Wm Jos Hobson
Printer & Publisher
Market St
Leeds
John Robills

The Northern Star,
AND LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. V. NO. 244. SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1842. PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, or Five Shillings per Quarter.

TO THE MIDDLING CLASSES.

NO. IV.

GENTLEMEN,—Since I wrote my last letter, I learn that a deputation of Manchester Shopkeepers has been appointed to wait upon Sir Robert Peel, with the hope, no doubt, of inducing him to do something to alleviate your present distress. They will be woefully disappointed, and for this simple reason: it is wholly out of the power of any Minister *now* to do more than to feed one portion of society for a short space upon another portion. Such has been the invariable practice of the Reformers for the last ten years. The Whigs governed the nation; and the Irish section constituted their Parliamentary force. The Irish complained of the pressure of tithes; and, instead of benefitting the unrepresented people, the Whig Government fed the landlords upon twenty-five per cent. of church property; and in turn they would have regaled the borough interest, which is the manufacturing interest, with a slice of the landed spoil, had not the latter taken timely alarm, and disbanded the Whig Ministry.

Now, Gentlemen, *your* turn has come; and the landed interest, being in the ascendant, says to the manufacturing and shop-keeping classes, "As you profess an identity of interest, you shall live upon one another." "The tariff will increase trade, and cheapen food, and the shopkeepers and manufacturers must pay the Government £2 18s. 4d. per cent. for the reduction:" so says the Prime Minister.

Gentlemen,—If prejudice has not wholly blinded you, I pray your attention to the strict analogy between your position as regards the tariff and the income tax, and the operatives' position as regards a repeal of the Corn Laws, and reduction of wages. You contend that the reduction in the price of consumable articles consequent upon the tariff will not be a fair set off against the income tax of £2 18s. 4d. per. cent. while at the same time you stoutly contend that a repeal of the corn laws would enable the operative class to submit to a reduction of their wages. You have been taught so to jumble and confound all political questions, that it becomes a work of no easy character to keep your minds to any one point. However, I shall shew you how you have been juggled upon the question of the income tax; and I shall further show you that your difficulty to meet it arises from that poverty which has been created by machinery, and from that alone. Take the tariff and the income tax, without reference to labour—and never was so great a boon offered to all classes of society as that measure would confer. I will bring your minds to bear upon the measure in the most simple form, and will take as an illustration of my argument, the lowest amount of property selected for direct taxation—one with an income of £150 per annum. Such a person would be liable to a tax of something less than £4 10s. yearly. Now, I will not go into the several articles whose prices will be affected by the tariff, and which you may, or may not, use as you please. Timber, bread, coffee, wearing apparel, as well as many luxuries, I shall pass over, and come at once to the point. Now, suppose a man, having an income rateable at £150 per annum, to consume in his family three pounds of MEAT per day; and suppose the tariff to reduce the price by one penny per pound, (which it will, and by more than double that sum,) the reduction, in such case, upon his family joint would amount to £4 11s. 3d. per annum. In proportion as the income tax payer is elevated in the social scale, in the same ratio does his advantage increase; because luxuries to him are almost indispensibles, and the reduction upon them comes into his credit account against the £2 18s. 4d. per cent. For instance; a man with an income of £2,000 per annum, will pay about £55 tax; and he will live, as he does now, for £300 per annum less than he now can. But, gentlemen, *in the same ratio as produce is cheapened*, DOES THE BURDEN OF TAXATION BECOME AN ADDITIONAL PRESSURE UPON LABOUR; that is if political economists and all others are right, who assert "that labour is the source of all wealth."

Now, gentlemen, for the very same reason that a repeal of the corn laws would not better the condition of the working classes, will the tariff not benefit yours. Cheap and dear are relative terms; and you will find it much more difficult to live upon reduced fare, while machinery is destroying your customers, than you would to fare sumptuously upon olden prices, if your customers were in full employment. There is one question which you have not been taught to ask yourselves in your several examinations into the causes of your distress, and the means for your relief. You have not been taught to consider from whence "free trade" is to come to *your shops;* nor how an "extension of commerce" or reduction of the price of provision is to benefit *you* who have nothing to do with PRODUCTION, but who have every thing to do with *consumption*. Now, whether do you think it would be better for you that calico was 1s. per yard, or 5d.? If it was a shilling, all those who are employed in its manufacture would spend their share of the difference with you; while the difference between that amount and 5d. is a kind of bonus held out to cheap-buying foreigners to accept a present of so much English labour; all of which is a direct loss to you, and a direct increase of the amount of taxation, which you will *now* have to bear at a fixed money rate.

Behold, how differently monied men are dealt with by the Government, to the labouring classes. Let us, for argument's sake, suppose that one half the holders of Government stock will come under the rate-paying standard of £2 18s. 4d. per cent, the tax, in such case, would amount to somewhere about £400,000 per annum. Now the advantage of the tariff, to many, will amount to fifteen per cent., and more; while all (even the untaxed holders) will derive a benefit of at least ten per cent. Thus, will the graduated advantage derived from the tariff by the fundholders vary from 7 to 15 per cent. Large holders will have an advantage of at least 15 per cent. when all comes into operation; those of middling incomes who pay the tax, say for £150 to £300 per annum, will have an advantage of 7 per cent. after payment of tax—or 7 per cent. profit on the tariff; and those with increased incomes will have an advantage of 10 per cent. That is, a man with an income of £149 per annum, will be able to live as he does now and to have 15 or 10 per cent. more at the end of the year, in consequence of reductions made by the tariff. You must observe that I do not select the funded property as a correct standard of amount of tax to be paid; for lacking the critical knowledge as to the number of holders and amounts severally held and rateable, I cannot give you a correct analysis. But this I can do for you; I can from the altered position of the fundholders, make a general sum of tax-receivers with fixed incomes, and show you that by the diminution TO THEM you may measure the increased burdens of the country. IN LABOUR they must be paid, and labour they will have! *not in kind*, BUT IN COIN OF A FIXED VALUE! coin stamped with its present value, and not with the value which it bore when the labour of the unborn was pawned to them. For instance, last year there were sold something over £50,000,000 sterling of English labour to foreigners; whereas, the same amount of produce, if sold in 1798, would have brought nearly £200,000,000 sterling!!! This is a loss within the year to labour of £150,000,000! while the fundholders' fixed property, *paid by the labourer*, has been increased by fifty per cent. besides the increase in value consequent upon a decrease in the value of labour! So that, in fact, this table of sale presents us with the startling reality that labour which brought twenty shillings in 1798, in 1841 only brought five shillings!! So much for the happy difference between a gigantic foreign trade and a certain home market! So much English labour was worth twenty shillings in 1798 in our own market, and the same amount in 1842 is worth five shillings in the foreign mart! What a beautiful thing this high-sounding term, "extension of trade" is!

Now, Gentlemen, I show you what "extension of trade" is; and how it makes it difficult for you to pay £2 18s. 4d. per cent. upon capital made at home, when foreign speculators have driven your customers to beggary. The Tories will wring your last farthing from you; and then you will understand that cheap and dear are relative terms, and that a "big loaf" for a penny will be *dear* to a man without a farthing to lay it with! The labourer cannot buy bread, because machinery does his work; you cannot pay taxes because the labourer cannot buy your goods; and all the powers on earth under the present system cannot make you one whit better; because, should the "free-trade" party, now struggling for pre-eminence, ever succeed, (which may God in his mercy forbid,) in three years from this date, THREE MILLIONS would be an over-population, in a country capable of supporting 50,000,000 of a population and more! Yet, you join in the cry of emigration, while every poor man who leaves his country is a portion of your profit going off. Get what is called "free-trade" this month, and admit that the demand for British produce in the world will be thereby quadrupled; in less than six months there will be new and improved machinery in existence to supply the demand, without the employment of as many hands as even the number at present engaged! For always bear in mind that "extension of trade" means inducement to people who do not really want to buy your produce, and which can only be effected by substituting cheap for dear, artificial for manual labour. In fact, England may now be advertised thus,—"STOCK SELLING OFF AT RUINOUS REDUCTIONS."

Gentlemen, in my next letter I shall show you how the resources of this country may, by their proper development, be extended to an amount which would even yet render her "the envy and admiration of the world," and the terror of tyrants.

Gentlemen,
I have the honour to remain,
Your obedient humble Servant,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

MR. O'CONNOR'S YORKSHIRE TOUR, CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,—It was briefly noticed in last week's *Star*, that I visited Bingley on Wednesday last; but it was not stated that I addressed the congregated thousands at considerable length; and, *still more curious to relate, I was requested by the* Chartists to comment upon the Whigs' last stretch. Now, what will any man say to this fact? For a series of years, invention's brain has been racked to find out an employment for me in the Whig service or the Tory service; it made no difference, but a tool I must and should be in the hands of one party or the other. Well, all devices having failed, what will my friends suppose is the occupation that the moral-force Whigs have now assigned to me? Why, no more or less than that "I am now in pay of the Tories, engaged for the purpose of *preserving the peace of the country!*" What say you to that?! Do not the fools know that such an honourable office I would and do cheerfully fill, without further pay or reward than the delightful reflection that I had baulked the moral-force Whigs in their hope of restoring their party by a physical move made by the people, during which the moral-force ruffians would quietly look on until the danger was over!—I addressed a tremendous congregation of men and women at Bingley, and took a show of hands for the whole Charter, name and all. We then proceeded to Keighley in procession, and assembled in an open space, over 20,000 strong. Mr. Firth was called to the chair. I need not tell you that I spoke at great length, and the remonstrance was unanimously adopted. We immediately adjourned to the Chartist place of meeting, where an excellent soiree was held, and which was very well conducted. I was obliged to speak before the ceremony of tea-drinking was over, as I had to meet land, at Halifax, on the same evening, at eight o'clock. I left precisely at seven, and reached Halifax (twelve miles, over a shocking road) at five minutes before (and not five minutes after) eight, as stated in the *Star*, and proceeded instantly to the Odd Fellows' Hall. An account of the proceedings which took place, you have seen; but you cannot, even from that, form any notion of the value of the triumph. I do assure you most solemnly and without affectation, that I felt ashamed of the exposure which I was compelled to make of my opponent's ignorance and incapacity. No creature in discussion ever yet received a more continuous and complete trouncing than did Mr. Acland from the beginning to the end. But one thing which he told me, as he said, in confidence, must not be kept back. No, no; I am not just the man to keep the secrets of the League. Now, let every man pay particular attention to the following disclosure, coming from the principal spouter of the "Plague." Acland said to me,—"Well, Mr. O'Connor, we shall either have a repeal of the Corn Laws, or the Charter in three weeks."

Mr. O'Connor—"Indeed! how?"

Mr. Acland—"Well, I tell you, in confidence, that the object of the League's present meeting in London, is to take into consideration the propriety OF STOPPING ALL THE MILLS UPON A GIVEN DAY!! AND THEY WILL DO IT!!!" Now, this piece of meditated villany requires but *little comment*. O! how loud these men were in condemning the assertion of the Duke of Newcastle, "that HE had a right to do what he liked with his own." But, my friends, observe, that *even here class legislation steps in to mar* the League's unholy project; because the *Tories, knowing that* the move is a political one and they (the Tories) being many of them large mill-owners, will not join the "base, brutal, and bloody" Whig masters; but, on the contrary, would make a fine harvest of Whig insanity! This Whig scheme, *therefore, must totally fail.* No thanks, however, to the League! But should they partially try the experiment, I shall have no hesitation in meeting them, and defending their "hands" against their treason. *Let them try THAT*, and provisions will soon become "cheap" enough!!!

DEWSBURY.

On Tuesday I visited Dewsbury, where a meeting was called in the Cloth Hall, but it was so crammed that *we were forced to adjourn to the* Market Place, where we had an immense assemblage. Mr. Titus Brooke, that excellent man and honest Chartist, was called to the chair. *I spoke till dark at night*, and was followed by Mr. Brooke. We took a show of hands for the Charter, name and all, and also against the infernal Poor Law Bill, and both were unanimous. A drunken fool of a master, named Taylor, who is more clever at reducing wages than any thing else, endeavoured to create a disturbance, but was compelled to stagger into a gin shop, to hide his ugly form from the people's sight. Dewsbury is fast falling in the scale of comfort; a firm of three large masters has got hold of the whole labour market, and that firm is weekly amassing and laying up in capital all that belongs to the labourer and the shop-keeper. There are numbers of excellent Chartists in Dewsbury.

YORK.

I am accused by those who cannot dream of the strength of our cause, of exaggerating our numbers, and of giving partial accounts of our meetings. How could anything more tend to lessen me in the estimation of the very persons, who would be thereby led to suppose that our cause was rather a shadow living in my own imagination, than a substance based on principles and to be realised by our strength. In fact no person receives greater shocks of astonishment than I do. *The meeting in York on Friday last places me in* that position; for were I to attempt even a description of it, I should be laughed at by all save those who witnessed it. I was met at the Station by a vast concourse, with a band and a very large black banner—the largest I have ever seen. This banner was procured for poor Holberry's funeral: upon one side was "*Thou shalt do no murder*," and upon the reverse an appropriate quotation from Scripture. We went in procession to the Market Place, where such a concourse of pining shopkeepers and declining working men assembled as was never before seen upon any occasion whatever in that ancient city. In fact, all appeared to be perfectly astounded. That excellent Chartist, Mr. W. Burley, Secretary for the Riding, was called to the chair; and after an able opening of the business, he invited any of our opponents to discussion, and threw down the gauntlet, challenging all parties to produce one single charge of immorality or bad character affecting any of the Chartist body in York. Mr. W. Cordeux, as perfect a gentleman as breathes, a member of the York Association, moved the remonstrance, which being seconded, I was called upon to support it, and which I did at considerable length. It was carried unanimously amid thunders of applause, the shopkeepers holding up both hands for it. This meeting completely paralysed both factions in York, and has given a great stimulus to our cause in the parson-ridden city; and in fact there breathes not upon earth a finer or more pure band of patriots than those associated under the Chartist principles in York.

HEBDEN BRIDGE.

On Saturday I left York for Hebden Bridge, and at Luddenden-bar I met a procession, which, before we reached the village, numbered more than 20,000 persons; and curious to say our meeting was held in the field of one of the special jurors who found me guilty at York! The platform was at the foot of one of those beautiful hills for which that beautiful vale is so justly celebrated; and the hill side was one living mass of living Chartist, giving their support by their presence, and their approval by their cheers to the business of the day. I spoke at great length, and took a show of hands for the Charter, name and all, and every finger was held up.

We proceeded from this lovely spot on our way to Todmorden, at six o'clock, and overtook the procession within two miles of the town. The numbers were great; but we had not gone far, when the rain began to fall in torrents, drenching every soul to the skin. I was to have addressed the people in the open air; but a large building was procured for the occasion, capable of holding over 5,000 persons. We were compelled to abandon the open air meeting; and, so heavy was the rain, and the building being a mile distant from the town, the room was not nearly full; whereas, had the evening been fine, it would not have held one third of those who would have cheerfully been present. To praise the position of the Todmorden Chartists would be superfluous, as they are known to have done as much for the cause as any Association in our movement.

Thus concluded my last week's tour. I now beg leave to announce as follows for next week:—On Tuesday, the 19th, at half-past seven, I shall be at Huddersfield; on Thursday, at eight, at Bradford; on Friday, at eight, at Holbeck; on Saturday, at seven, at Todmorden again, in consequence of being obliged to leave so early on Saturday last.

And now, one word for all. I will not, on any account, be induced to address an open air meeting. I suffered, most severely, during the last fortnight from this cause.

While at Leeds, I shall arrange for three nights in that place, when I shall deliver three lectures upon the following subjects:—

No. 1. Capabilities of Great Britain and Ireland.
No. 2. Machinery and the Corn Laws.
No. 3. The means of extricating all parties from their present distress, and of turning machinery to a national, instead of a class, advantage.

I will discuss these three subjects with any one, or any number of persons; and I thus give all a fair opportunity of preparing themselves upon the questions.

I shall have much pleasure in dining with the Sutton-in-Ashfield men, according to invitation.

I am, my Friends,
Your faithful Friend,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Wednesday, July 13th, 1841.

Chartist Intelligence.

MONKWEARMOUTH.—On Tuesday evening, the usual weekly meeting was held here, Mr. Dobbie in the chair. The attendance was small. Mr. Williams and Mr. Chapple addressed the meeting.

LIVERPOOL.—A general meeting of the Chartists of this town was held on Sunday evening last, in the Association Room, when the cases of Mrs. Holberry, John Mason, and — Brooks, were severally taken into consideration, with a view to the raising of a fund for each. Mr. M'Cartney made a powerful and affecting appeal to the meeting on behalf of the widow of the victimised Holberry, and called upon them to renew their exertions, and redouble their efforts, to destroy the oppressive system which had brought to an early and premature grave one who was bold, honest, and patriotic enough to stand foremost in the defence of the rights and liberties of the toiling and oppressed millions. A resolution was passed to the effect, that a subscription be forthwith set on foot for Mrs. Holberry, and to continue open until the 24th instant, after which date a subscription is to be entered into for Mr. Mason and Mr. Brook.

ON WEDNESDAY evening last, a public meeting was held in the Association Room, when the building was crammed to suffocation, for the purpose of memorialising her Majesty, and remonstrating with the House of Commons on the recent rejection of the National Petition.

WHITWORTH.—On Sunday last, according to appointment, an open air meeting was held at Lobden, near Whitworth. There were upwards of one thousand people present, who were addressed by Messrs. Booth, Stott, Ashley, Leach, of Rochdale, and Lane, of Manchester, who were listened to with great attention. The men of Whitworth, taking advantage, and availing themselves of the services of the speakers, procured a room, and called a meeting for six o'clock in the evening, when an association was formed, and nineteen members enrolled.

HUDDERSFIELD.—At a meeting in the Association Room, Upperhead-row, on Tuesday night, it was resolved that as many of the Chartists as can possibly attend, shall meet on Tuesday, the 19th instant, at six o'clock in the evening, in the above room, to form a procession to meet F. O'Connor, Esq., and escort him into the town.

SHEFFIELD.—MRS. HOLBERRY.—In a letter received by Mr. Harney from T. S. *Duncombe*, Esq., M.P., that gentleman requests that his name for five pounds may be placed on the subscription list for the widow of the murdered patriot, Samuel Holberry.

STATE OF THE TOWN.—PROGRESS OF CHARTISM.—The amount paid to the regular ticket poor in money, bread, &c., for the week ending July 2nd, was £93 18s. The amount paid to the casual poor in money, bread, &c., for the same week, was £424 12s.; being a total of £518 10s. for that week only! Distress is steadily progressing; day by day new cases of misery and wretchedness are brought under our notice, but want of space will not at present permit us to particularise. We are keeping up the steam of agitation. On Sunday last, Mr. Harney addressed two meetings, the first in the afternoon at Intake, to which place a goodly number of the Sheffield Chartists accompanied Mr. Harney. The proceedings were enlivened by the singing of some excellent Chartist hymns. The second meeting was held in the evening, in Doctor's Fields, and was numerously attended. Mr. Harney addressed the assembly for upwards of an hour and a half, and was followed by Mr. Evison, who delivered a brief address. All passed off highly satisfactorily.

ON MONDAY evening, a public meeting was held in Paradise-square, to adopt a memorial in behalf of Brookes, Peddie, and Foden. Mr. William Wragg was called to the chair. Mr. Harney addressed the meeting at great length, and concluded by proposing the adoption of the memorial. Mr. Edwin Gill seconded the memorial, which was unanimously adopted. Mr. Evison then shortly addressed the meeting. An adjournment to Fig-tree-lane then took place, where Mr. Samuel Parkes delivered an energetic address, which closed the evening's proceedings. We have enrolled upwards of fifty new members since last week's report was written.

HOLBECK.—The Rev. W. V. Jackson lectured in the Chartist Room on Monday evening last, to a very attentive audience. Several new members were enrolled.

BOSTON.—Mr. Duffy has visited this place, and delivered three excellent and impressive lectures on the principles of the People's Charter. As soon as the few but zealous Chartists of Boston knew that Mr. Duffy would visit them, they at once set about making arrangements so as to make the best of the speaker, as the principles of the people's Charter are but little known in this agricultural district, and they concluded that he should speak in the Market place, on Wednesday evening, that being market day. A large bill was exhibited to that effect. Long before the hour appointed numbers might be seen in groups in different parts of the market place, anxiously waiting to hear what the Chartists had to say. Unfortunately Mr. D. could not speak out of doors, and if he had attempted he would have been ordered down, if not, as the patriotic Mason was, pulled down without warning, the authorities of the place being dreadfully alarmed; the Tory-mayor and several magistrates were to be seen in the Market-place, in close conversation with the Superintendent of Police. By the hour appointed for the meeting vast numbers were assembled in the Market-place, and expressed much disappointment, as the general impression was that the mayor had prevented the lecturer from addressing them. Up to this time Mr. D. had remained in-doors, when one of the Chartists suggested that Mr. D. and his friends should walk through the Market-place, when one of the most ludicrous scenes ever witnessed took place. As soon as the crowd discovered that the lecturer was in the Market-place, a large concourse of persons surrounded him, all anxious to get a glimpse of this wonderful thing, a Chartist, as if he had been some monster. More curiosity could not have been evinced. Mr. D. went round the Market-place followed by vast numbers, the police also following, and stated to Mr. D. that he was responsible for all this. The Chartists took advantage of the crowd by informing them that Mr. D. would lecture the next evening in a large room that had been procured for the purpose. The Blue Bottles were all on the *qui vive*, and tried to make some disturbance, but the Chartists said "it's no go, my lads," knowing well that would not be the way to get Chartism established in the town. On Friday and Saturday evenings Mr. Duffy delivered three *eloquent* lectures in a large room to crowded audiences, and the lectures have done us much good, and have removed a mass of prejudice which existed against us; several joined the association, and many more are ready. We have now got the Chartist banner unfurled in this place, and if we could have another lecture many would rally round its standard.

NORWICH.—The Council of the Chartist Association of this city lately sent Mr John Hurrell a short tour for the purpose of arousing the people of Norfolk to a sense of their wrongs. The first place he attended was Lynn, in which place he was treated in the most handsome manner. He went from Lynn to a remote village a short way off, where the Ranters were holding a camp meeting, but the owner of the field and waggon allowed Mr. Hurrell to speak from it; the consequence was, the people's minds were directed to their wrongs—he pointed out to them the way to emancipate themselves mentally and physically. The Ranters on seeing this prevailed on the parties to allow them to take away the waggon and forms from the field. They commenced stripping the field, and gave Mr. Hurrell a comfortable ride, though he was holding forth all the time. Mr. H. lectured in Lynn and then went to Bury, at which place he was at first treated rather cautiously, but he desires to return his sincere thanks to the men of Bury for the handsome manner in which they treated him. He had to announce the meeting by going round the town with the following hand-bill placed in front and behind his hat,—"An address will be delivered upon the state of the country and its remedy, in the Market Place this evening, at seven o'clock." The result was he addressed two meetings. On the first evening there was a good meeting with a tolerable sprinkling of the middle class. There was no announcement of the second meeting, but Mr. H. commenced by reading the letter of O'Connor to the middle classes, and by the time he had finished there was a good collection of persons on the spot. He then gave them a long lecture which gave great satisfaction. After leaving Bury he walked fifteen miles, then rode to Norwich, and got in time enough to address the people of Norwich in the market place.

DEPTFORD AND GREENWICH.—We had an open-air meeting in the Broadway, Deptford, on Wednesday, the 6th instant. There would have been a great body of people but the "blue devils" interfered, and we were obliged to adjourn to our friend, Mr. Morgan's, grocer, Church-street, Deptford. There we had a good lecture, and a good muster of people. On Sunday we had Messrs. Mantz, Spencer, and others, for the first time, to preach a Chartist sermon. They were not disturbed by the blues. The audience mustered very strong. After the sermon, we adjourned to the Prince of Wales Coffee-house, Greenwich; there Mr. Spencer explained the Six Points of the Charter, and gave great satisfaction to the body there assembled. We passed a resolution on Sunday, that the secretary be instructed to write to Mr. O'Connor, to ascertain when or whether he will oblige the Chartists of Deptford and Greenwich by attending a public meeting on Blackheath, to remonstrate the House of Commons, and memorialise the Queen for the attainment of the Charter.

OLDHAM.—On Sunday last, Mr. Brophy lectured in this place to a crowded audience, and gave general satisfaction.

WEEKLY MEETING.—At the weekly meeting of the members, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That a public meeting be held in the Chartist Room, Greaves-street, on Monday, July 18th, for the purpose of passing a memoral to the Queen, and a remonstrance to the House of Commons. That this resolution be sent to the *Northern Star* for insertion."

LYE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—A public open air meeting was held in this remote village on Sunday last, when an excellent spirit prevailed, which was exemplified at the conclusion by a collection of 8s. in aid of the Lecturing Fund, which has been transmitted to, and received by Mr. J. M. Farlan, Northampton, County Secretary, who has also received 4s. of a previous collection, making a total of 12s.

SALFORD.—Chartism wears a better aspect now than for a long time past. We have, during the last few weeks, almost doubled our paying members. A spirit of unity prevails in our ranks, and all bids fair for progressing at railway speed. We have divided the town into districts, and have appointed a collector to each district, and we find this plan to work well both for collecting subscriptions and getting new members, as the collectors, when they go their round have an opportunity of enrolling many persons, which under any other system we could not have done.

ON SUNDAY afternoon, the youths held a camp meeting on Shaws Brow, at two o'clock. It is intended to hold these meetings every Sunday afternoon during the season, at the same time and place, should the weather be favourable, if not, they will adjourn to the Chartist Room, Great George-street, Salford.

Mr. JOHN LEACH, of Hyde, lectured here on Sunday evening, to a respectable audience. At the conclusion of his lecture several persons enrolled themselves members of the association.

ON SUNDAY evening last, Mr. Mitcheson, a shopkeeper, who has joined our association, gave sixpence to commence a fund for the support of Mason and others, as recommended in last week's *Star*, and promised to pay sixpence per month for the same purpose so long as it is required.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Mr. H. Candy preached poor Holberry's funeral sermon in the Old Gardens, Stafford-street, on Sunday last, to a very large congregation. His discourse produced a marked impression on his audience. Six shillings and eightpence was collected for the widow.

WALSALL.—On Sunday last, Mr. Fraser Pearson was appointed lecturer for this district for one fortnight by the delegates assembled here.

TIPTON.—Mr. Fraser Pearson delivered a stirring lecture here on Wednesday to many hundred persons. Several new members were enrolled.

NETHERTON, BY DUDLEY.—The seeds of Chartism were sown here on Sunday morning, by Mr. Fraser Pearson, who delivered a most impressive sermon. He made an impression that promises a very prolific harvest. He delivered a lecture on Monday evening, and notwithstanding the rain fell fast, vast crowds attended. An Association is to be established for the winter.

PRINCES END.—There has been an association formed here after a great deal of trouble. Mr. Candy volunteered to come on the first night, to break up the ground, but instead of breaking it up as he thought, he only strengthened the people in their prejudice, by showing them the abuses of religion instead of showing them their just and alienable rights. But it is without any disrespect to Mr. Candy that this is inserted. Mr. Linney came on the Monday night following, and delivered a lecture on the Six Points of the Charter, and has continued coming ever since, with the exception of two nights. This deficiency was filled up by Mr. Soar, of Birmingham, and Mr. Froggat of Bilston, who both gave very able lectures on the destitution of the many, while the few are wallowing in riches. Mr. Linney lectured on Monday night, July the 11th, on the Corn Laws, showing if they were repealed under the existing circumstances it would be of no permanent benefit to this country, but instead of a blessing as they call it, it would be a curse; but now the seed of Chartism is sown here it promises good harvest, for we now number upwards of one hundred members in the association.—*Correspondent.*

LONDON.—The Watkins Testimonial Committee met as usual, on Sunday morning last, Mr. Goulding in the chair. One thousand copies of the address were ordered to be printed for distribution. Several presents were handed in to the Committee for the raffle, when the Committee adjourned to Sunday morning next, at ten o'clock, when it is hoped all members will then be present.

IN THE EVENING, Mr. John Watkins delivered an highly instructive lecture on the System, throughout the whole of which he was loudly applauded.

LAMBETH.—A meeting of youths was held on Sunday, the 10th instant, at the Charter Hall, 1, China Walk, Lambeth, for the purpose of forming a Youths' Charter Association. A good muster was in attendance considering it was but a preliminary meeting. Those present were instructed how to conduct their business. A class was then formed, and the meeting adjourned to Sunday next, at three o'clock. It is requested that the parents of youths connected with the association exert their influence in the working out of the above object.

MR. RUFFY RIDLEY lectured at China-walk, on Sunday evening, to a respectable and attentive audience, after which a collection was made towards building the new Hall.

MR. RUFFY RIDLEY delivered a lecture on Sunday last, at 1. China-walk, and also another at the same place on Tuesday. The sum of ten shillings was voted to the Executive, and five shillings to the widow Holberry.

AT A MEETING of the Bermondsey locality, at the Horns Tavern, on Monday, it was resolved that fifteen shillings be forwarded to the Executive, and ten shillings to Mr. Miller, as a moiety of money lent the locality for the late demonstration.

HAMMERSMITH.—The members met as usual, at the Black Bull, on Monday evening. After the transaction of the usual business, the sum of 2s. 6d. was voted to Mrs. Holberry, and 2s. 6d. to Mr. Hinde, of Shoreham. The delegate to the London Council was instructed to report the same, and request all the metropolitan localities to adopt a similar course.

MR. BALLS lectured on Sunday evening last to a good audience, at the *Albion Coffee House*, Church-street, Shoreditch.

RISING SUN, OXFORD-STREET, STEPNEY.—Mr. Southie lectured here on Sunday evening to the satisfaction of the audience. Mr. Wilson also addressed the meeting. After transacting other business, the meeting adjourned.

TEETOTALLERS, WATERLOO-ROAD.—The members of this locality met as usual at the Britannia Coffee-House, on Monday evening; Mr. Andrews reported from the united meeting of the Councils, and much pleasure was expressed at the approaching union of the bodies. The meeting decided upon having lectures given regularly on Monday evenings, and Mr. Andrews was authorised to apply to Mr. Wheeler to furnish them with lecturers. After the settlement of other business the meeting adjourned.

CHELSEA.—The members of this flourishing locality met as usual at the Stag Inn, Fulham Road, Mr. Moore in the chair. A General Council was elected. The auditors appointed reported the correctness of the accounts, and gave a flattering statement of the progress made during the quarter. Messrs. Dowling, Wheeler, Corbett, and others of the Committee, reported regarding the ball to take place on the 25th of July. Considerable other business connected with the locality was transacted, when Mr. Ruffy Ridley lectured to a numerous audience on the system of Government prevailing in Great Britain, laying bare its vices and deformities, shewing the many ineffectual remedies which had been applied, and the utter inutility of the repeal of the Corn Laws, unless accompanied by other and greater legislative changes. He dilated on the deceit and mock humanity of many of the League, and concluded a much-applauded address by calling upon them, in the name of all they held dear and sacred, to stand firm by their Charter, and never to desert those who had through every danger and difficulty remained true to their cause. Mr. Ridley sat down amid great applause. It was unanimously resolved that the sum of sixpence per week should be contributed from the funds to the support of the wives of Mason and the the other victims to tyranny in Staffordshire; and the example is held out to all the London localities as worthy to be followed.

SHOEMAKERS.—CLOCK HOUSE, CASTLE-STREET, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—Mr. Ford in the chair. The delegate reported from the united meeting, which gave satisfaction to the audience. Mr. Farrer delivered an able and instructive lecture: at its conclusion the sum of sixpence per week was unanimously voted to Mrs. Mason and the other Staffordshire victims, until the period of their incarceration should have expired.

CITY OF LONDON.—The members resident in this locality held their usual weekly meeting on Tuesday, at 55, Old Bailey, when, after the transaction of local business, Mr. Wisedall moved, and Mr. Gardener seconded, "That the following localities receive a vote of thanks for their assistance in aiding us to defray the expences of the Crown and Anchor meeting," which was carried unanimously. These localities were—St. Marylebone, 8s. 4d.; China Walk, Lambeth, 5s.; Stratford and East Essex, 3s. 6d.; Clock House, Castle-street, Leicester-square, 10d. Mr. Gardener then proposed the following resolution:—"That we, the members of the City of London locality, do form ourselves into classes for mutual instruction," which being seconded by Mr. Overton, was carried unanimously. It was then announced that a general meeting of the members would be held on Tuesday evening next, for the consideration of important business, and the meeting adjourned to that time.

MR. FARRER lectured on Tuesday evening last, at the School Room, King-street, Compton-street, Clerkenwell, to a good audience, and was much applauded.

BIRMINGHAM.—PEOPLE'S HALL.—A crowded meeting was held at the Public Office, on Wednesday evening, July 6th, for the purpose of devising the best means of erecting this building. Mr. Councillor Page was called to the chair. Mr. Jenkinson, the Secretary, read the placard calling the meeting; after which various resolutions connected with the object for which the meeting was called were carried unanimously.

FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES' RESTORATION COMMITTEE.—This body held their weekly meeting at the Chartist Room, Aston-street, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Lynell in the chair. The letter which described the villanous treatment of the above-mentioned victims was read to the meeting from the *Northern Star*, after which a sub-Committee was appointed to draw up an address to the country on the subject. A letter was ordered to be sent to Mr. O'Connor respecting the memorials to be presented to the Queen, likewise a communication to G. F. Muntz, Esq., on the subject of a petition from Birmingham, which the Committee wish to be presented to Parliament on behalf of these victims of Whiggery.

DELEGATE MEETING ON BEHALF OF MR. MASON AND THE OTHER PRISONERS IN STAFFORD GAOL.—A numerous meeting of delegates from the surrounding towns was held at the Chartist-room, Blue-lane, Walsall, on Sunday last. The following persons were present:—Birmingham, Ashton-street and Steelhouse-lane, Mr. C. Ashton and Mr. Charles Thorpe; Mr. A. Fussell was sent from another locality; Stafford, Mr. G. Harrison; Tipton, Mr. F. Bathurst; Wednesbury, Messrs. John Danks, B. Danks, T. Danks, and William Fairburn; Walsall, Messrs. C. Goodwin and John Griffiths; Dudley, Messrs. Cook, Pearson, and Rankin; Bilston, Messrs. Davis, Linney, and Rodgers; Great Bridge, Mr. Henry Booth. Mr. John Griffiths was appointed chairman, and the balance sheet of the defence fund was passed. A petition to Parliament was ordered to be drawn up, and an address to the country on behalf of the prisoners; and after various other important business was transacted, it was determined to hold another meeting on the 24th of July, at Dudley.

STEELHOUSE-LANE MEETING.—The members of the National Charter Association belonging this locality met at the Slip Inn, Steelhouse-lane, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Horsley in the chair. Mr. Soar read an address to the Irish Universal Suffrage Association, which he had been requested to draw up. The address was warmly applauded and unanimously agreed to. Mr J. Emes delivered a most instructive and argumentative address, which was warmly applauded. After which, Messrs. Thorpe and Fellows were appointed to act on the Committee for the support of the families of Mr. Mason and other men imprisoned in Stafford gaol, each locality in the town having likewise elected two for the same purpose. It was resolved that the rules of the Association should be read every evening of meeting previous to the transaction of business. The sub-Secretary was ordered to write to the Executive for sixty cards, and after the transaction of the usual routine business the meeting separated.

MONDAY EVENING MEETING.—After the conclusion of the open-air meeting, at Duddeston-row, the members repaired to Aston-street, for the purpose of transacting the usual business. The room was crowded, and Mr. Peter Henley was called to the chair. He delivered a short and appropriate address, after which Mr. Talbert, sub-Secretary, read the minutes of the last Council meeting, which were passed unanimously. Mr. White then addressed the assembly on their improved position and good prospects, and, after the other business was transacted, the members separated.

ASTON-STREET MEETINGS.—The usual meeting was held at the Association Room, Aston-street, on Sunday evening, Mr. Williamson in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. George White.

PUBLIC MEETING.—The open-air meetings which are held in various parts of Birmingham are producing immense benefit to the cause. A healthy and energetic tone is thereby infused into the Chartist movement, as the working men who attend them are to be seen like so many discussion classes, formed into small groups in the fields, both at Duddeston-row and Summer-lane. Mr. White addressed a numerous assembly near the Vulcan Foundry, on Sunday morning last, at eleven o'clock, and again at the same place on Tuesday evening. He also attends every Monday evening in the large field at Duddeston-row.

SHOEMAKERS' MEETING.—The members of this patriotic trade hold their weekly meetings at the house of Mr. Marsh, Britannia Inn, Peck Lane, every Tuesday evening. At their last meeting, Mr. Magee in the chair, a spirited address was delivered by Mr. Thomas Scar, who was warmly applauded. Several resolutions were passed, and addresses delivered by Mr. G. White, Mr. P. Henley, and others; and it was resolved that the members should each act as collectors in their turn, as their names stand on the book.

HULL.—At the weekly meeting of the Council five shillings was voted to Mr. Mason and the other seven Sedgley victims, and arrangements made for a collection at the general meeting next Monday evening, the 18th inst.; it is also their intention to subscribe monthly to the support of the victims and their families, and they hope the Associations through the country will do the same, for nothing under the present accursed system will tend more to check the thirst for the blood of our ablest leaders than nobly supporting them when incarcerated for advocating our cause.

BRADFORD.—The good cause progresses here silently but surely; during the past week there has been no meetings of any note. At the different meetings of the localities members are continually being added to the ranks of the National Charter Association. A deep sensation has been felt in the bosom of every Chartist at the hard fate of poor Frost. Sighs, tears, moans, and lamentations, are expressed by every one who belong to our ranks. Curses, both loud and deep, have been heaped on the heads of his merciless oppressors; but we see no hope of his release until the Charter be made the law of the land. Then let every Chartist labour with heart and soul, and work as if the cause depended on him and him alone; let us never rest satisfied until the Charter be made the law of the land, and the magnanimous Frost, and his compatriots, be restored to their families.

YEADON MOOR.

Chartist Intelligence.

LONDON.—CHARTISM TRIUMPHANT.—The Anti-Corn Law Conference, not daring to call a public meeting at their place of sitting, the Crown and Anchor Tavern, yet ambitious of having had the credit of getting up a public meeting, called one on Thursday evening, at the Standard theatre, Whitechapel, at eight o'clock. At the appointed hour every portion of the theatre was crowded to excess, hundreds being unable to procure admission. The platform was crowded with the gentlemen of the League, and it was only by great exertions and stratigem that any person suspected to be a Chartist, could obtain admission. George Thompson, Esq., having been called to the chair, opened the proceedings in an eloquent address, wherein he stated his determination to pay no taxes in money until the cruel corn laws were abolished. Two gentlemen of the League moved and seconded a resolution, expressive of sympathy with the great distress which existed in the country, and expressed their opinion that it was mainly attributable to the iniquitous corn and provision laws. During their addresses which were decidedly liberal, they also expressed their determination to allow their goods to be seized instead of money, for the payment of taxes, until their demands were granted by the Legislature. Mr. Mantz, after surmounting an immense degree of opposition from the gentleman on the platform, and it having been put to the show of hands and decided by a large majority that he should be heard, moved an amendment declaring that it was useless and vain to think of receiving any consideration from a Legislature constituted like the present, and that the only remedy was the adoption of the People's Charter. Mr. Ridley seconded the amendment; and in an address which was listened to with great impatience by the Repealers, laid bare their sins of omission and commission, and showed the utter inutility of their remedy unless the people first obtained political power. Messrs. Booth and Neesom ably supported the amendment. The Chairman, after several attempts to blend the resolution and the amendment together had failed, put them to the show of hands, when a large majority were held up in favour of the Charter. The gentlemen, however, not being quite satisfied, the Chairman put it again, and declared the amendment to be carried, which was received with tremendous applause. Mr. Moore, barrister, delegate for Manchester, proposed a memorial to her Majesty, praying her Majesty not to prorogue Parliament until it had passed a law to allow the free importation of foreign corn; and in a very liberal speech supported the prayer of the memorial, and recommended to the working classes the necessity of refraining from enlisting, and from consuming excisable articles; and stated that he had abstained from the use of tea, coffee, &c., for a considerable time. avowed himself the author of a tract entitled the "Power of the People," and stated that he had with him 1,000 for distribution. A delegate having briefly seconded the memorial, Mr. Wheeler, in an address which was well received, moved as an amendment—"That the memorial be for the People's Charter." Memorialising was a mere farce; but if they kept the farce up, let it be for a measure which would lay the axe at the root of the tree of corruption.—Mr. R Ridley seconded the amendment in his usual able manner.—Mr. T. Wall in an address of some length, suggested that the two objects should be combined.—Mr. Taylor would agree to its being worded a free importation of Foreign Corn, or the People's Charter.—Messrs. Wheeler and Ridley not agreeing to this, after some manœuvring, the amendment was put to the meeting and carried by a large majority. The Chairman then, with considerable asperity, addressed the meeting on the impolicy of attempting to force their opinions down the throats of the middle classes. He was a Chartist, but if anything could make him regret being one, it was their conduct that evening, in not making concessions to the opinions of those who were favourable to them. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, to whom it is but justice to say that he acted with impartiality; and the meeting concluded with cheers for the Charter, O'Connor, the *Star*, &c. Every effort was used by the League to ensure success at this meeting; while only a few Chartists, living in the neighbourhood, were acquainted with it.

LONDON DELEGATE MEETING.—Mr. Drake in the chair. Auditors were appointed to examine the account of money received by the council for the late Convention. The subject of the excursion to Watford was brought forward, and announced to take place on the 15th of August. It was resolved that on the following Sunday the accounts should be wound up, and the council dissolved for the purpose of forming the Grand United Delegate Meeting.

UNITED MEETING.—Mr. Drake in the chair. Mr. Caffay moved, and Mr. Lucas seconded, the first resolution, "That on the first Sunday of every month, the delegate meeting resolve itself into a monthly Metropolitan Counties meeting, and that delegates be received from any of the adjacent counties." Carried unanimously. Mr. Wheeler moved, and Mr. Simpson seconded, the third resolution, "That each locality have the power of sending one delegate to the meeting, if their numbers consist of upwards of fifty, two delegates; upwards of one hundred, three, and so on in proportion, the delegates to be elected in public meeting assembled." Carried unanimously. Mr. Lucas moved, and Mr. Goulding seconded, the fourth resolution, "That the localities send with each delegate the sum of two shillings and sixpence, towards defraying the expense of lectures, rent of room, tracts, &c." Mr. Illingworth moved and Mr. Wheeler seconded, as an amendment, "That the subscription be one-fourth of the monthly receipts of the localities." Mr. Wyatt moved, and Mr. Simpson seconded, a further amendment, "That the subscription be one-eighth of the receipts." After a long and animated discussion the amendment in favour of one-fourth of the subscriptions was carried by a considerable majority. It was then resolved unimously, that the London Delegate, the monthly, and the Surrey Councils, should be dissolved, and that the localities should be requested to elect delegates to the United Meeting to be held on Sunday, July 25th, at the Hall, 55, Old Bailey, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. ROUSE lectured on Wednesday evening, to a good audience, at the Victoria, 3 Colt-street, Limehouse.

LUNT'S COFFEE HOUSE REMOVED FROM CLERKENWELL GREEN.—We are glad to learn that this old stager, for more than a quarter of a century an advocate for democracy and religious liberty, is on his legs again, at his new quarters, No. 1, Garnault Place, Clerkenwell, next door to Jefferinies.

BOSTON.—Several Chartists made their appearance in Boston on Wednesday evening last, when a vast number of people assembled to hear their harangue, which was stopped by the Mayor and the evening passed off in disappointment.—*Stamford Mercury.* [This meeting stopping Mayor we learn is one W. H. Adams, Esq., who came from London a few years since to conduct a Tory journal at Stamford. When that was discontinued he was invited to Boston to conduct a Tory journal there, which circulates about 200 copies a week, and paid £17 3s 6d. for duty on advertisements in the three first months of the present year. The Chartists of Boston it is to be hoped will find a room for the lectures, so that the people of that Tory and corrupt town may have an opportunity given them of being informed of what they at present are kept in ignorance by the enlightened Mayor of the enlightened inhabitants of Boston.]

ROYTON.—On Friday last, Mr David Ross, of Manchester, delivered a lecture in the Chartist Room, in his usual argumentative and convincing manner on the principles of the Charter. The room was crowded to suffocation, and at the conclusion of the lecture a vote of thanks was given to him.

ROSS, HEREFORDSHIRE.—A public meeting was held at the Market Place of this town on Saturday last, to hear a lecture from Mr. George Evans, on the principles of the People's Charter, when about 700 persons attended. Such was the excitement produced, that his presence was solicited for Monday. Mr. Clarke, auctioneer, &c. from Ledbury, was elected Chairman, and opened the meeting in an eloquent and manly strain, and called upon Mr. Evans to address the assemblage, which consisted of upwards of 1,500 persons; after which Mr Clarke lectured for upwards of an hour, and riveted the attention of every one present. He gave the Whigs and Tories a severe castication, and reviewed their conduct for the last century. Mr. Shy Hoy Roebuck came in for his share as a deserter from the ranks of the people. That cursed system, the Bastile, was eloquently upheld to public view, and facts related that made many an honest man shudder. There were a great number of middle-class gentry present, who paid the greatest attention, and all agreed it was true. The following resolution was put and carried unanimously:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the principles contained in the People's Charter are just and that we will never agitate for any other measure." The meeting was then adjourned to the Green Dragon Inn, when Mr. Clarke, in an impressive manner, addressed the people on the necessity of union in the ranks of the working classes, exposed the system of class legislation, and explained the principles of the People's Charter. Thirty persons enrolled themselves as members of the National Charter Association. A Council of six were appointed. William Palmer, Esq. jun. was appointed sub-Treasurer, and Mr. George Ridge sub-Secretary. The Ross Chartists will not countenance any lecturer unless he write to the sub-Secretary three or four days previous to his intended visit, and produce proper credentials. If any able lecturer would come this way, what numbers would join us! In Herefordshire Chartism is a *fresh* name, and if Bairstow, O'Connor, M'Donall, Watkins, or any able person, would call here, it would do great good to the cause. Hereford, Sington, Ledbury, Ross, Leominster, Weobley, Hay, &c. have never been agitated.

LEDBURY.—A public lecture was delivered in the Market Place on Tuesday week, by Mr. Clarke, when fifteen persons enrolled themselves as members. It was conducted very peaceably, with the exception of half a dozen ruffians, who were made drunk by the "respectables" for the purpose of creating a riot. The most conspicuous person was a horse jockey of note in this town, who for blackguardism cannot be surpassed. So much for middle-class pay!

BINGLEY.—SYMPTOMS OF UNION BETWEEN THE MIDDLE AND WORKING CLASSES.—*(Received too late for our last.)*—It being announced that Mr. O'Connor would visit Bingley on Wednesday last, a strong desire to see and hear their undaunted champion induced many of the factory workers to apply to the millowners, requesting them to stop their mills for the afternoon. This, with one or two Whig exceptions, was kindly granted. But on the morning of Mr. O'Connor's arrival, the pious and liberal owners of one large manufactory, posted up written notices within their mills to the following effect:—"That any weaver, overlooker, or other workman, absenting themselves after the usual time, or leaving the mill to see Mr. O'Connor, would be instantly discharged; adding, that if 'Feargus' could provide better for them, then they (the work people) were at liberty to go with him." Such is the well known tyranny of these free-trading gentry, that the hands dared not to disobey this order. When Mr. O'Connor arrived, however, an attempt was made by some of the females to force an egress, but in this they were disappointed, as their kind masters had considerately taken the precaution to lock the doors, and keep them in. Mr. O'Connor, however, did not fail, in the course of his address, to give them a well-merited castigation. After the address, the procession proceeded past the factory prisons, when a glorious sight presented itself: the whole of the iron-grated windows of the factories being crowded with young women, peering through the gates; and, in defiance of the tyrants, cheering on the procession. It should also be stated that about the time of Mr. O'Connor's entering the town, through some accident to the machinery, the mill was obliged to be stopped for a considerable time, upon which some of the hands applied for permission to go out, but were told that if the mill should never run again, yet they should not go till the usual time of stopping. Englishmen! this is liberty! Your wives and daughters are to be placed at the disposal of such men as these, to be locked up, and kept as prisoners! This is middle class, cheap-loaf sympathy! These are the men who, at the last election, forced out their hands to go in procession, (decked in yellow, and carrying the big loaf,) to meet the Whig candidates! These are they who, on seeing their party defeated at the election, purchased a number of tracts, advocating Complete Suffrage, which they distributed through the mills, declaring that the Suffrage was the only thing which could get them a Repeal of the Bread Tax! These are a glorious specimen of those kind friends to liberty, who have been soliciting us to unite with them. But what say you, working men? Shall we again resign ourselves into the hands of these tyrants, to be locked within their infernal, murderous rattle-boxes, when they shall think fit? Shall we assist them to extend a system like this? Assist them to build more of these living tombs—assist them to add yet another link to our chain? Shall we unite with them again for this? Never, Brother Chartists, let us be again led astray; but let us trust to our own order—let us not forsake one iota of our principles for the sake of gaining the assistance (?) of such tyrants as these. Let us leave them to the tender mercies of the Income Tax, and the system which themselves have created; and let us still persevere in the straight and consistent road of principle; and ultimately we shall bring the day when, in the language of the poet, we shall be enabled to

"Deal freedom's sacred treasures free as air,
Till slave and despot be but things that were."

Correspondent.

CARLISLE.—At a meeting of the Council of the Chartist Association, held July 9th, Mr. John Armstrong in the chair, it was moved by Mr. Joseph Broome Hanson, seconded by Mr. James Arthur, and carried unanimously "That the report just read by the secretary be adopted." Several sums were paid over to the treasurer Mr. Noble Hodgson; after which proper arrangements were made for the quarterly meeting. The secretary then read the discussion, which took place between Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Acland, at Halifax, and which appeared in the *Star* of last week, which highly gratified all present.

NEWPORT, (ISLE OF WIGHT.)—Sir, seeing a resolution from Brighton, in the *Gateshead Observer* (inserted as an advertisement) approving of the conduct of Mr. O'Brien, and in which Mr. Woodward is mentioned as supporting it, and also as being a delegate in the last Convention for Sussex, Hants, and the Isle of Wight, we, the members of the Newport Charter Association declare that we never voted for him, and being apprehensive that we may be confounded with the clique which passed it, do request you to acknowledge the resolution which we sent you on the 22d of June, which in substance was as follows:—"That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Hill, the Editor, and Mr. O'Connor, the proprietor of the *Northern Star*, for their noble, consistent, and honest advocacy of the people's rights, and so long as they continue the same, they shall have our greatest confidence and warmest support." By acknowledging it, you will oblige, Sir, your admirers and brother Chartists, the members of the Newport Chartist Association.

YORK.—Mr. O'CONNOR'S VISIT TO YORK.—On Friday evening last, the 8th instant, Mr. O'Connor arrived in this city by railway, when the members of the National Charter Association, with a band of music and banners, together with many hundreds of citizens, assembled to welcome his arrival. The moment he made his appearance the band struck up, and the assembled multitude rent the air with their cheers. A procession was formed and proceeded with Mr. O'Connor to the Market-place, where the hustings were erected. On arriving at the spot the spacious Market-place appeared to be one densely crowded mass of human beings. Mr. Burley was called to the chair; and in a brief address congratulated them on the glorious display they had made, and on the progress of Chartism in York, and concluded by introducing Mr. Cordeux, who moved the adoption of the Remonstrance, which was seconded by Mr. Halton. Mr. O'Connor then came forward and addressed them for upwards of an hour. He was listened to with the most marked attention, and was loudly and enthusiastically cheered at the conclusion. The "Remonstrance" was then put and carried unanimously. After a vote of thanks to Mr. O'Connor and to the Chairman, the meeting broke up highly delighted with the proceedings of the evening. Mr. O'Connor's visit has been productive of much good. Many of the middle class and shopkeepers were heard to openly avow themselves Chartists at the close of the meeting.

YORK.—On Sunday evening the 10th instant, Mr. Coultas delivered an eloquent address in the Charter Association chapel, Fossgate, on the melancholy death of the patriot Holberry. During the evening, Holberry's funeral hymn was sung by the congregation. At the close of the address a collection was made for the patriot's widow.

DEWSBURY.—On Thursday the 7th instant, the people of Dewsbury were honoured with a visit from Mr. O'Connor. As soon as the news reached the town that he was coming, the sons of toil set about in search of a large room; but all to no purpose, because it was for the Chartists. At length they succeeded in getting the Cloth Hall, which is capable of holding only about one thousand persons. Bills were immediately printed and posted all over the district informing the people that Mr. O'Connor would arrive in town by eight o'clock, and that a procession would be formed to welcome him. Owing to the wet state of the night and Mr. O'Connor coming into town sooner than was expected, the procession did not take place. Two bands of music paraded the principal streets, with thousands of people, until they came to Mr. T. S. Brooke's, where Mr. O'Connor joined them, and walked in procession with them to the Cloth Hall, which was crammed in a few minutes to suffocation. The rain at this time had abated, when on a motion moved by James Fox the meeting adjourned to the Market Cross, which was received with gladness by all in the room, as the room was truly suffocating. When Mr. O'Connor reached the Cross, the cheering was great. Mr. T. S. Brook was called to the chair, who introduced Mr. O'Connor to the meeting in a short address. When Mr. O'Connor made his appearance he was received with three hearty cheers, and spoke in his usual style of eloquence for an hour and a half, which brought forth bursts of applause.

ASHTON.—Resolutions of a Delegate Meeting held in the Chartist Room, Ashton-under-Lyne, Mr. James Taylor in the chair. Delegates present:—Ashton-under-Lyne, Messrs. James Taylor, William Aitken, and James Wilcox; Mosley, Mr. Edward Bradbury; Dukinfield, Messrs. James Lockett and Edmund Butterworth; Stalybridge, Messrs. Geo. Baxter and John Woodcock; Stockport, Mr. Henry Smith; Hooley Hill, Messrs. James Leach and William Harrop; Droylsden, Messrs. Samuel Clough and Isaac Dawson; Hazlegrove, Mr. John Daniels; Hyde, Mr. Robert Smith; Glossop, Messrs. J. Owen and J. Sinnister; Mottram Messrs. Samuel Lees and Robert Wilde; New Mills, Mr. J. Mason; Compstall Bridge, Mr. J. Rasbaw. At the last delegate meeting a resolution was passed that an address be got up by Mr. W. Aitken, printed, and circulated amongst the inhabitants of the surrounding districts. The address being read, it was unanimously agreed to, and a vote of thanks given to Mr. W. Aitken, for drawing up the address. The following resolutions were then agreed to:—"That there be amongst the members of the National Charter Association in Ashton and its surrounding towns and villages, a burial fund, each member to pay one penny to all deceased members, as many members as can attend the funerals of deceased members to do so; the various associations to be warned by the Secretary, where any member may have died; it being our opinion that a principle of this description, if acted upon, will have a tendency more firmly to unite us together." "That the address got up by Mr. Aitken be printed, and circulated amongst all classes of society, each Association to pay its proportionate share according to members." "That a Committee be appointed to draw up rules for the government of the Burial Society." "That another delegate meeting be held on Sunday, the 24th of July, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to hear the rules and conclusions of each locality on the Burial Fund, and a general code of laws formed out of the whole." "That a plan of local lecturers be adopted." "That Mr. Mitchell be allowed the privilege to visit the surrounding districts as a lecturer, and that they allow him any pecuniary assistance they can to assist him in his difficulties." "That this meeting be adjourned till Sunday morning, the 24th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in Hyde, at Mr William Moorhouse's, Clarendon Place."

MOSSLEY.—ANTI-CORN LAW LECTURES AND DISCUSSION.—On Wednesday morning last week, placards were posted on the walls of this village announcing that two lectures would be delivered on the Corn Laws, by Mr. T. Falvey, from Macclesfield, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, July the 6th and 7th, in the Methodist School, a room capable of holding upwards of one thousand people, and after each lecture discussion was particularly invited, and that equal time would be allowed the disputants. The Chartists got one of the placards just when it came from the press the night before, and they agreed to get some one from Manchester to comply with its particular request. Accordingly they got that staunch advocate of the people's rights, Mr. Christopher Doyle. On the first night the room was not quite full, in consequence of the shortness of the notice, and it not being known whether there would be any opposition or not. Robert Hyde Buckley, Esq., manufacturer, was unanimously appointed chairman; one of the most impartial men we ever saw. Mr. Falvey lectured about one hour and a quarter, in the course of which he showed that he was an able and eloquent man, and one that was capable of appealing to the passions of his audience with success, but however it was no go, the Chartists were not to be deluded. Mr. Doyle got up to reply, and was received with applause that made the League men look rather pale, showing them that more than three-fourths of the meeting were Chartists. Mr. Doyle was allowed three quarters of an hour in reply, in the course of which he was repeatedly cheered. Mr. Falvey had another three quarters of an hour, making altogether about two hours, which was a great advantage over Mr. Doyle, who had only three quarters of an hour to go into so important and extensive a subject. The eloquence of Mr. Falvey in his last speech, and Mr. Doyle having stated that he doubted whether he should be able to come the next evening, raised the spirits of the League, and they seemed rather triumphant. In the course of the next day several of the League offered to lay a wager that Mr. Doyle durst not come in the evening; but, to their mortification, Mr. Doyle came again. R. H. Buckley, Esq., was appointed chairman again, and after Mr. Doyle had had some discussion with Mr. Falvey and the League, it was agreed that Mr. Falvey should have an hour for his lecture, and Mr. Doyle an hour in reply, and that each should have a quarter of an hour afterwards, which they occupied to the best of their abilities, by keeping to the subject, and without making personal attacks upon each other, while the meeting retained a general good feeling; there were no manifestations of hostility, no squabbles or uproars, but all passed off in the best possible manner, except when Mr. Joseph Hall, a Chartist, got up to move the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Corn Laws are obnoxious; but are only one of the many complicated and grievous evils the population of the British Empire justly complain of, and we are of opinion that even-handed justice never will be dealt out equally to the king and the beggar, till that worst of all monopolies is destroyed—the monopoly of the suffrage. We therefore pledge ourselves never to cease our exertions till the People's Charter becomes the law of the land." This, however, did not suit the palates of the League, and they opposed it in the best manner they could; but it was seconded, and the chairman, like an impartial man, put it to the meeting, when nearly all the hands in the room were held up; but when it was put to the contrary, the League declared that they did not vote; a very good reason why, but for that they would not have had forty hands held up against it. A vote of thanks was proposed to the chairman, for his impartial conduct in the chair, which was carried by acclamation, and the meeting separated highly delighted.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—The Chartists of North and South Leicestershire held a central camp meeting, last Sunday, at the picturesque village of Mountsorrel. The site of the meeting was a most delightful one. A ledge of rock, about thirty feet above the grass, formed a natural platform for the speakers (Messrs. Cooper and Beedham, of Leicester, Skevington and Jarratt, of Loughborough, and Pepper, of Normanton), while masses of porphyritic granite, older than the Alps, stretching sixty or seventy feet upwards, were filled with human beings, who thus formed a natural gallery for listening to the great truths of democracy and Christianity, and with the thousands covering the greensward formed an assemblage of an uncommon character. From five to seven thousand auditors were thus collected, and transfixed with earnest attention around the advocates of Chartism. At different intervals, during the day, a delegate meeting held its sittings, and canvassed the desirableness of forming the whole county into one active organised body. The following resolutions were passed at one of the earlier sittings:—"That, for the great purpose of organising Chartist localities throughout Leicestershire, we, the delegates of a provisional meeting composed of deputies from North and South Leicestershire, do hereby recommend that the two divisions of the shire be united, and form one county Chartist union." "That Messrs. Cooper, Skevington, and Crow be a committee for preparing a plan of organisation, or a body of rules or regulations, for governing the said County Chartist Union." "That to receive such plan, or body of rules, and for the transaction of such other necessary business as may arise, a delegate meeting of the whole county be assembled at Mr. Cooper's room, in Leicester, this day fortnight, that is, on Sunday, the 24th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon." At a sitting held at a later period, the general state of English Chartism formed the topic of conversation, and the following resolutions were passed:—"That the National Delegate Meeting, proposed by the Hunt Monument Committee to be holden on the 17th of August next, appears to this meeting to be imperatively necessary for the settlement of disputes, for a re-consideration of the plan of organization, and above all, for the adoption of some more vigorous plans for extending our principle than those which the Executive have hitherto acted upon." "That the Executive be made acquainted with the conviction of this meeting respecting the necessity of calling the said National Delegate Meeting; and also that our brethren, in all the localities of the National Charter Association, be urgently requested to co-operate with us in pressing upon the Executive the necessity of summoning the said National Delegate Meeting, to be held in Manchester, on the 17th of August next." "That the foregoing resolutions be sent for insertion in the *Star*." At the afternoon and evening meetings, on the rocks, £1 was collected for Mason's fund, and was forwarded by Mr. Cooper to Mr. George White, of Birmingham, the next day.—Mr. Cooper addressed an open-air meeting at Loughborough; and Mr. Beedham and a party of Leicester friends joined the Chartist tea-party at Thurmaston, on Monday night. On Tuesday night, Mr. Cooper addressed an open-air meeting, and formed a society at Countesthorpe; and Mr. Beedham addressed the Leicester friends in the Pasture.—On Wednesday, at twelve at noon, Mr. Beedham addressed an open-air meeting at Hinckley, and at night (previous to setting out on a brief tour into Derbyshire, Yorkshire, &c.) Mr. Cooper addressed the Shakspereans in the open-air at the bottom of Humberstone-gate.

NOMINATIONS TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

RANCLIFFE ARMS, NOTTINGHAM.

Mr. Joshua Carrington, framework-knitter, Paradise-street.
Mr. John King, framework-knitter, Ten Bells Yard.
Mr. William Potter, framework-knitter, Crossland Court.
Mr. Joseph King, lace-maker, Octagon Place.
Mr. George Atkinson, lace-maker, Narrow Marsh.
Mr. John Wall, shoemaker, Currant-street, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. John Skerritt, shoemaker, 24, Currant-street, sub-Secretary.

SHREWSBURY.

Mr. John Jones, weaver.
Mr. Edward Jones, weaver.
Mr. William Pryer, weaver.
Mr. Thomas Griffiths, flax-dresser.
Mr. John Evans, shoemaker.
Mr. Robert Frances, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. James Moseley, Barker-street, sub-Secretary.

ASHTON.

Mr. James Simpson.
Mr. James Wilcox.
Mr. Richard Pilling.
Mr. Edward Mallison.
Mr. James Jackson.
Mr. James Milligan.
Mr. John Harris.
Mr. Joshua Taylor.
Mr. William Emmett.
Mr. James Taylor, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. William Ellison, sub-Secretary.

NORWICH.

Mr. Matthew Smith, weaver, New Calton.
Mr. Miles Debbage, turner, Lord Camden Yard.
Mr. James Townshend, weaver, Gildengate-street.
Mr. William Parker, weaver, St. Augustines.
Mr. Conrad Springall, cordwainer, St. Martin's-at-Oak.
Mr. Gabriel Thompson, Yeoman, Union-Place.
Mr. Thomas Wallbank, dyer, do.
Mr. Thomas Gifford, tailor, Magdalene-street, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. George Bell, bookseller, St. Edmunds, sub-Secretary.

MANCHESTER, (LADIES' SHOEMAKERS.)

Mr. Samuel Pemberton, Hardman-street.
Mr. John Darling, Cupid's Alley.
Mr. Michael Gill, ditto.
Mr. John Toomey, Spinning Field.
Mr. James Johnson, Cupid's Alley.
Mr. Daniel Russell, Hardman-street.
Mr. Joseph Fielden, Royton-street.
Mr. William Carroll, Whitworth Court, Deansgate.
Mr. George Gilliburn, Austin Court Cumberland-street.
Mr. Henry Watson, Joddrell-street, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Andrew Brew, Myer's Court, Back Queen-street, sub-Secretary.

Satisfy the mind first, before you draw upon the pocket, and you will neither be the dupe nor victim of Professional or non-Professional quackery.

READER, if you wish to understand the natural cause and cure of disease, read and study M'DOUALL'S MEDICAL TRACT, published by Cleave, 1, Shoe Lane, London. *Price One Penny.*

If you wish to remove successfully and naturally the diseases therein described, purchase

M'DOUALL'S FLORIDA MEDICINES,

Prepared by P. M. M'Douall, and Sold Wholesale and Retail, at 1, Shoe Lane, London, to which place all applications for agency, &c., must be forwarded.

N. B. Wholesale prices most liberal to all Agents. Retail price, per Box of 36 Pills, One Shilling and Three-halfpence, Stamp included.

No connection with any other Patent Medicine.

AGENT:—Mr. Richard Nash, Stockton.

Just Published, the 12th Edition, Price 2s. 6d. in a Sealed Envelope, and sent Free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order, for 3s. 6d.

THE SILENT FRIEND,

A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, *in both* sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire:—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVINGS, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes: followed by observations on the OBLIGATIONS OF MARRIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of Physical and Constitutional Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence of success.

By R. and L. PERRY and Co.,

CONSULTING SURGEONS, Leeds and Birmingham.

Published by the AUTHORS, and sold by Buckton, 50, Briggate, Leeds; Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Wilson, 18, Bishopgate-street; Purkis, Compton-street, Soho; Jackson and Co., 130, New Bond-street, London: Guest, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham; and by all Booksellers in Town and Country.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box.

(Observe the signature of R. and L. PERRY and Co. on the outside of each wrapper) are well known throughout Europe and America, to be the most certain and effectual cure ever discovered for every stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both sexes, including Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency and all diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business.

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual at 44, Albion-street, Leeds, and 4, Great Charles-street, (four doors from Easy-row,) Birmingham, punctually, from Eleven in the Morning until Eight in the Evening, and on Sundays from Eleven till One. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient, to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

Is a gentle stimulant and renovator of the impaired functions of life, and is exclusively directed to the cure of such complaints as arise from a disorganization of the Generative System, whether constitutional or acquired, loss of sexual power, and debility arising from Syphilitic disease; and is calculated to afford decided relief to those who, by early indulgence in solitary habits, have weakened the powers of their system, and fallen into a state of chronic debility, by which the constitution is left in a deplorable state, and that nervous mentality kept up which places the individual in a state of anxiety for the remainder of life. The consequences arising from this dangerous practice are not confined to its pure physical result, but branch to moral ones; leading the excited deviating mind into a fertile field of seductive error—into a gradual but total degradation of manhood—into a pernicious application of those inherent rights which nature wisely instituted for the preservation of her species; bringing on premature decripitude, and all the habitudes of old age:—such a one carries with him the form and aspect of other men, but without the vigour and energy of that season which his early youth bade him hope to attain. How many men cease to be men, or at least, cease to enjoy manhood at thirty? How many at eighteen receive the impression of the seeds of Syphilitic disease itself? the consequences of which travel out of the ordinary track of bodily ailment, covering the frame with disgusting evidence of its ruthless nature, and impregnating the wholesome stream of life with mortal poison; conveying into families the seeds of disunion and unhappiness; undermining domestic harmony; and striking at the very soul of human intercourse.

The fearfully abused powers of the human Generative System require the most cautious preservation; and the debility and disease resulting from early indiscretion demand, for the cure of those dreadful evils, that such medicine should be employed that is most certain to be successful. It is for these cases Messrs. Perry and Co., particularly designed their CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM which is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immoderate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that deplorable state, are affected with any of those previous symptoms that betray its approach, as the various affections of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, total impotency, barrenness, &c.

As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits. It possesses wonderful efficacy in all cases of syphilis, fits, head-ache, weakness, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapours and melancholy; and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually moved by its use. And even where the disease of STERILITY appears to have taken the firmest hold of the female constitution, the softning tonic qualities of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum will warm and purify the blood and juices, increase the animal spirits, invigorate and revive the whole animal machine, and remove the usual impediment to maturity.

This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken *before persons enter into the* MATRIMONIAL STATE, lest in the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it the physical characters derivable from parental debility, or evil eruptions of a malignant tendency, that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

Sold in Bottles, price 11s. each, or the quantity of four in one Family bottle for 33s., by which one 11s. bottle is saved.

Prepared only by Messrs. PERRY & Co., Surgeons, 44, Albion-street, Leeds, (Private Entrance in the Passage,) and 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham.

Observe, none are genuine without the signature of

R. & L. PERRY AND Co.

impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper to imitate which is felony of the deepest dye. The Five Pound cases, (the purchasing of which will be a saving of one pound twelve shillings;) may be had as usual at 44, Albion-street, Leeds, and 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham; and Patients in the country who require a course of this admirable medicine, should send Five Pounds by letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit of such advantage.

May be had of all Booksellers, Druggists, and Patent Medicine Venders in town and country throughout the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe and America.

Messrs. PERRY expect when consulted by letter, the usual fee of one pound, without which, no notice whatever can be taken of the communication.

Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.

N.B.—Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, and every other Shopkeeper can be supplied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, and Cordial Balm of Syriacum, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London.

NEWS AGENCY,

BOOKSELLING AND LONDON PERIODICAL ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 10, KIRKGATE, (opposite the Packhorse Inn,)

HUDDERSFIELD.

EDWARD CLAYTON begs most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has OPENED the above Establishment, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various departments, and hopes, by strict attention to all Orders confided to his care, to merit a share of the Public's patronage, which will ever be his study to deserve.

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

Leeds, Halifax, Manchester, and Liverpool Papers.

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

Wholesale and Retail Agent for Jackson's Breakfast Beverage.

A liberal allowance made to Country Agents.

LOVE OF COUNTRY.

NOTHING can possibly prove an Individual's Patriotism more than the efforts he is making in behalf of his afflicted countrymen. The strength and bulwark of any nation lies in the happy frames of her Sons and Daughters.

"A bold Peasantry, our Country's pride," once reduced to effeminacy, stand a poor chance of successfully competing with the encroachments of foreign interference, or of domestic tyranny. In the pale and languid invalid, there is seldom the spirit to maintain an independent position when assailed by the insidious or threatening attacks of the Oppressor, but he seeks rather to conciliate, or even concede a point, than to resist the infliction of a wrong; thus having once allowed the iron to enter, like a wedge, by slow degrees, it was driven home, and the tottering fabric of liberty comes to the ground. The revolutions and fall of Empires prove this to be correct, and the history of progressive independence, from the commencement of time, furnishes us with the fact, that those mighty deeds of imperishable fame, which grace its pages, have been achieved only by the healthy and vigorous; the mind partaking of the nature of the body, glowing with rational enthusiasm, has asserted its right, and the strong arm of daring achieved the victory.

In Politics, every one seems to be well acquainted with the various evils that afflict society, and yet, but few are found sufficiently enlightened or bold enough to prescribe a remedy. It is just so with the diseases incident to the human frame; all can talk of and lament their existence, and yet few indeed can be found to point out the means, sufficiently within the reach of all men, for obtaining their removal. The extensive use of Parr's Life Pills has, however, dispelled the mist of ignorance, and tens of thousands who have been cured of the most inveterate maladies are now gratefully employed in recommending their more general adoption.

If every family in the kingdom would keep a supply of this incomparable Medicine by them, premature old age would never happen, and seldom indeed should we behold in our streets the pale and haggard look, the consumptive cheek, or tottering debility; we should rise as a people and improve as a nation.

Just Published, Price 2s. 6d.

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

THE SECRET MEDICAL ADVISER,

BEING a practical Treatise on the prevention and cure of the VENEREAL DISEASE, and other affections of the urinary and sexual organs, in both sexes, with a mild and successful mode of treatment, in all their forms and consequences; especially Stricture, affections of the Bladder, Prostrate Glands, Gravel, &c., shewing also the dangerous consequences of Mercury, such as eruptions of the skin, pain in the bones, &c., with plain directions for a perfect restoration: embellished with engravings. An ample consideration of the diseases of women; also nervous debility; including a comprehensive dissertation on the anatomy of Marriage, impuissance, celibacy, sterility, and various other interruptions of the Laws of Nature.

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

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

BY M. WILKINSON,

CONSULTING SURGEON, &c.

13, *Trafalgar Street, Leeds.*

Of whom they may be obtained, or from any of

Poetry.

"HAPPY LAND."

O Britain, how fruitful thy hills and thy vallies,
When golden-hued grain-treasure crowns thy rich plains!
Fair commerce is freighting thy far-sailing galleys,
While trade-nurtured affluence gloats on its gains.
Thy proud pampered nobles indulge in each dainty;
Their concert-notes smother pale poverty's sigh;
While gaunt famine stalks amid regions of plenty,
And dooms forlorn millions of hunger to die.

The harvests of nature monopoly's blighting;
Our corn-kings withholding the good she has given:
And, the claims of the destitute impiously slighting,
Defraud us, alas! of the bounty of heaven!
The nation hath fallen! or else the brave spirit
That swell'd in the breasts of our fathers, expires.
O! Britons debased! ye have ceased to inherit
The flame that once glow'd in your valorous sires.

The oligarch triumphs! our freedom is trampled!
Dark-bzar-piles cumber the face of our soil!
While tyrants regard with a scorn unexampled,
The sweat of the loom-slave, the land-helots toil.
The "hewers of wood" and the "drawers of water"
Are chain'd in their bondage, and proud ones alone,
Who hold in the slip the grim blood-hounds of slaughter,
Are free from the ills that make misery moan!

O, once "merry England!" where now are the pleasures
That solaced the peasant, and hallow'd his hearth,
When he looked without envy on wealth's gaudy treasures,
Content with his comforts, a stranger to dearth?
The rose from the cheeks of thy maidens hath vanish'd!
They wither like lillies—as lovely and pale!
From thy plains every pastoral pastime is banish'd,
And the sigh of affection encumbers thy gale.

Ah! vain were the wars that with laurel once crown'd thee!
And vain the bright deeds that emblazon thy name!
O! 'twas not the "*stranger*" in shackles that bound thee,
But thine own sordid offspring that sold thee to shame!
They bow to the tax-forcing despots that sway them;
They sacrifice honour at interest's shrine;
Their suffrage bestowing on those who betray them,
And against human happiness fiercely combine.

O! birth-land of liberty, empire of glory,
How low art thou fallen! how sad is thy fate!
Oppress'd by the tyrant, and ruled by the Tory,
Farewell to thy fortunes!—no longer thou'rt great.
Thy sons, apathetic behold thee degraded;
The dark clouds of ruin around them are spread;
Yet, sunk into serfs, while their rights are invaded,
They scarce heed the cry of their children for bread.

G. SHERIDAN NUSSEY.

ADDRESS TO THE STARVING MILLIONS.

My suffering fellow-countrymen, and women,
A day of retribution's drawing near;
Yet wait awhile; the black'ning storm is coming;
The hand of justice will for you appear;
Your tears and groans, your voiceless agonies,
Are heard, and God to aid you will arise.

Class legislative tyrants are confounded;
They bear the spirit of the coming storm,
With rocks, and shoals, and breakers, now surrounded,
The old state vessel will be wreck'd and torn;
Can she escape with such a drunken crew?
No, she will perish—sure as God is true.

Twas fell oppression overthrew proud Rome,
Egypt, and Greece, and Babylon, of old;
Judea too; oppression seal'd her doom,
Tho' she was once Jehovah's chosen fold;
England is past the zenith of HER glory;
And she will fall like lands of ancient story.

Judicial blindness, with its darkling pall,
Has dropp'd upon her aristocracy;
They hear deep unto deep of misery call,
Yet man's ambition can no danger see.
Ye starving millions wait! the hour is nigh;
And God's long-suffering mercy's passing by.

Let no designing knave, of either faction,
Arouse your passions, or your souls in flame;
Let peace, law, order, mark your every action,
And show them you are worthy of a name
At which all tyrants tremble—PATRIOTS be,
Not in name only, but reality.

The middle class, so long, alas! deluded,
By venal scribblers of the factious press,
With our long-suffering millions, soon included,
Will join us heart and hand to get redress;
Then the rich few oppressors must submit,
And crouch, like beaten spaniels, at our feet.

Hark! how the spirit of the coming storm,
Sends its portentous beomings from afar!
It blew great guns, to get the *mock reform*,
Which only taught us all what fools we were.
But now, a fierce tornado will descend,
And God will prove he is the poor man's friend.

Let sceptics doubt; his justice will be seen;
"Tho' fools, alas! may say there is no God,"
Tho' priestcraft throws its darkning pall between,
Their reason's vision and his chast'ning rod,
His thunders wake! and lo! a moral war
Shall show to all his storm-careering car.

"My brave companions! partners of my toil!"
Ye shall not long drag on white slavery's chain;
Ye good distress'd, bear up a little while,
Beneath your load of misery and pain;
Your patient virtue shall not wait in vain,
You must, ye shall, your glorious Charter gain.

E. P. MEAD, Chartist Lecturer.

Local and General Intelligence.

LEEDS.—CRUELTY TO A HORSE.—On Monday last, two young men from Huddersfield, named Joseph Cowdill and David Ackroyd, were charged before the Leeds magistrates, with being drunk and using excessive cruelty to a horse, which they had in a gig, in which they, along with another man were riding, on Sunday afternoon. A policeman who witnessed their conduct, took them into custody; they had broken the whip, and Cowdill, who was driving, was beating the horse unmercifully with the thick end of the stick, besides having driven it at such a speed as to cause complete exhaustion. The horse and gig were stated to have been hired from Mr. Elam, of Huddersfield. The prisoners said nothing in their defence; Cowdill was fined twenty shillings and costs, for cruelty to the horse, and Ackroyd five shillings for being drunk. The fines were paid.

EMBEZZLING MONEY.—On Tuesday last, a man named Joseph Kemplay, who has been for some years shopman to Mr. Robert Wright, shoemaker, Briggate, was brought before the magistrates at the Court House, on a charge of having embezzled various sums of money, the property of his employer. The prisoner was taken into custody in the week previous, on a charge of having, at various times, stolen shoes from his employer's stock, and from the evidence then adduced, it appeared that he had been employed by Mr. Wright as a confidential servant for the last twelve years, during which period he most entire confidence was placed in his honesty. A short time since, information was communicated to Mr. James, superintendent of the night police, that the prisoner was disposing of boots and shoes in a candestine manner, in consequence of which inquiries were set on foot by Mr. James and Mr. Wright, which resulted in a confirmation of the suspicions previously entertained, and he was taken into custody. It seems that the prisoner, about eighteen months ago, had commenced supplying certain women with boots and shoes, at considerably less than half price. The prisoner had left several parcels at the shop of Mr. Simpson, butcher, North-street, to be forwarded to the women, who lived at Roundhay, and one of them, directed to a Mrs. Worcester, and containing two pairs of shoes, in consequence of having been taken to the wrong place, fell into the hands of the police. Unfortunately Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, though confident in their own minds that the prisoner was the person who had left the parcel, were unwilling to swear to him, and on account of this link in the chain of evidence being wanting, it was thought there was not sufficient evidence to commit the prisoner for trial at the Sessions. Mr. Darnton Lupton, addressing the prisoner, said that there could be no moral doubt of his guilt, and that he had robbed his master to a serious amount, and pointed out to him the gross ingratitude of his conduct. He was then dismissed, with the understanding that the case should be re-opened, should anything transpire to warrant such a course. The evidence then adduced brought to light the fact, that both Mrs. Dickenson and Mrs. Worcester (to whom he had represented himself as the proprietor of the shop) had purchased and paid for articles on the premises; and it being the duty of the prisoner to keep an account of all moneys received by him, in a book kept for the purpose, an examination of this book was made by Mr. Wright and Mr. James, conjointly; but no discovery of the sums stated (in one case half-a-crown, and in the other three shillings,) could be found. Under these circumstances, therefore, Mr. Lupton was applied to, who, after hearing the statement of Mr. Wright to this effect, concluded that there was sufficient evidence to warrant the re-appearance of Kemplay, and he was again taken into custody. The whole of the testimony having been heard, and the depositions taken, he was committed for trial on both charges.

THE "DISORDERLY HOUSE" NUISANCE.—On Monday last, a young girl, who gave her name Elizabeth Bird, but whose real name was said to be Burdett, was charged before the magistrates at the Court House, by one of the nightly watch, with disorderly conduct in the street, at an early hour on Sunday morning. Her protectress, a Mary Greenwood, the keeper of a brothel in Bridge-street, was also placed at the bar, on a charge of having attempted to rescue the "young lady" from the hands of the watchman. Elizabeth's conduct, as described by the watchman and other persons, was disgusting in the extreme; and several respectable parties came forward to prefer complaints against Greenwood, for keeping a notoriously disorderly house of the very worst description, where it was proved upwards of a dozen young lads, the eldest not more than sixteen years of age, had been frequently known to be congregated at untimely hours of the night. The magistrates, Mr. Grace and Mr. Lupton, expressed their determination to put a stop to this, if possible; and, after ordering an indictment to be preferred at the next sessions, they sent Miss Bird to Wakefield for a month, as a lewd and disorderly character, and ordered Greenwood to enter into recognizances with two respectable householders, in £20 each, to keep the peace for three months. In default of this, she was committed for that time.

STEALING PRINT.—On Monday last, two young lads named Wm. Howgate, *alias* Joseph Gatehouse, and John Furness, were brought up at the Court House, on a charge of having stolen a piece of printed calico. A policeman met the prisoners in Swinegate, on Saturday, *one of whom had the piece* of print under his arm. On being questioned he said his father had bought it to make dresses for his mother and sister; but failing to give satisfactory replies to other questions, and being a known thief, he was taken into custody, his companion being permitted at that time to go. He was, however, subsequently, taken on another charge — that of pocket picking—and they were placed at the bar together; the print was identified by a shopman of Mr. Smith, draper, Briggate, as his master's property, and which had been stolen from within that gentleman's shop door, on Thursday or Friday. They were *both committed for trial*. Howgate has been previously convicted.

PAYING DEAR FOR A "DUCK."—On Monday last, a man named Wm. Jackson, was brought up at the Court House, on a charge of having kicked over a stall in Vicar-lane, on Saturday night, by which the whole stock-in-trade of Mrs. Garbutt, an extensive dealer in those *savoury* morsels entitled "half-penny ducks," had been sent rolling in the kennel. It would seem that Jackson, about eleven o'clock on the night in question, had, after drinking pretty freely, fallen hungry, and visited the complainant's stall to get a relish; he gave her a penny for his duck, and when he had eaten it, declared that she had not given him his change. This she denied, and told him to feel in his pockets, when, although he said he had not a halfpenny, one was found there. He then got vexed, and without more ado sent his foot amongst the ducks, and away they flew, scattering the gravy in all directions. The woman valued her loss at 3s. 6d., which sum he was ordered to pay.

BOXING.—On Tuesday last, a man named Thos. Archer, residing at New Road End, was brought before the Magistrates at the Court House, on a warrant charging him with having been a principal in a prize fight, which took place on the 28th of June, in a field belonging to Mr. Atkinson, at Spen-lane, by which damage to some amount was committed. The name of the other man is Riley, but he has got out of the way. The damage, as made out by the witnesses, amounted to the sum of 12s. one half of which, with the costs, he was ordered to pay; besides in addition entering into recognizances with two sureties in £10 each, to keep the peace for twelve months.

"A LITTLE BRIEF AUTHORITY."—On Tuesday last, a person moving a respectable sphere of life, appeared in the dock at the Court House, the charge against him, as entered on the police sheet, being an assault on a watchman. When the case was called on, the accused party presented himself before the bench with a pair of the most awful-looking black eyes it is possible to imagine. The magistrates appeared struck when they beheld the plight he was in, and more so when his accuser, a watchman, named David Bell, did not even present the appearance of a mark. Bell swore quite coolly that he found the prisoner in company with a woman in George-street, at four o'clock in the morning; they were making a noise, and he desired them to desist, upon which he was struck by the prisoner in the face. He then took him into custody, when he became very violent, and threw himself on the ground, declaring he would not go to prison. In Vicar-lane they had a severe struggle and there another watchman came to his assistance. Tyas, the other watchman alluded to, merely deposed to this. When asked by what means the prisoner's eyes had been brought to their present state, Bell replied that he had done them himself *by falling down the prison steps!* Mr. Read told this guardian of the night that such a thing was impossible, and that he must have been most savagely struck at. The accused declared that he had not fallen down the prison steps, but that Bell, after saying that he had long wanted him, and would then pay him off, struck him in the prison yard, and his blood was there then to testify. The magistrates, after consulting together, fined the prisoner twenty shillings and costs, intimating that they should have fined him £5, but they thought the watchman had exceeeded his duty by striking him in the manner he had done. The fine was paid, and at the close of the business of the day, Mr. Lupton, addressing the watchman, told him that he had evidently greatly exceeded his duty; and a watchman was never justified in using greater severity than was necessary for his own safety, which it was quite evident had been done in this case. If a proper statement of the case was made to the Watch Committee, it would probably lead to his dismissal. We hope, for the credit of the "force," that a statement of the case will be laid before the Watch Committee, and that such a punishment will be awarded to the brute as he richly deserves. He is evidently not fit to be entrusted with the powers which his present situation confers, and the sooner he is deprived of the means of doing mischief the better. We think the magistrates ought to have made a representation of the circumstances to the Watch Committee.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—On Sunday forenoon, a quarrel took place in a house of ill fame in York-street, kept by a Mrs. Thompson, between a man named Thomas Carrall, and a girl named Ann M'Cartney. Carrall, it appears, was drunk, and some unpleasantness had arisen in consequence of the female's mother wishing her daughter not to have anything to do with him. He had found this out, and declared if he could not have her, nobody else should. He then seized a razor, and before he could be prevented, had drawn it across the unfortunate girl's throat, who fell, weltering in blood. The screams of the women in the house alarmed the neighbourhood, by whom two watchmen who live in the same street were called in. On inquiry for the man they found he had gone upstairs, and when they went there they found that he had attempted to cut his own throat also. He was laid on the floor bleeding profusely. Mr. Ward, surgeon, was immediately called, who rendered every necessary aid, and the man was soon after removed in custody, his wound being only superficial. The wound on the throat of the woman was at first considered dangerous, but by the skill of the surgeon hopes are now entertained that her life will be spared. Carroll was brought before the magistrates on Monday, and remanded until the woman is capable of appearing.

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

The Midsummer Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Borough of Leeds, were held last week before THOMAS FLOWER ELLIS, Jun., Esq., the Recorder.

The following gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury:—Messrs. Wm. Osburn, Jun., spirit merchant, James Burniston, woolstapler, Thos. W. George, dyer, Joseph Gill, cloth manufacturer, William Hepper, woolstapler, Edwin Heycock, merchant, Robert Hudson, oil merchant, Obadiah Nussey, merchant, Jno. Pollard, machine manufacturer, Joseph Henry Ridsdale, sharebroker, Edward Vernon Southern, gentleman, John Walker, maltster, T. G. Ward, merchant, and Benjamin Watson, dyer.

THE RECORDER, in addressing the Grand Jury, remarked upon the lightness of the calender; he also stated that owing to a new Act of Parliament, the cases at the Sessions would in future be considerably reduced in number, as henceforth no man could be tried at the Sessions for a *second* felony, nor for cutting and wounding, bigamy, or any other offence that would subject him to transportation for life. This would increase the expense of those prosecutions to the borough.

In the course of the day and the whole of Thursday the Court was occupied in the hearing of appeal cases, a great number of which were respited. In the following cases the orders were confirmed:—Halifax Appellants, Leeds Respondents; Ripon do. Leeds do., Rothwell do. Leeds do.; and in the following cases the orders were discharged:—Islington Appellants, Holbeck Respondents; Halifax do., Leeds do.; Grimston (East Riding) do., Hunslet do. The orders in the cases of South Kirkby Appellants, Leeds Respondents; and Monkbretton do., Leeds do., were quashed.

On Friday and Saturday, the felony cases, of which there were none of public importance, occupied the Court on Friday, and the greater part on Saturday—closing about four o'clock on the latter day. The following are the sentences up to the close:—

TO BE TRANSPORTED TEN YEARS.—James Gaininge, 15, stealing two cloth caps, the property of Richard Bissington, hatter, Kirkgate. Edward Jackson, 16, stealing a pair of trousers and other articles, the property of James Nicholson.

TO BE TRANSPORTED SEVEN YEARS.—John Robinson, 32, stealing four brushes, two pairs of boots, and other articles, the property of Mr. Frederick Hobson. Joseph Batty, stealing two shoes, the property of *James Whiteley*. Isabella *alias* Isabella Southern Wise, 12, stealing a printed cotton gown, the property of Matthew Mooney. [The Recorder said he should recommend that the prisoner be admitted into the Penitentiary.] John Dunderdale, 23, stealing money, the property of Samuel Thackray.

TO BE IMPRISONED ONE YEAR.—John Potts, 35, pleaded guilty to embezzling the sum of £40, the property of Henry Hood and others, his masters. Henry Brown, 14, and Sarah Pickersgill, 15, pleaded guilty to stealing a German clock, three table-cloths, and four napkins, the property of Joshua Muff. John Oliver Wilks, 22, and Mary Ann Whitfield, 22, stealing a silver watch, the property of Robert Saxon. Joseph Brook, 21, stealing some wearing apparel, a box and 20 printed books, the property of Charles Wood. David Illingworth, 37, stealing an iron bolt, the property of Mary Dobson. John Aitkin, 13, and Wm. Walsh, 18, stealing a pair of trousers and other articles, the property of James Nicholson.

TO BE IMPRISONED TEN MONTHS.—James Wray, 28, stealing a brass cock, the property of Zebulun Stirk.

TO BE IMPRISONED NINE MONTHS.—Mary, *alias* Jane Pullan, 29, pleaded guilty to stealing several silk handkerchiefs, the property of James Grower and Wm Hill, drapers, Kirkgate.

TO BE IMPRISONED EIGHT MONTHS.—Samuel Lockwood, 33, stealing a saw, the property of Jane Smith.

TO BE IMPRISONED SIX MONTHS.—George Rushforth, 37, stealing some brushes, boots, and other articles, the property of Mr. Frederick Hobson. Anthony Higgins, 18, stealing lead and metal, the property of Mr. John Wales. Henry Dyson, 25, pleaded guilty to stealing nine stone weight of iron, the property of Joseph Chadwick. Mary Ann Wood, 22, stealing a leather pocket book and money, the property of John Walton. Mary Ann Gollagher, 14, stealing the sum of £12. 10s., the property of Francis Demaine. Ann Boothroyd, 14, stealing a pair of shoes, the property of John Senior.

TO BE IMPRISONED FIVE MONTHS.—William Day, 18 stealing a shovel and a saw, the property of George Bickerdike. John Stead, 20, stealing brass taps, the property of John Hughes.

TO BE IMPRISONED FOUR MOFTHS.—William Davison, 22, pleaded guilty to stealing six pound weight of copper the property of Thomas Hawksworth. Abraham Longbottom, 16, pleaded guilty to obtaining money under false pretences, the property of John Simpson and others, with intent to defraud them. [The money obtained was part of the Poor Relief Fund.] Mary Ann Woodhead, 22, stealing a waistcoat, a shirt, and several other articles of wearing apparel, the property of Frederick Gill, butcher, with whom she lived servant. [*This prisoner is to be imprisoned in York Castle without hard labour.*]

TO BE IMPRISONED THREE MONTHS.—John Walker, 18, pleaded guilty to stealing some joiners' tools, the property of John Hezmaldich, and a chisel and a rule, the property of William Swallow. Benjamin Lawson, 25, pleaded guilty to stealing a silver-plated pint, the property of Charles Button. Samuel Bates 29, pleaded guilty to stealing a gun, the property of Edward Bates. John Moor, 23, stealing a shirt, the property of Thos. Robinson, and a pair of boots, the property of Wm. Coulter. Robert Holmes pleaded guilty to stealing two shoes, the property of James Whiteley. John Thackray, 28, stealing a time piece and a silk handkerchief, the property of Robert Ianson Ann Hamilton, 35, stealing money and a purse, the property of Thos. Hayton.

TO BE IMPRISONED ONE MONTH.—Elizabeth Hinchliffe, 25, stealing a blanket and other articles, the property of Wm Barker. [*This prisoner is to undergo her sentence in York Castle, without hard labour.*]

NO BILL.—Against Joseph Sutcliffe, 29, charged with stealing money, the property of John Armstrong.

NO INDICTMENT PREFERRED.—Against John Bedale, charged along with Abraham Longbottom with defrauding the poor relief fund.

ACQUITTED.—James Scott, 50, charged with stealing a watch, the property of James Naylor. John Kay, 31, charged with stealing money the property of James Flood. Charles Tiffany 23, charged with stealing a saw, the property of Jane Smith. Henry Hardwick, 31, charged with stealing a pig, the property of Wm. Shepherd. [In this case, the prosecutor did not appear and the Recorder ordered his recognizances to be estreated.] Robert Stocks, 25, stealing a spring balance, the property of Samuel Hirst. William Hampshire, 18 charged with stealing brass taps, the property of John Hughes.

TO BE TRIED AT YORK.—John Sharp, 31, John Beck 17, Henry Tattersall 22 Robert Waterhouse 26, and George Beck, 28, on a charge of stealing money, a hat, and a pound of sausages, from the person of John Motley. Thomas Abel, 23, on a charge of stealing money, a purse, and two keys, the property of Samuel Keeble. Edward Emmott, 24, on a charge of stealing mutton, money, and other articles, the property of Joseph Glover.

CARLISLE.—UNPOPULARITY OF THE NEW POOR LAW.—A numerous meeting of the ratepayers of the township of Rickergate took place in the Parish Church, on Friday last, Mr. John Andrew in the chair, to take into consideration the propriety of making a new valuation of the property in the township, when it was unanimously agreed that no new valuation was necessary, more especially as a very correct one had been made a few years ago. A Committee was then appointed to examine the rate and other books belonging to the township, with a view to ascertain the difference of the expence of working the New Poor Law as compared with the old; and to memorialise the Board of Guardians, praying that steps should be immediately taken to separate the township of Rickergate from the Union, and obtain for it the power to manage its own paupers as formerly. This course has forced itself upon the ratepayers, in consequence of the heavy increase of their burdens under the operation of the New Poor Law, and it is expected that similar proceedings will be adopted by other places in the Union. This we consider very ominous as to the feelings of the ratepayers in general as regards the expensive working of the New Poor Law, which the Whigs have so much applauded, but who now begin to feel the hardship of that accursed measure. There is probably no district where parish affairs were better managed than they were here under the old law; and if the ratepayers had foreseen the evils which have now come upon them by the operation of the New Poor Law, they would never have allowed it to come into operation. It is not the great increase of paupers, but the heavy expence of keeping a parcel of impudent and domineering officials, who are of no earthly use.

BOSTON.—On Thursday last, upwards of 200 members of the following Lodges of Odd Fellows—namely, the Hearts of Oak, Britannia, Phœnix, and Sun, established at Boston, belonging to the Manchester Unity, went in procession to church, preceded by a band of music, and accompanied by two carriages, in which were placed two widows and orphan children. An excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Firman, after which the procession passed through the principal streets, and each Lodge adjourned to its respective station to dine.

WIGTON.—ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.—The anniversary meeting of the Wedholm Wood Court, No. 952, took place at Wigton, on the 2nd inst., when deputations from the various courts in the county attended. The weather was very unfavourable, but nevertheless two hundred and thirty two of the members and other friends sat down to an excellent dinner, provided for the occasion by Mr. Scott, landlord of the Queen's Head Inn. A procession subsequently took place, when all the splendid regalia of the order were displayed, and which attracted universal admiration on the part of thousands of spectators. The Foresters' band (thirteen in number) took part in the proceedings, and tended much to enliven the scene. After the procession was over, a social entertainment took place, at which Mr. John Curate presided as chairman, supported in the vice chair by brother Charles Smith, secretary to the lodge. It appears that the progress of this Court has been very satisfactory, and that its funds are in a very prosperous condition.

DEATH OF MRS. FOX.—Mrs. Fox, the widow of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox, expired on Friday morning, at her seat at St. Anne's-hill, near Chertsey, in her 97th year.

A VETERAN LABOURER.—There is in the parish of Broadwell, an old man, named John Lee, in the 86th year of his age, who has helped to cut Wish Meadow, belonging to Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., M.P., seventy-two years successively, and is now a hale man considering his age.—*Devizes Gazette.*

LUSUS NATURÆ.—A female child, about three months old, is now exhibiting in Chapple-street, New-road. She has two heads, the body and all the limbs being in every other respect perfect. The child is named Elizabeth Beelbury, and was born at Wandsworth, in Surrey, on the 17th of April last. Her father is a costermonger.

A NEW and magnificent Roman Catholic church was consecrated on Thursday last at Stockton-on-Tees. The Rev. Mr. Sibthorp, the seceder from Protestantism, officiated to crowded audiences both morning and evening.

THE COINAGE.—As a great many questions have arisen as to whether a sovereign placed on the balance ought to turn it, it is important to know that the Bank decided on Thursday week that all sovereigns presented at their counters which shall be *on* the balance shall be taken as of legal weight.

COFFEE.—It is estimated that twenty-eight million pounds of genuine coffee are consumed yearly in the United Kingdom; and not less than eighteen million pounds more of vegetable matter are sold under the name of coffee. About half of these eighteen million pounds of pretended coffee are composed of chicory, upon which an import duty is imposed, and the remaining half of other ingredients injurious to health.

THE ANNUAL income of the Marquis of Waterford, from land alone, is £75,000.

A GENTLEMAN, who signs himself "A Male penitent," lately sent a donation of £1,000 to the London Female Penitentiary Society.

SOVEREIGNS are not required to turn the scale; they are weight if they are an exact balance with it, and cannot be legally refused at their full value of twenty shillings,

THE FIFTEEN barrels of American salt beef, which were so generously given by Mrs. James Watt, jun., Logie, for the benefit of the unemployed, are to be delivered free from duty, the collector of customs having received instructions to that effect.—*Dundee Warder.*

MEASURES ARE in progress for the holding of an Eisteddfod in Carmarthen next summer. The Lord Bishop of St. David's (Dr. Connop Thirlwall) has consented to become the patron.

THE TOTAL annual cost of the ecclesiastical establishment in the West Indies is £20,300, and the aggregate amount since the passing of the act 6th George IV., £341,261.

THE TRUE BLOOD.—The Viscount O'Neil advertises in the public journals for a gamekeeper and a person to act as *butcher*, both of whom "must be protestants."

SINCE the introduction of railway travelling in 1837, the income derived from the tolls on the metropolis roads has progressively decreased from £33,497 to £67,475, showing a fal ing off of £16,000 per ann.

"I SEE THE villain in your face," said a western Judge to an Irish prisoner. "May't please your worship," replied Pat, "that must be a personal reflection, sure."!

THERE ARRIVED at Quebec this year 16,292 emigrants; last year, 13,509: increase so far, 2,783.

IN QUEEN ANNE'S reign, the Lord Bateman married three wives, all of whom were his servants. A beggar-woman meeting him one day in the street, made him a very low courtsey. "Ah, God Almighty bless you," said she, "and send you a long life; if you do but live long enough, we shall be all ladies in time."

SOUTHAMPTON, JULY 8.—Mr. Joseph Sturge, the president to the council of the "National Complete Suffrage Union," has addressed the electors of Southampton, urging them to unite and elect two thorough reformers at the forthcoming election. The proceedings before the election committee are most favourable for the liberal party. The Tories are in agonies with shame and rage, and numbers will be glad if they escape with merely being disfranchised for ever.

IN THE Belfast election committee, a witness, named Rowland, after some struggles as to his safety in making the disclosure, gave evidence that he had been employed in obtaining *safe* men from Monaghan, to come to Belfast and personate electors, voting for the Tory candidates; these men were paid for the job. It came out further, that some of the fellows voted twice and thrice for Tennent and Johnson.

PRODUCTIVENESS OF BEES.—John Redfern, of Treacle-hill, near Gee Cross, has a hive of bees which was swarmed July, 1841 This year he has had four swarms from it, namely, first swarm, June 2nd; *second ditto, June 3rd; third ditto, June 11th*; and the fourth ditto, on the 14th of June, all full healthy swarms. A second swarm that was swarmed from the same hive, on the 12th of July, 1841, has produced two fine healthy swarms, namely, on the 6th and 15th inst.

BIBLE BURNING.—At the late Hillsborough quarter sessions a man, named Patrick M'Colville, was convicted and sentenced by the court to be imprisoned three months at hard labour, for assaulting Mary Ann Watson *while reading the Bible, forcibly* depriving her of the same, and burning it.

CHURCH RATE DEFEATED.—A vestry meeting was held in St. Michael's parish, Derby, on the evening of Thursday last, the Rev. J. G. Howard, Vicar, in the Chair. A motion was made and seconded that a rate of 3d. in the pound be granted. An amendment was then moved, seconded, and carried by a large majority that the meeting be adjourned to that day twelve months. A poll was then demanded, but subsequently abandoned; so that the rate-payers of St. Michael's will not be burdened with a Church-rate along with the Income-tax and other incalculable blessings derived from Tory government!—*Derby Reporter.*

LAUNCH OF THE PRINCE OF WALES EAST INDIAMAN OF 1 200 TONS, AT BLACKWALL.—On Saturday, shortly after one o'clock, an immense number of persons assembled in the yard of Messrs. Green, Wigram, and Grech, shipbuilders and owners, to witness the launch of the above splendid vessel. The Blackwall pier, the watermen's pier, and the whole river frontage, presented a most animated appearance, from the constant arrival of small craft and steamers with persons anxious to be present. Every thing being in readiness at a quarter past two o'clock precisely, the stocks and fastenings were removed, and this splendid sea-boat glided majestically into the bosom of old Father Thames, amid the firing of cannon and the shouts of the assembled multitude. She was decorated with a number of handsome Union Jacks, and could not have had less than 500 persons on board at the time, chiefly ladies, friends of the owners. The ceremony of christening was performed by Miss Dundas, daughter of Admiral Deans Dundas, M. P. for Greenwich.

EXECUTION AT TOULON.—On the 28th ult. the punishment of death was inflicted at Toulon on a convict named Labarre, for the murder of one of the port-keepers. The culprit supported all the preparatives of the execution with the utmost coolness, and when he entered the yard where the fatal machine was erected, it was impossible to read on his visage the slightest emotion. All the convicts were ranged around, uncovered and silent, whilst the strictest guard was kept over them by the 3rd regiment of marines, a body of gendarmerie, and a park of artillery with lighted matches. When the sentence was about to be read the circle of convicts knelt down, and Labarre ascended the steps of the scaffold with a firm step. Immediately afterwards the death-roll was heard from the drums of the marines, and in a moment the heavy blade had fallen, and *justice was satisfied* (!)

EXTREME DISTRESS.—The condition of the poor and the working classes generally, in the neighbourhood of Llanrwst, is one of extreme distress. The bulk of the farmers have not the means of paying their rates without being distrained. The local Bank has refused to make any further advances to the Guardians and the poor within the union. Seventeen parishes were, on Saturday last, for the most part, three weeks unpaid. The preceding market a great number of labourers were discharged from their employment, on the Gwydyr estate, and the wages of those retained materially reduced.—*Carnarvon Herald.*

HOW TO CURE A LIGHT SOVERFIGN.—The *Liverpool Courier containsthe following account of a trick* played in that town on Saturday:—The narrator, who is employed in a foundry in Liverpool where some hundreds are paid, on Saturday night received his wages. He and his companions adjourned to a neighbouring public-house to change their sovereigns, when several were declared light, and subjected to deductions varying from sixpence to a shilling. Our narrator not liking to pay so heavy a tax for his change, and recollecting he had a piece of sheet lead in his pocket, drew the edge of his sovereign upon the lead, of which some particles adhering to the milling, increased its weight. When put into the balance, down it went "whop," to use his own expression. "This will do," said the landlady.

ANTI CORN-LAW CONFERENCE WITH PEEL.—The whole body of delegates of the Anti-corn-law conference—a hundred and forty-four in number—had an interview with Sir R. Peel, on Saturday morning, at his official residence, in Downing-street. The delegates arrived at half-past eleven, and having ranged themselves in a circle in one of the large upstairs rooms, Sir Robert Peel entered, and bowed to the delegates. Mr. P. A. Taylor, of London, and a number of the delegates from Liverpool, Manchester, Bury, Leeds, Sheffield, and other places, entered into a statement of the distress which exists in the country—represented their belief that a Repeal of the Corn-laws was the only means of relief—and implored the Hon. Gentleman to do something to save the country from anarchy and ruin, before it was too late. At the termination of the statements the Right Hon. Gentleman, upon whom they appeared to make some impression, returned the following answer:—"You must be aware that the subjects which you have this morning brought under my consideration are of daily and nightly discussion in the Houses of Parliament; but of course you will not expect me to make any statement to you on the subject. I have listened with the greatest patience to the statements which have been made, and particularly to the 'facts' of those statements; and I beg to say that I shall feel it my duty to bring those facts under the notice of the Government. Gentlemen, I have no further communication to make," then pausing and recollecting himself, the Right Hon. Baronet added in a hurried manner, "except to say that I have heard with the deepest sympathy the statements which have been made of the great distress which exists in the country." The delegates, who appeared much disappointed that the minister had not entered at all into the question of their grievances, then took their departure for Brown's Hotel, Palace-yard, where the result of the interview was communicated to an open meeting. The following resolution was then proposed to the Anti Corn-law Conference by Mr. G. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Moore, and unanimously agreed to: "That this Conference being deliberately of opinion that its continued exertions are imperatively demanded, both by the alarming condition of the country at large, and the position of the question in London, and being of opinion that their efforts have already been attended with effect, determine to remain sitting, and to use every constitutional means for the attainment of the object for which the Conference has been assembled."

MILITARY COMPOSITORS.—The *Guernsey Star* of Thursday, June 23, gives the following reason for requesting advertisers to send in their advertisements for next publication one day earlier than usual, viz.:—"In consequence of the militia going out on Monday next, and the whole of the men of our establishment having to attend to their military duties."

SEVERAL INCENDIARY FIRES, accompanied by threatening letters, have taken place during the past three weeks in the neighbourhood of Havant, Hampshire. The Rector's barn has been burned down, and a valuable carriage in it. At High Wycombe, Bucks, on Thursday, also, an incendiary fire occurred, traces of the design being left.

MR. GORDON, who was victimised by some Whig officials for his hostility to their faction, has been informed by Lord Eliot that he *did* interfere to prevent some returns being made to the House of Commons, which would implicate those Whig officials, and he has also written to Mr. G. that he will not interfere to make those persons comply with the scanty order for returns made by the House! So much for a scabby aristocracy, Tory or Whig!

THE FOUR-HORSE mail from London to Worcester finished its last journey on Wednesday morning, after running uninterruptedly for more than half a century.

THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL has received, in an anonymous letter from Bath, the sum of £500, to be placed to the credit of the public. The givers of these foolish donations might employ their superfluous cash far better by transmitting it to some distressed locality.

FATHER MATHEW will visit Glasgow on the 15th of August. Arrangements are about to be made by the teetotal committees to testify their admiration and respect for this illustrious advocate of their principles and to make his visit as profitable as possible to all classes of the community. A public procession will take place on the occasion.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

FROM FOUR to five tons per day of vegetables of various descriptions are now sent by the London market gardeners to Brighton by railway. Of the thirty-five tons per day conveyed by the luggage train, a large proportion consists of all sorts of eatables, and drinkables, groceries, wines, fowl, flesh, and even fish from the metropolis, for the consumption of the fashionable watering place.

THE VICARAGE HOUSE at Chesterfield was struck by lightning in an awful tempest the other day, which raged over the town, but the reverend inmate and his family, the Rev. T. Hill, escaped unhurt. In token of gratitude, and as a thank-offering for Divine preservation, the Vicar the next day transmitted a donation of £50 to the Church Missionary Society.

ROBERT LINDSAY CRAWFORD, claimant to the peerage of Crawford Lindsay and Garrock, in Scotland, was brought before Mr. Trail, at Union Hall, on the double charge of bigamy and returning from transportation before the expiration of his sentence. It appeared that the prisoner had been convicted of horse-stealing in 1827, at Londonderry, and was sentenced to be transported for life. He was accordingly transported to Sydney, and remained there in the employ of Chief Justice Dowling till 1838, when he made his escape. He, however, denied the charge of bigamy, and also was prepared with documents to prove that he was in this country with the permission of the Australian authorities. The prisoner was remanded.

AWFUL DEATH.—One day last week, a labouring man was employed ricking hay in his master's field near Ivybridge, when a circumstance took place of a most awful nature. The atmosphere, which had been sunny, became cloudy, and a heavy shower of rain fell; the man, however, continued his work, throwing the hay from the ground to the top of the rick; but in a moment of passion he raised the fork high in the air, and swore that God Almighty might come and make the hay, for he would not. At that instant a flash of lightning, attracted by the iron prongs of the fork, struck him to the earth; and on being raised, the unhappy man was dead.—*Wilts Independent.*

NORTHUMBERLEND.—There are, at present, only six prisoners for trial, at the approaching assizes for Northumberland; four of whom are lodged in the county gaol in this town, and the remaining two are out on bail. One is charged with burglary, accompanied by an attempt to murder, which is a capital offence by the 1st Victoria, c. 86, three with robbery on the highway, one with horse-stealing, one with house-breaking, and one with bigamy.—*Newcastle Paper.*

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—Robert Kesson, vintner in Helmsdale, who resisted the payment of a duty of 8s. on a dog, with which he was charged, but for which he alleged he was not liable, as the dog did not belong to him, was lately prosecuted in Exchequer for resisting the tax, and was on Thursday last committed a prisoner to the gaol of Dornoch, in default of paying a heavy penalty in which he was convicted. This step, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, had so powerful an effect on the poor man's mind, that he became what is popularly termed broken-hearted, and when locked up alone, vented his rage in demolishing the window, and was early on Saturday morning found dead, lying on the floor of his room. "His body," says a correspondent, "after having undergone a *post mortem* examination, has been interred. The opinion of the medical men was that he died from inflamation."—*Inverness Courier.*

COACH ACCIDENTS.—On Thursday evening week, the Commerce (Leeds, and Halifax coach) was overturned while on its way to Leeds, in Godley-lane, near Halifax, with a fearful crash. There were six or seven passengers on the coach at the time, all of whom were more or less

THE BRIGHTON CHARTISTS AND THE *NORTHERN STAR*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR.—The enclosed address was introduced at our usual weekly meeting, the Brighton Chartists being anxious to *express their opinion of yourself* and our O'Connor, earnestly requesting you to give it insertion.

"We, whose names are attached to this address, being members of the General Council, and members of the National Charter Association, residing in Brighton, having witnessed with deep regret the divisions caused in this town, and throughout the country generally, by the conduct of some men whom we had reason to respect for their advocacy of our principles, and being anxious to use our influence to restrain either good or bad men from injuring that cause which is as dear to us as our lives, as well as to check any "new move" that may be made by interested individuals, have considered it to be our duty to introduce and support at our weekly meeting the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Allen, seconded by Mr. Flowers:—

"That we, the Chartists of Brighton, earnestly desiring to see that union and brotherly attachment exist between all those who are striving to obtain political freedom for the people, believing it to be essential to the success of the cause, have read with deep regret the pamphlet entitled 'A Vindication of Mr. O'Brien's Conduct at the late Birmingham Conference,' and containing a variety of other articles which, in our opinion, must have the tendency to cause dissension in our ranks, we therefore respectfully, but earnestly, request that Mr. O'Brien, with every other friend to our cause, will abstain, according to the resolution and recommendation of the late Convention, from either writing, saying, or doing any thing that may have the effect of causing disunion among the Chartist body; but that through the unfair conduct and abusive language of those who were opposed to this resolution—such as representing our respected and venerable friend Flower, as a traitor, and using language disgraceful to any body of men—the Chairman dissolved the meeting, after five evenings's discussion, without putting either the above resolution, or their amendment, which was an unqualified vote of thanks, from all parties. Any subsequent proceedings we have had nothing to do with, neither do we recognise any; and we hereby express our entire confidence in Mr. Hill, the editor of the *Northern Star*, and Feargus O'Connor, Esq., its noble proprietor, and are fully resolved to stand by and support them, to the utmost of our power, while they pursue the persevering straightforward course they have hitherto done."

John Page	James Agburn
George Vings	John Knight
William Flower	John Goddard
James Williams	Thomas Fisher
William Lewis	William Fisher
George Giles	Henry Mitchell
James Flexman, sen.	John Allen
John Pilling	George Ramsey
Henry Tuiett	William Read
Edward Fenner	William Head
William Stanley	Stephen Burton
John Rose	George Thomson
Abram Hunt	Henry Browne
William Ellis	Edmund Poundersbery
Joseph Fileman	Richard Goodeve
William Feist	

George Giles, Chairman.
William Flower, sub-Treasurer.

There are many others of the very best Chartists in this town who wish to sign it, but we are afraid of making the list too long for your columns.

Brighton, June 27th, 1842.

[The above address was duly received in accordance with its date; but we were desirous to have done with the matter to which it refers. Having been twice written to by the parties, we give it at their earnest request, and have only now to add to it our own request that, whatever may be their opinions respectively on matters of inferior consequence, the honest friends of Chartism in Brighton will at least let the enemies of freedom know that their private disagreements do not separate them from the co-advocacy of public principles. We thank our friends for the expression of their good opinion; and trust that they will as readily forget the matter of difference as we have already forgotten it, and forgiven its authors. We are aware that every possible effort is being made to "keep up the steam;" but the fiercest fire will burn out, if no fuel be supplied: and we are determined that the *interested* parties to this disgraceful squabble—disgraceful only to its originators—shall drag no more fuel from us. We recommend a like course of forbearance to our friends. Let us go straight on our way, and treat the brawlers with contempt. They will be quiet when they find that their *vociferations provoke no response*.—ED. *N.S.*]

THE MANCHESTER MEETING OF THE NEW EXECUTIVE OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

On Monday, the 4th day of July, the Executive assembled to perform those duties which have devolved upon them by the suffrages of the members of the National Charter Association.

The following subjects were discussed, and the subjoined resolutions unanimously adopted, and ordered to be printed in the organ of the movement for the consideration and adoption of the members of the Association.

OFFICE BEARERS.

It was resolved that James Leach do continue to exercise the duties of President of the Executive.

It was resolved that John Campbell do act as Secretary.

It was resolved that the thanks of the Executive be given to Mr. Heywood, Treasurer of the Association.

It was resolved that in consequence of the removal of the Secretary from Manchester to London, Mr. John Cleave be appointed Treasurer to the Association for the ensuing year.

ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

It was agreed to appeal to the members of the National Charter Association on the question of altering the date of the annual election of the Executive, and to prevent future complaint, to have their sanction to insert in the rules and regulations, June, instead of February; July, instead of March. The Council are therefore requested to bring this subject before the Association.

ORGANIZATION.

The aspect of the movement and the strength and position of the Association, were taken into mature consideration, and it was resolved to draw up a district plan for the whole nation, to prepare a plan for securing commodious meeting houses, to recommend ways and means of defraying the attendant expences of the movement, and for the purpose of practically working these measures, and discussing others of equal importance, and of devising effectual means of preventing divisions and squabbles for the future in the National Charter Association, it was resolved to summons

THREE GREAT CONFERENCES.

Resolved that each conference do consist of delegates from each locality, the number of delegates to be regulated according to the resource of the localities, and each delegate to be a member of the General Council.

THE FIRST CONFERENCE

will be summoned to meet in Manchester on the 16th day of August.

THE SECOND CONFERENCE

will be summoned to meet in London on the presentation of the National Memorial to the Queen.

THE THIRD CONFERENCE

will be summoned to meet in Birmingham.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The Executive are, from the general appearance of the country, and information received, fully satisfied that the government have resolved to prosecute, arrest, and imprison the leaders of the movement on the least opportunity being afforded them. The Executive therefore caution the members of the Association against the adoption of any secret plans of resistance, and advise them to discountenance all recommendations to the use of physical force. Several of the members have been already arrested and imprisoned, and the Executive therefore recommend a levy to be made upon each member of one penny, to be paid at two different times; the whole amount so collected to be called the National Victim Fund, and to be applied to the support of the families of all political prisoners, and more especially to the maintenance of the family of the exiled Patriots, and of the murdered Clayton and Holberry. The Council are, therefore, called upon to adopt this without delay, and to forward the amount to the general Treasurer, Mr. John Cleave, specially mentioning the purpose for which it is sent, so that distinct accounts may be preserved.

FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.

The Executive most earnestly call upon the members of the National Charter Association to bring the sufferings of the exiles and their unprotected families constantly before the notice of the people, and at all public meetings to testify their sympathy for them, not only by the usual votes, but likewise by pecuniary contributions.

THE NATIONAL REMONSTRANCE TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Each locality is requested to prepare their remonstrances, to attach the Chairman's name to each sheet, and forward the same immediately to T. S. Duncombe, M.P., the Albary, London.

THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL.

The date fixed for the presentation of the memorial is Monday, September 19th. On that occasion, a great procession will accompany the memorial to the Queen's Palace; and as the London members bore the total expence attendant upon the presentation of the National Petition, it is recommended that the country do defray the expence attendant upon the presentation of the memorial. The Executive therefore recommend each locality to forward, one fortnight previous to the presentation, subscriptions, not less than five shillings, to the General Treasurer, particularly stating the object for which the money is to be expended.

LECTURERS.

The Executive took into their serious consideration the numerous complaints which have been made concerning the present loose and unsatisfactory manner in which lecturers are appointed. They are apprehensive of the danger to be incurred should unknown and unqualified men be recognised as belonging to, and holding responsible offices in, the National Charter Association, and have therefore recommended that in future no person ought to be received as a Chartist lecturer, who does not bear with him a clear and satisfactory appointment to that office, issued by the General Council, and signed by the leading members of the locality in which he has resided, and where his character and principles are best known. It was also resolved, that the General Council, after the nomination of lecturers, do forward a list of the appointed lecturers for publication, and to enable the Executive to choose from the whole men, to agitate the

UNORGANIZED DISTRICTS.

For which purpose an agitating fund should be established, by devoting the proceeds of one lecture, ball, or soiree for that especial purpose, every Chartist lending his gratuitous aid for that important end.

THE CHARTIST PRESS.

The Executive are anxious that every encouragement and support be given to the organs of the movement, and that the *Star*, the *Statesman*, the *Trumpet of Wales*, and every other publication inserting our documents and advocating our principles, should be read and circulated.

The smaller organs have invariably been allowed to die, and it is with regret that the Executive perceive that the *English Chartist Circular* is almost about to expire for want of due encouragement to such a talented, cheap, and instructive sheet. It is important that a halfpenny publication should belong to our movement, if it were for no other purpose than to enable the poorest to read, and the richer to purchase it, and circulate, by an easy medium, the principles of the People's Charter. The Executive therefore call upon the Council and the members to aid them in upholding this the smallest and cheapest of our Chartist papers, not only on account of its merit, but of its utility to the cause.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The Executive have seriously deliberated upon the distress of the people, and deplore the absence of the Suffrage, which could so speedily exchange comfort for poverty, plenty for starvation, and freedom for submission. They do not see any just or wise remedy in violence or insurrection, neither do they see wisdom in uncomplaining obedience and servile silence. Therefore they are prepared to recommend peaceful and constitutional

ULTERIOR MEASURES,

as soon as they have gained the legal opinion of an eminent barrister, at the head of the movement, whose judgment will not be biassed by the fear of government, but whose opinion will be tempered by anxiety for the success of the cause, and care for the safety of the people, the leaders and the Charter.

The Executive will, therefore, be prepared to recommend measures of peaceful resistance to the assembled conferences of the Association, where they will have the benefit of the opinions of the leading councillors of the National Charter Association.

FINANCE.

The Executive proceeded to examine the accounts of the Secretary, and discovered that every debt of the old Executive was defrayed, and that a considerable sum was due to the present body for cards.

It is to be hoped that the Executive of the present body will meet with the same support, and on the termination of their annual term of office, have as little reason for complaint. The strength of the Executive lies in the command of funds, and their weakness consists in not being supported; but the experience of the past affords no reason for apprehension in the future; and the present body throw themselves entirely upon the judgment of a people who will have sagacity enough to protect and support them in the performance of a duty so sacred and responsible.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Sec.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1842.

THE MIDDLE CLASS MOVEMENT AND THE RIGHT MODE OF TREATING IT.

NOTHING can be more important than that the people should rightly understand and duly appreciate the disposition now manifested by a portion of the middle classes to raise an outcry for extended suffrage. We are quite aware that by some (it may be honest-minded but we must think short-sighted) Chartists, we have been thought a little too sceptical of the intentions, and too suspicious of the motives, of the new-fledged middle class "Chartists-in-principle-but-not-in-name." It is argued by some that the character of the middle classes is not now what it was ten or twenty, nor even what it was five or seven years ago; that, whereas they were then universally opposed to the granting of the people's rights, many of them, now, admit that the people have rights, and ought not to be dispossessed of them; that this is to be regarded as a step in the right course—as an advance towards the recognition of just principles, and that those advances should by no means be repelled, but, on the contrary, encouraged; that we have nothing to do with their motives; that their sincerity or insincerity is *of no moment* to us; that it matters not whether they mean *good* to us or whether they only mean good to themselves through our instrumentality; that our business is to accept their advances and proffered aid in a frank and friendly spirit—to give them credit for good intentions while their acts tend manifestly to our good, and to reciprocate such acts by every means in our power that involves no compromise of principle; shewing ourselves as disposed to conciliate as to be conciliated.

Now, we are as ready as any not merely to admit but to insist that whenever their acts tend manifestly to our good, those acts—no matter what may have been their motive—should be reciprocated and encouraged. We merely wish the people to make themselves quite sure, before they fly into the arms of those who profess themselves almost persuaded to be Chartists, that their acts do tend manifestly to our good. We have not yet been able to satisfy ourselves that any of the many "new moves", which have successively enjoyed the sunshine of middle-class countenance, has either had or been intended to have this tendency. We see nothing in the character and conduct of the middle classes now, that does not designate them clearly as the same selfish, grasping, crafty, cowardly, dishonest politicians and societarians that they have ever been. It certainly is not in such details of injustice, and oppression, and wickedness, as abound in our present paper, and in every honest record of passing events; it is not in the locking up of the white slaves by the Whig millowners of Bingley, lest they should hear the truth respecting the cause of their degradation, at the late visit of O'CONNOR to that town; it is not in the compelling by the master coal and ironstone miners in Scotland, of their men to sign a new code of rules—the very first of which is, that they shall not, during the time of their engagement, attend any meeting, by night or by day, above ground or below ground, and especially the meetings of the "Coal Miner's Association," besides plundering their labour through the medium of fraudulent weights, against which the poor fellows are now petitioning; it is not in the brutally abusing and discharging from his employment of a good man for attending poor HOLBERRY's funeral; it is not in the thousand different forms under which the infamous truck system of robbery manifests itself throughout the whole of the manufacturing and mining districts; it is not in the heartlessness with which the poor agricultural labourers (decoyed from their own districts during the transient rampancy of an "increased foreign trade" by lying promises for the sake of keeping down wages) are now left to die of famine; it is not to the devotion, at a single breakfast, of nearly £2,000 to the carrying of *words* abroad while their next door neighbours are dying of hunger and robbing swill tubs for food; it is not in their recent exhibitions of sympathy with us as jury-men, when our best men were, by shoals, committed to the dungeon's gloom for the assertion of our principles; it is not in the judicial murder of Clayton and Holberry, the all but murder of Duffy and Hoey, and the now slowly perpetrating murder of Peddie and Brook, through the malignity of middle class jurors; it is not in their utter refusal to co-operate with us in demanding the recall of the unjustly and illegally expatriated Welch patriots; it is not in the sufferings of the savagely and cowardly persecuted, and unjustly convicted and expatriated, victims of *their own riot* in the bull ring at Birmingham; it is not to any of these prominent marks of middle class character, nor yet to their more recent evidence of sympathy in the case of MASON and his Chartist brethren at Stafford, that we can look for any amelioration of the character which appertained to them in years gone by. It may be that our vision is beclouded, but to us, they wear the same aspect of dogged, unreasoning, and unreasonable, sordid selfishness as they have ever done.

Well, but "vast numbers of them" now, "not only recognise us as an integral and important part of the body politic, but they have actually, in some instances, paid court to us!"

If this had been a new point in their character, we might probably have been more easily deceived by it; but we are old enough to remember that this is not the first occasion on which these parties,—not simply the middle class of that day, but the middle class of this day—have thought it necessary, for the attainment of their own objects, "not only to recognise us as an integral and important part of the body politic, but actually to pay court to us"; and, knowing this, we are the less disposed to give them credit for any purpose now but that of again playing the same game. While, therefore, we, as well as the advocates of the middle class suffragists, "should deem ourselves criminal in the sight of the people, and traitors to the cause, if we offered them any the slightest obstruction, when disposed—no matter from what cause—to give a helping hand towards carrying the Charter", we wish, before lending ourselves to them as tools in their hands, to know that they *are* giving a helping hand towards carrying the Charter; and that they are not, while amusing us with talk about the Charter, securing our help for the carrying of their own "free trade" and "extension" projects, by the attainment of which our bonds would be rivetted more firmly, our poverty and degradation made more appalling, and the carrying of the Charter indefinitely postponed.

We have never offered them any obstruction. We have never recommended that the slightest obstruction should be offered to them. We have never repelled any one of their advances in the right course. On the contrary, we have given them every encouragement in our power. We have continually laboured to show them that their real interests were effectually bound up with ours, and have invited them to join the people in demanding that universal right which must, eventually, issue in universal good. We have been always most anxious to see the middle classes join the people, and nothing could have given us so much pleasure as the consummation of this great good; but we see a great difference between accepting the aid of the middle classes and suffering ourselves *to be used* by the middle classes; and hence we have been just as careful to avoid the latter as to obtain the former. For this reason we have watched always, and watched narrowly, the movements of these middle class gentry. We knew that no jot of the full measure which was the object of our righteous contention could be abated "without a compromise of principle," and that therefore if any honest coalition took place between us and the middle classes, it must be by their coming to us, and not by our going to them. This has always been our doctrine of "conciliation." We know nothing of any "disposition to conciliate" which could induce us to give up one tittle of our full principles, or to slacken one breath of the fulness of our demand for right. Hence our continual warning of the people against the "Ballot," the "Foreign Policy," the "Household Suffrage," the "Short Parliaments," the "Education Suffrage," the "Repeal of the Corn Laws," the "Repeal of the Poor Law," the "Manhood Suffrage," the "Universal Suffrage, without details," and all the other crack moves of the middle class men, whether Whig or Tory. We have sung always one song. We have said to the people, "Keep where you are; stir not an inch; and when they see that they can't 'fetch' you, they will come to you." The event has justified us. The very same parties who have successively tried all these moves have taken the last position prior to an amalgamation with the people. They have admitted all the principles for which we contend; but they still stickle, and would still divide us on the paltry matters of inferior details—of leadership—and of a designation. This is, to us, evidence of insincerity; and we must see better reasons for it than we have yet seen from its warmest advocates, before we can consent to regard it otherwise. But it is said that their recognition of our principles, whether sincere or not, tends to the enhancement and confirmation of those principles; and must, therefore, however it may have been intended, be a great good, if we don't prevent it. Just so. And this is just what we have always said; the very doctrine first preached, and often repeated by us on this subject. Immediately on our learning that the Complete Suffragists had admitted all our principles, but yet refused to make common cause with us, we at once stated the opinion which we now repeat, that the conference men had proved to a demonstration their own insincerity, and that the people ought not by any means to unite with them; while at the same time we most strongly warned them against offering any opposition to the new-formed "National" Complete Suffrage Union; but exhorted them, on the contrary to protect and assist them on all occasions of their public assertion of our principles. In our leading article of the 16th of April, which we wish every Chartist would again read, after reasoning the whole question and proving the insincerity of the new "new-movers," we gave our opinion to the people in terms which we now repeat, having carefully reviewed and seeing no reason to repudiate them:—

"The people should have nothing to do with them. They should leave them alone in their littleness, and laugh at them. The people must not oppose them, for they profess to be seeking the advancement of our principles; let them, therefore, go on their own way; and if they are determined to go alone—if they are determined to make a foot-road for themselves alongside the people's turnpike, in God's name, let them walk on it until their ancles ache, and they begin to feel their loneliness; but support them against the factions in all their assertions of the great principles of liberty. If they should be weak enough to take the open field in defence of our principles, relying on their own strength, rush to the rescue, lest the enemy should overcome them; let them not, by any means be beaten by the open and avowed advocates of class legislation: on every public occasion when the Complete Suffragites muster for the assertion of our common principles, there let the Chartists muster with them to a man; let there be no such division in our ranks as the enemy can take advantage of; let them be well protected, and by our assistance made triumphant, in every public assertion of our principles which they may attempt; but never leave them without letting them know to whom they are indebted; never leave a meeting without a resolution pledging the people to their old leaders so long as these remain faithful, to their tried friends, who have braved the battle and the breeze, to their own national organisation, which they know to be legal and efficient, and to the evidence of sincerity to the cause by enrolment in the National Charter Association. This is the advice we give the people; we give it in all sincerity and earnestness; and we tell them, that if it be not heeded, they are likely to have bitter and abundant reason for repentance."

We wish to recall attention to this advice, and to intreat the people never to lose sight of it. We do so the more particularly, because we hear that during the past week a meeting of Complete Suffragists at Bristol, was disturbed and opposed by Chartists. If this was so, it was very wrong. It was affording, so far as it went, just cause for the very complaints of intolerance and violence which the Complete Suffragists urge as a pretext for dividing the strength of our common body by refusing to unite with us. Again we say, "THE PEOPLE MUST NOT OPPOSE THEM." They profess to assert and advocate our principles; and when they meet for that purpose, as seems to have been the case at Bristol, they should surely be allowed to do so peaceably, and in their own way. The duty of Chartists in reference to the Complete Suffrage union is very clear. It is their duty, while they carefully avoid joining or in any way actively assisting the union, to avoid, as carefully, the offering of any opposition or annoyance to them. Attend all their meetings; and, so long as they assert without compromising our principles, take no part in their meetings; leave them to do their own work, unaided, but *unmolested*; but if any compromise be attempted—any shirking or burking of any of our great questions, or any making of them subservient to "Free Trade," or "Corn Law Repeal," or "Poor Law Repeal," or any other isolated matter—or if either Whigs or Tories take the field in opposition to the Complete Suffragists, then let the Chartists do their duty; let every other consideration merge in the great consideration of the assertion and upholding of the glorious principles of Chartism.

This is the only way in which the Charter movement of the middle classes can be made to subserve the interests of our cause. Let the Chartists thus act, and, if the middle class be sincere in their movement, they will soon discover their own weakness and the absolute necessity of laying aside their fastidiousness and coming to the people; that they may have power to attain their object; if they be insincere, they will be fast nailed to the pillory of their own shame, and compelled either to exhibit their true character, or to go on aiding the work of righteousness against their will. In either case, the people will thus make the most of the middle class movement, by merely adopting the right mode of treating it.

THE NEW EXECUTIVE AND THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

WE direct attention to a letter from the Hull members of the General Council upon this important subject, and also to the first official document of the New Executive, which we now publish. Both these documents are important, and deserving of attention.

We are glad to see the New Executive awake to the importance of their position and the critical character of the times, as evidenced by the following extract:—

"The Executive are, from the general appearance of the country, and information received, fully satisfied that the Government have resolved to prosecute, arrest, and imprison the leaders of the movement on the least opportunity being afforded them. The Executive, therefore, caution the members of the Association against the adoption of any secret plans of resistance, and advise them to discountenance all recommendations to the use of physical force."

We know that the Executive have good reason for their apprehensions; and while we rejoice to see that the brave fellows who lead on the people are not a whit daunted by the prospect, but, maugre the "example" before them of Frost, Williams and Jones, Clayton, Holberry, Brook and Peddie, still "hurl defiance at the tyrants' heads," we should be ill performing our duty, did we not give such timely and necessary counsel as may tend, if heeded by the people, to make abortive all the efforts of the people's foes. And hence our prayer that the well-timed caution of the Hull councillors may be attended to. Our organization in its present state is perfectly legal, and should be perfectly adhered to. We have no fear of the people being led, by the rascally spies of the Government, into physical outbreak. They have had enough of that. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that the Tory laws against political societies—so long and so carefully preserved by Whig conservators—are yet upon the statute book, and that the same party by whom they were enacted, to put down the rising spirit of democracy, are now in power; and we do feel, therefore, that if our organization be not strictly and perfectly adhered to—which it certainly is not, at present—a handle will be given to the enemy, of which they will not fail to lay hold. We purpose next week, if all be well, to call attention to this subject at some length. We shall reprint the plan of organization, and probably some of the comments we made upon it at its first promulgation in the amended form. We shall point the attention of various localities to practices existing among them, in direct contravention of its provisions, and show them what might be the consequence. We shall endeavour to give plain and clear directions to the General Council, to the sub-Secretaries, to the Executive Committee, and to the General Secretary; pointing out the respective duties of all these parties. We shall give all necessary information to the members for the conducting of the election and nomination of their officers, so as to escape any legal hazard; and show how, spite of all the cunning of the factions, the whole society may with the aid of a national organ, be made to work harmoniously and simultaneously as a national body, while every locality shall have all the briskness and impetus of resident self government and local exertion.

This, in the present state of the law, is not an easy thing to be so done as to bid defiance to an Attorney-General; but it may be done; and therefore it, by all means, should be done. We never acquit ourselves of duty by encountering *needless* danger.

Meantime, we entreat the Chartist body to beware of any tampering with their organisation. Restless spirits must be ever meddling, and it is not unlikely that in reference to the "Conferences" recommended to be called by the Executive, mention may be made by some parties of certain alterations in the plan which they may fancy would work more efficiently and more systematically. The people must bear in mind that the question is not whether a better plan than the present one could be devised! but whether any better plan be *safely* practicable in the present state of the law! We say unhesitatingly "No." The amendment of the plan was the result of the most anxious, careful, and painful consideration of the whole question, by a large body of intelligent men, selected from the whole nation for the purpose, and having before them every Act of Parliament bearing on the subject. Let the people be assured that *the plan can't be again amended*, as to any of its main provisions, for active operation *without spoiling it*. We are anxious to see it in full operation; and as our Hull friends say, adhered to, to the very letter; and hence we should give our individual voice against even the trifling alteration suggested by the Executive: namely, the alteration of the period of election from March and April, to June and July. We hope that the next election of the General Council will be made all through the country at the proper time, and in due form, as both are specified in the organization, and that the election of the Executive will also be taken at the proper time. The members of the present Executive have had the best proof they could have of the people's confidence in the fact of the re-election of four of them, after their former period of service; there can be little doubt that their services hereafter will be equally estimable to, and estimated by, the people with their services heretofore; and there can, therefore, be no reason why they should not submit themselves to re-election at the proper period, though a full twelvemonth may not have expired since their last re-election; the more particularly as it will be a twelvemonth since the time when the last election *ought to* have taken place. There is, to be sure, one member of the present Executive newly elected; and who will not therefore have had his *year* of office; but we know that member too well to suppose that he will not be glad to afford proof of his thorough attachment to the democratic principle by making personal consideration at once bend to public consistency.

Let us not be accused of "denouncing" the Executive. We have an opinion on the matter; we have a right to state that opinion; and there it is. Every other member has an equal right to have *his* opinion; and we only wish our's to be taken for as much as it is worth. It is quite competent for the people to make the alteration the Executive wish; but it can only be done properly and legally in one of two ways—either by a general ballot, as in the election of the Executive, or by a National Delegate Meeting. It is certainly not worth the expence of a National Delegate Meeting: and a general Ballot would be just the same trouble and expence as re-electing the Executive at the right time; so that nothing would be gained by that, save a perfectly useless alteration, merely for the sake of change.

With respect to the "three great Conferences" proposed to be called by the Executive, we really think that in the present depressed state of the country the people ought to have more information as to the *necessity* for these Conferences than we have yet seen, before they are put to so tremendous an expence. It is a very easy thing to *talk* of *summoning* NATIONAL Conferences; but the poor people, who have the money to find, and upon whom there are just now so *many, many* drags, ought to be well satisfied of the absolute necessity for them before they agree to them. Our own opinion is, that there is no necessity at all for these Conferences; at least we have not yet seen any. If the plan of the National Charter Association be duly acted on, the Executive can obtain the opinions of ALL its members upon any subject much more effectually by proposing the subject to their consideration, and requesting a general vote upon it, than by the much more expensive, and much *less general* expression of opinion, which might be obtained from a National Delegate Meeting; because in the former case all could vote, and consequently *all* opinions would be expressed; whereas in the latter case, very many localities being prevented, by distance and expence, from sending delegates, would be utterly unrepresented. We trust, therefore, that if the necessity for these three conferences be apparent to the Executive, they will make it apparent to the people before calling them, and that if by any means the expense *can* be avoided it may be; that so the people may be all the better prepared to uphold the hands of the Executive with funds for lecturing, publishing, and other *absolutely necessary* purposes. We cordially reciprocate their opinion, that "the strength of the Executive lies in the command of funds, and their weakness consists in not being supported." We trust to see them much better supported in this way than they have ever yet been; and for that reason we are very anxious that the resources of the people should not be subjected to *needless* drains.

In concluding our remarks, we again beg that the spirit of them may not be either misconstrued or misrepresented. The last Executive, in their valedictory address, admitted their public documents to be fit subjects for observation and comment. We hope the present Executive will not find anything here than fair comment in the few observations we have thought it our duty to make on this their first public document.

THE "EXTENSION OF COMMERCE" GENTRY.

THEIR CONFERENCE.

THE LATE MEETING OF THE LEEDS SHOPKEEPERS.

"NO POLITICS"!

THE "Extension" men of Leeds are sorely provoked at the remarks we thought proper to make upon the recent meeting of the Leeds shopkeepers; and more particularly that portion of them where we stripped the "no politics" portion of the concoctors' humbug of its very thin and awkwardly contrived veil.

They cannot disguise their chagrin. It peeps out, notwithstanding all the attempts of *Mother Goose* to smother and hide it.

It was an adroit attempt on the part of the "Extension men" to turn to their own selfish account the very distress and privation they have themselves *caused!* and there is no wonder at their grief and rage at being foiled.

"Extensions of Commerce" have done their work. They have reduced the working portion of the population to starvation and death! and they have brought the middling, the shopkeeping, class to beggary and ruin. But while they have done this, they have given MILLIONS and "HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS" to our MARSHALLS and our GOTTS; our PEELS, our ARKWRIGHTS, our STRUTTS, our BOULTONS, our GRANTS, our SMITHS, our GREGS, our COBDENS, our DYERS, our WALKERS, and our DUNNS. Though they have yeilded such bitter fruit to two entire classes of the community, the above-named individuals and a few others have made "a pretty penny" by them! "It is an ILL wind indeed that blows nobody good:" and the interested in "Extensions of Commerce" have raked up to themselves immense treasure from the nation's ruin!

Their wealth has given them power. That power they have used, and continue to use, to acquire to themselves more wealth. To do this it is *necessary* FOR THEM to have further "Extensions of Commerce." The workings of their own system have brought their trade almost to a stand-still. They have immense sums "invested" in mills and machinery. Unless these are "running", that "investment" makes no "return." *To find employment for their machinery*, they want "Extension of Commerce." They have got it into their noddles that a Repeal of the Corn Laws would give them such "Extension;" and they, therefore, use every means within the compass of their well-practised ART and WILE to procure the "Repeal." One of their means is to pretend to *deplore* the suffering they have occasioned; to "SYMPATHISE" with the starving; to counsel and advise the beggared and ruined; and to press upon the Government the wretched state of the working and middling classes, with a view to the devisement of measures of relief: they taking good care that *the only measure* brought under the notice of the Minister shall be *that one* they have determined to carry for their own selfish ends!—Corn Law Repeal!!

Ever since the dismissal of the Whigs from office, the *cue* of the Extension men has been to *cry up* the distress and suffering everywhere abounding. *Before* that period they denied its *existence*! There is lying before us, at this moment, a large "blue book" of 798 folio pages, crammed with "*evidence*" taken before the "Select Committee on Manufactures, Commerce, and Shipping," in the year 1833. That Committee examined MARSHALL, of Leeds, GREG, of Manchester, LEWIS LOYD, KIRKMAN FINLAY, JOSHUA BATES, HENRY HUGHES, JOHN BROOKE, TIMOTHY WIGGIN, GEORGE DE H. LARPENT, and a whole host of other millowners and merchants; and the whole *point* of their evidence was to prove that the condition of all classes of society NEVER *was so good* as at that time! that *wages were as good* as they were ever known to be; and that the workman was able to procure everything that was necessary to enable him to live in comfort and "independence." *Then*, "never were there such prosperous times," was the *cue;* and this continued up to the period of the Whigs being thrust out of power! *Now*, it is with these same parties, "bankruptcy," "ruin," "starvation," "death"!

[By-the-bye the "blue book" just spoken of contains some *queer* things; some VERY *queer* things. Amongst others it contains the new mode of DISTRIBUTION, under the millowners' system. To make out their then case, *Mr. Prosperity* MARSHALL, of Leeds, was imprudent enough to give to the Committee a list of the respective *rates of wages* he paid his mill "hands," averring that he had paid according to that rate for more than twenty years previously. *This list* enables us to see *who* has had the lion's share of the wealth produced in MARSHALL'S mill! This list lets us into the secret of "MILLIONS" of money to the "proprietor," and of paltry pence to the worker!! This list is extremely valuable. We shall try, some day, to place it before the public in a light Mr. MARSHALL little thought of when he gave it! In the mean time we just barely mention the fact that the list, as given in by MARSHALL himself, *gives* an *average* of 6s. 11½d. per week for the whole "hands" he employs!!!—and that 16s. 7¾d. is the *utmost average* he pays to "hands" of twenty-one years of age and upwards! Just mentioning this fact, and just reminding the reader that this man, who contended before the Committee that his men-weavers, (who he showed were only receiving 10s. 6d. per week!!!! *for a whole week's* work,) were "exceedingly well off"! that "their wages were as high then as during the war; and that, as provisions were much cheapened, their wages would produce to them more comfort"!; just reminding the reader that the man who thus "evidenced" had then *bagged* for himself upwards of TWO MILLIONS of money, we leave the subject for the present. Some day or other we shall have a pretty *exposé* in connection with it.]

To accomplish their object—the *forcing* the Tory Minister either to give them "Repeal" or to quit office, the "Extension" men have what they call a CONFERENCE now sitting in London. This Conference is composed of parties selected by the members of the anti-Corn Law League. When this *move* was determined on, it was also determined to get the Shopkeeping class to *squeak* out, so as to frighten PEEL, if possible, *into the demands of the confederated Extensionists.*" Ready tools were set to work; and, under the pretext of "serving no party," "having nothing to do with politics," "pointing out no remedy," they succeeded, in one or two instances, to get the shopkeepers to give mouth. Leeds was one instance. *Before* that meeting some of its concoctors had departed for London, to sit on the "Conference"; and after the meeting others of them, who had merely been left behind to do the "humbugging" portion of the business ("no politics!") joined their colleagues, and used the *Squeak* so as to forward the ends of the "no politics" Corn Law Repealing gentry!!

In another portion of our paper will be found a paragraph descriptive of an interview the confederated humbugs have had with the Minister. THERE they used the Shopkeepers' *Squeaks* in accordance with their present *cue;* and although the poor broken-spirited *humble* TILL-OCRACY "could not presume to point out a remedy," (the dextrous pullers of the wires that set the "*humble*" ones a-dancing, took care to represent it as "their belief that a Repeal of the Corn Laws was the only means of relief"!!! (O! how well the "no politics" dodge answers!) *Disappointment* was the result of this interview; for they found that PEEL too "SYMPATHISED" with the distress occasioned by "Extensions of Commerce"! and they determined to "continue their sittings, and to use every *constitutional* [of course] means for the attainment of their object."

Now then, for the "CONSTITUTIONAL MEANS" of the confederated Extension men. In their organ, the *Sun*, of Thursday, July 7th, we find the following:—

"The proceedings yesterday at the anti-Corn Law Conference speak for themselves. GENTLEMEN WHO DECLARED THEY WILL PAY NO TAXES TILL THE CORN LAW BE REPEALED, *were vociferously cheered.* The recital 'that workmen have said it was not words would move Parliament, but force, and they would have it if they did not change their system,' was heard with no disapprobation. In the manufacturing districts men declare that 'no good can be done until they riot,' and in the metropolis the information is received with approbation. To-day and to-morrow it will be spread throughout the empire, and *the* IDEAS *of rising, of rioting, and of refusing to pay taxes*, will be presented at one and the same time to many thousand persons. The sanctity once belonging to the law, which *prevented such conceptions*, is at an end; the minds of the people are becoming familiarised with THE IDEA OF RESISTANCE; and, if their misery be not relieved, it will not be long before corresponding DEEDS WILL SPRING FROM THE IDEA."

"In common with many members of the Conference, and with the memorialists from Hinckley, we have become convinced that it is useless to place before the Parliament and the aristocracy evidence of the sufferings of the people. Politicians rejoice that the unruly workmen of the manufacturing towns are tamed into obedience by hunger; bigots exult that the half pagan, half free-thinking towns-people are for their sins visited by a judgment which threatens annihilation. To bigots and politicians, pictures of distress in the manufacturing districts are not disagreeable; and we will not contribute to their pleasure by repeating them. We turn rather to Mr. Taunton's speech, who said—

"'It appeared to him that *the time was past for talking*, THE TIME WAS COME TO DO SOMETHING, and he would tell them what to do—(cheers.) *He thought they ought to proceed at once to appoint a* COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY IN THE METROPOLIS, and induce every delegate from the country to pour in such facts as would organise such a body of public opinion as would create the utmost odium against those in power, and COMPEL THEM TO YIELD.'"

Famous "CONSTITUTIONAL MEANS," gentlemen! Excellent! Most excellent!! One could almost fancy we were reading one of the "Constitutional" speeches of the REFORM time! "PAY NO MORE TAXES"! "RISING". "RIOTING". "COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY"! "COMPEL them to yield"! O what "*constitutional* means"! Where was the *Queen Groaner?* He ought to have been present. His absence is unpardonable! There only wanted *his one* ingredient to make the budget of "*Constitutional means*" perfect! Where, O where! was groaning NEDDY?

Reader! look over the extract from the *Sun* once more. Repress the almost overflowing indignation that arises from the reflection that these things are said and done by a set of the most cowardly and most selfish miscreants the light of day ever shone upon; and said and done for the purpose of completely and utterly RUINING the nation that they may have an opportunity of picking up the spoil. Repress the choking indignation that the remembrance of this fact calls up, and contemplate for a moment, their ludicrous phrenzy and pitiable antics. Remember that the vapouring detailed by the *Sun* is mouthed out by a party who *dare not call a public meeting in any part of England in support of their measure of relief!* Remember that all the above-reported froth proceeds from those who are obliged to skulk into holes and corners to do their business; to "humbug" and deceive even the Shopkeeping class with their "no politics" dodge; to hire men to sign their petitions, with vamped up names by thousands; to send their prowling hireling lecturers over the country, to persuade the people (where they can meet with any that will listen) that another Extension of Commerce will do *all* good: remember that the proposals and threats of "*not paying taxes*"; of "*rising*"; of "rioting"; of "DEEDS springing from the *idea* of resistance"; remember that these threats come from a party who are scouted from the public gaze the moment they show themselves! The very day after the above exhibition had been made in "Conference," they determined to try, in an out-of-the way place, the public mind; and accordingly appeared before a portion of them as "SYMPATHISERS" with public distress. Let the reader refer to the report of the proceedings on that occasion. He will find it in the first column of the second page of our present sheet. He will find *too*, that the whole herd were routed, scouted, DRIVEN from public gaze! Pretty fellows these to talk of "*rising*"! of "rioting"! of "*deeds*"! of a "Committee of Public Safety"! Moderate your tempers, gentlem

BRITISH BENEVOLENCE.

THE affluent and professedly pious portion of our countrymen must certainly be possessed of the virtue of benevolence in a peerless degree, seeing that their acts of *charity* are so frequently alluded to. Scarcely a day passes but we are told of the liberality and disinterested generosity of one or other of them. In the turreted cathedral and the lowly conventicle it is trumpeted forth, and in the ponderous folio and the tiny pamphlet we find chronicled the charitable deeds of the wealthy. We do not find fault with the rich for dispensing a portion of their superfluities to the poor and needy; on the contrary, we maintain it to be their imperative duty as trustees of the bounties of Providence. But we do find fault when charity vaunteth itself; when it is put on as a garb to conceal delinquency, or merely to procure notoriety. We wish to see benevolence in its purity, emanating from an unvitiated source and flowing in its proper direction. But alas! we rarely find that to be the case; the fountain of unalloyed benevolence is nearly dried up, while, in most instances, the unworthy, the indolent and well-provided for, are the objects most regarded by the pseudo philanthropists.

German titled beggars, legalised cut-throats, and the courtezan associates of royalty, have all drawn deeply on John Bull's benevolence; but few of the virtuous and worthy have received aid from the dispensers of his bounty. To the undeserving voluptuaries much is given, while the deserving poor are left to starve.

In the religious world we find more commisseration for the inhabitants of distant climes, than for the myriads of destitute, starving, and dying, by whom the flaming professors are more immediately surrounded, and of whose condition the saints must be cognisant. In corroboration of this fact, we lay before our readers a couple of extracts from the pages of the *Nottingham Review*, which we shall place in juxta-position. The one refers to the benevolence of Britons towards the "untaught Indian," or rather towards the souls of the "poor benighted blacks"—the other has reference to British benevolence, evinced towards our own distressed and perishing countrymen, their care-worn and woe-worn wives, and their hunger-bitten offspring. The one is to send *words* to the antipodes—the other to provide *bread* for our neighbours, our fellow-citizens, our brother christians, who worship at the same altar with ourselves, and who are dying for lack of the common necessaries of life.

The paragraphs to which we allude are as follow:—

"The London Missionary Society held their annual meeting in Manchester, last week, and the collection, including the breakfast on Wednesday morning, amounted to £1952."

"On Sunday, the 26th ultime, a sermon was preached at Calverton Church, Notts. by the Rev. Samuel Oliver, in aid of the distressed operatives, when £3. 8s. 6d. was collected."

Now with what feelings other than those of shame and disgust can the reader peruse the above! Shame to know that his own countrymen can pass unfeelingly groups of their famishing neighbours—turn a deaf ear to their tale of real woe, and leave them to perish in the very depths of misery—misery which many of these *saints* have been instrumental in producing—while, in a few moments after, they may be seen shedding tears of compassion o'er the ignorant, but, perhaps, well-fed Pagans in some distant clime. For the "*poor blacks*" their bowels yearn, their hearts bleed, and their purse opens to send forth ambassadors among the heathen to teach them, not the *fast* which the aristocracy, the millocracy, and the shopocracy of England have chosen for the people, but to teach them (if they teach the scriptures) the fast which the Most High hath chosen for *all* people, namely,—"To loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and to break every yoke; to deal thy bread to the hungry, to bring the poor that are cast out to thy house; when thou seest the naked, that thou cover him, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke." These things must be taught to the heathen, of whatever rank, if the whole counsel of God be declared; and yet, the men who send forth these missionaries scruple not to wink at, nay, encourage the worst species of oppression at home. An instance came to our own knowledge, not long ago, of a Yorkshire millocrat giving a large sum of money for the spread of the Gospel, and within a few days *reducing the wages of his workmen to repair the* breach made in his pocket by this act of *Christian benevolence*. This, we know, is not a solitary instance; it has now become general among our modern saints in high life to "rob the labourer of his hire" that they may appear generous and liberal supporters of that religion to the precepts of which their actions run counter. It is really disgusting to contemplate the conduct of such hypocrites; and if ministers of the Gospel discharged their duty more faithfully, the men who take the uppermost seats in the sanctuary, and sport their gold rings and costly apparel, would receive deserved castigation from the pulpit, instead of which it is left to be performed by a small portion of the press, or inflicted from the Chartist platform.

We tell the persons who subscribed the £1,952 in Manchester that they are grossly mistaken if they suppose they are paving their way to heaven by such donations. Such sacrifices of the profits derived from other people's labour is an insult to Deity, particularly if made at a time like the present, when the wealth-producers around them are dying of actual starvation.

We tell the *pious benefactors* to be just ere they be generous, and let charity begin at home. They need not traverse the globe in quest of needy objects; they will be found at their own threshold, and many of them the victims of their own inordinate avarice.

We tell them that the system under which we live is worse than that which obtains in any pagan land—that it generates more ignorance, vice, and woe, than that of any other on the surface of the earth. Yes, we tell them that there is more crime produced by the mal-administration of affairs in this *Christian* country than one-half the "barbarous" nations ever witnessed.

If these men will not feed the hungry, or clothe the naked; if they have no regard for the bodies of their fellow men, for God's sake let the £1,952 be expended in the attempt to convert our worse than heathen rulers from the error of their ways, and if these reprobates are out of the reach of the agents of the society, then let them go amongst the workers in the mills and mines, and we will guarantee them work enough to remove the ignorance and vice produced by our *excellent* institutions.

Talk not of the lost estate of the sons of Africa, while at home, in this land of Bibles, we are told of workers in the factories not having heard of JESUS CHRIST, and of workers in the mines saying that they think he was born in Wales and went to England.

In such places as those the £1,952 might be expended to advantage, and redound to the credit of the donors; but we opine it would not quadrate with certain interests, and consequently these *benevolent* gentry would much rather send their blessings across the seas.

Now, we would seriously ask the Society to commence their work on a new plan. If they really desire to promote the well-being of the idolatrous nations, let them labour a little at home in prevailing upon our *Christian* Government to withdraw their man-butchers from amongst the "savage" tribes and the "obstinate" people of China; for, depend upon it, our Bibles won't do much service to a people who feel our bullets; sabres and sermons ought not to be sent together; canon law and cannon balls do not comport well with each other; and so long as we export parsons and pistols to the same country, the inhabitants will question the sincerity of our motives, and wish the cargo and its owners at the bottom of the sea.

The Chinese and the Affghans must certainly think us an odd sort of people to send among them one set of men to proclaim "peace on earth and good will towards men," and another set armed with murderous weapons to cut them up at the word of command, murder the flower of their country, and incarnadine their soil with blood. Their priests need not fear the loss of their occupation so long as this is the case, for the whole people cannot but see the necessity of the missionaries returning to their own country to preach peace to the men of blood and plunder.

We wonder if the cart loads of cannon balls which passed along the streets of Bradford the other day are to be conveyed to their destination in the same ship which conveys the agents of the Missionary Society. If so, it will be quite in keeping with our general method of doing public business. The blacks will surely leave their wigwams and dance for joy, on the arrival of such a cargo.

We do not condemn the efforts made to extend the principles of Christianity; we are as desirous as any to see those principles propagated among all the nations of the earth; but we abhor the conduct of a people muling and puling about the lost estate of the benighted heathen, while they view unmoved the sufferings of humanity, so prevalent at their own doors. We have yet to learn practical christianity at home, and until our conduct bears some approximation to our profession, it is worse than hypocrisy to set ourselves up as instructors of the ignorant. Had practical christianity been a subject of consideration at the meeting of the society in Manchester, the £1952 would have been appropriated to other purposes, but little tyrants must ape the great ones. The great ones robbed the poor, whom they grind to powder, of £20,000,000 sterling to *emancipate (?) the blacks;* and, therefore, the little tyrants, as a matter of course, must imitate the example, by squeezing £1,952 out of the starving operatives under their control to save the souls of those whose bodies our red-coats are employed to destroy. What superlative humanity! What transcendent liberality!! Surely these men will never fear entering the place to which they are *afraid (!) the poor blacks are hastening.*

We would advise *the Society to look at home*, and, before they take the besom to sweep the snow from off the top of the Indian's hut to see that it is cleared away from their own door.

If they are familiar with the wants of the blacks, whom they never saw, and ignorant of the exigencies of the whites, whom they see daily, they are certainly as queer a lot as ever met; but they cannot be ignorant of the condition of their own country; they must know that practical Christianity is here confined within a very limited sphere. We have abundance of food, yet many perish of hunger; the swill-tub is ransacked to feed starving children, and the putrid carcases of dead animals are devoured with eagerness. We have clothing rotting in the shops and warehouses, while rags constitute the covering of the manufacturers of such clothing; we have houses unoccupied in every street, while many are committed to prison for being "found sleeping in the open air."

Now as these missionary gents. frequently allude to the great day of assize, we wish them, if they believe their own doctrines, to reflect on the picture they will present when arraigned at the bar. They may talk of giving £1,952, in the days of domestic distress, to diffuse gospel light in dark, benighted heathen lands, but will not the judge say "know ye not that *I* was hungry and ye fed *me not*, naked, and ye clothed me not; a stranger and ye took me not in?" They may affect ignorance and inquire when they saw him in that state of destitution! but the problem will soon be solved:—"Inasmuch as ye did it not unto these little ones (pointing to the victims of tyranny) ye did it not unto me. Depart from me, I know ye not."

Working men, forget not that one assembly of professed Christians have given

£1952

of your hard earnings to support missionaries among the heathen, while another assembly of Christians have opened their hearts and given

£3 8s. 6d.

to alleviate the sufferings of their neighbours who are dying of actual starvation. How profusely the milk of human kindness flows in some places! Well, well; so it is! But hear it ye hypocrites—ye wolves in sheep's clothing—we shall have a reformation, ere long, with a vengeance, and your deeds but serve to hasten the day. The patience of the poor has been often tried, but it may yet be exhausted, and we leave the canting hypocrites to calculate the consequence of its being so.

THE NORTHERN STAR PORTRAITS.

By the subjoined letter from our Engraver, the subscribers will at once see that no blame is attachable to us for the short delay which has occurred in placing specimens in the hands of our agents. Many of those within reach of the Engraver will have received specimens of the splendid Portrait of Thomas Duncombe, Esq., M.P.; and those of the Convention, House of Commons, and Procession, all in one Plate, will be in the hands of most by this day week. In the middle of April we announced our intention of giving the Procession Plate at the end of four months; and now we are enabled to state, that we shall not exceed the time then named by more than a *fortnight*; and to make up for even that disappointment, we have to announce that the Portrait of Duncombe will be delivered to subscribers of three months from the date of the presentation of the Procession, and as the Proprietor of the *Star* is anxious that every Chartist should possess as many of the Portraits commemorating Chartist events, or keeping alive the memory of their political supporters as possible, he has authorised us to state that all subscribers, from Saturday week, will receive the above Plates at the appointed time. This extension does injury to none, and will be an advantage to many. It is needless to direct attention to the specimens above referred to, as they are as much superior to any heretofore given with the *Star*, as those formerly presented with that paper are to any ever presented with any other journal. Each agent receiving from twelve to one hundred papers per week, will have one specimen of each plate, and one for each hundred above the first. The following is the Engraver's letter:—

"37, King-street, Covent Garden,
July 12th, 1842.

"SIR,—It was really not my fault that the specimens of the Procession, and the portrait of Mr. Duncombe, M.P., were not ready at the time they were promised to your agents. The fact is, we were unable to complete the Engraving in time. The Procession Plate alone contains more than four hundred figures, and is of a great size. It has not been one day neglected for now nearly four months.

"It was owing to Mr. O'Connor's urgent entreaty that I promised him a complete specimen upon the day you appointed for their delivery to agents, and not knowing where to find Mr. O'Connor when I discovered the impossibility of perfecting the order, and not being aware that he had communicated the notice to you, was the cause of the mistake.

"However, I transmit specimens of Mr. Duncombe this week, and shall transmit specimens of the Convention, Procession, and House of Commons during the next week.

"Trusting this explanation will be satisfactory,
"I am,
"Your obedient servant,
"WILLIAM READ.

"To Mr. John Ardill."

To Readers and Correspondents.

CARLISLE CHARTISTS.—*We have not room for the report of their retiring council.*

A. B. C.—*We are quite unable to decide the disagreement between the "doctors." Our own opinion is that both quacks are alike.*

JOSEPH SWIFT, WATH.—*Yes, they might be indicted for an obstruction.*

CON MURRAY.—*Next week.*

MORE EVIDENCE OF SYMPATHY FOR THE PERISHING POOR.—THE MOORS AND BILBERRIES.—

"We live in strange times! that even wild fruit, known by the name of bilberry, or wimberry, is now denied the people. It has been customary from the remotest times for the poor or other persons, in the summer season, to stroll on the moors on the borders of Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire, and get wimberries; but for some few years past they have been prevented, and this summer especially, under the plea that they disturb the moor game. Now, ye would-be great men, proprietors, as ye call yourselves, what right have you to the commons more than any other child of Adam? Did ye create them, or make the heath or the wimberry to grow? Did ye do anything but send idle fellows, called gamekeepers, to prowl up and down, and abuse and ill-treat such unfortunate persons as they caught committing the shocking crime of getting a few wild fruit, perhaps to maintain a starving, perishing family, and that too on unreclaimed wild desolate parts? "O, but," say you, "are not the moors ours? were they not allotted to us by Acts of Parliament? and do not such lots and such places belong to Squire Such-a-one and Lord Such-a-one? and have not they a right to prevent the poor blackguards from getting bilberries and disturbing the game?" *Acts of Parliament, indeed! what rights can Acts of* Parliament give that are at variance with the laws of God and Nature? Are not the uncultivated parts of the earth the common property of man? What special right has any individual man in common-land, only that he has expended capital or labour on it, and, above all, that he has given the people an equivalent for it? Now, have you either purchased, or reclaimed, or expended capital or labour on the commons and the wastes of God's earth? Not you, indeed; but because you happen for the moment to be in possession of real or fictitious means, you set yourselves up for somebody; and for a momentary vanity, or to gratify an idle vitiated taste, you resolved to preserve a few *dry and worthless birds* at the expence of the welfare of your fellow-mortals in distress. We hear a great deal said about common sense and common rights; but are not *the bilberries now growing*, and which could be converted to the use of the poor, a common right of which they ought not to be deprived? Common sense says, yes; but pride, vanity, and hard-heartedness must be gratified, at even the expence of suffering humanity. Need we wonder that the poor and less fortunate should have their minds embittered by bad usage, that even a few wimberries on the wild commons should be denied them? No! man, usurping man, is fast 'sowing the storm, and he is likely enough to gather the whirlwind.'"

CON MURRAY, *residing at 139, Salt-market-street, Glasgow, informs the brave Chartists of Dublin, that, through the kindness of his Scottish friends, he has collected* 1,600 Chartist Circulars, *and* 1,000 *old* Stars *and* Patriots, *besides a number of other democratic periodicals, which are at their service. He wishes them to communicate with him as to the best possible means of getting them transmitted, as they are very bulky, forming a sufficient load for the stoutest man.*

MR. E. P. MEAD, *of Birmingham, will finish his engagement at Nottingham, next Sunday, the 17th of July, and will be willing to engage with any locality who wish for his services. The Committee of Management recommend warmly this energetic and able veteran as a sound, sterling democrat. He has been in the field for nearly thirty years, and came to us warmly recommended by Mr. O'Connor himself. Samuel Bonham, secretary. All communications must be addressed to Mr. Mead, at Mrs. Smith's, news-agent, Warser-gate, Nottingham.*

LONDON CHARTIST BAND.—*We are requested to state, that all musicians wishing to join the London Chartist band may do so by applying at Mr. Martin's Teetotal Coffee-house, 3, Church-street, Shoreditch, on Sunday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.*

A MEMBER *of the National Charter Association, desirous of assisting the cause by promulgating its principles, begs to state that he is at the service of any district or locality to whom such services may be useful. Application to be made to Mr. W. Cordeux,* 26, *Micklegate, York.*

T. H., ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—*There was no "special reason" for rejecting his verses. We receive hundreds of poetical communications which we cannot insert—his among the rest. We long ago announced our purpose not thereafter to acknowledge rejected poetry, as our poetical correspondents are so numerous that we find it impossible to do so without occupying a great deal too much both of time and space. This was the only reason why his verses was not noticed when received. He is quite wrong in supposing that any one has influenced us against him: no attempt of the kind has been made.*

KIDDERMINSTER CHARTISTS.—*We have no information about the merging of a reputed Chartist Society at Bath in the Complete Suffrage Union.*

F. G.—*His lines to Chartist lecturers shall appear.*

X. Y. Z., *Melior.—Make the order payable to Mr. John Ardill, and accompany it by a letter, stating the purpose of its application.*

LLANIDLOES.—*The Chartist friends here are anxious for a visit from Mr. O Connor when he comes to Wales.*

AN AYRSHIRE OBSERVER.—*If he be a constant reader must have seen that we have done our best to warn the Chartists of the district referred to, and indeed of every district, of the designs of Government. We know that spies are abroad; and their cue is to get up meetings and make violent speeches, in the first instance, as a preliminary to the involving of some few fools in illegal practices, so as to afford a colourable pretext for a general attack upon our body. We must trust in the good sense of the people. If they suffer themselves to be snared, it is not for want of warning.*

J. B. SMITH, LEAMINGTON.—*Thanks for his letter: it has been sent to Mr. O Connor. We shall be most happy to receive and pay every attention to the communications of his Salisbury friend.*

BOSTON.—*Will the Boston sub-Secretary tell us, whether, when he put his letter into the Boston post-office, the words Frost, Williams, and Jones on the outside of it had been defaced?*

A CONSTANT READER AND A TRUE CHARTIST.—*Mr. White's address is* 29, *Bromsgrove-street.*

WILL *Dr. M'Douall send his address to John Leach, Temperance News-room, Reed-hill, Rochdale?*

JOHN SHACKLETON, BRADFORD.—*We advise him to keep his temper: 'tis not our practice to give up the names of our correspondents to every fool who may choose to bet wagers about them.*

J. ALLEN, BRIGHTON.—*Of course, the parties he alludes to would receive their Plates through the new agent, upon our having satisfactory evidence that they have been regular subscribers.*

NORWICH.—*The public can be supplied with the* Chartist Circular, Northern Star, *O'Connor's Lectures, and all pamphlets, periodicals, and also with Pinder's blacking, at the residence of G. Bell, St. Edmunds.*

CAROLINE MARIA WILLIAMS.—*Next week.*

JOSEPH A. LANDER, *Birmingham, is very,* very *angry with us for publishing "gross falsehoods" in our last number. He says there were twenty-four shopkeepers at his meeting, and he rates us soundly, and calls us "Tory," for saying there were twenty. Poor Mr. Lander! we are sorry he is angry. We advise his friends to soothe him.*

CHARLES DUNCAN.—*We cannot find room for the long printed paper he has sent us.*

H. D. GRIFFITHS.—*We do not see that any good can result to the cause from the publication of his animadvertions on Mr. Fielden.*

ONCE MORE, AND WE HOPE FOR THE LAST TIME.—*We beg that our correspondents will write only on one side of their paper. Many of them, we apprehend, have no idea of the trouble and inconvenience they cause us by not doing so. Several communications have been this week rejected solely on this account. It is but a small matter in which to oblige us; and if people do not choose to attend to it, we shall not choose to attend to their letters.*

BASANITES *must excuse us: we are "crammed out."*

W. PEPLOW, STAFFORD.—*We have sent him the Petition per post.*

TOM STEELE AND THE COMPLETE SUFFRAGE UNION.—*The following pithy communication has been made to the Birmingham Complete Suffrage Union by an excellent Chartist:*—

"The conduct of Mr. Steele, in attempting to connect the Chartists of London with the circumstances of the recent outrages on the Queen's person is most disgraceful; and I regret that the 'Complete Suffrage Union, of Birmingham,' should include amongst the members of its council an individual who could exhibit himself an actor in so cowardly, mischievous, and ungentlemanly a proceeding. He merits not the name of man."

MR. J. WILCOX, *news-agent, Worcester-street, Wolverhampton, has received 2s. for Mason's Defence Fund, from Messrs. Crow and Tyrrell, Leicester.*

S. TAYLOR, MANCHESTER.—*If he had read the* Star *of last week would have seen the uselessness of troubling himself to write his present letter about John Frost.*

TAVISTOCK CHARTISTS.—*We insert no nominations for Council without trades and residences.*

R. E. *recommends to the General Council a levy of one penny for each member of the Association three times a year for the support of our incarcerated brethren, their wives, and children; and that each sub-Secretary send sixpence for every hundred members to the Treasurer of the Victim Fund.*

STOKE-UPON-TRENT.—*The communication on behalf of Samuel Robinson would be charged to us as an advertisement. If the duty be sent to us we shall insert it willingly.*

THOMAS SOAR.—*The address of the Birmingham Chartists to their Irish brethren is altogether too late for this week.*

MORE MIDDLE-CLASS AND MANUFACTURING RASCALITY.—*A Blackburn Correspondent writes us thus:*—

"Having seen in your paper of last week an exposure of one of the multifarious methods by which the working man is robbed of the miserable pittance he obtains in the shape of wages; and thinking that such exposures are calculated to do some good, I have been induced to submit to your consideration the following account of a method by which a millowner in the neighbourhood of this town contrives to rob his workpeople of their hard-gotten wages. He proceeds as follows:—

"Instead of paying his workpeople every week, and thereby enabling them to make the most of their money, he pays them once a fortnight, and occasionally only once in three weeks. *This irregularity* compels the workpeople to have recourse to credit; but, as there are but three shops in the vicinity of the works, and, as the irregularity before alluded to induces a great number of people to leave the mill, the shopkeepers refuse to give credit to the workers unless they have a ticket from the millowner. The millowner gives out the tickets; and for every 20s. represented by the tickets the millowner receives 1s. 3d. from the shopkeeper as a remuneration for his trouble: thus the workers are robbed of 1s. 3d. in the 20s., besides the exorbitant profit exacted by the shopkeeper.

"This proceeding pressed so heavily upon the workpeople, that many of them preferred to borrow a portion of their wages from the millowner; but that worthy 'gentleman' was determined that the workers should benefit nothing by this change: he therefore made a rule that any person who borrowed 20s. should pay 3s. for the fortnight or three weeks' lend, as the pay-day might happen to take place. This it will be seen, amounts to more than 300 per cent. per annum! A single case will show how this money-lending system works:—

"Some time ago, a man, who now works in the mill, had a child that died. He borrowed £1, to defray funeral expences, and agreed to pay it back by instalments. But when pay-day came, the millowner *stopped the £1, together with the 3s.*, and lent him the £1 again. This £1 was lent over and over again, till, before the man had it in his power to pay it back again, it cost him 27s. for interest in rather more than *six months' time!*

"Again, not long ago, the same millowner had the mill 'necessaries' emptied, in which he found about five or six pounds of cotton waste, worth about 1s. 3d. For this he mulct fifteen men in 5s. each, and sixty women in 1s. each,—thus making £9 15s. of what was not worth more than 1s. 3d.!!

"In this way are the working men robbed, day after day, by the bawlers for 'free trade' and 'extension of commerce.' Should we not by all means seek union with these kind, considerate friends?!

BURY CHARTISTS *are referred to Mr. Bairstow's letter, elsewhere inserted.*

HEYWOOD CHARTISTS *are refered to Mr. Bairstow's letter.*

WE *are requested to state that the Balance-sheet of the funeral of the late Samuel Holberry will be published next week.*

JAMES, MERTHYR.—The agents find their own tickets.

JOSEPH GEORGE.—If they have subscribed four months from the notice.

JOHN JEFFERIES.—Write to Mr. John Campbell, Corporation-street, Salford.

JOSEPH CLARKE, WITNEY.—The order was 7s. 8d., not 8s. 8d.

WM. BALLS should have enclosed post stamps for his advertisement.

D. O'BRIEN.—Mr. Watson has been desired to deliver the parcel: it left this office on the 11th of June.

THE 4s. from Bramham, noticed in our last, for the National Tribute, should have been 5s.

FOR JAMES DUFFY.

	£	s.	d.
From the Chartists of Nottingham	0	8	0
" ditto Ashton-under-Lyne	0	3	0
" the Cartists at the Robin Hood Nottingham	0	2	0
" Tower Hamlets boot and shoemakers	0	1	0
" Old Basford Chartists, per E. Mead	0	1	0
" the Chartists of Abergavenny, per T. G.	0	2	6

FOR MR. HINDES, OF SHOREHAM.

From the Chartists of Nottingham	0	8	0
" ditto of Hammersmith locality	0	2	6
" a few Chartists in Bear-lane, Bristol, per Mr. Miles ...	0	4	0
" a few Chartists at the Robin Hood, Nottingham ...	0	2	0
" the Chartists of Plymouth ...	0	2	6
" the Chartists of Abergavenny, per T. G.	0	2	6
" an Old Tar, London ...	0	1	0

FOR MR. PEDDIE.

From W. M. J., Bath	0	1	3
" W. Chapman, Somers' Town, London	0	1	4

FOR MR. BROOK.

From W. M. J., Bath	0	1	3
" W. J. Witney...	0	0	6
" W. Mortimer, Mill Bridge ...	0	2	6
" the Chartist of Rochdale ...	0	2	6
" a Chartist at Rochdale ...	0	0	6
" W. Chapman, Somers' Town. London	0	1	4

FOR MRS. HOLBERRY.

From a few working men at Dartford	0	4	0
" the Chartists of Hammersmith locality	0	2	6
" W. Y., Witney	0	0	6
" the Chartists at the Robin Hood, Nottingham ...	0	2	0
" the Chartists of Plymouth ...	0	2	6
" Mr. Stitson and four others, per W. Smith, Plymouth...	0	2	6
" South Shields, being proceeds of Mr. Williams's lecture	1	3	6
" W. Mortimer, Mill Bridge ...	0	2	6
" J. E., Kentish Town, London	0	2	6
" Mr. Chapman, Somers' Town, Londen	0	1	4
J Brimscombe, near Stroudwater, per G. L.	0	1	4
" Congleton, per J. B. ...	0	0	3
" the Chartist stuff-hatters, London...	0	5	0

FOR DEFENCE OF MR. MASON AND OTHERS AT STAFFORD.

From the Chartists of New Basford	0	4	0
" J. Chippendale, Chelsea ...	0	0	6
" the Chartists of Brighton ...	0	10	0
" Newark, per T. S.	0	5	0
" Bishopswearmouth, being proceeds of collection after Mr. Williams's lecture ...	0	10	0
" a few friends at Preston ...	0	2	6
" the Chartists of Rochdale ...	0	2	6

NATIONAL TRIBUTE TO THE EXECUTIVE.

From the Chartists of New Basford	0	10	0
" Mr. Ogden, Ashton ...	0	1	0
" Ventnor, Isle of Wight, by five persons, per W. Norman	0	3	0
" Newark, per Thomas Simnit	0	5	0
" Melksham Forest, Wilts, per E. S.	0	5	0
" the Ladies' Shoemakers, King Square, Falvey-street, London	0	10	0
" John Williams, London ...	0	3	6
" J. Browett, do. ...	0	2	0

FOR THE LONDON DEMONSTRATION FUND.

From the Chartists of Plymouth ...	0	2	6
" Do. Devonport ...	0	1	6
" a Plymouth Friend ...	0	1	0

FOR HUNT'S MONUMENT.

From John Chippendale, Chelsea ...	0	0	6

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, JULY 12.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE presented a petition from the classes educated at Exeter Hall, praying for assistance to enable the system to be carried out. He expressed an opinion that the grant of £30,000 for education in a country like this was altogether insufficient; and explained what the present Government were doing to further the education of the people, especially in the establishment and support of normal schools, for which additional assistance from Parliament was requisite.

The Marquess of LANSDOWNE and Lord BROUGHAM expressed satisfaction, and only regretted that Government was not prepared to go still further.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Tuesday, July 12.*

Sir R. PEEL moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better security and protection of her Majesty's person. He stated the objects contemplated by the Bill, which is intended to dispense, *when deemed necessary*, with the formalities observed in the examination and trial of persons charged with high treason, and to inflict the punishments of transportation and *personal chastisement* on persons guilty of the wanton and cruel modes of alarm and annoyance practised recently.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL seconded the motion; and after some observations from Mr. Hume and Mr. O'Connell, leave was given to bring in the Bill; and it was forthwith brought in, and went through the two stages of being read a first and second time, and was ordered to be committed next day.

On the order of the day for going into committee on the Poor Law Bill, after a question from Mr. Liddell, Mr. T. Duncombe asked if Government really meant to go on with the Bill, seeing the near approach of the termination of the session.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM, attaching great importance to the Bill, felt bound to go on, and ascertain the sense of the House with respect to it.

Captain BERNAL declared his *determination to resist* its progress.

A conversation arose on the expediency of going on with the Bill, and

Sir ROBERT PEEL, confessing that the Government were placed in a difficult position, thought the House should first decide whether the Commission should continue for five years or not.

After some further discussion, Sir JAMES GRAHAM reiterated the recommendation of Sir Robert Peel; but several members, especially Mr. O'Connell, entreated the Government to pass a temporary bill, and bring the subject on at an early period of next session. At last, Sir JAMES GRAHAM expressed, on the part of the Government, a disposition to concede the point of pressing the entire Bill, but asked for a decision as to the continuance of the commission for five years, a point which he considered essential.

For this purpose the House went into committee, and

Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD pleaded for shortening the duration of the commission to one year, moving an amendment to that effect.

Mr. FERRAND seconded the amendment, vindicating, in his speech, the management of the Keighley Union.

The amendment was supported by Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Hardy, Sir Charles Napier (who, however strongly censured Mr. Ferrand), and Mr. Liddell; and then Mr. Hawes spoke in favour generally of the Poor Law Amendment Act, as a great social benefit, and expressed his regret that the Government were not going to press the entire bill before the house during the present session.

After some observations from Mr. Charles WOOD in support of the permanency of the commission, and from Lord SANDON, who argued in favour of a frequent revision by Parliament of the commissioners powers,

Sir JAMES GAAHAM said that there could not be a greater mistake than to assume that the commissioners were irresponsible. Their powers were subjected to a rigid supervision, more so than any other authority in the country. He argued at considerable length against many of the objections urged against the bill.

A desultory debate continued for some time longer, when a division took place, and there appeared

For the amendment 92
Against it... ... ... *164*

Repeated divisions, and considerable debate, arose on motions to compel the adjournment of the proceedings, which ultimately ended in the clause being voted by 146 to 26.

Some other business was then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, July 13.

The Bill for her Majesty's protection went through Committee, and in the course of the evening was read a third time and passed.

The House was employed for the greater part of the evening in voting supplies, and a considerable portion of that pleasant business was performed. Mr. Hume was at his post, and endeavoured, but without success, to resist a few votes. The House adjourned at a quarter to two.

THE COLLIERS OF NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE TO THE MIDDLE CLASS OF THE STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES IN PARTICULAR, AND TO THE OPERATIVE CLASS, AND ALL MEN IN GENERAL.

MEN AND BROTHERS,—For more than six weeks have we, the colliers of Longton, in the employ of Mr. Sparrow, been resisting a reduction of our wages. Serious indeed, to us, is the attempted reduction, being no less than one shilling per day, either direct or indirect; direct in the reduction of sixpence per day, and indirect in the increase of work to be performed; the increased amount of work being one yard per day, per man. Thus this reduction cuts two ways, less wages and more work.

It is a fact of public notoriety, that our work is dangerous, dirty, and laborious, in the extreme. From the first moment of our getting into the chains, to descend to the bottom of the pit, until we are again landed at the top of the earth, our lives are not one moment in safety. Fire damp, black damp, a fall of coals, or a slip of the roof, may in an instant consign us to death, or cripple us for the remainder of life. Often, as the record books of the Infirmaries can testify, have numbers of our brother men been carried there to be cured of burns, or broken limbs; and many have sunk into the grave, from the injuries they have received. These things surely should entitle us to something more than a mere subsistence, and yet the hard hand of avarice would give us all the danger, all the labour, and all the dirt, that it may obtain more gold to glut the insatiable maw of avaricious men.

After we, the men of Longton, had struggled for six weeks, the miners in the employ of Earl Granville are treated to a dish of the same kind, and are compelled either to submit to the same reduction, or, by standing out against such reduction, prevent the future degradation of themselves and their families.

Shopkeepers, we appeal to you. If our wages are reduced, we shall have less to lay out with you; and, of course, your profits must be less. To your sad experience, you can testify that for years back we have not been overdone with money, even when our wages were 4s. per day; for you do know that we have not, on the average, worked more than four days per week, and often not that. If, then, our wages be reduced to the tune of one shilling per day, how are we to live, or to pay for what we get? Your interest, therefore, lies in upholding the value of labour. Come, then, we say, assist us to win our rights, for in so doing we win your profits.

Operatives, we appeal to you for your assistance; for depend on it, the reduction in our wages is but the prelude to a reduction in yours. Let us beg of you, then, to help us to conquer; and in our victory see your own reward.

Coal-owners, we appeal to you. Will you, by a most injudicious reduction of our wages to increase your splendour, or to enable you to lay up more gold to hoard in useless heaps—will you, then, engender those heartburnings, those strifes, that will most assuredly follow? Is it wise in you so to do? Is there none of the milk of human kindness flowing through your bosoms, that you seek to deprive us (your workmen) of the few remaining comforts we have left? Let us hope better things of you; and, by a wise, a just, and discriminating policy, reconcile your workmen to you, and give the men a just reward for their labour.

Miners, a word with you. In our fate behold your own. If we are conquered, how long will your wages be what they now are? and how long will you be able to resist the iron hand that seeks to lay us prostrate? Join with us; and by one determined yet peaceful struggle, complete our and your victory.

By order of the Committee
of the Operative Colliers,
In whose behalf I am, Sir,
Ever yours,
JOHN RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary of the National Charter Association.

Now Publishing, in Penny Numbers and Fourpenny Parts,

VOLTAIRE'S PHILOSOPHICAL DICTIONARY,

COMPRISING the whole of the Six Volumes without Abridgement. This celebrated Work is now for the first time presented to the Public in a cheap and elegant form, printed in double columns, with new Type, thus forming one handsome Volume fit for any Library.

THE PENNY SUNDAY CHRONICLE will also contain each Week a portion of Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary, equal in quantity to Two of the Penny Numbers, besides Fifteen other Columns of most interesting matter, Translations from the French, &c. &c. Orders must be given regularly for the Sunday Chronicle, as none will be printed beyond the Weekly Demand.

THE DEVIL'S PULPIT, by the Rev. ROBERT TAYLOR, in Forty-eight Numbers at Twopence, or Two Volumes, Nine Shillings, cloth, may also be had.

Printed by W. Dugdale, 16, Holywell Street, Strand.

WHOLE HOG CHARTISM.

J. BRONTERRE O'BRIEN respectfully announces to the Chartist public that he is now SOLE EDITOR and PART PROPRIETOR of the *British Statesman*; which paper shall, henceforward, under his management, advocate genuine Chartism, and no mistake! No FACTIOUS POLITICS!—but REAL DEMOCRACY!

Office 170, Fleet-street, London.

WORKING MEN OF LONDON.

A FESTIVAL and BALL will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of JULY, 1842, at Highbury Barn Tavern, Islington, in aid of the Trades' Hall Building Fund. The whole of the beautiful Pleasure Grounds will be open to the Company. The tea will be on the table at half-past five o'clock. A first-rate band will play several appropriate airs during the Tea. The Ball will commence at nine o'clock, under the direction of Mr. Westell, of the Italian Opera House.

Single tickets, admitting to Tea and Ball, 1s. 6d.; double ditto, 2s. 6d.; Ball tickets, 1s.; double ditto, 1s. 6d.; to be had of any member of the Council; of Mr. Balls, 13, Back-hill, Hatton-garden Mr. Cameron, 12, Dorrington-street, Cold Bath Fields; Mr. Wisedall, 55, Old Bailey; Mr. Thorne, 3, Lower Queen-street, Islington.

The Council hope that the working men of London will aid them in this important undertaking; the shares are one pound each; deposit 1s. per share. Shares can be obtained on Wednesday evenings, at the Trades' Hall office, 16, Old Bailey.

NO TAXED COFFEE.

THE great and increasing demand for Messrs. CROW & TYRRELL'S BREAKFAST POWDER

STOCKPORT.

SHOPOCRATS' MEETING—JUSTICE AND FAIRNESS OF THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

A numerously signed requisition having been presented to the Mayor, to convene a public meeting of the shopkeepers, innkeepers, and retail dealers, and owners of cottage property, he called a meeting at ten o'clock on Monday forenoon, at the Court House, for commencing business. So deep an interest did these "intelligents" take in the meeting that there were only "two" in the room. Outside the Court Room door stood the working men, and the rain falling in torrents. Two policemen and a leather-lipped preventive were placed outside, to stop the Chartists from going in. About ten minutes past eleven, the Mayor and a few understrappers entered the room, when the Mayor proceeded to take the chair. At this time there were about fifty or sixty intelligent profit-mongers and property men in the room. Seeing they would have no meeting, the Mayor issued orders to allow the working men to come in, to fill up the vacant space. In consequence of the rain falling so very heavy, the greater part of the working men had gone home. Two resolutions, relating to the distressed state of the Borough were passed, when

Mr. Bagshaw, a "Liberal," (which is, by the way, a very convenient term,) proposed a resolution to the effect, that the restrictions on commerce were the cause of the distress.

Mr. Wood seconded the resolution.

Mr. Thomas Clark then came forward, amidst the acclamation of the meeting. He said he had that day listened to the recital of facts of the most revolting nature. He heard of men of property being almost ruined, of shopkeepers having expectations of going to the Bastile. He was sorry to find such an amount of distress, because the working class was the greatest sufferers. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear, hear.") Mr. Clark went on at some length to ascribe the distress which had been so feelingly portrayed to the operations of class legislation, and not solely to that of the laws restricting commerce. Having made some allusion to the deputation recently sent to London, not by the inhabitants of Stockport, but by about some hundred or so of shoplads, the Mayor rose and told Mr. Clarke he had no right to broach his Chartist principles at that meeting.

Mr. Clark—Oh, indeed, Sir! Why did you not stop the preceding speakers when they introduced the question of the Corn Laws?

The Mayor—That is quite different. You know Mr. Clark they did not mention the Charter.

Mr. Clark—I am aware of that; and that is the very reason why I do mention it.

The Mayor—Then, Sir, I cannot allow you to proceed.

Mr. Clark—Then, Sir, you neither can nor shall prevent me from proceeding. I, Sir, have as much right to advance my opinions as any other individual.

The Mayor—But before you proceed, on what ground do you demand a hearing? Do you come under any of those several denominations?—you are not a shopkeeper, or anything of that sort!

Mr. Clark—O yes, Sir, I have the honour to rank amongst the profit-mongers. (Laughter and confusion.)

The Mayor—You must not go on.

Mr. Clark—I must go on.

The meeting by this time had become quite uproarious, the intelligents roaring like mad bulls, the working-men shouting "go on." The Mayor tried again to get a hearing, but the working men were so disgusted at his conduct, that they would not hear a word he had to say. He then turned to Mr. Clark in the most supplicating manner, as much as to say "do pacify them." Mr. Clark then rose and got him a hearing. He stated that he had always acted fair towards the Chartists, but this time he hoped we should all be unanimous. Now he hoped Mr. Clark would not disturb the unanimity of the meeting.

Mr. Clark—Its true, the two first resolutions passed unopposed, as they related to distress only, but the third proposes as a remedy, the repeal of the laws restricting commerce; all the other six speakers were allowed to say what they thought proper; but when he rose to propose as a remedy the People's Charter, he was told he had no right; but he should, to settle the question, move an amendment for the People's Charter —(cheers and groans). Having read the amendment, he was proceeding to speak to it, when the Mayor rose in a fit of rage, and said he should not allow Mr. Clark to say anything about the Charter.

Mr. Clark—You cannot help yourself. I am only exercising a right which the laws of the country, bad as they are, have guaranteed me.

Here the Mayor again interfered, and the scene which ensued beggars description. Pot-bellied respectables damning the Chartists and Mr. Clark, for disturbing the harmony of the meeting. The workingmen standing firm to their order, and declaring that Mr. Clark should be heard; the Mayor expressing his determination not to hear the Charter mentioned. The uproar still continued, and during the interval of Mr. Clark's rising and the Mayor interrupting him, several "intelligents" had been sent out to scrape together all the things they could possibly find, to assist the respectable bullies in putting Mr. Clark down.

When these emissaries returned with their yelping curs, the Mayor said he would put it to the meeting whether or not Mr. Clark should be heard. This Mr. Clark protested against, as he saw through the trick. The Mayor, however, backed by his things, put it to the meeting, when he declared the majority to be against hearing Mr. Clark. This announcement was received by the "*people's friends*" with the most vociferous cheering, and every possible demonstration of joy.

Flushed with their triumph over the people, they conducted themselves in the most beastly manner towards Mr. Clark; imprecations the most awful were heaped upon his devoted head; threats of violence were used, and would have been carried out towards him, were it not that the "respectables" knew the "workies" could beat them at that game.

Mr. Clark, after the decision of the Mayor, protested against their conduct, and pointed out to the people the gross partiality of the Mayor. He then called on the working men to retire, and leave them, as they were a disgrace to the town, consequently not fit associates for *intelligent* working men; and also that a meeting should be held in their own room at seven o'clock that evening, to adopt a protest against the proceedings of that day, and also one to her Majesty's Government, protesting against the deputation that had been appointed by about one hundred shop-boys a few nights before being received as the representatives of the people. The working men then retired, and left the vermin to themselves.

At eight o'clock in the evening one of the most numerous and enthusiastic meetings held here for some time took place in the large room, Bomber's Brow, when resolutions condemning the pot-bellied do-nothings were passed, and also a protest to the Government, pointing out that the deputation from Stockport had been appointed only by about one hundred persons, members of the anti-Corn Law League, and giving them to understand that they had no connection with the people.

BATH.

FUNERAL ORATION ON THE DEATH OF HOLBERRY.

On Sunday afternoon last, a funeral oration was delivered by Mr. Bartlett, on the death of poor Holberry, at No. 3, Galloway-buildings. The room was filled with highly respectable people, among whom were many of the female sex, whose bosoms seemed to glow with feelings of intense indignation towards those who were the undoubted cause of Holberry's death.

Mr. TWITE took the chair, and briefly introduced

Mr. BARTLETT, who spoke to the following effect. My friends, we are met here on this important and solemn occasion to perform a duty to the dead. A brother Chartist has lately died in prison, and as he died there in a just cause—in the cause of the poor against the oppressor, of right against might, of virtue against privileged vice—it is our duty to show respect to his memory. And as the enemy may attempt to stigmatise his character, as well now that he is dead as when he was living—for the tongue of interested villany can never be at rest,—it is my intention to show that his conduct was worthy of imitation, and that he was no traitor, nor assassin, no spoliator—(hear, hear)—though he wished to assassinate all injustice, and to spoil the base designs of the enemy. Let me ask, was he a traitor because he wished to found Government on the affections of the people, and to make all existing institutions conform to the spirit, wants, and intelligence of the age? Was he a traitor because he wished society from the highest to the lowest, to be responsible to laws made by and for all? Was he an assassin because he desired to prevent the recurrence of war which has sacrificed so many millions of human lives, and entailed upon us such a load of debt that our country has consequently been reduced from the highest pitch of prosperity and happiness to the very depth of misery, and that her ever regaining her former proud position among nations in regard to trade and commerce, is almost despaired of? Was he an assassin because he wanted to get rid of those unnatural distinctions which separate one class from another, while they inflict upon the country the evils arising from the want of union among the people. Was he an assassin because he wished the poor labourer not to be turned out of house and home, driven from country and kindred at the caprice of some wealthy lord, or because of oppression? Was he a spoliator because he wanted the poor to live in the land of their birth, or to have a fair day's wages for a fair day's work? Was he, in short, a spoliator because he wanted to put those now dignified into titled apes, on the level of men practising the golden doctrine "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you," and acting up to to the rule "that those alone who work shall eat?" Oh, no; he was no traitor, no assassin, no spoliator; he did not want to rob the rich for the sake of giving to the poor; he did not want to pull down one class to put another in their stead. He wanted justice to be done unto all; for that object he struggled, and in the advocacy of it he fell a victim to the oppressor's power. In the perfect knowledge of all that he suffered, his mental agony and physical decay, all good Chartists will say, as I do now, a thousand times welcome be his death to us all rather than submit to the oppressor—(cheers). We here reciprocate our vows never to rest till the death of the martyrs has been atoned for by the establishment of those principles on our behalf for which this patriot gave up his life on the shrine of his country. Though Holberry was a young man, like myself, naturally enthusiastic in all that concerned his country, be it not supposed that he was indiscreet or ill-advised in the course he took. You all know on what evidence I and my friend Bulwell were sent to prison. You know well that the witnesses against us were men who had neither the fear of man or God before their eyes. My suffering was nothing compared to what Holberry endured—he had been two years in prison, kept from all friendly intercourse with his friends, not allowed even to interchange a smile, or kind word, with one who loved him as dearly as her own life. When he found that he was sinking, that he was daily getting worse, he wrote a letter to a friend, in which he said, 'that unless he shortly was restored to liberty, he should sink into the grave;' and to show the spirit of this good man, let me state that in this very same letter he said, 'that he would rather that such should be the case than he become a burden to his friends.' Yet so pure a spirit, so good a man, met with no sympathy from his enemies; no, they must indulge their thirst for persecution in the blood of the martyr. (Cries of shame.) The Secretary of State, though he had certificates from the doctor of the prison, stating that Holberry would not long survive if not discharged, did not see grounds to justify him to recommend her Majesty to grant his discharge. Now, friends, let me ask, would it not have been better that Holberry had died at once on the scaffold?—(hear, hear.)—for in that case he would not have lingered—his sufferings would soon have been over; the cares about his wife, whom he thought was unprovided for, would not long have haunted his solitude, nor the "proud man's contumely" nor "insolence of office" long disturbed his repose. But he was not sentenced to death; but then he was poor. Had he been a rich man, he would not have died in prison. The Whig Secretary of State did not suffer Mr. O'Connor to die in prison; nor Mr. Roberts long to remain there, after it was known that he was in ill health. Thus we perceive that wealth has every privilege, every advantage, while honest poverty is pressed to the earth—(hear, hear.) Is this right? Is this consonant with the Christian doctrine, "do unto others as you would be done by?" This distinction will be made till the working classes are represented in the House of Commons—(cheers) Holberry knew this; he saw with indignation that this unjust distinction was made, contrary to all sound morality and divine law. He saw, too, in sorrow, upon what plea the poor man was obliged to starve in a land of plenty. He saw how unjustly things were managed; he saw a state church swallowing up annually twelve millions of money, wrung from the toil and sweat of the industrious millions; he knew we have the Queen receiving every year more than is found necessary to carry on all the affairs of the American Government. He knew, too, that the army and navy cost upwards of fourteen millions every year in one way or another. He knew all this, and, with such knowledge, is it surprising that he became a Chartist agitator? He knew that Chartism was the only means of remedying this state of things, hence he became zealously affected in its advocacy. Let us, then, cherish his memory in our souls, and let us imitate his conduct so good, so patriotic. Let us show to the world that he has not died in vain, and let us teach the enemy that his death—that the death of Clayton—that the imprisonment of 300 and more of our brethren—that the banishment of Frost, Williams, and Jones, have but served to animate us to new exertions. Let not the enemy, by any means, drive us from our holy purpose. Let the spirit of the departed dead hover round, and cheer us on. Our cause is good, and we must make up our minds to suffer for its sake. Remember Christianity at its introduction into the world met with deadly opposition. Every new truth, if it in any wise militated against the interests of Herod rulers, or Iscariot priests, has been sure to procure for its propounder their bitterest hatred and persecution. But, let me ask, has not persecution ever failed in its object? Did the banishment of Muir, Palmer, and Gerrold, Reformers of Scotland, prevent Reform taking place in 1832? Did the ex-officio informations during the administration of Castlereagh, intimidate the people from the pursuit of justice? Was the love of liberty destroyed by the murder of Sydney, of Emmets, or of any other of the martyrs? Let the three million signatures to the National Petition answer. No, the love of liberty cannot be destroyed: it is as eternal as the hills, and all-pervading like the elements which gave us life and motion. The speaker here pointed out in warm language the progress liberty has made in various parts of the world; he referred to Switzerland, America, Spain, and Mexico, and other countries as places where democratic principles had been established in despite of persecution and all the powers of the enemy. He next observed, the people here see that the same system is at work which for years has inflicted immense misery on the country, in breaking up the homes of once-happy families, in ruining our trade and commerce with other nations, in filling our gaols and workhouses with victims, and our lunatic asylums with those whom excessive care and toil and sweat consequent on the evils arising from this system, have driven to madness. Thousands upon thousands fall every year victims to this system; yet for striving to get rid of it poor Holberry, on the evidence of spies, was cast into prison, where he died after a lingering illness. The speaker went on to exhort his audience to imitate the example of so good a man as Holberry evidently was, and then appealed to his audience on behalf of the victims Peddie and Brock. He concluded a long address, of which the above is but a brief sketch, amid much applause.

Mr. M. YOUNG hoped the Chartists of Bath would become more active than ever; he was of opinion that Chartism would flourish as well in Bath as in any part of the country, were all there alive to their duty—(hear, hear.)

Mr. PHILPS was proud to hear that exertions were going to be made to rouse the city.

Mr. BULWELL next spoke; he hoped all would be active; he would do his part in agitating the city—(cheers.) He would deliver, if those present liked, a lecture next Monday evening in that room on the evils of class legislation—(cheers.)

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Bartlett, for his address, the meeting broke up in evident good spirits. Half-a-crown was collected at the door for the victims Peddie and Brook, according to the call of the Editor of the *Northern Star*.

PUBLIC MEETING TO ADOPT THE MEMORIAL AND THE REMONSTRANCE.

On Monday evening last, a public meeting took place according to announcement in the *Star*, at No. 3, Galloway Buildings, for the above-stated purpose.

On Mr. J. TWITE being called to the chair, he briefly stated his views of the present state of the country, and of the prospects of our party.

Mr. PHILLIPS, in a straightforward speech, proceeded to shew what good could be done by each man using his tongue and influence to the furtherance of the Chartist cause. Every man was capable of doing something in that way, and he trusted there would be no apathy—no backwardness on the part of the Chartists of Bath—(applause.) The time had come when we all should bestir ourselves.

Mr. BEER said, on being called upon to speak, that it had been remarked that a still tongue shews a wise head; and he thought he should be wise if he followed that advice. However, permit him to say that our object was not so much to raise up speakers as to get every man to use his influence in making converts to our principles, by talking about and advocating them in private and in the workshop—(hear, hear.) We should thus endeavour to instil into the minds of others a love of liberty, which we seek.

Mr. C. BOLWELL now rose and said that they were aware that in consequence of the rejection of the National Petition by the House of Commons, it had been decided upon to remonstrate with that House, and to memorialise the Queen on the subject. Such a line of procedure may be useless in so far as it may affect the Commons' House, but yet it was showing a proper spirit of resentment. It was clear to all that *something must be done, the distress every where pressing* on the people, was doing its work; yet they seemed apathetic—they were sleeping. It may be that they were thus taking rest for the purpose of being the better able, by and bye, of battling with the enemy. Some had, no doubt, fallen back thinking that they saw no prospect of success; but he would ask where was the person who, considering what had been done, could say we were not in a better position now than some time ago?—(hear.) We had steadily advanced, and were steadily advancing. The leaders of the people had improved by experience—many, if not all of them, were capable of standing argument with the enemy in an enlightened assembly. We thus had become better prepared to raise up an enlightened public opinion, to which the Government must ultimately yield. When the middle men saw a necessity for the establishment of the Charter, they would come out and unite with us; and that necessity they will soon discover. Mr. B. concluded by moving the following resolution:—

"That this meeting feels called upon to remonstrate with the House of Commons, on its rejection of the National Petition, which called for an enquiry into the causes of the existing distress, with a view of applying a remedy; and which prayed that the House would forthwith pass into a law the People's Charter. That the House of Commons, having denied us all such enquiry, and refused us justice by withholding our rights as set forth in the said Charter, we think proper to memorialise Her Majesty on such an important occasion, asking Her to give an audience to persons who will lay the sufferings and grievances of the people clearly before Her, and praying Her Majesty to dismiss Her present ministers, and to call to Her councils men who will make the People's Charter a cabinet measure."

Mr. MOSES YOUNG seconded it; and it was put from the chair, and carried unanimously.

Mr. BOLWELL read the remonstrance and the memorial submitted to the country for adoption by the late convention; which were unanimously agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN here rose and said that this meeting would do good; it would shew to the country that the Chartists of Bath are moving again (Hear, hear.) He was happy to find that the working men had their eyes open, and were not to be deceived by those who wished to deceive us. He was of opinion that the middle-men who were moving under the guise of being Chartists, had no end in view but the repeal of the corn laws.

Mr. HAYWARD said it was evident that we were noticed. The *Bath Journal* had spoken loudly against the treatment Holberry received in prison; and that paper had, when speaking of the distress of the country, advised the use of physical force. What would be said of that? There was a change!

Mr. PHILLIPS rose again, and observed that he had learned from last Saturday's *Sun* that the anti-Corn Law League were about to get up another petition for the repeal of the Corn Laws; and that they had applied to some leading Chartists for assistance, but had not been successful—(hear, hear, hear.) Mr. P. said it was evident that Government had sent out spies, and he hoped the people would be on their guard.

Mr. HOPKINS and Mr. FURSE were the persons who next addressed the meeting.

Mr. BARTLETT now rose to move the second resolution in regard to Mr. Roebuck's conduct on the occasion of the debates in the Commons on the National Petition; but owing to there being not so full a meeting as he wished, he thought it proper, and he had been advised by Mr. Twite and other friends round about him, to postpone the consideration of this subject till another occasion, when ample justice can be done to it. It was therefore deferred.

Mr. ROBERTS next spoke.

After the usual compliments had been paid, the meeting broke up.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS—*Friday, July 8.*

The Mines and Colliers' Bill was referred to a select committee, Lord HATHERTON intimating that on Tuesday he would move that evidence be taken by the committee respecting the bill.

The New Tariff Bill was read a third time, and passed, after a division, when fifty-two voted in its favour, and nine against it.

The Railways' Bill was read a second time.

Monday, July 11.

In the Lords the Duke of BUCCLEUCH reported that it was the opinion of the Select Committee that the Collieries and Mines Bill should be proceeded with; it was accordingly read a second time and ordered to be committed.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE introduced a Bill to *indemnify* the witnesses to be examined concerning Sudbury, which Lord Brougham said their Lordships could not disfranchise without taking evidence for themselves.

Lord BROUGHAM in a long speech, full of details and rich in illustrations, called their Lordships' attention to the state of the country and concluded by moving that the petitions he had presented on the state of the country be referred to a committee to inquire into the public distress.

The Earl of RIPON opposed the motion, which had no other object in view than the repeal of the Corn Laws.

A debate ensued, which lasted till eleven o'clock, in which Lords Kinnaird, Clanricarde, Stanhope, Melbourne Radnor, and Wharncliffe took part.

On a division the motion for the Committee was negatived by 61 to 14.

Their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Friday, July 8.*

The adjourned debate on Mr. WALLACE'S motion for taking into consideration the distress of the country was resumed. After various motions for the adjournment of this discussion,

Mr. WALLACE'S resolution were put, and were negatived by 174 to 49.

The House went into a committee of supply, *pro forma*; after which some other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

Monday, July 11.

Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD said he had to present a remonstrance from the inhabitants of Rochdale, in public meeting assembled, complaining of the distress of the country, which was to the effect—

1. That the people of the United Kingdom are now suffering unparalleled distress, as proved by various Parliamentary and other documents;

2. That deaths from destitution, and commission of crime from absolute want are daily occurring and rapidly increasing, &c.;

3. That not only are the working classes sunk to the deepest distress, but the middle classes are rapidly descending to the same state;

4. That during the existence of this condition of the people, the annual production of wealth from the resources of the empire has increased in a remarkable degree, an anomaly which can only be accounted for by the monopoly of political power, the unjust usurpation of authority, and the consequent bad Government of the nation;

5. That the great mass of the people are not represented in Parliament; that, therefore, legislation is conducted for the benefit of a class, and not for the interests of the great body of the people;

6. That the *unenfranchised people have petitioned* humbly and repeatedly without the smallest effect, or even a prospect of relief;

7. That 3 500 000 people prayed by petition to be heard at the bar of your House, but that hearing was denied, and at the same time their objects cruelly misrepresented;

8. That the people, therefore, have no hopes of redress from a House of Commons constituted as the present;

9. That the people assembled on this occasion now submit this last declaration to your Honourable House, deeply deploring the utter disregard by your House of their petitions, and dreading the consequences to which that disregard may lead;

10. The people now assembled hereby declare that they will take such peaceful and legal steps to remedy their condition as the well being of society, the security of property, and their extreme sufferings imperatively demand.

(Signed, on behalf of the meeting,)
THOMAS LIVESEY, Chairman.

The SPEAKER intimated, that in such a shape it could not be received.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD inquired whether there was any standing rule or order of the House against receiving such a document?

The SPEAKER said, it was contrary to the practice of the House to receive papers framed as remonstrances.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented a petition from Sheffield, praying for an inquiry into the cause of the death of Samuel Holberry, who was imprisoned in York Castle for a political offence, and who had recently expired there. The petitioners were of opinion, that the rules for the government of gaols were not properly attended to; and that, if they had been, the life of Holberry might have been saved.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE gave notice that he should move that the remaining supplies, except those for China, Syria, and Canada, be granted for three months only.

Mr. LEADER complained that the Treasury subs had jockeyed him by reading the Municipal Corporations Bill a third time, contrary to their agreement with him. Sir R. Peel pleaded total ignorance of any such act or intention.

Sir R. PEEL, in moving the Order of the Day for a Committee of Supply, entered into an explanation of Lord Palmerston's statement that Lord Auckland had been asked by the Tories to remain in the Government of India. Sir Robert denied that the Government had done any such thing, though he could not answer for the contents of Lord Ellenborough's private letter. Lord Palmerston repeated and justified his statement. A brief conversation then took place about the Affghan war, and the conduct of the Directors. Mr. Hogg stated that no such proposal as that attributed to Lord Ellenborough should have been officially made *without the sanction of the Directors*, and as they knew nothing of it, he implied that no such official communication had ever been made to Lord Auckland.

On the motion for going into a Committe of Supply, Mr. VILLIERS moved for a Committee of the whole House to consider of repealing the Corn Laws, and the subject occupied the House till twelve o'clock, when it divided. The numbers were—231 for a Committee of Supply, and 117 for Mr. Villiers' motion.

The motion was supported by Mr. Villiers himself, Mr. Hindley, and others, but principally by Mr. Cobden. Lord John Russell, who went further than even Lord Howick approved of, and Lord Howick, supported Mr. Villiers. Sir Robert Peel was their principal opponent. In the course of his speech he announced the conclusion of the commercial treaty with Portugal. Fatiguing as the debates may be—for even the great importance of the subject cannot redeem its weariness—they are not continued without having considerable influence on the House.

The House afterwards went into a Committee of Supply, voted a sum for Canada and other public services, sat till three o'clock, and then adjourned.

FRENCH BAND OF ROBBERS.—The trial of thirty-seven of a band of sixty-nine thieves and robbers, organised into a systematic Association, has occupied the Court of Assizes for ten days, ending on Saturday last. It is impossible for us to enter upon the details of these protracted proceedings; suffice it to say that the acts of these malefactors embraced every species of depredation and outrage that the ingenuity and daring of such men could devise and accomplish. The Jury were five hours and a half in considering their verdict, and at ten o'clock declared the whole of the prisoners guilty, some with aggravating, some extenuating circumstances. The Court retired to deliberate upon the judgment, and remained out till one in the morning. The President then delivered sentence, condemning the prisoners to various punishments—from thirty years' hard labour at the hulks down to five years' simple imprisonment. Among the first category there were eight women.

Chartist Intelligence.

VALE OF LEVEN.—Mr. Robert Lowery visited this place on the 7th instant, and spoke for upwards of two hours. He also lectured at Renton, on Saturday last, and preached two Chartist sermons on Sunday.

DENNY.—Mr. Abraham Duncan lectured here on the 6th instant.

WATH.—We have had two lectures delivered here on the principles of the People's Charter, by Mr. Linley, of Rotherham, and an Association formed, and twenty-five persons enrolled their names. He was to have delivered another lecture on Thursday, the 7th instant, but the middle classes had put their heads together, and would not let him have a bit of ground to stand upon.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Williams, in compliance with an invitation, visited this place, for the purpose of delivering an address on the death of Holberry. The place selected for the meeting was on the Bents, or sea Banks, opposite Tynemouth. It was admirably adapted for the purpose, and a noble assembly there was. It was estimated that there were upwards of 2,000 present. Mr. Williams, after briefly stating the facts relative to Holberry's conduct, arrest, trial, conviction, and imprisonment, then proceeded to show why Holberry had embraced Chartist principles, and why, in an erring moment, he had been led to use the weapons of his oppressors, in endeavouring to arrest by night what had been denied to the calm demands of justice. The general scope of his address was as follows:—Holberry was a working man, a producer of wealth. That which he, along with his brother millions, produced, he was not permitted to enjoy; instead of that, poverty and toil, and suffering was his portion—while he saw privileged idlers wallowing in the superabundant wealth which he and his class had produced. Common sense, and a sentiment of justice, taught him this was a grievous wrong. Oppression, therefore, made him feel, feeling prompted him to inquire, and to think about the cause, or causes, of such an unnatural and unjust state of things—inquiry and reflection led to a discovery of the grand, of the all-comprehensive cause of his sufferings. That cause he found to be, that he was subjected to the operation of laws affecting his labour, liberty, and happiness, which laws were made by others, by the idlers, the drones; and therefore for them, and not for him. He laboured for the benefit of his brethren, to make known the cause, and with the friends of human right, he combined to remove it. He petitioned for its removal. His petition and the petitions of millions was treated with contempt, and insultingly rejected. (Hear, hear.) He was told by one of those privileged law makers, that he "might as well petition the rock of Gibraltar" as that body. Their acts proved its truth, and Holberry believed it. He not only saw the petition of plundered millions treated with cruel neglect, but he also saw those who had dared to advocate the cause of the oppressed, seized upon, dragged before the tribunals of the oppressors, there condemned and consigned to a dungeon residence and felon's treatment. This, acting upon his sensitive sympathetic nature, maddened him. Having seen that this fraud and oppression was committed by force, he concluded that as the oppressors were deaf to reason and honour, they might be alive to fear,—the fear of being compelled to disgorge by force what they had got or maintained by force. The vile oppressors knew what was working in the mind of Holberry and his brethren, they therefore sent amongst them the insidious and perfidious spy to fan the flames of patriot indignation and to report the progress of their hellish work. Plots were formed, but their secrets were made known, the enemy was prepared, and when the hour for action arrived, the oppressors pounced upon their unsuspecting victims—Holberry was such a victim. For this he was convicted, condemned, imprisoned, tortured, destroyed. Mr. Williams, in support of the latter statement, analyzed the evidence given before the Jury, which evidence clearly proved that the parties holding Holberry in bond, knew that disease was making rapid inroads on a once powerful constitution. They knew that that disease was the result of mental agony, by long confinement, unsuitable diet and other privations to which Holberry was subjected, knowing the fact of disease, the cause of it, its progress, and his approaching death, according to all the ordinary and just process of reasoning, it must be inferred that they either actually intended that Holberry should be destroyed, or they were altogether indifferent as to the result. In either case, they who held Holberry in such bondage, under such circumstances, were deserving at least of the severest reprobation. They deserved in fact the legal punishment annexed to such a serious and inhuman offence. Mr. Williams then concluded by an impressive appeal on behalf of Holberry's widow and family. The sum of £1 7s. 9d. was collected.

BISHOPWEARMOUTH.—SIR,—The Chartists of the New Town class, Bishopwearmouth, at their weekly meeting, assembled on Saturday, the 9th of July, I being appointed chairman am directed by that class to state unto you that having taken the *Northern Star* from its first commencement to this present time, they feel it their bounden duty to acknowledge, after mature consideration, its columns have at all times been *directed to the general good in the cause of Chartism*; they therefore have unanimously passed a vote of confidence in its editor, the Rev. Mr. Hill, for his uncompromising integrity in upholding and maintaining the rights and liberties of the labouring classes of this country.—EDWARD SLATER.

SUNDERLAND.—On Sunday evening last, at six o'clock, Mr. Williams lectured on the Town Moor. As the motto of his address, he took the following words:—"Do not rich men oppress ye, and bring ye before the judgment seats?" This he applied to the persecution of Chartist political Reformers, and particularly to the case of Mr. Mason and the Stafford victims. There was a good audience, and at the close of Mr. Williams's address the sum of 10s. 9d. was collected towards the Stafford Victims' Fund.

MANCHESTER.—CARPENTERS' HALL.—A public meeting was held in the above hall on Sunday afternoon, to hear a lecture delivered by Mr. Bairstow. On the motion of Mr. Dunavan, Mr. Tinker was called to the chair. Mr. Bairstow delivered a long and able address, in the course of which, in allusion to the distress of the country, he said:—Look at the condition of the people of the town in which we stand, the emporium of commerce, and what do we see? Vast numbers in the bastile, hundreds immured in the body and soul-destroying factories, and thousands who are compelled to ask alms. Were they willing idlers we would not pity them, or consider them worthy of a sight or of our sympathy. But when we find 20 000 in this town out of employment, unable to beg bread, unable to get relief, and no tribunal to give them justice, it is therefore time that we united to destroy the monster class legislation that has produced such a state of things. The sons of Britain are not what they formerly were. Starvation has destroyed all that soul and energy that our forefathers possessed. The condition of the British operative is worse than the savage in his wigwam, or the cannibal of New Zealand; and this state of things exist, in Christian England in the nineteenth century, after a ten years' reform; and notwithstanding the sad and deplorable condition of the working classes, the manufacturers are determined to make it worse, for in Stockport last night the cotton spinners received notice of a further reduction of fifteen per cent. in their wages. At Patricroft, last night, there were forty mechanics discharged. In Bolton there are eight thousand out of employment; and in Wigan the state of the people is dreadful; many of them remain in bed the whole of the day to stifle the cravings of hunger. In Liverpool there are fifty-three thousand persons rise from their beds each morning, not knowing were their breakfast must come from. In Accrington, with a population of nine thousand, there are not more than one hundred fully employed. In Colne the hand-loom weaver has to weave one hundred and thirty yards of cloth for 2s. 6d., and, in many cases, to carry it seven or eight miles. In Birmingham there are twenty thousand out of employment, and the poor-rates have doubled this year. In Sheffield there are from fourteen to fifteen thousand out of employment; and such are the demands upon the poor-rates that they are four times as heavy this year as they were last. In the town of Leicester the condition of the people is shocking; they had banded themselves in companies of twenty or thirty persons to go and beg, and the magistrates had put a stop to them, and now, if five or six poor fellows, with poor clothing upon their backs, are standing together in the street, the police take them up. The number of persons in Leicester, employed in the frame-work department, in 1818, was thirty-two thousand; and their wages were 20s. per week. In 1836, the number was thirty-six thousand, and their wages 7s. 6d. per week. In 1841, the number was forty-six thousand, and their wages 4s. per week, and this only when they had work; out of this, also, they have to pay rent for their frames, working or not, and it is no uncommon thing for a man to be out of work for two or three weeks, and when he gets work the whole of his week's work is stopped by the master for frame rent. Mr. Bairstow then gave a dreadful account of the condition of the agricultural labourers, whose lot was not better than the manufacturing population. He concluded by tracing all this to the result of class legislation, and exhorted to unity on behalf of the Charter. Mr. Bairstow sat down amidst the repeated applause of the meeting.—Mr. Knight then proposed Mr. Hampson, wholesale provision dealer, of Ancoats-street, as a member of the National Charter Association, which was seconded by Mr. Chamberlain, and carried unanimously.—The Chairman then called upon Mr. D. Ross, who, on rising, was greeted with a burst of applause. He addressed the meeting for a short time in his usual eloquent manner, and laid before them some appaling accounts of destitution which he had been an eye-witness to amongst the hand-loom weavers at Blackburn. The thanks of the meeting were given to Messrs. Bairstow, Ross, and the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

IN THE EVENING, at half-past six o'clock, there was another meeting in the above Hall. On the motion of Mr. Johnson, Mr. Bailey was unanimously called to the chair, who opened the meeting in a short but appropriate speech, and introduced Mr. J. Campbell, Secretary to the Executive, who delivered an eloquent lecture.

HINDLEY, NEAR WIGAN.—Mr. Bell lectured here on Thursday week, to an audience of 700; the meeting was also ably addressed by Mr. James Hyslop, draper, Wigan.

HALSHAW MOOR.—Mr. William Bell lectured here on Monday evening last, on the present distress of the country, its cause, and remedy.

MIDDLETON.—On Sunday evening last, Mr J. R. H. Bairstow delivered a lecture in the Chartist Chapel, Middleton, on the present position of the people and the People's Charter. The discourse was one of the most excellent we ever heard. He clearly and eloquently depicted what was the cause of the distress of the industrious millions, and very forcibly shewed that nothing short of the People's Charter would bring contentment and happiness to this once glorious but now most distressed people of this empire. At the conclusion four new members were enrolled.

GLASGOW.—Mr. Robert Lowery delivered two lectures here last week, on the evenings of Tuesday and Friday, in the Chartist Church. Mr. Lowery travelled from Arbroath that day, and the boat having, from adverse winds, been detained on the passage between Arbroath and Leith several hours beyond her time, he did not arrive in Glasgow till a few minutes to ten o'clock; but the interval was well occupied. Mr. James Proudfoot took the chair, and Mr. Moir being called upon, addressed the meeting at some length, amidst rapturous applause. Mr. Kidd was next called upon, but did not proceed far when Mr. Lowery was announced, on which Mr. Kidd sat down, saying he was then to listen not to speak. Mr. Lowery rose amidst loud cheers, and having briefly stated the cause of his detention, entered upon his subject, namely—"The present distress, its cause, and the necessity of a union of the honest of all classes to remove it," which he handled in a clear and masterly style, shewing the contemptuous pretensions of the framers of the Reform Bill, the total failure of that measure, the gloom that now threatened this country, and the utter absurdity of expecting relief from either Whigs or Tories, who are both interested in the system. He (Mr. L.) would tell them that even those who flattered themselves that they at least could elude it would suffer; no wisdom, no bravery, could save them from the impending storm. Hundreds of the middle classes were being reduced to poverty, and less able to bear it than those who had been inured to it. He referred to the treatment of the poor, and said the virtuous poor concealed their poverty, and despised the relief tendered under the New Poor Law and the despots of Somerset House; in proof of which many had destroyed both their offspring and themselves rather than submit to the infernal Bastile system. If the Whig and Tory systems had brought the country to this, what guarantee could either of them (the factions) give that they could cure the evil through a Tory system. He dwelt with great effect on the condition and treatment of the people of Ireland, who unfortunately but too readily lent themselves to fight the battles of the aristocracy, but he would ask, did the aristocracy not think that the Irish could learn to fight for themselves as well as for the aristocracy. Let them try and see whether the aristocracy had not been tried and found wanting; they had now a long trial of an aristocratic form of government, and it had failed to procure the object for which all governments were appointed, viz. the benefit of the great mass of the community, therefore it was high time to change the system. Peel could prove that taxation on articles of consumption had reached its limits, but in whatever shape taxes might be laid on, the working classes must pay it. He alluded to the complaints against the people for having urged their claims so earnestly at public meetings called by other parties. Sharman Crawford, the advocate of the middle classes did the same to Peel in the House of Commons. He moved an amendment to the tariff to promote his own object. The Corn Law repealers talked a great deal about cheap bread, but they never told the people how to get possession of it. He was as fond of a cheap loaf as any man, but he knew they had no chance of getting a cheap loaf till every swindler was turned out from behind the counter. Mr. Lowery spoke for an hour and a quarter in a strain of impassioned eloquence, defending the whole principles of the Charter. He concluded by calling on the people to stand true to themselves, and sat down amidst loud and repeated cheering.—At the second lecture, upon "the Chartists, their remedy, the progress of their principles, and their present position," he said they began the agitation without experience and without much talent, but they progressed—they created a great public opinion in their favour; they had suffered persecution and starvation, but they made their principles respected. He defied any man to point to any other movement that could be compared to that of Chartism in point of consistency, perseverence, and virtue. He spoke for an hour and a half, and concluded one of the most eloquent lectures we ever had the pleasure of listening to, amidst the hearty greetings of the meeting. On the motion of Mr. Ross, a vote of thanks to Mr. Lowery was carried by acclamation.—Mr. Lloyd Jones delivered his farewell address on Sunday last, in the Hall of Science, when he said "he never would appear again as a public lecturer."

DERBY.—On Tuesday morning, a large concourse of people was assembled in the Market-place, to hear a sermon from Mr. Thomason on the death of Holberry, when, after singing the hymns composed for the occasion, Mr. Thomason preached a most powerful and eloquent sermon. A collection was made for the widow. Mr. Thomason delivered a lecture in the Chartist Room, Willow Brow, to a crowded and respectable audience, on the necessity of union, in the evening, which was well received, and created a favourable impression on the audience. One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in this town was on Monday night, to adopt the memorial and remonstrance to the House of Commons, though the night was damp and wet, the assembly was immense. Mr. Fearn was called to the chair. Mr. John Johnson proposed the adoption of the memorial to her Majesty, in a short speech, replete with common sense arguments and reason. Mr. Wm. Chandler seconded the memorial. Mr. Thomason supported it in a speech occupying nearly one hour and a half, in which he showed the evil workings of the system—exposed the expenses and extravagance of the state and crown—compared the expenses of our Government to that of America—the evils resulting from a state church—showed the deplorable state of the country—the necessity of a change—and concluded by an eloquent appeal to the middle and working classes to join the Chartists to effect their country's redemption. On the chairman asking if any one had any remarks or opposition to make, a Mr. Campbell

BROOK OF NORTHALLERTON.

TO THE COUNCIL OF THE BRADFORD CHARTIST ASSOCIATION.

DEAR FRIENDS,—I regret that I have to solicit you to take my distressed family into your consideration and protection, but I understand they have been greatly neglected during the last year, either for want of consideration or some other cause unknown to me. I do not think that the Chartists of Bradford have neglected them wilfully, for I am confident that they will never allow my family to starve while I am confined for the part I have taken in the struggle to secure the political freedom of my enslaved countrymen, and to secure for myself and them a fair day's wages for a fair day's work; and at the same time rescue our dear little children from the rapacious jaws of the cruel factory monster, and the aged and helpless from the three devil kings appointed to starve them to death in the bastiles.

Dear friends, I earnestly request you to take my family under your protection. It will be a source of much comfort to me to know that my family are preserved from want during the remainder of my imprisonment, for I expect no relief from the bloodthirsty factions, either Whig or Conservative, though I wish a memorial to be sent to the Secretary of State, to release me from prison.

My imprisonment has not quenched my spirit, though it has reduced my body; for please God to restore me to liberty I shall be a better Chartist than ever I was, and my imprisonment has furnished me with ten thousand arguments in favour of Chartism, which before were hid from me; and I shall not fail to declare my experience, through the length and breadth of the land, if it should please God to preserve me in health and strength to do so: the powers that be from men will not hold the check upon me, for I am prepared not only to meet imprisonment, but death, or secure the political freedom of the labourers of England and their wives and children from the jaws of the factory monster.

I remain truly yours.

WILLIAM BROOK.

House of Correction,
Northallerton, July 2nd, 1842.

THE VETERAN JOHN GEORGE.

The purport of this address is an appeal to your generosity in a lamentable case.

With feelings of the deepest regret I am prompted to inform my friends that distress of the most poignant nature has at length penetrated my humble habitation.

My poverty has been occasioned by want of employment, and the great and many sacrifices I have at various times made in the cause of my compatriots.

I am now in my 75th year, and being therefore disqualified by age and physical debility from procuring a maintenance for myself and partner by the same means which, up to a very recent period, I have employed for that purpose (manual labour), I am now reduced to actual penury. I therefore earnestly solicit the benevolent friends of freedom to take into consideration the object of this appeal, and likewise to endeavour as far as in them lie to release me from my present extreme pecuniary thraldom.

For the last fifteen or twenty years, I have encountered a multiplicity of trials of no ordinary description, during all of which I never attempted to throw myself upon public notice, as one desirous of receiving charitable assistance, and even now, but for the persuasion of a few radical friends upon the subject, my own silence thereupon would perhaps accompany me with sheer starvation to the grave.

For many years I carried on the business of a paper hanger at the West end of the metropolis, by which I was enabled to maintain a large family in credit.

I was likewise one of the first members of the once celebrated Corresponding Society, and I am therefore, with about one exception, the only one remaining of the old stock of Cosmopolites who figured among the Tookes, the Hardies, the Thelwalls, the Rickmans, the Joneses, and others whose names grace the annals of democracy.

My object in making this application is to endeavour, as the last resource, to keep myself and wife from becoming inmates of a Union Workhouse.

Your distressed applicant,

JOHN GEORGE.

No. 1, Cottage-place,
Behind the Jolly Gardener,
Lambeth-walk,
London, July 13th, 1842.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Mr. John Savage, Mechanics' Institution Tavern, Circus-street, New-road, Marylebone.

MR. STURGE AND THE CHARTISTS OF NOTTINGHAM,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

I had written an article somewhat at length on the Chartists of Nottingham supporting Mr. Sturge, but on second thought, seeing that your columns might be engaged to better purpose, and concluding that I might as well effect my intention by asking a question or two: I beg room for a line or two in your paper.

As I am a Chartist, or Radical, of long-standing, I have too often seen that the people, even after being often deceived, are too ready to place confidence in new-made converts. It is of importance, especially at present, that we be cautious in receiving and supporting men newly come over to the profession of our principles from the middle class. And more especially if they have been prominent in the Anti-Corn Law Movement.

I wish to know if the Nottingham Chartists support Mr. Sturge *merely* because he is a Universal Suffrage man? If so, I would answer,—so is Dan. O'Connell, so is, or at least was, Mr. Roebuck, so is Molesworth, Hume, and several others, who are the worst enemies the people have.

Is not Mr. Sturge of the free trade party? The Chartists justly deem those principles, if carried out, to be starvation, destruction, and death to the working classes. Is Mr. Sturge friendly to the New Poor Law? I looked in the papers for a string of questions being put to him by the Chartists of Nottingham, on various subjects; but above all, I expected that he would be stringently questioned on that hateful measure. I was disappointed. I believe he was not questioned at all. Now, if Mr. Sturge is a free trade man, and a friend to the New Poor Law, the Chartists of Nottingham would be acting a strange and very injurious part in helping to return him. I should say, if such should be the case, as I much fear it is, it would be a thousand times better that even Mr. Walter were returned. And further, if such should be the case, Mr. O'Connor has no business in Nottingham, if he values his consistency.

Yours,
(an enemy to Middle Class humbug and deceit.)

AN OLD CHARTIST,

MIDDLE CLASS OPPRESSION.

"I would a whip were placed in every honest hand,
To lash such rascals naked through the world."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

MY DEAR SIR,—Allow me through your columns to lay before the readers of the *Star* the following case of rascally oppression, the subject of which is a worthy fellow, highly respected here, a native of Nottingham, married, and having a family of three children. He has been ever since his residence in Sheffield a member of the Charter Association, and of late has, at the REQUEST of the Council, made himself rather active in the performance of certain minor duties assigned him.

On the 27th of June, he attended the funeral of the deceased Samuel Holberry, only absenting himself from his employment during the afternoon. He was employed as striker at a coach-making establishment. It appears that on the Monday afternoon his employer visited the manufactory, and finding some of the men absent, directed that they should not be allowed to go to work next day till he had seen them. Accordingly, next morning the parties presented themselves at the house of the bashaw, but were not seen till the afternoon; one of the men who pleaded that he had been drunk on the Sunday, and was compelled to leave on Monday, through being too ill to work in consequence of his Sunday's spree, was allowed to return to his work on assuring his employer that he was no Chartist. All escaped condemnation but poor ———, who, upon being questioned if he was a Chartist, replied he was; upon which the "gentleman" remarked he would not have a Chartist about the place if he knew it, adding that the Chartists were the "d———st low-lived scoundrels in the town!" That Holberry was a fellow who had tried to destroy life and property, and meant to burn the town! Subsequently, our friend was asked if he did not pay sixpence a week to the Chartists? he said no, only a penny. He was then asked if he had not better buy a pennyworth of tobacco or bread with the money, and upon his entering into a defence of his principles and the right to think for himself, the "gentleman" stopped him short, savagely telling him that after the avowal he had made of his principles, if he was Jesus Christ himself he should work for him no longer! He then asked the tyrant to give him a character. The "gentleman" employer replied that the only character he would give him would be, that he was a sober, steady man, but left his work to follow the Chartists. The following Friday our friend again called on his late employer, who, in reply to his remonstrances, replied that he wanted none of the d——d Chartist tribe about him, adding, "a lot of you ought to be drove into some gulf and smothered!" Finally he left the place, the "gentleman" swearing that if he was not off he would have the police to him.

There, Sir, there is a specimen of middle-class justice! The man is a sober, steady, quiet man; he had worked for this fellow about two years, and I believe had never absented himself from his work before the afternoon of poor Holberry's funeral; and then, though absent himself, he (unlike the other absentees) prevented no man from working through his absence, another man supplying his place. The poor fellow has been compelled to break up his home, and with his wife and children return to Nottingham, where the parish or death by starvation will in all likelihood be their lot. We collected 10s. 6d for him on Monday evening, at the meeting in Fig-tree lane, to help him on his way. He left Sheffield on Monday last.

Talk of the tyranny of Whig or Tory Governments—fangh! These are the real tyrants of society—these shopocratical scoundrels that thus dare to doom to death their fellow-men. I may mention that this "gentleman" is a roaring Liberal, a Corn Law Repealer, &c. I am informed that at the last election this same fellow had a waggon parading the town on which was exhibited the "big loaf and little loaf."

What is the remedy for this infernal oppression? the Charter. Only when we shall have wrested from such fellows as this the exclusive political power enjoyed by them, can we successfully attempt the curbing of their insolent oppression. So long as the working classes are deprived of their political rights, they must be the social slaves of the villains who have only to say "You shall labour no more for me," and doom their fellow-men to misery and death.

Working men of Sheffield, the fate of this poor honest man may be that of many more of you, if, like him, you have souls that will not bend to tyranny. Rally, then, round the banner of the National Charter Association. Give your support to each other, and protect one another from the blows of oppression. Within the last two weeks our cause has gloriously progressed: above two hundred new members have within that time joined the Association. Let us march onward with the like success for a short time longer, and we shall compel such tyrants to respect us, and think twice ere they punish and persecute men for their honest advocacy of righteous principles.

GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY.

Sheffield, July 6th, 1842.

TO THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATES WHO ASSEMBLED AT MANCHESTER, ON SUNDAY, JUNE 26th.

GENTLEMEN,—I have read with feelings of great satisfaction the report of your proceedings at your last meeting held in Manchester, more especially that part of your business having reference to a lecturer being sent to Ireland. It is a subject to which I have, for the last twelve months, directed much of my attention, and I had come to the conclusion of making a lecturing tour in the North of that country, if my means would have borne me out, but circumstances arose which prevented the fulfilment of my intentions.

From my minute and intimate acquaintance with the manners, customs, habits, and I might add feelings of the people of the North of Ireland, I feel fully confident of much good being accomplished by the carrying out of your resolution in the person of a talented, persevering, firm, and above all, a prudent lecturer. The reason why I more particularly refer to the North is, that by experience gained from personal observation, I know that mental despotism and the monopoly of the mind is not so fully in exercise, nor so wide spread in the North as in the South and West, and moreover the Dublin Association is working in the latter places, whereas it has not a chance of carrying its usefulness into the province of Ulster, and I cannot but arrive at the conclusion that the failure of Mr. Lowery's mission in 1839, may be attributed to the injudicious selection of Dublin for the commencement of his labours, instead of some of the principal towns in the Northern counties, say Belfast. Still I am aware that, even there, a lecturer would have innumerable difficulties to encounter and obstacles to overcome in the prosecution of his work. The letters which I have been in the habit of receiving weekly, for the last twelvmonths, as Secretary to the Committee for transmitting Chartists publications to Ireland, from almost every county in that country, point out to me the hazardous nature of the task, but at the same time thoroughly convince me of the necessity of such a course being pursued. The chief obstacle in the North would be the Orange party, which is *strong and bitterly* hostile to the spread of knowledge, particularly a knowledge of the people's rights by the people; when I say the Orange party, I do not mean the poor, ignorant, deluded dupes—the workingmen; but the magistracy and squirearchy, who together with the will, also possess the power to, in a great measure, much impede the progress of our movement; but still taking all things into account, the chances are ten to one in favour of the carrying out of your resolutions, and I shall be happy to render all the assistance in my power to the accomplishment of so desirable an undertaking.

The north is especially more peculiarly adapted for the commencement of such a work, inasmuch as the political quacks and gamblers of the Dublin Corn Exchange, have hitherto failed in using their influence towards that mental debasement, in that quarter which is so much to be deplored in other parts of Ireland; and moreover, history and experience shew that the inhabitants of the northern latitude of any country are from geographical and local circumstances, found to be more attached, generally speaking, than the denizens of other latitudes, to the principles of freedom and independence, and from the open, candid, and warm-hearted characteristics of my countrymen, I argue the establishment of our principles, and the building up of a tower of strength on the foundation of a deep-seated public opinion, in behalf of the principles of democracy in a space of time incredibly short, to those ignorant of the circumstances of that people. Let us but have the confidence of the people of Ireland, on behalf of the People's Charter, or even the thinking and intelligent, who are too independent to pin their political faith to the sleeve of any hypocritical, canting, political prostitute, who would traffick in the miseries of his fellow-men, and prostrate the best energies, mental and physical, of a brave, chivalrous, and confiding people—and the days of Irish political humbugism are numbered.

I could appeal to many of my Chartist friends in support of the sanguine anticipations which I entertain with respect to Ireland, amongst others to Mr. Christopher Doyle, for a corroboration of my opinion, as to the success attending the adoption of the plan; that gentleman can form something like a true estimate of the people, from the experience of his late visit to Belfast, Lubarn, Newtownards, &c., and I believe it will be found to be his opinion that a plentiful harvest could be reaped in the field of Irish democracy.

The people only require to have true and universal *principles* enunciated and ushered upon their attention, with an honesty of purpose and a prudence of advocacy to ensure this recognition; and when recognised by the convictions of the Irish people, all the political jugglery of mercenary brawlers, hireling scribes, and base pandering to *civic dignities* on the one hand, the ruthlessness of open and avowed oppression on the other, cannot stem the wide-spreading torrent of free inquiry, and its sure offspring, a gracious and well-regulated public opinion; for history points out to us the unparalleled tenacity with which they (the people of Ireland) have ever clung to the last remaining relics of their native liberties, how they have watched with a devotional assiduity hitherto unprecedented, the declining day-star of their country's freedom, until treachery had broken those spirits which tyranny never could bend; and with the same characteristic avidity would they again seize those true and righteous principles which must ultimately secure to them, after a long and dreary night of bondage, the realization of their dreams of the day-dawn of liberty, all their long-cherished hopes of noble and exalted independence.

Trusting that the Executive will not lose sight of so *important a subject*, and that the Chartists generally, will at once see the propriety, nay the necessity, of assisting, by every possible means in their power, the prosecution of so laudable an undertaking,

I remain, gentlemen,
Your fellow labourer
In the cause of democracy,
BERNARD M'CARTNEY.

13, Cross Hall-st., Liverpool,
July 5th, 1842.

AN APPEAL TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, IN BEHALF OF THE WIDOW OF SAMUEL HOLBERRY.

BRETHREN,—We appeal to you in behalf of the widow of one of nature's nobles, who has at last fallen a martyr for the rights and liberties of mankind. Samuel Holberry is no more! but, oh, could his dungeon walls find tongues to describe the anguish they have witnessed, the painful agony he endured, and the acute torture of his mind, when bursting the portals of a prison's gloom, his soul left its clay tenement, without the kind assistance of a fond wife to minister to his wants, or to close his dying eyes. Who can pourtray the agony of his sufferings?

Brethren, that wife he has left for your protection. He has bravely and nobly done his duty—it now remains for you to do yours. He has sacrificed liberty and life, that we might be freed from the bonds that bind us. Let us swear that her upon whom his warmest and tenderest affections were placed, shall never be compelled to taste the tender mercies of a Poor Law Bastile, and thus shew to the world in deeds, not words, that we are determined to stand by those who prove firm to our cause. By so doing we shall encourage future patriots to pursue the same glorious course—to smile at the dungeon and the scaffold, knowing that their wives and children will find protection amongst a grateful band of kindred souls, and also, that they themselves will live in the memory of every lover of freedom, and hater of tyranny and oppression.

Sister democrats, do you do your duty. Your sister, though young in years, has drunk deeply of the cup of affliction. It is for you to administer the balm of consolation—to sympathise with the afflicted, and to comfort the heart-broken. In the soft bosom of angelic woman the fountain of pity always flows for suffering humanity. Prove yourselves then worthy of your sex, and assist her who has had the staff broken on which she leaned for support.

Sheffield has promptly and nobly come forward to assist in the good work, and to our townsmen we return our thanks for their hearty and generous sympathy so well proven upon this melancholy occasion. To the Chartists of York we also return our warmest thanks for their timely and patriotic aid, and to our brother democrats in other parts of the country who without waiting for this appeal have already commenced collecting monies for the support of Mrs. Holberry. We have purchased the ground where the remains of the martyr repose, and intend to erect a plain monument over the grave. To accomplish this, and secure for the widow a maintenance for the future, we expect the co-operation and assistance of every Chartist in the kingdom. We also *suggest* the propriety of two separate funds, the one for the support of the widow, and the other for the monument; and although we doubt not that a portion of the funds for both objects may be raised in Sheffield, still on account of the depressed state of trade we must look for the assistance of our brother Chartists throughout the country.

Monies collected in Sheffield may be paid to the treasurer or secretary of this committee. But, monies collected in other and distant parts of the country, we request may be forwarded to Mr. Joshua Hobson, *Northern Star* Office, Market-street, Briggate, Leeds. We think it unwise to limit each association to any particular sum. Let each and every one give according to his or her means, and emulating each other in the good work, place the widow of the martyred Helberry above the reach of poverty and any increase of the sufferings she has already endured.

SAMUEL LUDLAM, Treasurer,
No. 11, Radford-street.
GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY, Secretary,
No. 11, Hartshead.

National Charter Association Room,
Fig-tree-lane, July 4, 1842.

TO SIR R. PEEL,

Upon the necessity of an immediate remedy for the present unparalleled distress, and provision against the future calamities inevitable to our artificial system.

"But with respect to you, ye Legislators, ye civilizers of mankind, ye Orpheuses, Moseses, Minoses, Solons, Theseuses, Lycurguses, Numas,—with respect to you, be it spoken, your regulations have done more mischief in cold blood than all the rage of the fiercest animals in their greatest terrors or furies have ever done, or could do."

LORD BOLINGBROKE ON SOCIETY.

SIR ROBERT,—Whether the noble writer declared truly in what I have just quoted let the histories of all nations testify, let the poor starving wretched thousands of our countrymen answer, whilst I endeavour by my humble pen to rouse you from your professed sympathy—but real apathy—to do your duty to my perishing fellows, whose appalling situation is enough to make the very stones cry out for justice. Justice demands that the people should not starve in the land of their birth. God gave them "dominion over the earth:" they have an inheritance in their father land. Who hath taken it from them? who hath the wealth that they have produced in their generation in Britain? where is the wealth the generations of their fathers produced upon the estates, in the mansions and coffers of the rich? From these, Sir, make restitution to the long-robbed labourers; and if you have not the courage and inclination to do this act of justice, then borrow of them Twenty Millions.

Twenty Millions were borrowed upon the labour of these starving thousands and their poor fellows to buy the name of freedom for the blacks of the West Indies.

Sir Robert, borrow twenty millions more to give food and labour to your starving countrymen. Will you dare to argue that it is not enough to permanently relieve the distress and, therefore should not be borrowed? If like other creatures of the Honourable House you should answer thus callous and inhumane, I answer borrow forty millions; for if the freedom of some thousands of negroes was worth twenty millions, surely the lives of thousands of Englishmen are worth at least double the sum.

But borrow twenty millions, and see what may be done with it. You have, with the representatives of the upper and middle class in your criminal apathy towards the suffering people, suffered the seed time to pass away without making the least provision for the future maintenance of the wretched unwilling idlers; but it is not now too late to make some provision for the present time, and the gloomy winter that it is but too certain will succeed this wretched summer.

Sir Robert, as the premier of England, yours is the duty to make such provision; see to it, and if you would not have your name handed down to posterity laden with infamy as the murderer of thousands of your countrymen—if you would not be branded thus, you will immediately set about the business of saving your starving countrymen from this wretched fate, and yourself this lasting ignominy and execration.

To the work, Sir Robert; a mighty responsibility is laid upon you by the office you fill. Restore to these people their daily bread now withheld from them, not by dearth, for there is plenty of land in our country to produce food for them withheld by some power, and what greater than the Government of which you, Sir Robert, are the head. Really then in your hands is the remedy—you can restore.

Borrow for the present exigency twenty millions to feed and employ the hungry population; do you ask how? take the parks of the aristocracy upon a lease for several years, and place the plundered starving operatives thereon, to cultivate them; it is not too late to have a crop of potatoes, which, with a portion of corn and some cattle, will support them through the winter whilst they are getting the land ready, and sowing grain, setting plants for cabbage, planting fruit trees, &c. There are plenty among the starving to direct these agricultural operations, and the thousands will willingly labour for their daily bread upon these public farms.

Therefore let the money be immediately borrowed and laid out in potatoes and corn for food and for seed, implements of husbandry and art; set the poor to work throughout the country upon the nearest and most suitable plots of ground; let them rear their own dwellings, raise their own food for the time to come; their labour will amply repay the Government for the outlay thereon, save the rich from poor rates, the poor from a most appalling death, relieve the manufacturing market of its iron-made surplus population, spare the farmer from ruin by repeal of the Corn Laws and immense reduction of his stock, contribute to the welfare of all classes, and ultimately restore prosperity to our gold-blighted country.

Sir Robert, this is a homely project, an English project, a project worthy of the attention and help of every lover of his species, and doubtless of the Premier of a Christian Government. Try this, or some such extensive plan of national economy; give perishing humanity a chance to live on the land of its birthright; give neglected, insulted, much-wronged mortals a chance to be honourable, free, virtuous, and happy.

For your own sake, Sir Robert—for your country's sake—for the sake of our many Christian professions, and for our national honour make one noble and necessary attempt to stay this cruel scourge. Let it not be said the thousands rolled in riches and luxury, and the millions pined in poverty, and perished for want of the coarsest food.

Hoping the above letter will not be altogether unheeded by you, Sir, on account of the humble pretensions of the writer, I subscribe myself,

Your most humble servant,
HOMESPUN.

ADDRESS TO THE SIX LOCAL CENTRES IN SCOTLAND.

At a meeting held in the Universal Suffrage Hall, Alloa, on the evening of July 4th, Mr. John Stewart in the chair, to consider the propriety of electing a National Executive for Scotland, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Jas. Robertson, and, being seconded, was unanimously agreed to:—

"This meeting, taking into consideration the beneficial effects likely to follow the appointment of a Scottish Executive, call upon their Secretary, David Thompson, to draw up an Address to the Six Centres, urging to the performance of this duty, and have it published in the next number of the *Star*, and that our Secretary be instructed to correspond with Mr. Campbell, Secretary of the English Executive, according to the form which the Law prescribes."

Signed,
JOHN STEWART, Chairman.

BROTHER CHARTISTS,—In obedience to the above resolution I address myself to you upon a matter of vital importance to the consolidation and permanent influence of the movement in Scotland, for the attainment of the People's Charter by peaceful, legal, and constitutional means.

It cannot be denied that the movement in Scotland hitherto has been principally influenced by impulses extraneous to itself; in stating this there is no intention to find fault with those bursts of excitement caused by some accidental circumstance taking place in England, and resulting in a series of demonstrations held over the principal parts of Scotland. These have given an extension to the knowledge of our principles and deepened the conviction among tens of thousands of the people of Scotland of the absolute necessity for their practical realization, as the only means to secure good, equitable, and just government to the whole body of the people. But this mode of spreading a knowledge of our principles among the people has always been attended with this drawback, that very many places in Scotland sink into a state of inactivity, if not into positive apathy, awaiting a new inspiration from a fresh excitement from England. In one sense, then, it may be said that the movement in Scotland, is created, nourished, and upheld by these means, and whenever they are wanting, the Chartist Committees in many places act as if they had no particular duties to discharge in connection with the movement.

Every Chartist will agree with the association in Alloa, that if a remedy can be found for this defect it ought to be taken into consideration, and if approved of, instantly adopted.

And here again we must still turn to England, not for the purpose of waiting to see what the Chartists there will do for the Chartists in Scotland, but to copy the mode of their movement, so far as it can be applicable to Scotland. They have had an Executive Committee in existence for one year, and it only requires to trace their progress and calculate the results of their labours to arrive at the conviction that what has wrought so well in England for the extension of the principles of the People's Charter, that without being charged with any thing romantic or utopian; there is surely sufficient materials in Scotland to constitute an Executive, and it only requires to be impressed upon the people the utility of having such a body to command their attention and secure their co-operation for this purpose.

We have many valuable men in Scotland, heart and soul devoted to the furtherance of the movement, who have shown a deep devotion to its service, and have made many personal sacrifices to uphold it in its integrity; the past services of these men, and present labours, command the reverence and respect of the people, and the best of all testimonies of their worth to the people, from their enemies, is, that they have had every species of misrepresentation which the vile hirelings of the Whig and Tory press could invent, yet they have nobly set all these efforts at defiance, treated them with scorn and contempt, and gone on in the even tenour of their way, exposing the hypocrisy, low cunning, and fraud, and open tyranny of the government class, and inspired the people with self-respect and confidence in their own power of union, to redress the wrongs they have so long suffered under, and establish in their place the just and righteous principles of the People's Charter.

Yet there has been a defect attending their operations in this glorious cause, possibly arising as much from necessity as choice; they have no union among themselves, no co-operation, no oneness of purpose; to some extent it may be said that they are personally unknown to each other; this might be cited in proof of the excellency of the Chartist movement, that a movement could have been conducted for years by men inculcating the same principles, pursuing the same general plan of actions, and all bearing on one point; and yet those who are engaged in these labours are in many cases personally unknown to each other, not even holding intercourse by letter; this view of our movement, and the means by which it is conducted ought to teach an important lesson to every opponent of the Charter, if an agency so scattered and unconnected has through its exertions raised the people to the proud position, they occupy at present, what will this agency not be able to effect when bound together and acting upon a fixed plan of operation?

Having indicated our present condition without exaggeration or despondency, I will in my next address point out the remedy, and the means whereby it can be brought into action.

DAVID THOMPSON,
Secretary to the Alloa Chartist Association.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUTE AND SPREAD OF CHARTIST PRINCIPLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—The proposal made in the *Star*, June 25th, for "A National Tribute," in aid of the Executive, was to me quite refreshing, and the excellent beginning made by yourself and Messrs. Lonsdale, Hobson, and Ardill, I thought would have called forth the energies of our entire Association, in order to raise the "wind," so that the "tribute" might be made handsome and sufficient. If those who are already organized will not bestir themselves, how can they ever expect to succeed? Let the four hundred places where our organization exists, contribute half-a-guinea each, and thus we would have two hundred guineas at once.

In addition to this, it is not too much to expect that other gentlemen who profess to be friendly to the ultra movement, should imitate the example, each according to his means, so nobly set before them. Were the fifty thousand members who constitute our Association to give one penny each, it would raise upwards of £200. So easy is the way where there is the will.

Without any wish to dictate, I would respectfully suggest to the sub-secretaries everywhere, to bring this before the General Council. Proposals made in newspapers are nothing unless made to assume the shape of business, by being put into actual operation among us. And I do think that it devolves upon the sub-secretaries to bring forward such things at the proper place.

Sir, while reading the report given in the *Star* of July 2nd, of the meeting of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association, Dublin, it struck me forcibly that the forthcoming harvest would afford a good opportunity to the English Chartists to do something towards the spread of Chartist principles among our Irish brethren. I, therefore, on Monday evening last, brought forward a resolution calling upon the council men of this district to collect as many as possible of the newest copies of the *Star*, to be given to the Irish labourers, who may happen to pass through this neighbourhood, on their way into the agricultural districts. The resolution was carried unanimously, and I hope will be promptly acted upon, and to the fullest extent.

It is not necessary to make any remarks upon the above resolution, as its importance and object must be obvious. I send it to you for insertion, in order to incite the rest of England to "go and do likewise." I would also add, that as the English *Chartist Circular* is very cheap, the people might, with little trouble and cost, procure quantities of that periodical for the same purpose, and thus do much additional good.

I remain, Sir,
Very respectfully,
J. ARRAN.

Vicar-lane, Bradford,
July 11, 1842.

UPON THE POWER AND GENERAL USEFULNESS OF AN HONEST PRESS.

TO THE PHILANTHROPISTS, THE TOILING MILLIONS, AND THE CHARTISTS PARTICULARLY.

BELOVED BRETHREN,—In an age when the education of our youth has been neglected by the State, the adult population oppressed, impoverished, stripped of the means of providing a sufficiency of food for themselves and children, and consequently without the means of educating them; lacking the influence necessary to get them into the public charities established for the purpose of instructing the rising generation; the meagre knowledge acquired at these establishments and the schools generally, by those favoured youths who have been able to avail themselves of those bounties and blessings of our enlightened system; a mental wilderness, is sent forth generation after generation upon the wide world. Unacquainted with it themselves, or the principles of virtue that should guide their steps, they travel on as it were in darkness, falling into trap after trap, that society so called hath everywhere laid for them, until they have learned by dear-bought experience, that the natural day-dreams of youth, its pictures of manhood, liberty, and happiness have no existence in real life; and if they are fortunate enough to escape the precipices down which numbers fall to execration, misery, or an ignominious death, they may linger out a miserable existence in honourable poverty, insulted, calumniated, and punished by the successful gamblers in labour, land, or gold, and the public robber.

Brothers, in this state of things the press becomes the greatest schoolmaster, and its purity becomes a subject of paramount importance; and an honest press (I use the term implying the whole) would not only be the greatest, but the best schoolmaster of the present age; that the press of our country, with but few exceptions, is detestably hollow, whose only principle is money, whose object is money, and the elevation of their paymasters over the people, that they may ever be able to pay them, is a fact that the millions will bear testimony to, and but few, save the potent "we's" themselves, will dare to deny.

And seeing this is the case, this mighty engine of instruction and power is used for injury and destruction; then how necessary for us, the working class, that we should support by all the means at our command, a truly honest press to counteract the poison the factious press disseminates, and foil its destructive and poisonous influence. Ye have witnessed its effects in the manner they influenced the jury class against you in the Whig crusade of 1839—40, which ended in the endungeoning of hundreds of honest working men, whose only offence was speaking the truth. The base money-hunters are again at their work; they seek another onslaught, another sacrifice unto mammon; they are of the priesthood, and their cry is persecute, prosecute, blood, blood, for the idol God.

My fellows, this engine must be powerfully grappled with; this can only be done by a similar engine, but an honest one; it would be useless to rear other factious engines, for this would but increase the evil, by adding power to the already too powerful monster; an honest press alone can grapple with this huge servant of corruption, a press based upon principle, whose editor and proprietors shall be pledged, true and tried servants of the oppressed people; such men only can be expected to strictly and firmly advocate the interest of the plundered against the plunderers, for when the proprietor of a paper is a mere monied man, unknown, or untried by the people, though he may hire an editor to advocate apparently their interest, there is no guarantee that when the truth has served his own turn, he will gradually rat or veer round to some other party, and then do them more injury than all his assumed service did good.

Therefore, brothers, it is evident ye should support no paper excepting you know the controllers and conductors thereof to be your true friends, however plausibly they may write; for the time is coming, and now is, when many will say we are your friends, and seek to lead you after them, first for your own favourite objects, even the Charter, for which ye have suffered so much, for which two brave fellows have perished in prison, three labour in chains—the beloved Frost and his compatriots, and several others pine in dungeons; these gold and fame-hunting Editors will sympathise with you, will go with you, till another and better paymaster offers, or they have got their master's favourite project effected for him; then will they desert you, say you are too violent, want too much, must get a little at a time, call you wild—the rabble—men they cannot associate with, as did Vincent and others.

Brothers, be wise; avoid them as you would a quack—as you would a serpent; and if the *Star* is such a paper, as we need, an honest paper—a paper based upon principle, the principle of truth, political and social—a paper that has been tried by you, having an editor and proprietor long-tried servants in the cause of political rights, and has never swerved, but has served you through good report and evil report; then let us, in like manner, stand by it, avoiding the insinuations of pretending and changing friends, especially those who run for gold and fame; but let us, for the purpose of destroying the power of the factions' press, seek to extend the circulation of the only people's paper, the *Star*, by introducing it into all the houses and rooms where the working or middle classes resort, and wherever else we have the power—into every man's house who can afford it, that the upper and middle class may not remain in ignorance of our objects, and political truth. And when our present paper is well circulated, and there is room for another without crippling that, then, and not till then, let us look for tried, true friends to carry on another, for it is useless and injurious of our friends starting papers, to be in the end sold to moneymongers, and men devoid of principle, as has been the case heretofore.

Hoping, brothers, you will pay to this subject all the attention that its importance demands,

I remain,
Yours truly,
In the cause of Chartism,
J. ———, Bristol.

HURRAH FOR THE CHARTER!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—I now address you for the first time, and I do it with a degree of pleasure which I could not at any preceding period have ventured to express. My position in society and other circumstances naturally linked me with the anti-Corn Law League, though my heart has all along been set upon the Charter as the only means of doing justice to all.

My views for twenty years have been, that our legislative machinery is not competent for the work required, and wise men when they want any piece of work accomplished in the best manner, take care that they begin at the beginning, and set up proper machinery for its execution. The idea of working a vessel of 400 tons burden against both wind and tide with a pair of oars is not more ridiculous than to expect good laws from our Legislature as at present constituted, and the full, fair, and free representation of the people is the only means by which proper legislative machinery can be obtained.

My present object, however, is not to reason on this subject. It is already perfectly well understood by your readers. I take up pen to tell you, and to tell your readers, that the Charter is now virtually obtained. A little longer peaceable endurance, if the thing be possible, and the Charter becomes the law of the land. Any violence—any outbreak would mar its accomplishment, and delay its being perfected, and might for a time subject us to a military despotism, and produce suffering to tenfold the extent that it has yet reached. All this has to be avoided, and I tell you that there is a movement in process that will infallibly secure the accomplishment of all we want. I am not at liberty at present to say more. You will soon have the evidence of the truth of my statement from other quarters. In the meantime, let us hold on the even tenour of our way, maintaining our position, and fearfully pursuing our object. The Government would at this moment rejoice in any event which should indicate violence; anything that would alarm men of property, and afford an excuse for transporting our leaders, or any one else that could be brought within the meshes of the laws. Spies are rife; be on your guard. The anti-Corn Law delegates were not allowed to meet without being visited by these gentry, and they will make their way into every other meeting. Do nothing secretly. Let all be above board, and legal, that no individual may be exposed to danger, and our long-continued and powerful agitation and suffering will be crowned with triumph. In the present trying circumstances it ought to be the business of all Chartists, all honest and enlightened men, to use every effort to keep the peace. If this can be done, we shall soon have a complete and a bloodless victory over both Whigs and Tories, and all the enemies of human freedom.

Once more, the anti-Corn Law party are going to try the present House of Commons to repeal that law. It will not be done, and then comes the hour of our success. Let us be prepared to act wisely when the time comes. Our difficulties are not yet over, though our prospect be brightening, and the utmost caution ought to be observed. Our enemies are still numerous and powerful; but there is discord in their camp, and deserters are numerous; from this day forward, they grow weaker and weaker, and every movement increases our strength. In these circumstances we cannot but rejoice. Those that have long opposed are now satisfied that nothing else than the Charter can give us any security for good and cheap Government. There is still one point to which men come reluctantly and slowly, namely, payment of members; but even from this we must not flinch. Let us stand fast for the whole Charter whatever efforts may be made to decoy us into alteration. Our steadiness of principle is now beginning to operate with increased effect, and all that is wanted is continued perseverance in pursuit of our object.

There will still be hardships to endure for a little; but that will soon be over, and it will be even more demonstrated before the eyes of the world, that "for a nation to be free it is sufficient that she wills it."

This is written not by one who is a new convert, but by one who has formerly suffered in the cause many years ago, and who now heartily rejoices in the present prospect, and must be known to you at present as nothing more than

AN ANTI-CORN LAW DELEGATE.

London, 8th July, 1842.

MORE MIDDLE-CLASS SYMPATHY.—MIDDLETON SILK WEAVERS.

MR. EDITOR,—We are often told that labour is protected, and that the labouring classes are represented in the House of Commons; the following statement of the delegates sent by the silk weavers of Middleton, Leigh, and other adjacent places will show how far the above assertions are true or not. The delegates waited on Walker, one of the largest manufacturers in the Manchester trade, who has recently taken the lead in the sweeping reduction of one penny per yard for weaving satins, and one halfpenny per yard for plain sarsnets. They found him at his warehouse, and after making known their business, the following conversation took place:—

Delegates—We are come to see if we cannot induce you to retract the steps you have taken relative to the abatement, as the other manufacturers have declined giving out work until they had fully ascertained your intention, and they further state that it is uncalled-for.

Mr. Walker—It is no hasty conclusion that I have come to, but have thought of it for the last two or three months.

Delegates—Will the reduction be of any benefit to you?

Mr. Walker—No, not one penny.

Delegates—Will there be more employment after the reduction?

Mr. Walker—No, not one piece.

Delegates—Will it guarantee the weavers from casual and unjust abatements?

Mr. Walker—No.

Delegates—Why, then, in the name of common sense do you make the reduction?

Mr. Walker—I am compelled to do so for self-protection, because two or three manufacturers have, for some time, only been giving the price I have reduced to; one in particular.

The Delegates asked him if the one he referred to in particular was a Manchester manufacturer?

Mr. Walker answered he could mention names but did not wish to do.

The Delegates then reminded him that in all classes of society there were unprincipled characters, and that the manufacturing class were not exempt; that the present reduction would not alter such characters, and that, consequently, we were as liable to a second, third, or fourth reduction on that ground as we had been to this.

Mr. Walker answered no; there is a point beyond which we cannot go. [Can any of our friends tell us what that point is?]

The Delegates then shewed him that nearly all the silk weavers last winter, were reduced to a state of pauperism, and nearly one-fourth of them were receiving parish relief, and a great number were receiving relief from casual charities. The distress that existed last winter, even with the wages they then had was great, in consequence of the scarcity of employment, and they asked him how he supposed it would be next winter, when, according to his own showing, there would be the same scarcity to contend with?

Mr. Walker said it would be much worse.

The Delegates said, well then the odium of it will rest on your shoulders.

Mr. Walker said he was willing to bear the odium.

The Delegates then told him that it was the general opinion of the workpeople, that there was a combination on the part of the employers generally, and that he (Mr. W.) was placed in front to carry out the intentions of the others.

Mr. Walker said no, I pledge my word and honour that there is nothing of the kind; what I have done I have done it independently of the others. I am not in anything guided by them.

After having recourse to all the arguments that could be adduced, he was immovable, and they left him as they found him.

Yours truly,
EDMUND FALLOWS.

Middleton, July 11th, 1842.

PROGRESS OF CHARTISM IN CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE.

MR. EDITOR,—We see in the last week's *Star* Mr. O'Connor's intention of visiting Corn

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

LONDON.—Mr. Jones, the late West Riding lecturer, will lecture at the Working Men's Hall, 5, Circus-street, New Road, Marylebone, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at half-past seven o'clock.

A GREAT OUT-DOOR PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the Great Western Railway Station, on Monday, July the 18th, at seven o'clock in the evening, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the House of Commons, and of memorializing her Majesty, through Sir James Graham, for a mitigation of the imprisonment of Brook and Peddie, in order to save them from the lamentable and horrid fate of Holberry, who died under the excruciating severity of the sentence, and cruel treatment, for the undefined crime of political conspiracy and sedition. The chair will be taken at seven o'clock precisely by a working man.

ALBION COFFEE HOUSE, CHURCH-STREET, SHOREDITCH.—A meeting of the members of this locality will take place, on Wednesday, the 20th of July; and we earnestly request of every member to attend, as business of importance and of great interest to this locality is to be brought forward—business which, if well performed, will enable us to assist the imprisoned, and likewise the families of the same, without any additional expence to the members.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the Hit or Miss, 79, West-street, Globe Fields, on Monday evening, July, the 17th, at eight o'clock, to elect a delegate to the Middlesex Delegate Council.

MR. WHEELER will lecture at the same place on the above evening.

A LECTURE will be delivered at 1, China Walk Lambeth, on Sunday, July 17th, at half-past seven o'clock.

MR. DOWLING will lecture on Sunday evening at the Star Coffee House, Golden-lane.

MR. RIDLEY will lecture on Sunday evening at the Gold Beaters' Arms, Somers' Town.

MR. SOUTHIE will lecture on Sunday evening at the Carpenters' Arms, Brick-lane.

MR. WHEELER will lecture on Sunday at the Hit or Miss, Globe Fields.

MR. FUSSELL will lecture on Sunday evening at the Cannon Coffee House, Old-street.

MR. MANTZ will lecture on Sunday evening at the Clock House, Castle-street, Leicester-square.

MR. FERGUSON will lecture at the Three Crowns Richmond-street.

MR. ROUSE will lecture on Sunday evening at the Crown Coffee House, Beak-street, Regent-street.

MR. KNIGHT will lecture on Sunday evening at the Albion Coffee House, Shoreditch.

MR. ANDERSON will lecture on Sunday evening at Buck's Head, Bethnal Green.

MR. ILLINGWORTH will lecture on Sunday evening at the Rising Sun, Oxford-street, Stepney.

MR. RIDLEY will lecture on Monday evening at the Feathers' Tavern, Warren-street, Tottenham Court Road.

MR. BALLS will lecture at the Rose and Crown, Camberwell, on Monday evening.

HAMMERSMITH ROAD.—A Public Meeting will be held in the Grounds of the Black Bull Inn, on Monday evening next, July 18, to take into consideration the awful distress now prevailing; its cause, and the remedy! Mr. Farrer, of Marylebone, and other able advocates of the people will address the meeting. Chair to be taken at half-past Seven for Eight.

CAMBERWELL.—A Public Meeting will be held on Monday evening next, at the Rose and Crown, Walworth Road, to elect a delegate to the Metropolitan District Council.

MR. DUFFIELD will lecture on Monday evening at the Stag Tavern, Fulham Road.

PUBLIC NOTICE TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE METROPOLIAN LOCALITIES.—The united weekly delegate meeting for the whole of the metropolis and its vicinity will beheld at the Political Institute, 55, Old Bailey, on Sunday afternoon, July 25th, at three o'clock precisely. It is earnestly requested that every locality will elect delegates to this meeting that there may be a union in London, not in name only, but likewise in reality.

MR. ANDERSON will lecture on Wednesday evening at the Victoria, Three Colt-street, Limehouse.

A CONCERT, BALL, AND LOTTERY for an excellent violin, will take place on Monday, July 25th, at the splendid rooms of the Stag Tavern, Fulham-road, the proceeds to be given to the political victims. Tickets 9d. each. To commence at seven o'clock.

RUFFY RIDLEY having the sanction of the Executive to commence a lecturing tour in the South West of England, informs the different localities that he intends visiting Reading on Monday, July 25th; Abingdon, on the 26th; Oxford, 27th; Banbury, 28th; Witney, 29th; Cheltenham, 30th and 31st; Gloucester, Monday, August 1st; Stroud, August 2nd; from thence through Wiltshire to Bath, Bristol, and South Wales. Ruffy Ridley respectfully requests the various sub-Secretaries in his line of route, and the towns adjacent, to correspond immediately with at his residence, 18, D'Oyley-street, Chelsea.

MR. MANTZ will lecture on Tuesday evening, at the School room, King-street, Compton-street, Clerkenwell.

MR. ROUSE will lecture on Monday evening next at the Britannia Coffee House, Waterloo Road.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on Wednesday, evening next, at the Rising Sun, Oxford-street, Stepney. Several well-known advocates will attend. Working men, muster on this occasion, and shew to the factions that you are determined to obtain the Charter.

A CONCERT AND BALL, accompanied by a lottery, will be held at the splendid rooms of the Stag Tavern, Fulham Road, on Monday, July 25th, for the benefit of the political victims. Tickets, admitting to the whole, 9d. each.

THE MEMBERS of the Surrey Council are requested to meet at three o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

A LECTURE will be delivered on Sunday and Tuesday evenings, at 1, China Walk, Lambeth, at eight o'clock.

BERMONDSEY.—HORNS TAVERN, CRUCIFIX LANE.—A special general meeting of the members of this locality will take place on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock, to elect a delegate to the weekly Metropolitan Delegate Council.

BROWN BEAR, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD.—A general meetidg of the Chartist Stuff Hatters will take place on Wednesday evening next, to consider the propriety of adopting an address to the journeyman hatters of Great Britain, and to elect a delegate to the New Metropolitan Council. Five shillings was collected for the widow Holberry at the meeting of the Association on Wednesday last.

BRADFORD.—Mr. B. Rushton, of Ovenden, will preach a funeral sermon for the martyr Holberry, on Sunday next, (to-morrow), in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall, or, if the weather be unfavourable, in the large room, Butterworth's-buildings. Service to commence at two o'clock in the afternoon. We understand a collection will be made for the benefit of the widow.

DEWSBURY.—A district council meeting will be held at Littletown, on Sunday, (to-morrow), at the house of Mr. Charles Brooks, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. Wm. Bell, the South Lancashire lecturer, will deliver an address in the room Sycamore-street, on Sunday evening, at half-past six o'clock.

OLDHAM.—On Sunday next, Mr. Ruake, of Manchester, will lecture in the Chartist Room, Greaves-street, at six o'clock in the evening. Subject—"The source of national prosperity."

MR. MITCHELL, of Stockport, will lecture at the following places during the ensuing week:—this evening (Saturday, the 15th) at Compstall Bridge; Sunday, 16th, at Ashton-under-Lyne; Monday, 17th, at New Mills; Tuesday, 18th, at Glossop; Wednesday, 19th, at Mottram; Thursday, 20th, at Stalybridge; Friday, 21st, at Mosley; Saturday, 22nd, at Hooley Hill; and on Sunday, 23rd, at Dukenfield.

MR. BAIRSTOW will attend the Yorkshire and Lancashire camp meeting on Blackstone Edge, on Sunday (to-morrow) weather permitting; if not, he will preach two sermons in the Charter Association Room, Yorkshire-street, to commence at half-past two and six in the evening.

MR. WEST'S ROUTE FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.—On Monday, July 18th, at Burton; on Tuesday, the 19th, at Burton; on Wednesday, the 20th, at Greasley Common; on Thursday, the 21st, at Burton; and on Friday, the 22nd, at Yoxall.

MR. HARRISON and Mr. John White, of the Potteries, will preach a funeral sermon for Samuel Holberry on the Forest on Sunday next.

MANCHESTER.—CARPENTER'S HALL.—On Sunday, (to-morrow) a general meeting of the members will be held in the above Hall. Business to commence at nine o'clock precisely. It is requested that the members will attend, as there is business of importance to bring before the meeting.

SHEFFIELD.—Mr. Thomas Cooper of Leicester, will preach twice on Sunday, July 17th, in the afternoon at two o'clock, at West Bar, near Westbar Green, and at seven o'clock in the evening, (Holberry's funeral sermon) at Roscoe-fields.

Mr. COOPER will lecture in the Town-Hall, Sheffield, on Monday evening, the 18th. Admission one penny.

WOODHOUSE.—Mr. Samuel Parkes, from Sheffield, will lecture at the Market Cross, on Saturday evening, (to-night), at half-past six clock, and will preach on Sunday evening, at seven o'clock.

WATERHEAD MILL.—Mr. Ruake, of Manchester will lecture here at two o'clock in the afternoon on Sunday next.

MASONS' ARMS.—A lecture will be delivered by Mr. Henry Hodgson, on the capabilities of the land, on Saturday evening, the 16th of July, to commence at half-past seven o'clock. The members are requested to attend.

WALSALL.—On Sunday, July 17th, Mr. Pearson will preach Mr. Samuel Holberry's funeral sermon, in the Chartist Association Room, Blue-lane, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

HUDDERSFIELD.—A lecture will be delivered in the large Pavilion lately occupied by Mr. Wallett's equestrian company, Temple-street, Huddersfield, on Tuesday evening next, July 19th, by Feargus O'Connor, Esq.

HUDDERSFIELD.—The members in the Huddersfield district are requested to meet in the Association Room, on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock, (instead of Tuesday evening,) to make arrangements for Mr. O'Connor's entry the succeeding day, July 19th.

TROWBRIDGE.—Mr. Bartlett will lecture in the Democratic Chapel, Trowbridge, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. Chartists of Trowbridge, attend!

MR. CANDY will lecture at the Association Room, Aston-street, Birmingham, on Sunday, July 24th, for the benefit of Mason's Defence Fund.

STALEYBRIDGE.——Mr. Daniel Donovan, from Manchester, will deliver a lecture in the Chartist Room, of this Town, on Sunday evening, at six o'clock.

MR. J. R. H. BAIRSTOW will deliver a lecture in the Town Hall, on Thursday evening, the 21st of July. The chair to be taken at eight o'clock precisely.

HEYWOOD.—The members are requested to meet in the Association Room, on Sunday, (tomorrow,) at half-past two o'clock. Mr. James Cartledge will lecture in the evening, at six o'clock.

EAST AND NORTH RIDINGS.—Mr. Dean Taylor will visit the following places during the next fortnight, viz. Monday, 18th, at Hull; Tuesday, 19th, at Beverley; Wednesday, 20th, at Holme; Thursday, 21st, at Pocklington; Friday, 22nd, at Malton; Saturday, 23rd, at Scarborough; Tuesday, 26th, at York; Wednesday, 27th, at Selby; Thursday, 28th, at Leeds; Saturday, 30th, at Doncaster; and on Monday, the 1st of August, at Hull.

SUNDERLAND.—On Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, Mr. Richmond, of Durham, will deliver an address on the Town Moor, on the death of Holberry. A collection will be made for Holberry's widow.

MONKWEARMOUTH.—On Tuesday evening, Messrs. Chapple and Tayler will address the usual meeting at this place.

BURY.—The Chartists will meet in the Working Men's Hall, on Monday night next, at eight o'clock.

MR. C. SHACKLETON will address the people of Catherine Slack and neighbourhood on Sunday morning, at half-past eight o'clock, in Ringley Lane, weather permitting; if not, in the Chartist Room Catherine Slack.

HOLLINGWORTH.—The Rev. W. V. Jackson will preach two sermons on Sunday next, in the empty mill, Padfield.

NOTICE.—The Council and class leaders are summoned to attend the Meeting Room, on Sunday (to-morrow), at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on important business.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—MR. JONES' (OF LIVERPOOL) ROUTE FOR NEXT WEEK.—Northampton, on Monday, July 18th; Isham, on Tuesday, the 19th; Kettering, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 20th and 21st; Oundle, on Friday, the 22nd; Peterborough, on Saturday, the 23rd; Eye, on Monday, the 25th; and Oundle, on Tuesday, the 26th.

MOSSLEY.—Mr. Thomas Clark, of Stockport, will deliver a lecture here on Sunday evening (to-morrow), in the Chartist Room, Brook Bottom. To commence at six o'clock.

MR. COOPER, OF LEICESTER, will preach at Sheffield on Sunday afternoon and evening next, and lecture on Monday evening in the same town; on Tuesday evening at Leeds; on Wednesday evening at Holbeck, near Leeds; and on Thursday evening at Todmorden. Mr. Cooper will be "at home," to take a part in the Leicester Camp Meeting, the following Sunday.

A DELEGATE meeting will be held next Sunday, at East Leake, Nottinghamshire, to which the villages south of Nottingham are requested to send delegates. The meeting to commence at ten o'clock in the morning, and to be held at Mr. G. Marshall's, Castle Hill.

A CAMP meeting will be held next Sunday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Gravel Pit, on the Ings, East Leake. Messrs. Duffy, Pepper, and Jarratt, are expected to attend.

ON SATURDAY (this day) Mr. Duffy will lecture in the Association Room, Loughborough. He is likewise expected to preach Holberry's funeral sermon, in the Market Place, at seven o'clock on Sunday evening. On Monday a special meeting of Loughborough Chartists will be held in the room at eight o'clock. Members admitted on shewing their cards. At nine a public meeting will be held in the Market Place, to elect a delegate to the county delegate meeting.

BRADFORD.—A funeral sermon will be preached on the death of Holberry, in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall, at two o'clock, on Sunday afternoon next (to-morrow), by Mr. Rushton, from Halifax. *A collection will be made at the meeting on behalf* of the widow.

HOLME LANE END.—Mr. Smyth will lecture at this place, on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock, at the house of Mr. Abraham Pickles.

LEEDS DISTRICT.—A delegate meeting of this district will be held to morrow morning, Sunday, in the Association room, Cheapside, at ten o'clock.

LEEDS.—Mr. Gummege will lecture in the Association room, to-morrow night, to commence at eight o'clock.

BRAMLEY.—Messrs. Frazer and Gammege will address the men of Bramley, on Monday night, at half-past seven o'clock.

HUNSLET CARR.—A meeting will be held here on Tuesday night, when Messrs. Gammege and Barnard will attend.

ARMLEY.—*Mr. Gammege will lecture here on* Wednesday night, at half-past seven o'clock.

ARMLEY.—A camp meeting will be held to-morrow afternoon, Sunday, at two o'clock, on Armley Moor, when several friends from Leeds will attend.

ROTHWELL.—Mr. T. B. Smith will preach two sermons here on Sunday (to-morrow) afternoon and evening. That in the evening will be in reference to the death of Holberry.

Mr. COOPER, from Leicester will lecture in the Association room, Holbeck, on Wednesday next, at half-past seven in the evening.

HOLBECK.—The Rev. W. V. Jackson will preach three sermons in the Association room, on Sunday, July 24th, and will lecture at Bramley on Monday 25th, and Leeds on Tuesday the 26th.

Mr. M'CARTHY will lecture on Sunday night at half-past six o'clock.

THE CONDITION OF FROST.

We direct attention to the following extract from a lengthy article on the horrors of transportation, in the current number of *Cleave's Gazette*. Let Chartists remember that *their* friends, FROST, WILLIAMS, and JONES, are now subjected to the atrocious cruelties inflicted in the land of law-made demons—our penal settlements.

Dr. Ullathorne says—

"The penal settlement of Norfolk Island is a small island about a thousand miles from Sidney, to which convicts are re-transported from N. S. Wales. Port Arthur is also a penal settlement, to which convicts are re-transported from Van Dieman's Land. It is a peninsula, cut off from the rest of the colony except by a neck of land. This neck is guarded by a detachment of soldiers, and by a line of very fierce bull dogs, from shore to shore. These dogs have been so trained, that, on the least noise, they give the alarm, by day or by night, and so successful has been this guard, that not more than two prisoners were ever known to escape; one of these was taken, the other is supposed to have perished in the woods. The general description of this peninsula is exceedingly desolate, and the convicts are employed in working coal mines. There are above 1200 criminals in Norfolk Island, and nearly as many at Port Arthur. *They are fettered with heavy chains, harrassed with heavy work, and fed on salt meat and maize bread. Their existence is one of desperation.* At Port Arthur there are chain gangs in which rigour is pushed to the utmost extreme of human endurance. 'The work,' as Sir George Arthur informs you, 'being of the most incessant and galling description the settlement can produce; and *any disobedience of orders, or turbulence, or other misconduct, is instantaneously punished with the lash.*' So severe indeed, are the privations of these men, so dreary and desolate is their state of mind, cut off from all communication except with each other, and deprived of every source of human enjoyment, raising their miseries as they herd together, upon each other, without hope as without help, so absolute is their despair, that the most daring attempts, though commonly useless, are made to escape, and murders are even committed from a vehement desire of being relieved from their own intense misery. The late Governor of Van Dieman's Land *states two cases of this kind, in one of* which the man murdered his dearest friend, saying he was weary of life. I myself witnessed the execution of one in Norfolk Island who had deliberately, and without any malice against him, split open the skull of his comrade with a spade when at work; he pleaded guilty, and declared that his sole object was to obtain his own deliverance out of life. Several such cases have occurred. The late Chief Justice of New South Wales, when interrogated by a Parliamentary Committee, on the convicts of Norfolk Island, being asked, 'Would it not be better to burn them alive?' said, 'I cannot say ..... if it were put to myself, I should not hesitate a moment in preferring death, under any form that you could present to me, than such a state of endurance as Norfolk Island.

"One unhappy man on the same island, when brought up to receive sentence, wrung the heart, and brought tears to the eyes of his judge, as he exclaimed—'Let a man be what he will when he comes here, he is soon made as bad as the rest; the heart of a man is taken from him, and there is given to him the heart of a beast.'"

We stop here, but shall from time to time quote still further from these records of horror, until—"stung to rage by pity"—our countrymen declare that no government shall exercise the power thus to destroy the very barriers of justice and mercy,—thus to inflict injuries without discrimination of effects beyond answering their purpose to

"*Kill—Kill—Kill.*"

We have no morbid sympathies with criminals of any degree; we do not desire to see vice stalk forth in open day unfettered, but we wish to see the fountain of the law purified; we wish the "majesty of the law" vindicated,—the penalties measured by offences, and justly administered. We like not a body of judges gravely quibbling with the *words* of the written law—indifferently—to save a murderer, or to *hang a political opponent.*

One question—Of what is the mass of verbiage called the written laws of England composed? What man can throw light on such a heap? We only feel that much of the great pile is due to the exercise of the worst—the narrowest—and yet the bloodiest—propensities of man, to wreak more cruelties upon his fellow creatures, and to name it Law!

And then we assert Frost, Williams, and Jones, were not treated "according to desert," but according to unjust—though written—law. And *all* know and feel this—even those at whose hands these men are now suffering. Brother Chartists, rest not, pause not until you have rescued Frost, Williams, and Jones, from the land of law-made demons!—*Cleave's Gazette.*

MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE.

(From the Dublin Morning Register.)

The neighbourhood of Rathmines was thrown into the greatest state of excitement on Saturday evening in consequence of a rumour which prevailed relative to the death of Mr. Augustus Byrne, aged about 28 or 30, who resided with his family at No. 1, Albert-terrace, nearly opposite the Rathgar-road, in the above locality. The rumour was very current in town on Saturday evening, that Mr. Byrne had met his death under strange circumstances, and to our reporter making the necessary inquiries, the following facts, which may be relied on as correct, were communicated to him. From private information received on Saturday evening by Inspector Finnamore, that officer at once despatched a messenger for Dr. M'Carthy, one of the county coroners, who arrived at the Rathmines station-house about eleven o'clock, and with the inspector proceeded to the house of Mr. Byrne, and after some preliminary conversation, the parties proceeded to the back drawing-room, where they observed Mr. Byrne lying dead on his bed. Dr. M'Carthy directed the inspector to summon a jury, in order to hold an inquest on the body. A very respectable jury was then sworn, and they at once proceeded to view the body. It would be almost impossible to describe the appearance presented by the corpse—it was livid in many parts, and the chest, head, neck, and arms, were what is commonly called "black and blue," as if these portions of the frame had suffered severe injury. It being late at night, the coroner thought it advisable to adjourn the inquiry. Two young gentlemen, named Luke and Joseph Wall, sons of Mrs. Byrne, wife of the deceased, together with Mrs. Byrne herself, and her servants, Catherine Finnegan and Christopher Telt, were, by order of the coroner, taken into custody by Mr. Inspector Finnamore. These persons were brought before the coroner and jury, and, after being duly cautioned not to say anything that might be used against them hereafter, the coroner proceeded to examine them, but not on oath. From the statement of Messrs. Wall, it appeared that their stepfather had been ill for six or seven days, but they knew it only by rumour, or report, in the house. They were not in the room where he lay at all, nor did they see him during the time. They were not aware of any doctor being sent for to visit the deceased, *nor did they think he was so unwell as to* require a medical person; and they knew nothing more about the mattre until they heard he was dead. The statement of Catherine Finnegan and Christopher Telt was to the following effect:—For the last six or seven days they did not see the deceased, but heard he was unwell in bed. On several occasions they brought up tea, coffee, beefsteaks, rashers of bacon, and other victuals, to the bed-room, but did not go into the apartment. Mrs. Byrne (they said) used to meet them at the bedroom door and take the things from them. They knew nothing more about the deceased, or how he came by his death.

The statement of Mrs. Byrne was, that her husband for the last week was in the enjoyment of his usual health, and that she did not notice any change in him until Saturday, when she was at the beside and heard to her great surprise a gurgling sort of noise in his throat; she wished to send for a doctor, but deceased would not allow any person to be present; she, however, sent for Mr. Harvey, an apothecary, who, on his arrival, found the gentleman dead.

It being twelve o'clock when these statements were made, the coroner adjourned the investigation to five this evening, at the same time directing Mr. Finnimore to take charge of Mrs. Byrne, the Messrs. Wall, and the servants of the deceased, which he accordingly did. These persons were put under arrest, and placed in separate rooms. Mrs. Byrnes was allowed to occupy an upper room in the house, the Messrs. Wall another room, and the servants a third, each under the surveillance of a police officer, until the result of the investigation is made known. There are several witnesses to be examined. Surgeons Fox, Mitchell, and Ellis, were engaged yesterday for upwards of three hours in a *post mortem* examination of the body; the result of their inquiry of course can only be known on the inquest. Great crowds of persons had collected about the place during the greater portion of the day. Several gentlemen, friends of the deceased, called during the day. There are various rumours afloat respecting this strange and sudden affair, none of which it would be prudent to state in detail until the investigation closed. The jury will assemble this evening at five o'clock. It is composed of the most respectable persons residing in the locality.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—The locality expect, now they have published a concise account of the charge against Mr. Stallwood, that you will, in accordance with your promise, give insertion to the above. Every term of insult has been made use of towards the locality by Mr. S.; and he has boasted, that with one stroke of the pen to the Editor, he could hinder the insertion of anything detrimental to him in the *Star*; and that if they hindered him lecturing in London, they could not in the country.

Yours,

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

STATEMENT OF A CHARGE BROUGHT BY THE CHELSEA, BROMPTON, AND KENSINGTON CHARTISTS, AGAINST EDMUND STALLWOOD.

That at a ball, concert, and raffle, got up on January 3rd, 1842, by the above locality, for the benefit of the Political Victims, Mr. Stallwood did appropriate the whole of the profits to his own purposes until the 28th of April, when, after repeated solicitations, he remitted the sum of 5s. 9d. to the *Northern Star*, as the proceeds of the entertainment, and furnished the locality with a balance-sheet, showing a corresponding amount of profit; on examination of the balance-sheet, it proved to be a gross tissue of fabrication, the sum set down for printing being extortionate, the sum of 3s. 9d. being inserted as paid by Mr. Stallwood, which he had never paid, but which was paid by another member; the sum of 16s. 10d. being charged for music, whereas the sum paid was only 12s. for which amount the locality hold the receipt, and the number of persons accounted for in the balance sheet being far below the number that actually paid. Mr. Stallwood having refused to attend the locality after being several times summoned, and a public meeting of the members having been called (in accordance with the instructions of the Convention) to investigate his conduct, which he neglected to attend, the locality brought the subject under the notice of the London Delegate Council, who, after a patient investigation of the affair, and every privilege of defence having been granted to Mr. Stallwood, came to an unanimous resolution that Mr. E. Stallwood was guilty of robbing the fund for the Benefit of the Political Victims, and ordered their Secretary to transmit the resolution to the *Northern Star* for insertion. This resolution not having been inserted, the above locality feel that they are compelled, for their own justification, to publish this statement.

Signed by the General Council of the locality,

William Matthews,	Charles Heath,
Ruffy Ridley,	Thos. M. Wheeler,
William Whitehorne,	Thomas Guthrie,
Samuel Ford,	John Dowling,
James Budding,	William Haberfield,
William Haines.	

[We much regret the pertinacity of our friends in forcing this local and personal matter upon the public, but do not see how we can justly refuse insertion to their statement. If Mr. Stallwood have any reply he will of course have liberty, but his reply must be confined strictly and solely to the matters in this statement.—ED. *N. S.*]

THE NEW EXECUTIVE AND THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—As it may be fairly presumed that the New Executive Committee are now fully installed in the duties of their office, we trust they will turn their serious attention to the plan of organization, so that it may be carried out for the future to the very letter. We consider this more necessary at the present time than ever. The Association is rapidly on the increase—the crisis of the nation's fate draws near—the industrious classes are seeking for political knowledge: the enemy is at work to weaken and divide our ranks, and hunger and devastation are making fearful and rapid strides in the once peaceful and happy homes of the artisans of England. Now is the time when men begin to think, and to ask each other "what shall we do to be saved?" and in our opinion no time can be more fitting than the present, for the Executive Committee to put forth their mighty talents to direct the movement, and create such an unanimity of feeling and of action as shall strike terror into the ranks of the enemy. That the Executive Committee may be the better able to carry into effect the foregoing suggestions, we recommend that for the future all nominations and elections of officers belonging to the National Charter Association of Great Britain be taken through the country at one and the same time, as stated in the plan of organisation. If this method be rigidly adhered to, the whole of the Association will follow the example in all their transactions, which will give to the organization an impetus that will defy all attempts to mislead and divide the people.

With those few observations, and ardently wishing for the freedom of the whole people,

I remain, Sir,
On behalf of the Councillors of the
National Charter Association,
resident in Hull,
JAMES GRASSBY, Sub-Secretary.

Hull, July 13th, 1842.

P.S.—I think, Sir, that if some talented individual was to write a cheap pamphlet, fully explaining the present plan of organisation, it might have the effect of preventing great numbers of our members from getting into the meshes of the law, and be of great service to the cause generally,

J. G.

Local and General Intelligence.

HUDDERSFIELD.——MEETING OF RATEPAYERS.—A meeting of ratepayers, called by the Board of Surveyors of Highways for the township of Huddersfield, was holden in the large room of the Pack Horse Inn, on Wednesday last, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to consider and determine upon a claim for compensation made by "Varley and Company" for alledged injury done to property by the raising of the highway passing "Shore-foot-mill." It turned out that the Surveyors, before they determined on making a much-wanted improvement in the road leading past the mill just named, up to Mold Green and on to the Wakefield road, had consulted the owners of property adjoining the portion to be raised; and had arranged with them that the private approaches to the raised and improved public road should be made at private cost. To this arrangement the firm styling itself "Varley and Company" were parties, one of the partners being present, and acquiesing, in the meeting of surveyors and owners of property. When the improvement was partly effected this Company demanded that the Surveyors should enter their private mill yard, and raise it to a level with the public road. The Surveyors properly refused to thus misapply the rates entrusted to their charge, and "Varley and Company" caused them to be served with notice of action for compensation, for damage done to their property by mending and improving the public highway! It was therefore determined to lay the matter before the rate-payers in vestry assembled. A very animated discussion ensued, after the above statement of facts had been laid before the meeting, by the chairman, (Mr. Joseph Shaw, overseer,) and a member of the Board of Surveyors, in which Messrs. T. Shepherd, J. Brook, J. Hobson, J. Leach, R. Armitage, D. Hirst, &c., &c., took part. A *case* from the *Law Journal* was brought under the consideration of the meeting, by Mr. Joshua Hobson, which completely met the point at issue. An action had been brought against a Board of Surveyors under precisely similar circumstances, the raising of a public road adjoining the plaintiff's private property. He sued for injury and damage done through the rendering of his gate and carriage way useless by the raising of the public highway. Under the direction of Justice PARK, the Jury found a verdict for the defendants. The plaintiff moved for a new trial; and Justices BAYLEY, HOLROYD, and LITTLEDALE refused the *motion on the ground* that an action could not be maintained against public servants acting for the public advantage, unless it was proved that they *abused* the power they possessed by acting arbitrarily and oppressively. The following resolution, moved by Mr. J. Hobson, and seconded by Mr. T. Shepherd, was unanimously passed:—

"That this meeting having carefully weighed the whole of the facts laid before them by the Board of Surveyors of the Highways, is of opinion that the claim made upon the Board for compensation, by 'Varley and Company,' is at once unjust and illegal: *unjust*, because the firm trading under the designation 'Varley and Company' were parties to an agreement made between the Surveyors and the owners of property adjoining the then projected improvement, in that portion of the highway leading from 'Shore Head' to the 'Navigation Bridge,' which agreement was to the effect that the said owners should make and alter their own approaches to the said improved highway: *illegal*, because whether they were parties to the aforesaid agreement or not, the LAW instructs the Surveyors of the Highways to consult the PUBLIC BENEFIT, and not individual advantage; and authorizes no such expenditure of the ratepayers' money as the making of *private* approaches to a public road. While this meeting, therefore, thanks the Board of Surveyors for resisting the demand for compensation made by 'Varley and Company,' and for calling the ratepayers together to consult as to such claim; it also INSTRUCTS the said Surveyors of the Highways to *continue to resist*, by all and every legal means, the said claim for compensation made by 'Varley and Company.'"

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting dispersed.

EXTRAORDINARY SIGN OF THE "PRESSURE OF THE TIMES."—Perhaps no one fact could possibly be adduced to show the "dreadful times" we live in, and their extraordinary "*pressure*" even upon "professional" men (to say nothing of petty shopkeepers and tradesmen,) than the following:—An eminent firm, composed of "limbs of the law," and "*doing*" business at a short distance from BATTYE FORD, (a place in the immediate neighbourhood of Huddersfield,) have suffered so much of late from "want of custom," that they have been obliged, to eke out a living, to add to their legitimate vocations the most *unusual one* (for attorneys) of wholesale PIG-JOBBERS! Their first essay in this new line was made by one of the partners in this (now) law-and-pig-firm about a month ago, when he purchased from a dealer in the Liverpool market no less than forty-six pigs at once for about £60. Having made the purchase, and paid the money; and *having slept on his bargain*, he was not so much in love with it as when at first entered into: for reflection taught him that neither himself nor his partner was the best judge of pig's flesh in the world; and that though they might manage to *buy* a lot together for a given sum, they were not quite "*o fay*" at the job of selling them (singly) out again, at a profit. In this emergency they had recurrence to the able advice and counsel of —— "COXY," Esq., son of JOSEPH COX, the eminent common carrier of Huddersfield. (Of his mother we are silent.) The result of the conference was, a determination to admit Mr. "COXY" into the firm, as a PARTNER in the *pig-jobbing* business. Since then all has gone on smoothly. The first lot is nearly disposed of. The law "professionals" are *getting* a clear insight into the arts and mysteries of pig-jobbery. A prospect of "*doing*" well is opened up before them. They begin to have a hope of standing up, notwithstanding the "*hard times*;" and they already bless the day that saw them dealers in "porkers" to save their bacon!—Perhaps the most astounding part of this curious business has yet to be mentioned. Mr. "COXY" declares, that while his connection which the lawyers has given them a knowledge of *his* "profession," he has also acquired an intimate acquaintance with the quirks and quidities of THE LAW and the lawyers! "RECIPROCITY" is his motto; and already overtures are made to duly instal him a full member of this "most respectable" firm!

SUNDERLAND.—LECTURE AND DISCUSSION ON THE CATHOLIC RELIGION.—On Monday evening, the 11th inst., D. French, Esq., barrister-at-law, delivered a lecture in the Athenæum, Sunderland, on the truth of the Catholic religion, more particularly in defence of praying to Saints. As he invited discussion the Athenæum was crowded. At the close of his lecture, Mr. Wright, Unitarian Minister, stood forward and made some observations on the lecture delivered. He stated his readiness to enter into a discussion with the lecturer on equal terms, namely, one half hour for each. After a short discussion, the lecturer finally agreed to give Mr. Wright the time demanded, and arrangements are now being made for the purpose.

HONLEY.—AWFUL DEATH.—On Friday last Mr. David Armitage, dyer, of Mytholmroyd, near Huddersfield, who, our correspondent states had been drinking for five or six weeks, died suddenly on Friday last, at the Commercial Inn, at that place, after drinking a bottle of rum in about twenty *minutes*. An inquest was held on Saturday forenoon, before Mr. Dyson and a respectable Jury, at the Commercial Inn, when a verdict was returned, 'Died from excessive drinking." The case was ordered to be laid before the Magistrates. The deceased is fifty-five years of age, and has left a wife and eight children to mourn his untimely end.

MUSIC HALL, LEEDS,

NIGHTLY CROWDED WITH BRILLIANT FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.

ON this Evening, and every Evening during the ensuing week, the Great WIZARD OF THE NORTH will perform his Feats of NATURAL MAGIC.

The greatest wonder of the present age is Mr. J. H. ANDERSON, the GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH, now nightly performing at the above Hall his wonderful and incredible feats of Necromancy and Natural Magic. As a proof of the rising reputation and renown of this distinguished and *not-to-be* equalled Mysteriachist, the Hall is nightly crowded by astonished and delighted audiences, comprising the *elite* of science, literature, and fashion, in Leeds and its vicinity. To attempt to enumerate or descant on the wonder-workings of this unparalleled artiste, would be useless; they must be seen to be believed; and when seen, must be pronounced the *ne plus ultra* of all that is astonishing, delightful, or rational. The incredibilities he enacts are the result of many years' research, indefatigable study, and perseverance, to say nothing of his magnificent display of solid silver apparatus, forming a *tout ensemble* at once unique and elegant, and alone worthy the public attention and admiration.

In addition to his Mystic Performances, he has entered into an Arrangement with the Proprietors of the POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, London, to give a Series of Exhibitions of

DISSOLVING VIEWS,

Which will be introduced on MONDAY Next, and exhibited between the Parts of the Wizard's Performance every Evening during the Week.

Strangers at present sojourning in Leeds should not neglect visiting the Music Hall—the Temple of the Magi—the cheapest and greatest Treat in Leeds.

ADMISSION—*Front Seats Two Shillings. Second Seats One Shilling. Back Seats Sixpence.*

Doors open at half-past Seven, and the Wizard enters his Mystic Circle at a quarter-past Eight o'Clock precisely; concluding at half-past Ten or Eleven o'Clock.—Carriages in attendance at a quarter-past Ten o'Clock.

The above Entertainment is truly Scientific and STRICTLY MORAL.

Lessons given in the Art of Parlour Magic. Terms Moderate. Mr. ANDERSON attends at the Hall from TWELVE till TWO. Places can be secured.

MIDDLETON.——STATE OF TRADE.——The cotton trade here is in a most deplorable condition; there are only three cotton mills here, and they are all stopped, and have been for some time; two of them belonging to Mr. Burton have totally given up manufacturing, and the workpeople are in a most distressed condition.

LEEDS.—THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH opened his Temple of Magic in our Music Hall on Monday evening last; and that his performances fully equal his *promises* is evidenced by the fact that the "temple" has been nightly crowded with wonder-stricken admirers. He is at once the most dexterous and the most gentlemanly of all *Wizards*. If he be, as some imagine, in connection with a certain old gentleman, (who shall be nameless,) most certainly the latter can boast of having a really clever and accomplished acquaintance. The "magic circle" is splendid. Most of the Wizard's apparatus is made of silver; and the *coup deil* of the whole is dazzling and striking. To particularise one portion of the performance as more worthy of notice than another is difficult; but we must mention the concluding trick—"the Gipsy's Wonder Kitchen." Let our readers imagine a large cooking pan, suspended, gipsy-fashion, from a frame-work of wood, and having no communication with the floor or anything else, other than the rope by which it is suspended from its supporter over the fire placed under it. Let them further imagine six dead and dressed pigeons placed in this pan, along with six gallons, or more, of water. (That the pigeons were pigeons, and that the pan was filed with water, we saw with our own eyes.) Let them further imagine that when the pan is uncovered, and you are expecting to see the pigeons turned out cooked, and ready to eat, six live pigeons should fly out of the pan instead, and that every drop of water has disappeared. Let, we say, our readers imagine this; and is there one of them within reach of the Music Hall that will not hasten to see the wonders performed, of one of which we have attempted a faint description? During the next week we perceive an addition will be made to the performances, which will be of itself worth the sum charged for seeing the whole. The DISSOLVING VIEWS from the POLYTECHNIC Institution, are to be introduced for the first time, to a Leeds audience. Those who have visited London, and had the high gratification to witness this pleasing exhibition, can appreciate the treat in store for the seekers of amusement in Leeds: those who have not had such an opportunity will do well not to miss it now that it is brought home to their own doors.

THE LATE SHOPKEEPERS' MEETING.—The following is the answer of