalf of the General Committee,
HANNAH SMITH, Chairwoman.

Bradford, August 16th, 1841.

Local and General Intelligence.

BINGLEY.—MAGISTERIAL POWER.—At the Bingley Petty Sessions, held on the 27th of July last, a number of individuals were summoned before Wm. Ellis and Frederick Greenwood, Esqs., for the recovery of church-rates. The persons summoned were Wm. Stevenson, a comber, Wm. Foulds, beer-seller, and Stephen Noble, foundryman, and a number of others, who did not appear. Stevenson was first called upon, to show cause why he refused to pay the rates. He not giving a satisfactory reason to the magistrates, was ordered to pay the rates he was charged with, and costs. The next that was called upon was Wm. Foulds. He stated to the magistrates that he was charged with arrears of rates, and stated that he thought the law could not compel him to pay church-rates in arrear, and handed to the magistrates the following case in support of his argument, which was allowed by the Wakefield Bench of Magistrates, on Monday, the 22nd day of June, 1840, and the defendants were all dismissed:—Dent *v.* Prudence and Bond. 3 Strange's Reports, p. 152, which was heard by the Bishops of Norwich and Carlisle, assisted by Chief Justice Raymond, Baron Carter, Sir Henry Penrice, and other Doctors, on appeal to the delegates, on the 27th of December, 1729, and which decided that no suit can be instituted by churchwardens for a church-rate after their year of office is expired. On the Magistrates seeing the foregoing Report, they were astonished, thinking that they had convicted poor Stevenson contrary to law. The clerks were appealed to, but not one of them could produce Strange's Reports; therefore, they decided that the matter should be left for consideration to the day following; and Stevenson's case was cancelled, on conditions that he was to abide by the decision of Fould's case. It is now near three weeks since; and what does other Magistrates and the public think those worshipfuls have took upon themselves to do? They have actually cancelled the two rates charged in 1838 and 1839, and, by so doing, they have quashed the summons altogether, and have taken upon themselves to issue a notice to the said parties for the rate laid in 1840, without even serving summonses, or anything else! If this is not taking the law into their own hands, and using it to suit their own purpose, (and with a vengeance, too,) I am no judge. Distress warrants are expected out every day, and because the poor fellows have not means to follow up their illegal proceedings, they are compelled to abide by the consequences. It is a shame and a disgrace to the West Riding to have such men upon the Bench.—*Correspondent.*

BARNSLEY.—THE CORN LAW LEAGUE AT THEIR DIRTY WORK AGAIN.—A public meeting was held this day in the Weaver's Committee Room, New Market-street, for the ostensible purpose of ascertaining the amount of distress in this town, its cause, and remedy. Messrs. Travis, Bycot, Birks, Allen, and a few others were very busy in the getting up and conducting of the meeting. Previous to their calling it they went round to such as they thought were favourable to their design; but whenever they met with one whom they thought was tinged with the never-dying principles of Chartism, they did not dare to broach their scheme. The meeting was announced for ten o'clock, A.M Ere the hour arrived the room was crowded to excess, and the brave Chartists were found not wanting, they were at their post of duty. The Rev. William Alexander was unanimously called upon to preside. The Rev. Gentleman, in opening the meeting, omitted to state what where its objects and purpose; and thereby threw the meeting into great confusion. A very animated discussion ensued between the gentlemen above-named, and Messrs. Collons, Grimshaw, Moulds, Vallance, Daily, Joines, Lingard, and others of the Chartists. The result was that the meeting was dissolved, and another called for two oclock, P.M., by the Corn Law League. At the appointed hour the people assembled on the Mayday Green. The Rev. Gentleman who presided at the previous meeting was again called to the chair; and he, without any preliminary remarks, called upon Mr. Frank Mirfield to move the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. David Felmore, and carried unanimously:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Corn Laws are cruel and oppressive; but we are fully convinced that the great cause of our manifold grievances is class legislation; we therefore earnestly request the congregated ministers in conference assembled, to call upon the legislature to immediately adopt the People's Charter as the legitimate right of an insulted, much oppressed, and starving people." Messrs. Pelmore and Alexander were then appointed to wait upon the committee with the above resolution, as a portion of that party had promised to be in attendance and to receive any resolutions we had to send by their delegates, but lo and behold! when the deputies attended, not one of the all-powerful mass of subtilty and cunning was to be found. The deputation returned to the meeting and acquainted them with the cowardly conduct of the Whig tricksters, when the meeting dissolved highly gratified with the glorious triumph over the obnoxious faction.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—PETERLOO.—The twenty-first anniversary of the above day, was commemorated on Monday last, at the house of Mr. John Clayton, Charlestown, near Ashton-under-Lyne, who, with his wife Nancy, was brutally sabred on the Peterloo field. A number of Radicals of the Hunt school assembled, and sung the hymn composed for the occasion by Mr. S. Bamford, of Middleton. The "black flag" was exhibited as usual. The inscriptions it bore were in large characters written in blood! On one side were to be seen "Murder, Aug. 16th, 1819, at Peterloo, by the bloody Tories;" on the other side was written "Remember the blood that was shed at Peterloo!" The Rads met again in the evening, and commented in strong terms on the proceedings of that bloody day.

HUDDERSFIELD.—SUICIDE.—A very melancholy circumstance happened here on Tuesday morning. Mr. Northorp Bradley, landlord of the Crown Tavern, was found hung in a top bed-room over his own chamber. He had taken his breakfast as usual, but vomitted it. He was afterwards found hung in a silk handkerchief, tied to the bed-post. Pecuniary embarrassment is stated as the cause of so rash an act. He has left a wife and two children to mourn his loss.

ROCHDALE.—Mr. Sharman Crawford arrived in Rochdale on Sunday, and on Monday was engaged the whole of the day in visiting the poor people at their own houses, for the purpose of examining their condition, their wants, and their necessities, that he may be able to declare in Parliament what he knows of the destitute state of the manufacturing districts from his own observation.

BRADFORD.—THE ELECTION.—The sudden death of Mr. Lister, the Whig M.P. for this borough, has thrown all parties into queer-street. The Whigs, by their infamous attempts, last election, to thrust two mere Whigs upon the constituency, were the means of returning Mr. Hardy, the Tory; for their *intrigues* to prevent the appearance of a Radical candidate in the field had the effect of driving the Chartist voters away from them: and they found that without the Chartists they were not able to poll a majority of votes. Conscious of their treachery last time, they are now endeavouring to wheedle the Chartists back again! They have sent deputations from the Whig committee to wait upon the Chartists—with instructions to procure the Chartist support for Mr. Busfield, (the last rejected Whig!) and they will "allow" them to *choose* one of the candidates next time!!! To this *liberal* proposal it was replied, that the Chartists were much obliged to them; but they intended to choose a candidate *this time:* they intended to bring forward Col. Thompson: and they might please themselves whether they supported him or not. If they did not,—one thing they might rest satisfied of—a Whig would not be returned! Thus stands the matter between the Whigs and the Chartists. As for the Tories, we are not able to say how they stand. We understand they have had deputations out, seeking for a candidate. We have not heard whether they have yet succeeded. Some talk has been had respecting Mr. J. Wood, and the name of another gentleman, whose appearance in the House of Commons would be hailed with delight by every labouring man in the Empire, though he be "an old ultra Tory," has been whispered. If the party in Bradford have the courage to fix on *that* man, THEY CAN CARRY HIM! They would be assisted by those who hate and detest Whig treachery; and they would place a man in Parliament who would be looked upon by the working people, throughout the kingdom, as *their* M. P. Dare they take the step? We shall see!

☞ Since writing the above, we have learned that the Tories have secured a candidate, in the person of Mr. Wilberforce, once returned for Hull. His address, we understand, appeared yesterday; but as we have not been furnished with a copy, we cannot say what it is like—except that of course it will be Tory. This move of the party is a *bad* one. They have missed their way! Placards have been issued, calling a meeting of electors and non-electors *in front of Mr. Ibbetson's shop*, on Monday evening next, to devise the best means of securing the return of Col. Thompson. The meeting, we are persuaded, will be a numerous and unanimous one. The Colonel must be carried to the poll! and let the Whigs, the "free traders," refuse to put him into Parliament *if they dare!* On them will be the blame if a Tory goes.

LEEDS.—THUNDER STORM.—On Saturday last, at noon, this town was visited by a severe and awful storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by torrents of rain. The electric fluid struck a house in the possession of Mr. Wikeley, situate near Sheepscar bar; it followed the course of the bell-wires, but did no material injury. A female, who was in the house, we understand, had just left the room in which the greatest damage was sustained. The storm was only of short duration.

CHARGE OF ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—On Monday last, a decent-looking navigator, employed at the Leeds water-works, named Joseph Johnson, was charged with an assault on one of the police, two of whom were stationed in the neighbourhood of Eccup and Addle, for the protection of property, and who have to visit the public-houses in the neighbourhood on Saturday afternoons. They were at the Chained Bull, on Saturday evening, where the prisoner and some others were drinking, and where, during an affray, the policeman, whose name is John Beckwith, and who is a supernumerary watchman, alleged he was knocked down, and that by some one whom he did not know, and that the prisoner afterwards struck him and deprived him of his staff, which he threw into the fire. His companion came to his assistance, and Johnson was secured. The prisoner said the two policemen had been drinking in the Chained Bull with his party; that the policeman (Beckwith) was drunk, and was the aggressor; and that all that he did was to stand in his own defence, to protect himself and others from the effects of the policeman's staff. On inquiry being made, it was proved that when the prisoner was taken to the police-office, Beckwith was in a state of intoxication, and the magistrates dismissed the charge, ordering Beckwith to attend before the watch committee, on Friday morning.

INQUEST.—On Monday evening, an inquest was held at the Court House, before John Blackburn, Esq, on the body of a child three years of age, named John Harrison, whose parents reside in Lumb's-court, York-street. The deceased on Friday last was playing in his mother's house; she had been brewing, and had a quantity of hot liquor in a vessel on the floor, when the child who was walking backwards fell into it. He was so severely scalded as to cause his death on Saturday night. Verdict, accidental death.

STEALING A SOVEREIGN.—On Tuesday last, a young woman named Elizabeth Harrison, who has for some time been in the service of Mr. Hodgson, of the Regent Inn, was charged at the Court House, with having stolen a sovereign, the property of her master. On Saturday last, Mr. Hodgson changed a sovereign for a customer at the bar window, and as other customers were waiting outside, he laid it on a ledge by the side of him till he had waited upon them. In the mean time the sovereign vanished, and as no one but himself and the girl had been in the bar, he immediately suspected her, and charged her with having stolen it. She denied the charge but on Monday confessed, and said she had changed it at Mr. Timms's, the draper. She was given into custody, and was committed for trial.

ASSAULT.—On Monday, Thomas Wallis, a butcher, was charged before Messrs. Grace and Stanfeld, with having committed a violent assault on policeman Charles Thompson, and also on a young man named Peter Bury. The prisoner was drunk on Sunday afternoon, and the policeman was called upon to turn him out of the Blakewell Ox Inn; he behaved in a very violent manner, and struck the policeman with a fender. He was taken to the office, where he stated that it would be a loss to him to be locked up, as he had to attend a fair at Tadcaster on Monday morning; and being known, bail was taken for his appearance on Tuesday. He had not been at liberty many hours before he assaulted Bury, striking him over the eye, and behaving altogether so ill that he was given into the custody of the nightly watch, by whom he was locked up for the night. The prisoner in his defence said that he had been robbed of 6s. 6d., and that he was only violent about losing his money, he denied that he had struck either the policeman or Bury. He was fined 20s. and costs for each offence, or in default of payment, to go to Wakefield for two months.

STEALING MEAT.—On Tuesday last, a man named Joseph Brown, who described himself as a cotton-spinner from Lancashire, was charged with having stolen a piece of beef from the shop of Mr. Stubbs, butcher, in Briggate. The prisoner was seen to take the beef, about nine o'clock on Saturday night, but he was so drunk, that before he got far he dropped the meat, and was observed by Mr. Stubbs, who gave him into custody. He was committed for trial.

MR. DUFFY.—Received by Mr. Hick, for Mr. Duffy:—

	s.	d.
From Mr. Dewhirst's Block Printers, Huddersfield	11	3
Mr. Mooney's ditto, ditto	6	4
E. Miller, Leeds	0	1½
	17	8½

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Thursday, an inquest was held at the Court House, before John Blackburn Esq., on the body of John Miller, 52 years of age, a bookbinder in the employ of Mr. Webster, Briggate. He was at his work on Wednesday, and shortly after dinner complained of being unwell; he fell down as if in a fit, and died before medical aid could reach him. He had been subject to palpitation of the heart. Verdict accordingly.

SUSPECTED CHILD MURDER.—Another case of infanticide, arising out of the operation of the New Poor Law, has taken place in this town during the week. An inquest was opened on Thursday, at the Court House, before John Blackburn, Esq., on view of the body of a new-born female infant, who, it was stated, was taken out of the Leeds and Liverpool canal, at four o'clock on Wednesday morning by a man on board of one of the fly-boats. He called in the assistance of one of the nightly watch, who, on boarding the vessel, found the body of a child, inclosed in a deal box, on the deck, and which he removed to the Court-house. In the meantime, the man with the vessel set off for Liverpool. Mr. Price, surgeon, examined the body, and declared it as his opinion that the child was a week old, and had lived for some time. He thought death had been caused partly by blows on the head, and partly by hemorhage, occasioned by the umbiblical cord not being properly tied. The body had been washed and properly attended to; it was inclosed in a white napkin, and the whole wrapped in paper. The box was corded and also wrapped in paper. The paper inside the box was quite dry. The inquest was adjourned to give time for the attendance of the man *who said he took the box out of the canal*, and for whom an officer was despatched to Liverpool.

FORGERY.—On Thursday last, at Liverpool Assizes, Mr. Christopher Robinson Bell, of Leeds, and Mr. Thomas Brown, of Manchester, were tried before Lord Chief Justice Denman, on a charge of having forged the endorsement of Messrs. York and Sheepshanks, of Leeds, to a Bill of Exchange for £194 15s. The particulars of the transaction appeared in the *Star* at the time of their committal. They were both found Guilty. Sentence deferred.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday morning, an accident occurred on the premises of Mr. Peter Fairbairn, machine maker, New Road End, which it is fortunate was not attended by fatal consequences. It appears that a two-story building, used as a moulding room, has been recently gutted, re-floored, and the walls raised a story higher. The building having been made fire-proof, the floors were laid on obtuse brick arches, supported by iron beams. The roof, also supported by iron beams, is made flat. It would appear that one of these beams, supporting the roof, had received some damage, and on Thursday morning, four men were employed to ascertain the extent, in doing which they loosened some screws; this caused the longest end of the beam to fall before they were aware, and being of great weight, it forced its way through the two intervening arches to the ground floor, carrying the men along with it. A man and a boy were in the room on the ground floor, and were partly coverd by the rubbish. It is satisfactory to add, that none of them have received injuries beyond a few bruises, and that, though taken to the Infirmary, they are all likely to resume work on Monday next.

IT IS ANNOUNCED in last Tuesday's *Gazette* that the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel did not write Corn Law pamphlets without an object. He is now Chaplain in ordinary to her Majesty. The Rev. Gentleman was besides grateful, no doubt, for the elevation of Lord Barham, his father or brother, perhaps, and the head of all the Noels, to the Earldom of Gainsborough.

THE RICH AND THE POOR.—At the Croydon Assizes, on Tuesday, a poor man, after an arduous and protracted contest, defeated a Lord! The poor man, whose name is Punter, was turned out of his cottage by Lord Grantley. He considered he had as much right to the freehold as his Lordship, and, with the assistance of some neighbours, who took an interest in the case, and the excellent advocacy of Sergeant Shea, he has triumphed. What will the renegade Tory Judge, who once tried the case, say to this? On that occasion he summed up in favour of the Noble Lord, and treated the claims of the plaintiff with contempt. The jury, on Tuesday, were of a different opinion; they were guided, too, by a Judge who has always been consistent, and who is an honour to the Bench, and they returned a verdict in favour of the plaintiff, for the amount claimed. If the tenure by which certain Noble Lords and Ladies hold their vast estates were to be tried by the same rule which the Chief Baron laid down for the decision of Punter's claim, one half of them would be dispossessed of their property. Many of them have no title-deeds to show; they claim, like Punter, right from continued possession; and a discreet Judge, therefore, would not have mooted a question which involves such fearful consequences. But upstart Peers and renegade politicians are dangerous counsellors, and so the jury thought when they returned a verdict directly opposed to the decision of Lord Abinger.—*Sun.*

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Thursday Evening, August 19.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Though this was the important day, big with the fate of Cobden and of England, it passed over remarkably quiet; indeed there was no appearance of any extraordinary proceedings being pursued. The Houses of Lords and Commons, as was expected, were opened by commission, the commissioners being the Lord Chancellor, Lord Duncannon, the Marquises of Normanby and Lansdowne, and the Earl of Clarendon. After some trouble and delay, there being no Reverend Bishop present, prayers were read by the Reverend though lay-Lord Bayning, and then the Peers began to swear. In the House of Commons, Shaw Lefevre, Esq., the neighbour of the Duke of Wellington, and through whose influence no opposition was offered to his re-election, was unanimously chosen speaker. The House then adjourned.

THE POOR HOUSELESS FAMILIES.—At the last meeting of the Rads residing in the Tower Hamlets, it was resolved,—"That a public meeting be held on Tuesday evening, August 24th, at the Social Hall, Whitechapel, to take into consideration the condition of the poor families ejected from their dwellings, and that Messrs. Clay and Fox, together with Messrs. Thompson, Duncombe, Wakley, Byng, Wood, and Mr. Broughton, the magistrate, be invited to attend such me