MY DEAR FRIENDS,—After having been entrusted with the keeping and administration of your funds for the last ten months, without your expressing any anxiety as to the manner I have used them, it becomes my pleasing duty to submit my balancesheet for your perusal. You will find that I have carefully abstained from mixing up in the account my single item connected with my own defence.

It is a fortunate circumstance that I am enabled. by your good opinion, to await the proper time for replying to all the slanders of my enemies; and that I am so strongly robed in honesty as to feel no overenxiety in refuting the falsehoods of hired scribblers, prostitute politicians, and jealous self-tormentors, ably thrust upon me by two honest stonemasons One charge against me has been that I have escaped living at Cheltenham. They were deputed to hand muscathed from the recent prosecution because I me a subscription from their locality, when they was able to avail myself of the service of lawvers : asked me how the funds stood; and upon my replying while those whom the ignorant are pleased to call "very slack," one of them took twenty sovereigns out my dupes have suffered from a want of the of a little leathern bag which they had scraped togemme means. Never was there a more doubly ther to take them to America in the following spring, ignorant assertion than this. Firstly: because it and handed it to me saying: "Here, Sir, take this, was against my consent, and against the consent of and if we don't want it in spring, we won't require the leaders of the Chartist body, that any man, you to repay it." I took the money; and when they though ever so humble, belonging to our party, applied for it afterwards they got it by return of should go to trial without the very best legal assist- post. That's a Welsh case for you. ance. And this taunt has been thrown out in con- I will now give you a history of the state of your sequence of the adoption of a plan against which I affairs just before the last Special Commissions. have invariably protested. I mean the system of Hundreds, nay I believe thousands were arrested; upon the subject. raising separate local defence funds, and giving and amongst the rest Ellis was arrested, and comthe amount collected either to the party accused, or mitted for high treason. In minor cases we could to a committee for the purpose of his defence. rely upon the attendance of junior counsel at Special his support of Sturgeism would have been a heavy Now, if it goes to the party, it is generally made Commissions, who would be quite capable of defend- blow at Chartism. I was first made acquainted with private property of, while the accused sup- ing Chartists against the usual charges of conspiracy, the real merits of the man as a politician, and his poses that he best consults his own feelings and sedition, riots, routs, tumults, and so forth. High capacity as a scholar. I discovered that the differthe interest of his party, by making his own treason, however, is a different thing. A Junior ence betweenhim and me, as regarded Sturgeism, was defence; or, if it is legitimately expended by a Barrister is not supposed to understand the term just this: I suspected and denounced the party upon committee, some griping Attorney grasps the whole, "aliegiance" as well as a veteran; and therefore could suspicion; while he thought it more beneficial to the and afterwards comes down upon the committee not be safely entrusted in a case of treason with the cause of democracy to act with them while they for a balance: thus, in either case, committing an defence of one of our party. I received scores of professed a desire to serve it. He was the first injustice upon the contributors. Secondly, I had letters about Ellis; and being resolved that no work- to desert and expose them upon the commission of no counsel: while, as I was the principal party at ing man's life should be sacrificed to this undefined an overt act of treachery. tacked, all my brother conspirators had the advantage and undefinable law without a struggle, I went to of the testimony of all my witnesses, as well as of Serjeant Talfourd (before £30 was subsribed) to my poor legal knowledge. It is extraordinary, retain him at an expence of 300 guineas to defend Ellis. discharged his duties to our party during our ten however, to see the manner in which political scrib. I learned, however, from his clerk that he had been blers blow hot and cold. With one breath they retained by the Crown, where there was money charge me with not defending my poor dupes; while enough to pay, and for which the Queen had neither zeal, anxiety, and watchfulness have characterised with the other they associate Chartism with pick. to beg, borrow, or traverse the country, as I had. him to my mind as one of the soundest, the ablest, pockets and thieves, and blow upon me when, in the I then went to Charles Phillips's; he was at and sincerest politicians that ever I met in my life. general cofunsion, I am not able to distinguish Brighton; and I learned from his clerk that in In conclusion, then, my friends, allow me, once between them, and consequently prefer defending consequence of some expectation of government for all, to impress upon your minds the

Special Commissions, prisoners were defended who out of town. I then wert to Sergeant Murphy's; of flying to local attornies, and of raising were charged with moral guilt; while had they not he was in Ireland with his constituents. I then indiv.dual defence funds. I know that you are been defended, I should have been charged with the went to the Crown Office, where the business is poor; and that,-thanks to the infernal blasted crime of neglecting my poor dupes.

with political offences had a local fund subscribed one half the barristers; there I was reminded that richer than a nation of paupers; and therefore I lay for his own defence; while not one, or scarcely one. of them applied one single farthing to the purposes tried for high treason. So I rested satisfied, know-by presenting you with the balance of between for which the monies were subscribed: and I, as ing that I should have ample time to prepare in £300 and £400 now in my hands as treasurer, as a treasurer, was in consequence out of pocket between such an event, and thus I saved you three hundred nest egg for those who can spare a little, now and newards, to 40s. 50s. and 100s. have been thus subscribed, without conferring the intended benefit mpon the accused or the party: while more than 400 prisoners have been defended for little more than thirty shillings each, by a proper application of the .

It is now five years since I urged upon you the indispensable necessity of keeping up a National Defence Fund. In 1837, when the Glasgow Cotton Spinners were prosecuted, the want of such a fund imposed upon me a month's labour in the depth of sharks, and did the cause not one particle of good; quiet ready to forgive the past.

As it is worth while now and then to refresh be; how can I thank you, the omnipotent people, suf- amount at which Mr. Roberts has exposed them; your memories upon these subjects, I will ficiently for the confidence that you have reposed in while I have no hesitation in saying that, had the direct your attention to the position in which me, and the protection which that confidence throws several parties been defended by separate attornies. the Cotton Spinners stood. They were charged in an around me? Having struggled through seven £50,000 would not have covered the expence, indictment with several offences; and instead of plead criminal prosecutions within the last six years, I while not a particle of service would have been ing and going to trial upon the indictment as it stood, must have failen under the weight of prosecution, rendered to the cause. Here follows my balancethey lock legal exceptions to it, in which they were made heavier by the slander of the press than by sheet; and I am your friend and servant, successful. That is, they gained a great defeat at a, the vengeance of the law, if your good opinion had great expence. When I went to Edinburgh, and not supplied a shield against the many arrows that FEARGUS O'CONNOR IN ACCOUNT WITH THE heard the indictment read, I all but went down on have been shot at me! While my every act has been my knees, and implored the solicitor and the com- open and unconcealed; while I have suffered much mittee to withdraw the objections that had been pain of mind lest I should in anywise be considered inraised, and allow the trial to proceed upon the in-strumental in bringing about and continuing the dietment, as it then stood. But no; "I was a fool;" Revolution of last autumn; and while its result has and was destined to fool away my time and my entailed a heavy expence upon me: yet even all these money in supporting the folly of others. The result, considerations have not saved me from the venom of however, proved that I was right, for the Lord Ad- the slanderer. After I had boldly fought and fairly vocate immediately framed such an indictment as beaten the Government what think you of the Liberal comsei for the prisoners argued would have em- rascals asserting " that it had been all arranged be braced the effences with which they stood charged; tween Feargus O'Connor and the Tories"! In faith and they were tried upon the fresh indictment, con- it was arranged that I was either to die in a dun-TICTED UPON THE NEW COUNTS, and acquitted upon geon or be rained by escaping it! While I had every count contained in the first indictment !!! arranged to beat the Government or to advance my

What would you have said, if Mr. Roberts; our cause, if I fell in the contest. What fools these able adviser, had recommended us to demur, or, drivellers must be!! Did they never think of the plainly speaking, to take exceptions to the second, Jury who could not be brought into "our arrangefifth, and seventh counts in the " Monster Indict- ment"!! Above all, did they lose sight of the fact ment?" in none of which there was any venue at that not only I, but all of my poor "dupes," as they Cash paid in all. Why, you would have rejoiced for a moment are pleased to call them, escaped as well as myself at his puny triumph; while it would have been followed by such corrections as could leave no hope ducks are to decoyed, the decoy duck alon of escape. Mr. Roberts knew of every objectes escapes! while the remainder of the fligh tion to the indictment in sufficient time for taking find themselves under the net. Without much fitting opportunity for taking somplete advantage of the enemy's indiscretion.

Well, there's a Scotch instance for you; and I must Government would not have suffered the exposur in justice say that the Scotch people have not very that they received by the Lancashire trials for on fairly returned the compliment then paid to the million sterling. There's not on legal record at Cotton Spinners by the English Working classes. I will now give you a Welsh instance. In 1839,

when Frost was arrested there was not a single by entering into the most minute explanations with farthing to apply to his defence. I had to pay down nine hundred sovereigns out of my own pocket to commence the defence before a farthing was sub- allowing yourselves to be deceived. scribed; and again in the depth of winter, I was compelled to take a month's tramp by night and by day to procure a Defence Fund. If I have before spoken of the apathy of the Scotch people with reference to the recent trials, I must do them the justice to say that in Frost's case, they far outstripped their English brethren in liberality.

present opportunity of being very explicit upon all

money matters. money from Mrs. Frost to enable me to defend her death, rather than condescend to hold communicahusband, and that I never repaid it. I take this tion with the Government, any portion of which I opportunity of stating clearly, how that matter should be ashamed to withhold from the public stands. I never saw Mrs. Frost, until December car. 1841. I never had communication with Mrs. Frost. I tell you now that I have been bid for, and highly make the amount of £532 the total received by him. to answer the vile and villainous report which has their disposal would be but poor compensation for Northern Star office has ever been used, or placed even been industriously circulated of my inducing Mrs. betraying the meanest of our party.

how often have I sighed, and sorrowed, and regressed. The state in the Chartest the same time I was not acquainted with Mr. Roberts at the injured, or to whom I may have caused a single injured, or to shall have an Organization to the Chartist in the Chartist hedy should have been that which he have the Chartist in the Chartist hed and the chartist ind which I borrowed conditionally, was most honour- ledge of my former error. At Birmingham, where places

ADVERTISER.

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SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1843.

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It is not here my intention to offer one single encomium upon the manner in which Mr. Roberts has months' struggle with the Government. Suffice it to say, that his conduct is above all praise: while his patronage, he could not be had. I then went to necessity of keeping up a General Defence It was a charge against us, that at the recent Serjeant Shea's; but it being long vacation he was Fund; and of abandoning the ruinous system done better than in any other effice, and where machinery,-you are likely to be still poorer; and Again, in 1389 and 1840, almost every man charged the very clarks understand more practical law than after all my trials, persecutions, and expenses, I am Ellis must have ten days notice, if he was to be the foundation-stone of a permanent defence fund, then, to lay upon. I say that I present you with Before I offer some closing observations upon this balance as a free gift: because, by all the rules this subject, I must here observe, that in every of trade, of commerce, and of ustice, I should have disturbance in Ireland I was subjected to a like a right to set off ab ut the same amount over-paid inconvenience. Wherever the poor people required by me, settled, audited, and allowed, in 1841, in my to be defended, whether at Rathcormac or any balance sheet as treasurer, for 1839 and 1840. I do

where else, there was always a subscription raised not do so, however; as I can better bear that loss at head quarters, which was swallowed up by the than suffer you to repay it, to the great injury of our patriots; while for years the drudgery and expence cause. The amount set down in the credit side of of defending the people invariably fell to my lot. my balance-sheet, as paid to Mr. Roberts, has been You see then I have suffered in England, Scotland, expended, and I believe more; while Mr. Roberts Wales, and Ireland, from the non-performance of himself has not, as yet, received a guinea for his winter,—which I would not again undertake for that duty which belongs to the people themselves. services: nor will be render me his account until the £5,000,—and put me to an expense of £200. That If however, the frequent scaldings that neglect has battle is finished. In the event of things taking a trial was made a great fuss about; it cost between given us shall have the effect of making the perple turn; should the Court of Queen's Bench decide in £3,000 and £4,000; was swallowed up by law more alive to their own interest in future, I am favour of the validity of the fourth count; we shall, in such a case, be driven to a writ of error, by made payable to Mr O'Connor contrary to his express for the men were convicted: whereas, had my And now, you dear, good, honest, and virtuous which is meant the re-arguing of the whole case advice been then taken, the whole of the monies fustian - jacket - blistered - hands-and-unshorn - chin- before the fifteen judges. When those who have swallowed up by law sharks, delegates, and wit- Chartists; you for whom alone I work, and with subscribed their pence remember what the Governnesses would have been saved, and the men would whom I will continue to the latest day of my exist- ment blunders have cost the country, they will ence to struggle until I make you what you ought to surely be astonished at the comparatively trifling

> F. O'CONNOR. DEFNCE FUND.

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į	From Mr. Pray, through Evening Star (	$\mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{l}}$	234	0	0
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By John Cleave (A)

	are pleased to call them, escaped as well as myself!!	trial into Queen's Bench (1) 71	
1		Returned Campbell 1 1	Ĺ
1	It usually happens that where a flight of	Paid White's Committee 5 0	
	ducks are to decoyed, the decoy duck alone	To Peplow, for Cooper's last trial 25	
	escapes! while the remainder of the flight	Pald for do., for two Subreenas 0 12	
:		Paid Council, self 16 10	-
•	HING SHOMEON OF THE PARTY OF TH	To W. P. Roberts, Esq 310 11	Ł
	circumlocution, however, you will believe a plain		_
1	tale from a plain man. Firstly, allow me to tell	Doyle, at Lancaster (G) 1 0	•
i	those scandal-mongers, and self-tormentors that the	Leach 1 0	-
	Government would not have suffered the exposure	Turner 1 0	
j	Government would not have suncted the daposite	Bairstow 110	•
	that they received by the Lancashire trials for one	Beesley 1 10	-
•	million sterling. There's not on legal record an	M'Cartney 1 0	
	instance of so big a blander; nor in history one of so	Pray, with subroens to attend trial 10 0	<b>)</b> .
٠	great a triumph! I never consider myself humbled	Ruffy Ridley, for defendants, when in	
	by entering into the most minute explanations with	London (D)	
•	by entering into the most minuse explanations with	2.550, 60 0011 212 0111 125	
	yon; and especially do I feel myself called upon now,	Doyle, when in London (I) 1 10	
•	not-to undeceive you, but to thank you for not	Railton, ditto 110	
:	allowing yourselves to be deceived.	Harney, ditto 1 0	•
:		Parkes, ditto 1 0	
	Hear my answer then, you working men, given	Taylor, ditto 1 0	-
•	with all the solemnity of the most solemn oath:	Arran, ditto 1 0	-
	throughout my whole life I have never conspired	Skevington, ditto 1 2	_
	against any single individual; nor have I ever be-	Beirstow, ditto 0 13	_
-	traved any confidence reposed in me by the most		!

the amount received by me from Mr. Cleave, will

C-Not one farthing of the money received at the

with all the solemnity of the most solemn oath throughout my whole life I have never conspire against any single individual; nor have I ever be trayed any confidence reposed in me by the mos humble! I have never held correspondence, conver- Fenton As I hope not to be again compelled to enter upon sation, or communication with any man in office Durham As I hope not to be again compelled to enter upon upon any other subject than that which may have Mundin and witnesses, per Cleave painful discussions of this nature, I embrace the been in fulfilment of your commands—such as Coffee by ditto making one of a deputation, or presenting memorials A rumonr has been circulated, then, by some of in your behalf! while I would have suffered any Total my good friends that I borrowed a large amount of length of imprisonment, transportation, or even Balance in Treasurer's hands, to meet unsettled accounts ... ... 334 6 11 NOTES A.—The sum of £50 for the victim fund added to

for a very long time after the trial of her husband, bid for, by the Whigs; but never, in the course of my favour, in the Evening Star's account, because Mr. I never applied to her for a farthing. I never re- my life, have I had any such offer from the Tories; Pray paid several sums on account of defence fund ceived a farthing from her, directly or indirectly; and for this simple reason, because they know well received by him, and which are included in the £234; she never became security, in any shape or form, for that I would expose the insuit. They know, as you while I have not taken credit for any of them. When I any money that I received; and therefore I never know, that all the money in their coffers could not either side under the hard may appear on the side under the hard under the hard may appear on the side under the hard und had to pay any back. So, and just so, am I able purchase my support: while all the patronage at

to my credit, though I have often been hard enough been industriously circulated of my inducing Mrs. perraying the meanest of our party.

Frost to give me a large sum of money for her hus
I trust that I have now sufficiently explained the D-£26 10s of the above sum was returned by Pepband's defence, upon the condition that I would re- whole transaction about which I write; that I have low, and makes a part of the £234 credited from the embraced the saveral subjects of most vital impor. Evening Star, where it was acknowledged; and I cannot While I state thus much upon my own behalf, I tance to our party, and given a faithful account of tance to our party, and given a faithful account of tance to our party, and given a faithful account of tance to our party, and given a faithful account of the whole from the whole country for the zeal, the ability, and honesty he manifested throughout the Special Commission, several hundred pounds for the purposes of the our legal business has been transacted throughout Cooper's recent protracted trial, and upon all occasions several hundred pounds for the purposes of the our legal business has been transacted throughout Cooper's recent protracted trial, and upon all occasions defence, by one who should have put a guinea into this arduous and protracted struggle, by Mr. Roberts, this arduous and protracted struggle, by Mr. Roberts, this areal working man; and that he has not her pocket rather than take a penny out of it. O! It is always most pleasing to me to find myself in received one farthing for the loss of between thirty and the wrong when the discovery of error has the forty days. I do not wish to establish a bad precedent, and one which may subject me to very great inconveniant I was not acquainted with Mr. Roberts at the

E-A portion of the sum, I believe £5, was also returned by the honest working man who got it, to the Manchester defence committee. F.—This amount was paid by me to Messrs. Yates act should be limited to two years, Mr. O'Connell undertaketo prove that a repeal of the Cornaud Provision. and Turner, in two sums of £40 and £31. G-The several sums paid to the defendants at Laneaster was owing to the length of time that the trial lasted.

H-As I understand some bickering has taken place about this item, I feel myself bound to state the circumstance precisely as it occurred. Mr. Ridley called upon me on the Sunday morning previous to his departure for Gloucestershire to take his trial. He asked me voted against the motion! On the 1st of July, 1836, THE CHARTISTS of Newcastle and Gateshead held for £1 10s. to defray his expences there. I told him that Mr. Crawford brought forward a motion to the their weekly business meeting on Monday evening, Mr. in no instance had any of the funds been appropriated effect that all tithes and composition of tithes Thomas Robson in the chair. The minutes of the preto such a purpose. I said, if you wish to have council should cease and determine in Ireland; and that vious meeting having been read and confirmed, a disyou shall have the best that the circuit affords. No, he the clergy of the several religious sects should be cussion took place respecting the R v. W. Hill's visit replied, I mean to defend myself; and I then advised him left for their support to their respective flocks, to Newcastle, whereupon Mr. Young moved, and Mr. as to his course. He then said, how am I to get there? Can it be believed that Mr. O'Connell voted Embleton seconded,—" That the Rev. W. Hill be and I replied, "What man, can't you walk there?" and against this motion. His name will be found rehe smiled. "Come," said I, "here's a sovereign to take you corded in the votes and proceedings of the House of in Newcastle, on his tour to Scotland." Agreed to down, and if it is objected to when I am passing my Commons in company with English and Irish Tories upanimously. Several other resolutions were likewise accounts. I'll pay it out of my own pocket." There upon those divisions. Let there be no mistake agreed to, merely of a local tandency. is the little peg upon which a great story has been about this: he voted against the abolition of tithes

the several localities, that they would be sent back to talking patriot Daniel O'Connell. the respective gaols to which they were committed, at therefore furnished with the means of returning. merely covered his travelling expences. There is no land!" After having gone through the whole his-Ireland, and others from different parts of the country. gins concluded by moving that Mr. Thomas Self, of Mr. Pray was subreened not for me, but to break down Newport, Isle of Wight, be admitted a member of the character of Griffin. There is no charge for a large the Irish Universal Suffrage Association; Mr. John Mr. Roberts paid his own expences; neither do I take unanimously. into account the large sum that it cost me in travelling Mr. Dyott, in a very able speech, explained to the with their confidence.

ERRATA.—The £2 received from Birmingham should have been £2 11s. It was sent by David Potts, and desire. The post-office order has been lost, but Mr. O'Connor debited himself with it.

## Chartist Entelligence.

tion held their usual weekly meeting on Sunday last, at six o'clock in the evening. Mr. John Keegan was called to the chair. Mr. Dyorr, the Secretary, read the rules and bjects of the Association, and several letters from tion on the good sense and discrimination it had dis- the profit of the operation-(great laughter). played respecting the object of the leaders of the Repeal movement; and expressive of sympathy and

confiding dupes who have been, and still are, cheated after which the meeting separated. out of their money under the pretence of Repealing the Union. A very sensible and well written letter from Mr. Thomas Self, of Newport, Isle of Wight, was read, and gave great satisfaction to the whole meeting-strangers as well as members. Mr. Self requested to be informed as to the fact whether Mr. O'Connell had voted for the Whig Coercion Act, and stated that some people in Newp rt maintained that Mr. O'Connell voted against pro. tem. to the National Charter Association." the Coercion Act in every stage; while others held the opinion that he veted in favour of it. The par- of Manchester, addressed a camp meeting twice; ties ultimately agreed that a letter should be written first, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and again at special meeting of the South Lancashire delegates to Mr. O'Higgins upon the subject, and that his deci-six o'clock in the evening. On both occasions they

Mr. O'Higgins said, that before he should answer ing system. the question, he should propose a gentleman for admission, as a member of their association, who was well known as an honest, indefatigable, and talented member of the National Charter Association of Great Britain, and who had also been a member of organisation; a gentleman who had always identified himself, as every true-hearted man ought to o'clock precisely, on business of importance. do, with the working classes; a gentleman, who in his correspondence with Mr. O'Coanell relative to his treachery against the Glasgow cotton-spinners. had done honour to his head and his heart: he should, without saying more upon that occasion, move that Mr. George Julian Harney, of Sheffield, be admitted a member of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association. (Hear and cheers.)

Mr. Joseph Brierly rose to second the motion. He said that Mr. Harney had, to his credit, been endeavouring to effect a Union in Sheffield between the Chartists, who are all Repealers, and those who assume the exclusive right to agitate that question; and who, in their folly, reject the aid and co-operation of their real friends, the Chartists, and meanly beg and pray and fawn for that of a miserable handful of bigotted, besotted Orangemen-(cheers). Mr. Harney was admitted by accla-

Mr. O'Higgins said he had another member to propose'; and in doing so, he should complain of one great sin of omission by Mr. O'Connell. He had often heard him say that Catholic Emancipation would have been obtained some twenty years sooner attended. had it not been for the Convention Act, and the Act against Corresponding Societies. Well, one would expect that when Mr. O'Connell had his friends, the Whigs, in power, with their commanding majorities sons-in-law-three of them; s place for his son. who is not a Repealer; places for his nephews, who are not Repealers: but to do anything, or to propose to do anything for the benefit of his country was out of the question. "Keep the Tories out till the Whigs provide for my progeny and kinsmen, and you will be all true patriots and good Christians." This was the whole service he rendered his country from the time he entered Parilament up to the present period. Let any one who can do it, tell him, Mr. O'Higgins, anything he did, or proposed to do, for the benefit of his country during his whole parliamentary career : and he would give him credit for it. Look how his rack is marked with the blood of his countrymen at Newtownbarry, on the 18 h of June, 1831, down victim, at Clones, in 1843. Had he made an effort to have the Convention Act, and the Act against Corresponding Societies Repealed, he, Mr. O'Higgins, would have been spared the pain of alluding to the man at all :- a man who had done more mis-

chief to his country than any man ever did all for their good! It is necessary that this Association should be on its guard. When the Whigs
were in power, Mr. O'Connell called upon the
Whig Attorney-General to prosecute us. He called

assembled countrymen a base, blood-thirsty, and secutions inflicted on "the sister country;" and brutal LIE, would not hesitate to swear to it pointed out the benefits which would result from a if the Tories would just give a place to his dear native legislature elected by the people.

little son Johnny. In order to guard the association

NEWCASTLE.—Mr. Kydd lectured in the Charagainst any infringement of those penal statutes, tist Hall, Goat Ism, Cloth-market, on Sunday evening and to put it out of the power of any particular last, on "The probable effects of a Repeal of the Corn informer to swear away the lives or liberties of their and Provision Laws under present circumstances." He neighbours; he should then state for the GUIDANCE clearly showed that the wealth producers would derive OF ALL THEIR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENTS, THAT no benefit from such measure, so long as labour was THOSE WHO WRITE SHOULD ALWAYS REQUEST unrepresented. He contended that even an increase of TO BE PROPOSED MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION; demand for manufactures was no guarantee that the AND WHEN ONCE ADMITTED MEMBERS, THE SIMPLE | condition of the industrieus classes would be rendered CIRCUMSTANCE OF WRITING TO THE PRESIDENT OR more comfortable. In proof of this he adduced sta-SECRETARY COULD NOT BE CONSTRUED INTO A VIOLA- tistics which showed the amount exported from 1797 TION OF ANY PENAL LAW. (Hear, hear.) In moving to 1841; which proved that in preportion as the quanthat Mr. Thomas Self, of Newport, Isle of Wight, tity exported was increased, in like proportion had be admitted a member, he should take that opportu- the wages of the producer been reduced. Let labour, the nity of answering the questions respecting Mr. only wealth of the industrious classes, be sufficiently O'Connell's votes on the Irish Coercion Act. Mr. protected by the enactment of the People's Charter, O'Connell voted against the first Coercion Bill in and he (Mr. K.) would be one of the first to advocate the year 1833. But he voted in favour of the a total repeal, not only of the Corn Laws, but of all renewal of it in 1835; and when Mr. William obnoxious laws; but until then, he was prepared to Smith O'Brien moved a clause to the effect that the discuss the subject with any gentleman in England, and moved an amendment that it should continue for Laws would be a carse, and not a blessing, to working FIVE YEARS, on the ground that it was necessary men. The chairman said, if any gentleman differed "to put down agrarian disturbance in Ireland." from Mr. K. in opinion, he would procure a fair hear-Mr. O'Connell's amendment was carried; and the coercion Act remained in full force for five years afterwards! In the next session of parliament Mr. and Mr. K. was prepared to asswer any questions respecting the subject of his lecture. No one came forward. It was then announced that Mr. Eydd Wm. Sharman Crawford brought forward a motion | would lecture in the same place on next Sunday evenfor the repeal of the Coercion Act. Mr. O'Connell ing. at seven o'clock, and the meeting dismissed.

in Ireland, while he led his dopes to believe that he Northampton, delivered two lectures in the Chart'st London, was in consequence of the idea ent-rtained in hack never crossed the Irish channel than the loud Men of Newport! Chartists of England! bear in the expense of the Government; and they were not mind that while Mr. O'Connell was thus supporting £80 to £100 together. I have charged nothing for my pointed a stipendiary magistrate. Another son inbail, that although I pressed him to receive compensa- pealer for a clerkship in the registry-office. But might, as before, sell their country's rights. He urged

expences to lecture in aid of the fund. I do not however meeting, the difference between the Repeal of the complain of any of those small losses, as the "£2 that I Union with the present limited constituency of Ir fobbed at Nottingham, out of the £5 that I received to land, and the Repeal of the Union after the constipay a delegate," will much more than cover them. I tuency, should be extended agreeably to the prinhave now rendered my account as Treasurer of the ciples of the People's Charter. He proved to the National Defence Fund; and trustit will be found satis- satisfaction of all present, but three, that the Repeal factory to those who have so repeatedly honoured me of the Union, unaccompanied by an extension of F. O'C. the franchise would conter no real benefit upon the working man. Mr. Woodward said that he should prefer the

right to vote to a Repeal of the Union, if it were for no other reason than that the people would then get rid of the atrocious Church Establishment-(Great to the meeting, and it was carried unanimously. cheering). Several other members gave their opinions, and good reasons too, for preferring Universal Suffrage, utter abhorrence of the infamous policy pursued by the as a matter of choice, to a Repeal of the Union un-

accompanied by Universal Suffrage. DUBLIN-The Irish Universal Suffrage Associa-The petition against the Irish Arms Bill was postponed, as Mr. O'Coonell was not in his place to the Constitution as the enactment of Arms Bills, present it. Mr. Devitt wished to know whether Lady Elliott or Lady Stanley, or both, should be appointed to

various parts of Ireland, congratulating the Associa- | brand Irishmen's guns ; and were they to derive all Mr. Burley was called to the chair, and the marked thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. sorrow for the poor, innocent, warm-hearted and Keegan for his gentlemanly conduct in the chair, that notwithstanding the denunciation of Chartism

> ciation, residing at Brighton, Mr. Page in the chair, STOCKPORT.-On Sunday last, Mr. C. Doyle,

sion upon the point should be conclusive—(hear, were well attended, and the auditory highly satisfied with Mr. Doyle's method of exposing the exist- tists of this division of the county, as to who were to STROUDWATER.—The Chartists of this locality are forming themselves into classes. No. 1 class meets every Monday night, at Mr. Pritchard's, near

> NEWPORT. ISLE OF WIGHT. - At the weekly meeting of the Chartists of Newport, held at the King's Head Inn, the following resolution was unanimously passed: "That our best thanks be given to Patrick O'Higgins, Esq., for the very able and straightforward manner in which he advocates the principles of the Charter; and we would also beg to intimate that we fully agree with the resolution passed at the Dublin Chartist meeting on June

ROCHDALE.—On Sunday last a camp meeting was holden on Sabden, which was not so well attended, owing to the wetness of the day. The police as usual were in attendance; one, an inspector from Bury, and another, said to be of a higher rank, from Bolton; there were besides some full privates. All, however, passed off as orderly as if of the proceedings it was announced that another camp meeting would take place that day fortnight, on Cronkeyshaw. In the evening Mr. J. Mills lectured in the Chartist Room, which was very well

ON TUESDAY LAST Mr. James Leach, of Manchester. lectured in the Theatre, to a numerous and attentive audience. Mr. Miles Hodson was called to the chair. In a few appropriate remarks he of 150 to 173,—"tyrannical majorities," as Lord applause. Mr. Leach, who was received with loud stanley called them,—that he would have made an applause. Mr. Leach commenced his lecture by them as many as three places, yet they were only effort to repeal those obnoxious statues. But, no: tremarking on the mole-like position of the "free allowed one vote, which might have proved fatal to he did nothing except get good places for all his decline." attacking their fallacies, especially their our cause had it not been for the large majority of our darling one, wherein they invariably instance the friends who were present. In order therefore to proyear 1835 as a year of great prosperity, in consquence vide for the representation of all places, he would move of bread being "cheap"; and that if we had "cheap the following resolution :- "That we, the South Lancabread" trade would always be in a prosperous con- shire delegates recommend to those counties who think dition, and our poor comfortably situated. Mr. L. contrasted the price of provisions at the present time with their price in 1835, remarking that they are that have already been returned for other places." "cheaper" this year than they were in 1835; yet, The resolution was seconded by Mr. Miller, and he asked where was our "prosperity," or the "com- carried unanimously. Mr. Miller said he was instructed forts of the poor ?" Was it in the increasing amount by the Chartists of Oldham to bring the case of the of poor rates? or in the amount of parochial relief which they (the poor) received in the Bastiles? other gaols, before the meeting. He (Mr. Miller) He showed that oppression and misrule were at the thought that if they were to petition for one man, they bottom of most of the felonies committed in this ought to do the same for all. There was many good country; that the working classes had been so far and honest Chartists now in prison who were not and nonest Chartists now in prison who were not at every step, from the period of the Tithe slaughters neglected and degraded by those above them, that speakers; but they were men—and therefore had as some of them had ceased to respect themselves, and much right to our assistance as those who were in the at Newtownbarry, on the 18 h of June, 1831, down therefore could not be expected to respect others. habit of speech-making. He would, therefore, move He then dilated on the tyrannical and avaricious the following resolution:—" That we, the South Landisposition evinced by mest of our present manufac-cashire delegates, in County Council assembled, do turers, and instanced their respective codes of stringent rules, which in nearly all instances ended this district to call public meetings forthwith, for the with so much of a" fine." He concluded by remarkpurpose of petitioning Parliament in behalf of the poliing on the present position of the Government; that tical prisoners at present incarcerated in Kirkdale, and it was anything but a bed of roses. Ireland was all other of her Majesty's prisons." The resolution was before; a man who had sold counties cities, towns, doing something for herself in her own way—" Reseconded by Mr. Gresty, and carried without a dissenand boroughs to the enemies of Ireland, "the per-fidious Whigs;" and at the same time had the talent to make his countrymen believe that it was selves too, and were saving little about it; and Eng. all for their good! It is necessary that this As-

us "midnight assassins;" and, in his speech, in weekly meeting on Tuesday evening, in the Chartist They thought that it is indispensibly necessary that the Dundalk the other day, it appears that he had the Room, Brown-street. The room was filled with a Chartist bedy should have an Organization before they

ABUNDEEN.—On Friday week, the Chartists held an anti-hor meeting at O.J Aberdeen. A band of music conducted the New Town Chartists to the place of meeting, and returned with them. The business of the evening was an inquiry into the causes of the universal distress prevailing in England, Ireland, and Scotland; as also the backwardness of the Government to listen to the cries of a starving people, who in too many instances are driven to the commission of crime through the actual want of the necessaries of life, and who are then punished for not submitting coolly to be femished to death. The meeting was well attended.

HAWICK.-On Wednesday last, the 28th ult. Mr. Dickinson, from Manchester, gave a long and interesting address to a numerous and attentive meeting, in the Market place, on "the wrongs of Ireland, and on Repeal." Mr. Dickinson gave a man who would thus, in the face of Heaven, tell his rapid sketch of the numerous oppressions and per-

OLDHAM. On Sunday last, Mr. Gammage, of

I—The several sums paid to the defendants when in was the strenuous opponent of tithes. A baser Whig Rom, one on the subject of "The Land," the other en "The Wrongs of Ireland, and Repeal." The lecturer depicted the wrongs of Ireland in glowing terms, and showed up the evils created by a state the Whigs through thick and thin, he took care to argued that no sect, or party, had any just right to By reference to my balance sheet it will be seen provide for his family. His son-in-law, Christopher domineer and tyrannise over another; but that religion that I have not charged anything under the usual and Fizsimon, a Repealer, sold the County of Dublin to ought to stand or fall on its own merits. He likewise comprehensive head of "sundries;" although if I had time a non-Repealer for a Whig place in the Hanaper made a powerful appeal to the Irish Repealers, not to and inclination. I have no doubt that I could put from office. Another son-in-law, Mr. French, was ap- deceive themselves with the expectation that if £80 to £100 together. I have charged nothing for my pointed a superiority magnetic. Repealer, gave are labouring under. They would still have class-legis-scian and two bondsmen to Liverpool, where they up the County of Kerry to Mr. Blennerhasset, a lation as now; and a Parliament emanating from a remained for several days. In mentioning this item I Tory. Mr. Morgan O'Connell, the Repeal Member middle-class constituency, without the labouring class must state, in justice to Mr. Cleave, who was one of my for Meath, delivered up that county to a non Rebeing represented, would be more liable to bribery, and bail, that although I pressed film to receive compensation for loss of time, he declined accepting more than then this was "an instalment" of "Justice to Ire- on them not to rest satisfied without their political rights, viz a voice in electing the man who is to reprecharge for my witnesses; though I brought two from tory of Mr. O'Connell's political career, Mr. O'Hig-sent their wants and interests. He hoped the Repealers would not think the Chartists their enemies : for he could assure them they were their most sincere friends. The lecturer was listened to with great attenexpenditure paid on account of all by me at Lancaster. Lynham seconded the motion, which was carried tion by a respectable audience, and gave general satis-

MANCHESTER .- CARPENTER'S HALL .-- Two lectures were delivered in the above Hall, on Sunday last, by Messrs. Donavan and Leach. The audiences were large and respectable. At the close of the evenings lecture, a collection was made for M Douall, which amounted to £2. The thanks of the meeting having been given to the lecturer, Mr. J. Lane proposed: -"That we do now form ourselves into a public meeting. and that Mr. D. Donavan preside." Carried unanimously. Mr. Dixon in a few words moved the following resolution. Which was seconded by Mr. Edward Cark, and supported in an able manner by Messrs. James Clark and James Leach. The Chairman put it Resolved, "That we, the people of Manchester, in public meeting assembled, do solemnly declare our present Tory Administration in their attempts to put down the agitation for a Repeal of the Legislative Union, by means so utterly repugnant to the spirit of removal of magistrates, and exhibitions of military forca: and we further declare our firm determination to co-operate with the people of Ireland in their peaceful struggle for the attainment of a Domestic Legislature hoping, however, that it will be based upon such an extension of the suffrage as will render it subservient to, and under the controll of, the whole people;

by the Irish leaders and their malignant misrepresentation of our motives, we hereby pledge ourselves, in BRIGHTON .- At a public meeting holden at conjunction with our Chartist brethren generally, to the Cap of Liberty, Portland-street, on Monday resist by every legal means in our power any unconlast, of the members of the National Charter Asso- stitutional aggression that may be made upon the people of Ireland, while peacefully endeavouring to raise t was proposed by Mr. Trower, seconded by Mr. that long oppressed country from a state of vassalage Flaxman, "That we approve of the suggestion and dependency, to such a position among the nations that Mr. Wheeler be appointed General Secretary, as her numerical strength, internal resources, and every principle of justice, so eminently entitle her to maintain."

SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING .- A

was held in the Chartist Room, Brown-street, on

Sunday last, to ascertain the opinions of the Char-

be the parties to represent them in the contemplated National Conference. The various delegates having handed in their credentials, Mr. Houghton, delegate from Warrington, was unanimously called upon to prethe Cross, High street, Stroud, where true friends side. The Secretary read the minutes of the last to the cause of liberty are earnestly solicited to meeting, which were confirmed. The chairman then the Working Men's Association, before the Chartist attend. Members of the Council are requested to called the attention of the delegates to the business attend on Monday evening, July 10th, at eight for which they were met, viz., the recommending of two fit and proper persons to represent their interests in the forthcoming conference, whenever that cenference should be called. Mr. Nuttail said that he was sorry that the question had not been taken up by the country with that spirit which its importance demanded. It was still his opinion, and the opinion of those whom he represented, that the first step that they could take was the calling of a conference; such conference to agree to a plan of organization, and then to elect an executive committee that would carry its provisions into operation. This was the opinion of all the delegates present. They, at the same time, hoped that their Chartist brethren would not look upon them as dictators, but give the subject that consideration which its importance demanded. They were also aware that the 17th instant would be too soon; but they earnestly recommend to the country the necessity of such conference as early as possible. Several persons were then put in nomination, out of which two were to be balloted there had not been a policeman there. At the close for, the successful candidates to be recommended to the various localities in South Lancashire as fit and proper persons to be elected at public meetings to represent the division. On the ballot being taken the votes were in favour of Mr. Christopher Doyle and Mr. Wm. Dixon. Mr. Chadwick rose for the purpose of moving a resolution. His object in doing so was to prevent, as much as possible, one person representing two or more places in the Conference. It would be remembered that in the last Conference held in Birmingham, that some of the members represented two, and some of

proper to elect delegates to the contemplated Conference to avoid as much as possible from electing those political prisoners, now confined in Kirkdale, and recommend to the Chartists in the various localities of the Star of Saturday last, July 1st; and, with all due



The Annual Festival of the above Society was held on Saturday, the 24th inst, at Groset Hall, near Gingow; Mr. Bryce, student of medicine and instruction-assistant to the Scientific Class, in the chair. After the removal of the cloth, the Chairman opened the pro- able to do it that justice which it deserves : or pourtray ceedings of the meeting in a speech character zed by the the blessings that would accree to a people through itforcible and uncatentations style in which he lectures to therefore one by far too gigantic for me to do anything the class. He showed that the plan of mutual instructilike justice to. As there are various definitions of this tion was the only one at all capable of meeting the present exigencies of society; traced the demonstrable benefits which had accrued to the Academy already stood, the right of every man having a voice in making during the brief space of time, they had followed out that system, and delineated with his usual acumen, the happy results which were certain to flow from it, if pursued with that perseverance and vigour which had hitherto distinguished the members of the Academy. Its objects, rules, and constitution each passed in succession before him; but as these will be referred to afterwards it is unsecessary to enter upon them here. "Educations' benefits," said Mr. B. "felt only when are all monopolized and claimed by the drones of moved, and Mr. Mills seconded the following resoluapplied, and appreciated only when felt, are what are needed in the first place before any permanent or salutary reform can be effected in this country; and it is only by the aid of such institutions as this that we can

hope to spread them." After a brief interval the Chairman called on Mr. John Brown to give an account of the origin and progress of the Academy. He said:-"It was in the winter of 1839, when the bleakness of the sesson seemed to vie with the barrenness of the moral prospect, that this Society commenced its labours. A few individuals deeply convinced of the necessity for something being done to bring forward preachers from amongst the young. resolved to make a beginning; and although their plan of tuition was at first undefined, still the ice was broken and good done. In the month of September a proposal was made by a member to divide the Society into six classes, and in December following, after a strict digest, it was manimously adopted. I need not take up your time with a long account of the details. Those who Christian Advocate for November. Three of the classes, namely, the Reading, Grammar, and Scientific Class. are in full working order, and the Composition Class, No. 1, is just about to be started. The Scientific Class has now been existent for nearly six months, and the whole of the regular lectures have been delivered upon the kindred sciences of Anatomy and Physiology. They have been delivered to a large and attentive class, socompanied by their friends, and the correct answers elicited at the fortnightly examinations prove the amount this course we have also had occasional lectures on the Monday evenings, on Chemistry, &c." Mr. J. Brown concluded his address by appealing to the audience if the advance which had thus been attained was not sufficient to encourage the members to go on, not only in their own sphere but also in endeavouring to induce the foundation of such institutions in other places. After a walk through the gardens, on retiring to the bowers, Mr. Daniel Johnston was called upon to speak to the sentiment of "the duties we owe to one another." His speech was long and animated. He spoke of the duties which the members owed to one another—of the propriety and advantages which would result from their becoming better acquainted with each other, learning their respective residences, so as to visit in sickness and emergencies. He then went over the rules of the academy, and showed that as they had all one common object in view, viz., the spread of the Gospel, that they should begin at home. "We know" said he, "the duties of earthly relatives, of parents and child, of brother and sister; and are at no loss to discover derelictions in those. Now the duties which the members of this academy owe to one another, are precisely the same; and until we feel an interest in each other's personal welfare; until we become knit together as a band of brothers, our efforts will be comparatively fruitless. Instruction may be derived, and a lesson learned even from the heathen. It was the custom, ed the Roman army for him to choose a mate. In danger they defended one another, in peace they assisted; when one was wounded, he was not left to be trampled under foot regardlessly; his mate was there; for they fought side by side, animating and enconraging one another. We are soldiers of the cross; and although the sword and spear of the earthly warrior are as foreign to our weapons as acids to alkalies, still, I say, we may learn a useful lesson from this amity of purpose in the prosecuting of a moral crusade." Mr. J. continued to show that the training thus effected might be usefully applied to the furtherance of the beneficial project in which the members might be afterwards engaged; and dilated at some length upon the duties which the scademy owe to the world at large.

one of such boundless magnitude that the mind of man cannot fully comprehend it. Even the mighty power of a Newton, that paragon of the human mind could not fathom half its depth, or reach to half its height; how much less my feeble powers, which, when compared with many of my worthy and intelligent brethren present, appear but as a spark in the furnace. But, Mr. Chairman, if I cannot do justice to the subject, it is not for want of a text. I dare not complain that I have nothing to speak of, or beat the air for lack of argument: since everywhere I turn my eyes, new subjects for thought, and new matter for inquiry rise up before my admiri g gaza. Do I walk through the flowery gardens, amidst all the luxuriance of aweets that can gratify the sense of night or smell? Do I take my stand beside the blooming rose, with all its blushing beauty thick upon it, or examine the modest wiolet, whose tint would put a Raphael or a Titian to shame? Come I to a laughing field of corn, or witness I the daughters of the orchard pregnant with those delicacies, which make glad the heart of man? Do I take a solitary walk amidst the leafy thicket, or the pathless jungle? Tread I through the windings of the forest, whose ivy grawn caks seem to have defied the a busy city? There the works of Nature's God present. themselves to view. Do we ascend the Alpine glaziers, whose peaks are enveloped in eternal anow, or make our bed in the caverns of the deep, whose riches the eye of man has never fathomed; do we soar aloft on the wings of astronomy to those regions far removed from mortal ken, or dive with the geologist in search of the hidden treasures of the earth; do we the wonders of the human frame: in one and all of those departments of nature, the finger of God is discernible, and we can imagine a voice proceeding from them saying-"The hand that made us is divine."

Mr. J. FORREST next addressed the meeting on the

power and goodness of God as displayed in the works

Mr. Chairman -The sentiment put into my hand is

playing of the bellows of the lungs; the more than the people mean what they say, when they sing "Bri- vince them-are they convinced now? Yes, long railroad velocity of the circulation of the blood; with tons never shall be slaves." Such laws would then be ago. Does Mr. Pattison suppose I have forgotten his all the various assemblage of tubes, veins, arteries, enacted as would make our country what our would-be conduct in the matter of Robert Malcolm, senior, muscles, tendons, and bones, which compose the human poets have declared her to be. "the envy of surround- and John Canning, when the necessary information fabric, must be destitute of one of the grandest prining nations and the admiration of the world." And was kept back for some months, till I extorted the ciples of humanity. We have been more than astowhere is the man who has the least spark of love for truth at a meeting in the College Open. Yes; that nished at the wisdom of the mighty machine of the the land of his birth would not wish to see it in that troublesome fellow John Colquboun, saved the Asso-

When the lamp of life is extinguished, Where is the Promethean heat that can the light resume?

The man who cannot discern an over-ruling power both

"Tongues in trees, Books in the running brooks,

And good [or God] in every thing." That the Almighty framer of the Universe created every thing for a special purpose, is a truth which need scarcely be denied. We see marks of design even in the simplest objects of nature; how much more so in the more magnificent. Tis true our finite mind cannot that the work is uniform; that if there is design in one part of creation there must be so in the whole, and that there is a time coming that the powers of man

All are but parts of one stupendous whole Whose body nature is, and God the soul; That changed in all, and yet through all the same. Great in the earth as in the etherial frame, Warms in the san, refreshes in the breeze, Glows in the stars, and blossoms in the trees, Lives through all life, extends through all extent, Spreads undivided, operates unspead As full, as perfect, in vile mon that mourns, As the rapt Samph that admin and burns. To Him no high, no low, were the so small, He fills, he bounds, somzects so legente all.

The company having again admired the beautiful. The company, which numbered exactly, one hundred, of the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 2s. 6d., garden, the Chairman called upon Mr. W. Govan to

speak to the sentiment of liberty. He rose and said: The sentiment which I have been appointed to speak to this evening is Liberty. A mighty and magnificent subject for the orator to dilate on. One that the eloquence of a Cicero would be unsubject, for the sake of order I shall confine myself exclusively to civil liberty, by which I beg to be underthose laws which he is bound to ebey. The happiness, prosperity, and contentment of a nation depend almost

rather the liberty which they take—of governing us proposition for appointing a Secretary pro tem, for the against-our will; of passing laws without our consent; election of an Executive, and call upon each district of creating awarms of locusts in the shape of kings, in London to send delegates on Sunday afternoon to the priests, placemen, pensioners, hired cut-throats, and City of London Institution, Turnagain-lane, to assist in sinecurists, who devour the very vitals of society. In fact, time would fail me were I to enter particularly into all the liberty which the aristocracy enjoy; but all the liberty which a great portion of the people possess, may be stated in a very few words: they have the transacting other business, with something like their liberty of obeying laws which they had no voice in making, and the honour of paying for all. This is British feel interested will find a full account of the plan in the liberty; and the present state of the country affords vious months, and the greatest unanimity, and good a practical proof of the injustice of such a horrid system. | feeling prevailed. Would society be in its present degraded and enslaved position if real liberty were established in our land? unhesitatingly answer, "no; it is impossible!" For, in my opinion, true liberty can only exist when equal justice is administered to all: to the queen and to the beggar, to the rich and to the poor. Liberty is not a the chair, and previous to the commencement and at mere sound—a mere shadow. No! it is a cause which the conclusion of the lecture ably addressed the auditends to confer happiness on all mankind. It is a ence. Mr. Humphries, of Somerstown, also addressed every Tuesday Evening at Eight o'Clock. Members cause for which a Wallace, a Tell, a Washington, and of proficiency attained. Since the commencement of thousands of other brave and noble patriots have Messra White and Bantane, Mr. Fussell was elected a day, and at any time. fought and bled. They knew what liberty was, and delegate to the Metropolitan delegate meeting, and they were determined to gain it, or die in the at other business transacted. tempt. Their motto was-"We will, we shall, we must be free." And, when engaged in its battles, the City of London Institution. The Lecture was followed very remembrance of the cause for which they were by a spirited discussion. fighting infused new vigour into their souls-strength into their arms-and caused them to redouble their exertions, exclaiming at the same time, "Liberty's in every blow." The poets, too, have given vent to their natural love of liberty in soul-stirring and animating poems—praising the actions of those who have fought future way of keeping them. The receipts of the baand bled in the cause, and delineating the blessings of lance sheet were £6 7s. 11d., and the expenditure liberty. Our national bard has truly said that "liberty's a glorious feast;" and my earnest desire is, that all would partake of this " glorious feast," which can only be done by conferring equal rights on all. But, my Mr. Mantz delivered an able lecture and the meeting friends, it is a well known fact, that many individuals who profess to be the friends and advocates of liberty look with some degree of astonishment at the proposition that all men should be equally enfranchised. They appear to think that a man without a shilling's worth of property in his possession, but who has obtained an the renegades, with a few of those who allowed RESTORATION, addressed to those suffering from honest livelihood by his own honest industry, to themselves to be made their dupes, took place on the Destructive Consequences of Excessive Indulbe intrusted with political power would be Wednesday evening, when twenty-four individuals gence in Solitary and Delusive Habits, Youthful

> vileges; converted into a mere hewer of wood, a mere had a claim to lay which was not in that list. It and Syphilis. Illustrated with Cases, &c. drawer of water—a mere toiling machine producing an was incurred when Mr. H. Vincent was here. Mr. enormous amount of wealth, which, after its production, Welsh disapproved of the expenditure as extravahe is obliged to hand over to others to enjoy? Is there any natural difference between the rich man and the calling the meeting in the City Hall to elect delepoor man? Is there any evidence to prove that nature gates to the Birmingham Conference, as they might 11, Paternoster-row; J. Gordon, 146, Leadenhall- their constitutions, or in their way to the consumchise. Show me the difference between the proudest Chisholm wished to know why the treasurer had aristocrat and the meanest peasant. Show me that not in his report given a statement of the Soiree nature has established a difference between the two; and given in honour of Sharman Crawford and Joseph then I will acknowledge that the poor hard-tolling peasant should be the slave of the other, and that be on the Chartist Circular, due to Mr. G. whose brow was stamped the seal of aristocracy, should Ross. The Chairman called on Mr. Pattison, who ride rough-shod over the rights and libertles of the had acted as treasurer in that matter, to state how other. Take the child of the rich man and the child of matters stood. Pattison read a statement which he the poor man, and you will find a complete similarity. said was quite correct. Income, £65; expenditure, For although money, title, and a gilded canopy awaited £70 odd. Of this, upwards of £12 was for printing. the rich man's child at its birth-although it was Mr. Chisholm wished to know whether these accounts favoured with a royal smile cheering its infant slumbers, had been examined by auditors? If not, he would when arrived at maturity, yet after all, it possesses the books of the general treasurer and that for the almost unknown, generally misunderstood, and only the same natural capabilities and the same germs soirce. Several opposed is quiry into the treasurer's treated upon principles correspondingly erroneous of intellect and morality, as the child born beneath report; but it was agreed that Partison's report be and superficial, by the present race of medical prac-

viduals that nature has given a preference to the rich extraordinary manner in which the affairs of this means of escape and the certainty of restoration. over the poor; but where is the evidence to prove the soirce had been conducted, and endeavoured to show the levils to which the book adverts are extensive truth of such a proposition? Point me to the material this an attempt had been made by certain parties and identical in their secret ynd hidden origin, and universe, or to one single proof that nature ever in to injure him, in reference to that matter. To prove there are none to whom, as Parents, Guardians, intended to give a preference to the rich over the poor; that, he read part of the Glasgow correspondence of Heads of Families, and especially of public Schools, and then I will admit the soundness of the proposition. the Northern Star of the 15th April, where special But how stands the facts? Does nature withold its reference was made to that soirce. He compared remain for a moment devoid of that information and bountiful gifts, because the earth is tilled by the poor the correspondence of the Star with the Arabian man? Does the sun refuse its genial warmth, because Night's Entertainments, to be read only to be bethe poor man tills the ground? Do the winds of lieved as falsehood. He abased the Glasgow corheaven sweep with a terrific sound around the humble respondent as a novice, who did not know the A B C storms of ages, or walk through the poor, and yet breathe with a gentle of politics. After a few thrusts at the Editor of the clusive study of a life entirely abstracted from the abusy city? There the works of Nature's God present. ings of the rich? No! and until I am put in pos-up politics. ("Yer, like the rats who fly from a ments of the profession) attentively concentrated in session of such evidence as this, I am determined to falling house.") The meeting, which by this time was the daily and long continued observation requisite cling to the old-fashioned opinion, that until I see one reduced to eleven, broke up. Now, for the lying re- for the correct treatment of sexual infirmities. man born with a saddle upon his back, and another ports of the Star. Pattison and his friends feel with spurs upon his heels, I will never believe that sore at the exposure made in the columns of the nature has doomed one man to be the slave of the other, Star on the 15th April. This despicable "loon" or that the other should ride rough-shod over him. states what he knows to be false, when he denies fellow the chemist to his laboratory, or with patience which now disgrace our land were entirely abolished, list April. Pattison is at a loss as to who wrote do we attend the physiologist in his course, or follow look upon every man as our brother and to confer the Colquboun tell him that I wrote it; and, further, that the dissecting knife of the anatomist, as he lays have same right and privileges upon others that we claimed I am prepared to defend before the people of Glasto ourselves, established in their stead, what a mighty gow, in public meeting assembled, every word therechange it would produce in society. Then would the in contained. "The lying reports of the Star," indeed! working classes have something to hope for! Then Let W. Pattison explain to the satisfaction of the would they be elevated to that position in society which public, through what means he got possession of the God and nature intended they should occupy. The minute book of the late Central Committee, and the Mr. Chairman, it would be highly presumptuous in me sun of liberty would then arise and abline forth in its part he acted in connection with (his own favourite to say any thing on the machinery of the human frame, meridian splendour upon our beloved land, before scheme) the "National Printing and Publishing after the many elequent Lectures we have received this whose bright and brilliant rays every evil and peral. Company" bubble. Will be meet me before a meetmonths past on this never tiring subject; but I clous system which has so long degraded and enslaved ing of those who were victimised in that matter! have only this to say, that the man who can witness both the mind and body of man would die away like Pattison, I know all about it; I was done out of one the wonders of the human body without emotion: who snow before the natural sun. The interest of one half-crown. I paid it in the hopes of saving my can behold the opening and shutting of its valves; the would then become the interest of all. Then would friends from the intended juggle. I failed to con-

universe, when some of the wonders of his kandywork noble position? And who would not assist to bring ciation £25 on that occasion. These are the reports were exhibited to our view as contained in the human about so desirable an object? Arouse then, my which trouble such as this "loon." When this calframe; when we have been told, and shown, that some friends, Our silence gives consent to our own degrada- umniator clears up these and a few other points, of its parts are so delicate that even the hear of a com- tion. The banner of liberty is unfurled in our native we shall then discuss the "lying reports of the lity or disease, are the consequences of an alluring from observation. mon pin coming in contact with them would cause land, and demands our assistance. Let us awake from Star." instant death. We have been astonished that a ma- our slumbers; let us throw off that lethargy which has chine so complicated, so feeble, and so frail, could exist so long over-clouded us; and let us show to the world a so long without repair, and we have cried out glorious example of what a united people determined with one of old, who was an admirer of the works to be free can accomplish. We must not expect to obof nature-" I am fearfully and wonderfully made" tain our rights, by sitting down calmly at our firesides, The wisdom and goodness of the mighty engineer of and complaining of our grievances. No, we must make uniture is discernable in every part of his works from a grand struggle for liberty. No nation can be free the wheeling of the planets in their course, to the until it is prepared to establish its own feeedom. The falling of a tear on the cheek of viriue. They rise Government may attempt to defeat this object with infinitely above the boasted works of art. Bich in his persecution; but in vain. Persecution never did, nor Own department of science may point out its minutest never will, crush the spirit of liberty. They may indeed. beauties; but could even the most skillful amongst them as they have done, confine the bodies of men in dunput life into the meanest insect after the vital spirit geons; but they cannot chain do n the aspiring had fied, or make a pile of grass to grow? energies of a free boro mind; and whatever punishment they may inflict on them, they cannot suppress the soul-inspiring hope that soon a time will come when tyranny and slavery will be brought to ruin by the virtue and intelligence of an emancipated in the world of mind and matter studies nature to little people, and on their wreck a temple raised to the or no advantage; to him it looses its primest benefit, name of universal liberty. Let all those who are that of becoming a teacher of righteousness. Some poet desirons of bettering the condition of society join into has said an underont anstronomer is mad; we may add one glorions band of brothers, engaged in one noble and occasionally to PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, multitudes it must prove a warning beacon, a wellthe undewont chemist, anatomist, or the student of any cause—Liberty. Having one object in view—the good of other branch of knowledge is also mad. If we would all mankind—let us throw aside all party differences, study nature to advantage we must make every place a 2nd remain firm and true to each other. Then the Gotemple, every object a preacher, till at length we find vernment, with all its power, with all its dungeons, blocks, and scaffolds—with all its musketry, cannons, and bayonets,-with all its spies, backed by a hireling priesthood and a vensl press, will never be able to stifle the voice of an united people, who know their rights and dare maintain them. And now, my friends, let us stir up that natural love of liberty which burns

within the bosom of every man; let us strain every nerve, and use every energy which God has given us, to grapple with slavery, tyranny, and oppression—drag discover it in all his works; but let us rest satisfied them from their blood-stained throne of injustice, and consign them to the grave of eternal oblivion, and plant in their stead the pure tree of liberty; and, having at least succeeded in planting it in our native which are now bound in by earthly limits shall be let soil, let us rally around it, and swear by all that is sacred, free and be enabled to include the universe within its by all that is near and dear to us, to protect it, and pour out the last drop of our heart's blood in its defence. Then may a voice be heard throughout the

length and breadth of our land, saying-"Far may the boughs of Liberty expand, For ever cultured by the brave and free; For ever withered be the impious hand, That lops one branch from this illustrious tree: Britons, 'tis yours to make its verdure thrive, And keep the roots of Liberty alive !"

success was the time aim of the rentence before Poor Laws and the combined efforts of its Mem- Stonegate, York; by whom this Work is south buisting out in Least resting minis of their concurrence bers gives un ton and Benefit until Death.

dismissed about ten o'clock p.m. and a general feeling of Earnings 24s. per Week. Happy to meet, sorry to part, And hoping to meet ag ain" pervaded the whole assembly.

Chartist Entelligence.

LONDON .- METROPOLITAN DELEGATE MEET-ING .- On Sunday afternoon, a delegate meeting was held, Mr. Pickersgill in the chair. Credentials were received from Mr. Grover; from the Golden Lion. Dean-street, Soho; Sa was received from the Star. entirely upon the liberty which its people possess. This Golden-Isne; and Is. 6d. from Bloomsbury. Mr. Simpmay be fully illustrated by our own country. A land son reported from the Finance Committee. The rent blessed with all that can be conducted to the happiness and salary of the secretary were ordered to be paid. and comfort of the people; possessing natural advan- Mr. Wheeler reported from the Lottery Committee; tages unequalled by any other nation in the world; yet and also from a public meeting, on Behalf of Cooper, without liberty, what are all these blessings? They and transaction of some monetary affairs. Mr. Davou society; while the poor hard working bees, who alone tion :- "That this delegate meeting highly approve produce all the wealth of our country, are robbed of the excellent advice of Mr. Hill, given in a late their share, and sunk in slavery, misery, and wretched-mumber of the Northern Star, relative to the conduct ness. It has been often said that there is more liberty advisable to be pursued by the Chartist body in relaenjoyed in Britain than in any other nation in the tion to a Repeal of the Legislative Union with Ireland." world. This to a certain extent I admit. There is a Mr. Mills, Mr. Page, and others supported the motion, liberty against which I as an individual, and a great which was carried unanimously. Mr. Grover moved, portion of the working classes of this country, complain; and Mr. Simpson seconded, the following resolution :that is, the liberty which the aristocracy have, or "That this delegate meeting approve of Mr. O'Connor's carrying it into execution." The resolution was spoken to by various delegates, and carried unanimously. The Secretary was instructed to write to the various localities whose delegates were not present; and, after ancient spirit, the meeting adjourned. The attendance was more numerous than it had been for many pre-

FLORA TEA GARDENS, BARNSBURY PARK .- Mr. Wheeler lectured here on Sunday evening, and gave universal satisfaction. Several strangers gave in their adherence to the Association. Mr. Fussell ably occupied

MR. MARTYN lectured on Sunday evening at the

CITY OF LONDON LOCALITY.-A public meeting of the members was held on Sunday morning, Mr. Dear in the chair. Messrs. Wheeler and Bagley reported from the auditing committee, the correctness of the accounts, but suggested several improvements in the £6 7s. 3d., leaving a balance of eightpence in hand. Several debts incurred during previous quarters were discussed, and arrangements made for their liquidation. adjourned, the Council having been summoned for the ensuing Friday.

GLASGOW,-THE LAST KICK OF THE COMPLETE exceedingly dangerous to the rest of the community. made their appearance. On the chair being taken,

WEDNESBURY .--- Mr. Benjamin Danks has received the following for Mrs. Ellis:-from the Chartists at the Ship Inn, Steelhouse-lane, per Mr. David Potts of Birmingham, 11s.



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per Week 0 18 0 In Sickness ... ... 20 0 0 Member's Funeral Member's Wife's ditto, or Nominee 10 0 0 ... 200 Wife's Lying-in ... 15 0 0 Loss by Fire ... Substitute for Militia... ••• ... 5 0 0

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... ... 0 5 0

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Member's Wife's ditte or nominee ... 6 0 0 Wife's Lying-in ... ... ... 1 10 0
Loss by Fire ... ... 15 0 0
Substitute for Militia ... ... 5 0 0 Superannuated (with right of entrance in the Society's Asylum) (per week) 0 4 0 Imprisonment for Debt ... ... 0 5 4 FOURTH CLASS-Entrance 2s. (including a Copy

of the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 1s. 3d. Earnings 10s. per week. In Sickness ... (per week) 0 9 6
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Booksellers in the United Kingdom. "The various forms of bodily and mental weakness incapacity, suffering and disease, faithfully delineated the straw roof of the peasant, and which was deemed examined into. Pattison rose and said, he was prefrom its very birth to be the glave of some proud and oppressing tyrant. It has been assumed by some indioppressing tyrant. It has been assumed by some indioppressing tyrant. It has been assumed by some indiis confided the care of young people, who ought to those salutary cautions this work is intended to convey. Not only are the most delicate forms of generative debility neglected by the family physician, but they require for their safe management the ex-

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VIGOUR." The initiation into vicious indulgence— Patients in the country who require a course of this its progress—its results in both sexes, are given with faithful, but alas! for human nature, with afflicting letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit of truth. However, the Authors have not exposed the evil without affording a remedy. It shows how 'MANLY Vigour' temporarily impaired, and mental sufferer, who has pined in anguish from the consequences of early indiscretion-afraid almost to encounter his fellow man, can regain the vigour of a concise and perspicuous style, displaying how often fond parents are deceived by the outward physical appearance of their youthful offspring; how the attenuation of the frame, palpitation of the heart, derangement in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the of symptoms indicative of consumption or general decay, are often ascribed to wrong causes; and in- to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur as stead of being the natural results of congenital debi- they will be securely packed, and carefully protected and pernicious practice, alike destructive to the mind and body."-Bell's New Weekly Messenger.

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But I would ask, why is the worki g man excluded the person acting as treasurer gave a statement of hensive Dissertation on Marriage, with directions and the debility and disease resulting from early what use of them you think proper. from the pale of the Constitution? Why is he robbed their financial affairs, by which it appeared they for the removal of Disqualifications, and Remarks indiscretion demand, for the cure of those dreadful of his natural rights and deprived of his social pri- were upwards of £18 in debt. Mr. Rogers said he on the Treatment of Ghonorrhoe, Gleet, Stricture evils, that such medicine should be employed that is most certain to be successful. It is for these case Messrs. Perry and Co., particularly designed their CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM which is "To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immoderate indulgence of their passions, have ruined poor man? is there any evidence to prove that nature has doomed the working classes to be the base and servile slaves of the middle and aristocratic classes? If there is, point it out, so that in future we may bow down with submission to those whom God has set up as our superiors. It is said that the people have not intelligence enough for the judicious exercise of the franching attest to the Birmingham Conference, as they might in the constitutions, or in their way to the constitutions 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, obstitutions of certain evacuations, and would have kept between the provious symptoms that betray its approach, as the various affection of the constitutions of the co MIRACULOUS CURE FROM THE USE OF PARR'S LIFE

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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 Gonorrhea, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Defi technicality in which the science of medicine has ciency, and all diseases of the Urinary Passages. hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business. They have effected the most surprising ecent and severe cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed; and are of the utmost importance to those afflicted with Scorbutic Affections, Eruptions on any part of the municated by Mr. Moxon, of York:-Mrs. Mathers, body, Ulcerations, Scrofulous or Venereal Taint, of that city, had for many years been affected with being justly calculated to cleanse the blood from all a most inveterate disease, which her medical attenfoulness, counteract every morbid affection, and dants pronounced to be cancer. It originated in her restore weak and emaciated constitutions to pristine breast, and continued to spread nearly all over her health and vigour.

to this horrid disease, owing to the unskilfulness of say she cannot express the inconceiveable advantage illiterate men; who by the use of that deadly poison, which she has already derived from them. She furmercury, ruin the constitution, causing ulcerations, blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, that sovereign medicine—Parr's Life Pills. N.B. STATE is the chief anxiety of all; but many dread nodes on the shin bones, ulcerated sore throat, disentering upon wedded union, through a secret fear of eased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and unfitness for the discharge of matrimonial obliga- limbs, till at length a general debility of the consti- directed to Mrs. Mathers, who will herself authentions. This essay is most particularly addressed to tution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period ticate its truth.—York, Nov. 17th, 1842.

Mesers. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consult. ed as usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street London, and 4, Great Charles-street, (four doors from Easy-row,) Birmingham, punctually, from Eleven in the Morning until eight in the Evening. Country Patients are requested to be as minute as to enable Messrs. Perry and Co., to give such advice possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration as will be the means of effecting a permanent and

dicine Venders, and every other Shopkeeper can

Sold by Mr. HEATON, Briggate, LEG 8.

The company having again admired the beautiful in the thrilling sentiments uttered by the speaker First Class-Entrance 3s. 6d., (including a Copy Just Published, the 12th Edition, Price 4s., and LETTER FROM MR. WM. HICK, NOR. THERN STAR OFFICE, LEEDS.

" Northern Star Office, Leeds, March 17th, 1842.

comentemen,-You will oblige by forwarding. at U your earliest convenience, the same quantity of PARR'S LIFE PILLS as last sent. While I am writing I cannot refrain from communicating the flattering intelligence of the great good your pills are doing in Leeds and its neighbourhood. It is clearly a great error to find fault with a medicine merely because it is a patent one; and more especially since its use has contributed so largely to the public health. The fact is, however, predjudice is fast giving way, as it always must where the pills are tried. A few cases in point may serve to confirm and illustrate what I have asserted.

"A young female came into the shop to-day for a body; with APPROVED MODE OF CURE for both sexes; box, who stated that they had done her immense good. She had been troubled with a hoarseness so bad that no one could hear her speak; but having taken a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, she Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be con- she spoke.

"Very many cases of extraordinary cures have occurred among the aged workpeople, both male and female. In one mill, an aged couple, enfeebled by disease and debilitated by premature old age, had Published by the Authors, and sold by Buckton, try a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and in 50, Briggate, Leeds; Strange, Paternoster-row; a week were restored and strengthened that they Wilson, 18, Bishopgate-street; Purkis, Compton-could pursue their employment with pleasure and profit; so much so, that from being unable to work London: Guest, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham; and at their calling more than two days in the week, and this with great physical difficulty and languor, they ean now not only do a full week's work, but overhours besides. Bad as trade is here, the old people being favourites with the mill owner, are enabled to get as much employment as they can do, which has Is a gentle stimulant and renovator of the impaired excited the envy of those younger persons who had been employed in their absence; and it is a laughable fact, that Parr's Pills come in for a share of their rancour. The old people continue to take the pills regularly in small quantities, and find them as necessary to their health and prosperity as their daily

"The next and last case which I shall mention at and that nervous mentality kept up which places the this time, is one of a most extraordinary nature. I individual in a state of anxiety for the remainder of have not seen the individual myself, but I shall give life. The consequences arising from this dangerous you the fact as I have received it from his employer, practice, are not confined to its pure physical result, and from Mr. J. Hobson, who has frequently seen but branch to moral ones; leading the excited deviating mind into a fertile field of seducive error. - mechanic and had spent about thirty pounds last into a gradual but total degradation of manhood-into year on the doctor, in going to the Isle of Man and a pernicious application of these inherent rights other places, for the benefit of his health, but to no which nature wisely instituted for the preservation purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of of her species; bringing on premature decripitude, nothing but rice milk, the stomach refusing to take and all the habitudes of old age:—such a one carries anything stronger. His body was greatly emaciated with him the form and aspect of other men, but with- and his temporal prospects clouded; with a mind out the vigour and energy of that season which his filled with melancholy forebodings for the future, he early youth bade him hope to attain. How many returned to his friends at Leeds, where he was told men cease to be men, or, at least, cease to enjoy by his medical adviser that should he be restored a manhood at thirty! How many at eighteen receive little, his disorder would have its periodical return Just Published, price 2s. 6d., and sent free, "enclosed the impression of the seeds of Syphilitic disease it- but being advised to try PARR'S LIFE PILLS. self? the consequences of which travel out of the he bought a few boxes, which have completely reordinary track of bodily ailment, covering the frame moved his disease, and enabled him to return to his with disgusting evidence of its ruthless nature, and work, where he was seen a few days ago by Mr. impregnating the wholesome stream of life with Hobson, (it being dinner hour) eating beef-steaks mortal poison; conveying into families the seeds of with great gusto; and to whom he recited with pleadisunion and unhappiness; undermining domestic sure and gratitude the cause of his then healthy conharmony; and striking at the very soul of human dition, together with a long history of his past

"Should the above three cases of cures be worth rative System require the most cautious preservation; of your notice, you are at perfect liberty to make

I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,

"WILLIAM HICK

Fleet-street, London."

Copy of a Letter just received by the Proprietors

from Mr. Wm. Moat, 3, Cobbett-street, Shaw's Brow, Salford.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

"Gentlemen,-I have the utmost pleasure in forwarding you this my own case of cure, effected solely by the persevering use of your PARR's LIFE PILLS. Before having recourse to them, I had been for upwards of five years afflicted with a most distressing ness, heaviness, and lowness of spirits, dimness of malady, which the different medical men who attended me all pronounced to be a serious case of hydrocele (or dropsy of the scrotum), and declared there was no other chance of either relief or cure even where the disease of STERILITY appears to have than undergoing a surgical operation. I was thus taken the firmest hold of the female constitution, the driven almost to despair; and consulted the treatise softening tonic qualities of the Cordial Balm of Syri- written by Sir Astley Cooper, wherein he states that the operation is generally attended with considerable increase the animal spirits, invigorate and revive the | danger. I therefore determined not to risk so painwhole animal machine, and remove the usual impe- ful and uncertain an experiment, but rather chose to leave the result to nature and Providence. Fortunately, I heard of the great fame of PARR'S LIFE This medicine is particularly recommended to be PILLS, and resolved to give them a fair trial. I contaken before persons enter into the MATRIMONIAL sequently took them for some time without perceiv-STATE, lest in the event of procreation occurring, the | ing any benefit, but still kept persevering; and I innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it the have now taken twelve boxes, and to my great joy physical characters derivable from parental debility, I am perfectly well, the dropsy is entirely removed, or evil eruptions of a malignant tendency, that are together with a scorbutic affection, which I had been most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and much troubled with since my return from India in 1827; and now there is not a vestige of disease left in my whole system, as I am now in better health Sold in Bottles, price 11s. each, or the quantity of and spirits than I have been for fourteen years. I four in one Family bottle for 33s., by which one lls feel certain you would have accounts of far more cures, if people would persevere in the use of the pills a proper length of time, as I have done. I give you my heartfelt thanks, and authority to publish this letter, and will gladly answer any applications either personally or by letter, and remain your grateful and obliged servant.

(Signed) "W. MOAT.

Witness-John Hough, Cheadle, carrier.

" Manchester, Feb. 7, 1842."

FROM MR. HEATON, BOOKSELLER, LEEDS.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills." "Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you that we are daily hearing accounts of the good effects of PARR'S LIFE PILLS; to enumerate the cases world May be had of all Booksellers, Druggists, and be a task too formidable for me, and which has preand physical emasculation, produced by uncontrolled Patent Medicine Venders in town and country vented my writing to inform you before, as I can indulgence of the passions, can be restored; how the throughout the United Kingdom, the Continent of hardly tell where to begin. One man said he wanted a box of Life Pills for Life Pills they were to him they had done him so much good, in relieving him of

> "Another said they were worth their weight in gold! as he was not like the same man since he had

> "Another said his wife had had a bad leg for years, but after taking one small box, which was recommended by his Class Leader, her leg was much better, and when she had taken the second box, is was quite as well as the other.

> "A very respectable female said her husband had been afflicted above two years, and had tried many things, but since he had taken PARR'S LIFE PILLS he was quite a new man.

"You will please send immediately, by Deacon's waggon, 36 dozen boxes at is. 13d., and 6 dozen

"I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,

"JOHN HEATON.

"7, Briggate, Leeds, Feb. 9th, 1842. 'To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court,

Fleet-street, London," Another most extraordinary case of cure, com-

body, defying every effort of surgical skill. Parr's Life Pills being recommended to her, she resolved It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to give them a trial; and, speaking of the result, she ther states, that she is now almost well, and ascribed

> CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. In order to protect the public from imitations, the

Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the and on Sundays from Eleven till One. Only one Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides to enable Messrs. Perry and Co., to give such advice Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London; and sold wholesale by their appointment, N.B. Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Me. by E. Edwards, 57, St. Pauls, also by Barciays and Sons, Farringdon-street, and Sutton and Co., Bow be supplied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying Churchyard; Sold by Joshua Hobson, Ivolumber Ster Office, Leeds; and at 3, Market Walk, Hudthe usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the dersfield; and retail by at least one agent in every principle Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable dealers in medicine. Price Is. 14d., 2s. 91., and family box s 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.

#### Bocird.

THE LONDON PRIDE AND SHAMROCK. A FABLE,

Fall many a year, close side by side, A Shamrock grew, and London Pride. Together how they came to grow. I do not care, nor do I know: But this I know, that over head A Laurel cast a wholesome shade. The Shamrock was of lovely green In early days, as e'er was seen; And she had many a hardy son In days of old; but they are gone-For soon the other's creeping shoots Did steal themselves round Shamrock's roots: Then thief-like fasten'd in her soil. And suck'd the sap of poor Trefoil. Until in time pert London Pride Got up so high, as quite to hide Poor Shamrock, who could seldom see The Sun's bright face; nor seen was she, Save when an adverse blast did blow, And laid her neighbour's honors low. Then, in the angry lady's spite, She drank the show'r, she saw the light See bath'd her sicklied charms in dew, And gather'd health and strength anew. She saw those joys had come from Heaven, And ne'er were by her neighbour given; Yet her good nature aye to prove, She paid her jealous hate with love; But when once more kind Z-phyrs came, And rais'd the o'er-grown storm-bent dame, The ingrate strove her all to take, And forc'd poor Shamrock thus to speak: "Neighbour we'r born with equal right, To feel you sun and see his light, T' enjoy the blessings of this earth; Or if right follows prior birth, In this still stronger is my claim. Long was I known, and great my fame, Balore the world e'er heard thy name. But letting all those strong claims lie, Prsy, tell me, is it policy To thwart my offspring as they rise, To break my heart, to blind their eyes? Sore if they spread the earth along, Grow handsome, healthy, stont and strong; They will as usual happy be To lend that useful strength to thee: Thus could we keep each other warm, And guard us from all coming harm: We'd steady stand when wild winds blow And laugh in spite of frost or snow, And guard the root of our loved Laurel, Grown sick and pale to see us quarrel. " No more"—the vex'd virago cries, Wild fury flashing from her eyes; "I'll hear no more—your bounds I'll mark, And keep you ever in the dark; Here is a circle-look you here, One step beyond it if you dare; And if I hear you more complain. I'll tear thy rising heart in twain; I've made thy sons kill one another, And soon they shall destroy their mother. I'll thus"-a flash of heavenly fire, Full fraught with Jove's most deadly ire. Seatter'd the London Pride around! The black clouds roard with horrid sound; The vivid lightning flash'd again, And laid the Laurel on the plain! But soon succeeds a heavenly calm; Soft dews descend and showers of balm : The sun aboots forth his kindest ray And Shamrock strengthens every day: And rais'd by heaven's assistance bland, Bids fair to spread o'er all the land. She guards the blasted Laurel's roots. The nurtured Laurel upward shoots, And grateful wreaths its dark green bows To grace great Shamrock's aged brows.

Take heed, learn wisdom, hence weak man, And keep a good friend while you can. If to your friend you are unkind, B'en Jove will be against you join'd. Reflect that every act you do To strengthen him, doth strengthen you; To serve you he is-willing-able Two twists will make the strongest cable : To hind a friend and keep him steady, To have him e'er in reach and ready.

From THE PRESS, on Irish newspaper, suppressed by Government, to carry " UNION."

## SOCIAL CUP OF TEA.

Twe felt the drankard's "flow of soul." That health and strength impair; I've linger'd at the midnight bowl, Which brought the morning care. But now unclouded reason reigns. Proclaims the captive free; At home I hoard my litle gains,

To find the happiness of earth, Let thoughtless mortals roam; 'Tis on the temperate cotter's hearth, With soberness at home. There sits his happy smiling wife, With chernb on her knee: Here he enjoys a peaceful life,

And drink my cup of tea.

With social cup of tea. Ye Rechabites still brothers be, May God your union bless; What more demands our sympathy, Than brothers in distress? Unite in love and while I've life, My ardent prayer shall be; That you and each Teetotal wife,

Ne'er want a cup of tea.

Bebiebs.

JOHN RAYSON.

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL QUESTION: THE MEDICAL DISCUSSION HELD AT FRAMLINGHAM, SUFFOLK, MARCH 29, 1843, BETWEEN DR. F. R. LEES, AND

We owe some apology to the talented and indefatigably philanthropic author of this report, for having permitted it to remain so long unnoticed. The fact is, that in the hurry and worry of business; it had been laid aside and forgotten: a fate which We trust it will not experience at the hands of any of ought therefore to buy and read it.

STATE OF IRELAND. By ARTHUR O'CONNOR. Republished, with a Dedication to the Working Classes of England and Ireland, by Feargus O'CONNOR. London, Cleave, Shoe-lane, Fleet-

A copy of this book was sent to us for review in our last; but we had not time to read it carefully before going to press, and we never speak of any book until we have read it. We have now read it, and we commend it heartily to universal reading. We cannot bester characterize the work than in the perusing the state of Ireland, as described by Arthur O'Connor in 1798, would, if dates were omitted, imagine that he was reading the present fare. history of that country. In it, will be found the wherein the system of proprietorship of small farms, the means to enable them to form an opinion :and Universal Suffrage, do not form the base of her social and political institutions."

if justice, which requires that no man, much less the substantial and best built house in the neighbourhood decided majority of a nation, should be deprived of his | —he said, "Ah! Sir, there's the house of oppression, ordains that the Catholics should not have fewer rights | nsunder.' Do you, Sir, think it right that they should, fact, that such is the present usurpation of rights, as mother, and me from my wife, if I was compelled to go present, both Protestant and Catholic would find, put out of the way—it causes the murder of the innother that the rights of which they were robbed, were inficent—but nothing can stand that is against God, and nitely more numerous, and more important, than those this law is against God's word." they enjoyed, even before the present annihilation of On reaching Narberth, although it was then that late every vestige of constitutional right-it must appear hour of the night at which usually the inhabitants are manifest to the most superficial observer, that Catholic, all at rest, I found the town in a complete commotion. exaltation to the present height of Protestant freedom | The magistrates had held a sitting; special constables only, must prove whelly inadequate to the establish. had been sworn in; and a squadron of the Castle Martin ment of our NATIONAL LIBERTY. Disdaining, then, yeomanry cavalry (the same regiment which distinto add one argument more, to the thousands which re- guished themselves against the French at Fishguard), main already unanswered, in favour of the Emancipa- commanded by Major Bowling and Lieutenants Bryant upon some of their tenantry, and I will leave your tion of my Catholic Countrymen, letting it rest on the and Byers, had just marched in. I inquired carefully solid basis of justice, and blending it with the general as to their reasons for apprehending another visit from cause, I shall conclude this address with an investigation of our general right.

He then, after many pages of demonstration; concludes thus :-"If I have succeeded in demonstrating that selfinterest is the governing principle in politics, as well and addressed the toll-collector, demanded what he did as of all human action; that we are the creatures of there, and upon the man's attempting to answer, told our want and desires; that those who possess the means him that between that time and Thursday night she of satisfying those wants and desires, must possess the and her children, to the number of 1,000, should come means of influencing the actions, and commanding the again, and that if he was there and demanded toll, she services of mankind; that those who possess property would not pay it, but blow his brains out. The tollare possessed of those means, and that those laws collector then asked what she could want there as both which monopolize property, invest a few with the the gate and the toll-house were down. "Rebecca" power of dictating to the many, which is invariably replied that there were larger houses than that should abused, and a necessity on the part of the many of come down. The man then said, "What I the pooryielding to ruch a dictation, I trust I have impressed house?" "I answer no questions, but you shall see," on the minds of my countrymen, that all Reform which was the answer, and she passed on, leaving the collecwould leave the monopoly of property untouched, must tor in a state of the utmost consternation. As the prove insufficient, and that the only reformation by Union Workhouse had been threatened with an attack which their liberties can be secured is that which de- during the night, a detachment of the yeomanny, under stroys the dependence, and establishes the indepen- the command of Sergeant-Majer Rees, was stationed dence, of the WHOLE CONSTITUENT BODY. I trust in the house the whole night; and special constables Constituent Body is the guardian of liberty, and not place in the surrounding country; a despatch was also the discretion or virtue of those they elect; and that sent express to Captain Mansell, at St. Clear's, to the abolition of all laws for the monopoly of property call out the troops under his command, and scour the is the sole means by which it can be established | various roads between St. Clear's and Narbeth, so as to LIBERTY CANNOT STAND BUT ON THE BROAD. be enabled to render any assistance which might be FIRM, AND PERFECT BASIS OF UNIVERSAL RE- needed, and also to cut off any parties they might meet SENTATION. Be the superstructure what it may, on the roads. At about half-past twelve o'clock at night if you will have Liberty, you must first establish the special constables, who were out upon the watch on this foundation for it to rest on; and that you the Cardigan road, observed the "Rebeccaites" approachmay have this perfect representative basis, you must ing to the number of between 500 and 1,000, on horseback look to the constituent people of whom it is formed; and on foot, with "Rebecca" at their head. They came you must abolish all monopolies, which other wise on to within half a mile of the upper gate of the town would destroy your independence. Thus you will where they were met by some one belonging to their reform YOURSELVES. This is the true Reformation." Finally, we commend this book to universal reading; and especially to Irishmen, for whom it is not house. This caused a halt and a consultation among less calculated now in 1843, than at its first publication in 1798. Irishmen now seek Repeal; and the reasonable pretext for their asking is, that they stand not on a level with England, with which they are pretended to be united. But let them beware of any Repeal which would merely raise them to the level of misgovernment in England: for this would be only, as Arthur O'Connor eays, to discover that the rights to which they had been admitted were comparatively valueless, and infinitely less than those from which they were still debarred; and that it was just time to begin a new struggle for the attainment of their true position.

## "REBECCA" IN WALES.

"Rebecca" is far from being appeased. She still continues her nocturnal visits; and though her three toll-gates, each charging 6d. and 9d. as the case destructive prowess is, for the present, confined to may be. Above Narberth there are no toll-gates; Toll-gates and Toll-houses, it is apparent that there are other and deeper causes of dissatisfaction which will, in all probability, lead to more extended action, ton Wathen 1. Every one of these are down, and unless a vigorous and adequate remedy for the the houses also, with the exception of the house at intolerable grievances of the Farmers and their labourers be immediately devised and applied. There is great room to doubt that our "Statesmen" have not the necessary courage even to attempt this. They will rely on the " ordinary powers of the law" to suppress the "spirit of dissatisfaction and out- west. rage;" and if these are not sufficient for the purpose they will apply for, and receive "extraordinary" the chair, and the following magistrates were present: powers. By these means they may possibly succeed Phillips, John Allen Lloyd Phillips, Henry Leach, in "putting down" " Rebecca"; though it would chairman of the quarter sessions, Jonathan Peol, John appear from her sytematised movements; the na. Hill Harris, John Edwards, W. B. Swan, James Mark ture of the country she has at present for her abode; Child, William Jones Heathfield, George Roach, C. and the spirit and faithfulness of the sons Painter, George Rowe, William Phillips, of Bride's- £575,446 of the hills, that such "putting-down" will hill, and the Reva G. Harris, Canon of St. David's, F. not be accomplished without difficulty. But Leech, John Pugh, Thomas Phelps Martin, James should this "policy" succeed, what better shall we be? Shall we have ridded ourselves of the danger? Will the causes of the turmoil and ferment of State's letter, which stated that in consequence of be removed? If "Rebecca" be hanged even, will that though the formation which the Government had received, directions shows that the quantity of cheese imported tions had been given to Colonel Love to proceed to into Great Britain during the year 1842 was, from enable the Farmers to pay their "fixed Tithes"; Wales, and take the command of the troops there, and Europe 165 614 cwt.; from the United States, 14.098 to the compulsory law were persons between the ages their "increased and INCREASING Rates"; their exhorting the magistrates to a strict discharge of their cwt.; from British possessions, 36 cwt.; total, 179,748 of nine and thirteen. It was proposed to reduce the " high Rents"; and their "EXCESSIVE TAXATION"? Will the stringing-up of "Rebecca" add to their as they thought sufficient to preserve the peace. It rives at any of the landings at Iowa, having young ability to pay these "PIXED" charges, with Wheat at also expressed the readiness of the Government to offer ladies on board, the bachelors crowd and hover about, six shillings a bushel? O, no! There is the cause such a reward as would lead to conviction. The lafter the manner of Cockney cabmen, and sing out, To that point our efforts must be directed. PEEL to what was necessary to be done, and after some conought to find out the way how to enable the Farmers sultation, it was decided that the southern districts of to pay the Rents, Rates and Taxes "fixed" when the county were in such a disturbed state that it was Wheat was at ten and twelve shillings a-bushel, now tioned at Narberth as the most central place, and that that he has by his Prel's Bill and his Prel's Tariff a communication to that effect should be immediately reduced Wheat to six shillings a-bushel! When he made to the Home Secretary. has done that, he will have ridded himself of the | The Magistrates then issued an order for the asseminconveniences and dangers arising from the organized berth until relieved by some regular troops. WILLIAM JEAFFRESON, FSQ., SURGEON, (THE movements of "Rebecca and her daughters"; but Various remedies were also suggested, some magis-CHALLENGER) ON THE NATURE AND until he has done that, or reduced Rents, Rates trates recommending that the pensioners should be USES OF ALCOHOL.—London, Brittain, 11, and Taxes to the altered circumstances of the country Privy Council were empowered to netify to the school Adjutant of the Militia; and a manifesto was ordered to be drawn out, stating that the magistrates were to be drawn out, stating that the period out and the private of the magistrates and the period out and the period ou powers of the law, whether "ordinary," or "ex-| prepared to hear and to redress any real grievances in

traordinary," to very little purpose. Every thing in connection with this matter is of high moment; especially to the toiling millions not heard one observation as to the real evil, which is of British subjects, whether located in England, the poverty and distress of the country, and WHICH HAS Mr. Jesifreson would willingly forget either that the Wales, Ireland, or Scotland. To them it is, indeed, ARISEN FROM HIGH RENTS, INCREASED AND INreport was in existence, or that the discussion had all-important. The pressure of the system has, way rates, and excessive taxation: Lords in his favor.

ever taken place. There is in this little book a mass at last, reached the middle class Farmers. It has while the depression upon Agricultural Produce is such as un physiological facts, evidence, and data, with long been known that the only hope for redemption to put it totally out of the power of any man to meet these connexion of the late Rev. John Wesley will be held demands." This coursed a ground to be acquainted; every man on the part of the working-producer from a state of demands." This caused a general sensation; and the thraldom and consequent poverty and keen privation, was in the certainty that THE THING be not the case." would destroy even those who had contributed to its maintainence, at the expense of the comfort, wellbeing, personal liberty, and even the lives of the MANY. That hope is now on the eve of being realized ! farmers, instead of living as we were used to see them, The screw has reached the middle-classes. It is working them up to desperation. They openly avow potatoes. their own "recklessness" and "don't-care-whatthey-do"-ism! It is of this class that "Rebecca" is parishes, which are all dependant upon the Anthrac te words of Mr. O'Connor's dedication, to which we the head! She is leading them pretty successfully collieries, and have seen at one of them, that of the fully and entirely subscribe. "The reader, when as yet; and we have not seen, nor are we able to Messrs. Pocock, of St. Bride's Wharf, London, I genteel to interfere."

The writer in the Times, from whom we quoted so Kilgetty, Broadmore, Merton, and Heancastle Collieries in two hours, so that the whole journey from London real and substantial grievances of which Ireland then complained, and not one of which up to the present hour has been redressed. The author resigns the law-church and the law-church and the Ireland sanger to be performed in fourteen hours and a half.

The nature of the struggle he describes, and the present hour has been redressed. The author revelations he makes, as to the condition, and the proprietors deserve high praise for spiritedly educational funds, and the Irish landlords and feelings, and designs of the Welsh Farmers; together to encourage among the tooped, I fear that the result to this portion.

The Boulogne, and back may in involvance cureamissions of which up to the being of Hanover ought to be in no better situation be performed in fourteen hours and a half.

The Shannon Communications.

The Shannon Communications of the King of Hanover ought to be in no better situation of the King of Hanover ought to be in no better situation morning a firmer feeling was exhibited, and the King of Hanover ought to be in no better situation of the King of Hanover ought to be in no better situation of the King of Hanover ought to be in no better situation of the King of Hanover ought to be in no better situation of the King of Hanover ought to be in no better situation morning a firmer feeling was exhibited, and the King of Hanover ought to be in no better situation of the King of Hanover ought to be in no better situation of the King of Hanover ought to be in no better situation in the King of Hanover ought to be in no better situation of the King of Hanover ought to be in no better situation in the King of Hanover ought to be in no better situation of the King of Hanover ought to be in no better situation of the King of Hanover ought to be in no better situation of the King of Hanover ought to be in no better situation in the King of Hanover ought to be in no better situation of the King of Hanover ought to be in no better situation in the King of Hanover ought to be on said and state of the King of Hanover ou the pernicious effect of the laws of primogeniture, of of the "Rebecca" ferment; make apology needless be lamentable. settlement, and entail, and their minute connexion for again giving copious extracts from his with the state church and its dependants. Upon epistles. To understand the nature, and extent, and the subject of the land, he contends, as every honest the subject of the land, he contends, as every nonest man must contend, that no country can be concerned, that no country can be concerned to those for whom we write. Here are been a battle at Newcastle Emlyn between the troops to sell them within two years.

Narberth, Pembrokeshire, June 29.

a complete contradiction; although it contains many shave, were struck by lightning. The premises were things that are true, such for instance as the death of full of combustibles, on which the water had but little To this we may sou, that the Earth and the land been given at Narberth anneuncing the intention of the land been given at Narberth anneuncing matter is the fervidness of the style. It is a book mal-contents to pay a visit to it to-day. This being the lit is perfectly true that the Dragoons did match to The firemen happily succeeded in saving the laboratory guage and the tervioness of the style. It is a book marked to particularly the periodic perio the feelings of the reader. The working man who might be upon the spot, and personally observe what was drowned, but it was accidentally while bathing, as taining 75 cwt. of gun; owder. I have already informed you in a previous report, and A LETTER from Tahriz bring the reads it, however unaccustomed to deliberate, can took place. On my way I passed St. Clear's, where I have already informed you in a previous report, and A LETTER from Tahriz bring the reader. not but see the magnitude and feel the pressure the destruction of the gates first commenced; and Isaw I should not have again alluded to it, but for the imof the evils it pontrays. Nor can be help perceiving from the clear manner in which the evils of mis- house and a gate had stood, but which had been rezed the Standard. Such an account having gained admission ing from the clear manner in which the evils of miss. House and a gate had story, but which the stranger would not into its columns is, however, only another instance of the government are laid before him and exhibited in to the ground so perfectly that a stranger would not into its columns is, however, only another instance of the government are laid before him and exhibited in to the ground so perfectly that a stranger would not into its columns is, however, only another instance of the propriety of a paper relying for its information upon their results, that the author's reasonings, though know that such things had ever stood upon the spot. intended to apply to Ireland, are applicable to all All through my journey, over a distance of upwards of its accredited reporters alone; who being upon the spot, intended to apply to Ireland, are applicable to all All through my journey, over a distance of upwards of its accredited reporters alone; who being upon the spot, output its accredited reporters alone; who being upon the spot, and that, though Ireland may be an thirty miles, the same tale was told me by every one I and responsible for their conduct, will of course take extreme case, the case of Ireland, is more or less, the intended to apply to Ireland, are applicable to all through my journey, over a distance of upwards of its accredited reporters alone; who being upon the spot, the lodges. Parliament in 1831 when it guaranteed to lodge set of parliament in 1831 when it guaranteed to lodges. Parliament in 1831 when it guaranteed to lodge set of parliament in 1831 when it guaranteed to lodge set of parliament in 1831 when it guaranteed to lodge set of parliament in 1831 when it guaranteed to lodge set of parliament in 1831 when it guaranteed to lodge set of parliament in 1831 when it guaranteed to lodge set of parliament in 1831 when it guaranteed to lodge set of parliament in 1831 whe case of every country in which delegated powers, apirit of insubordination prevailed. After thad arrived number whatever name, have usurped authority independent of the people. Hence, is the present work of the people. Hence, is the present work of gate destruction converted and it being then after ten o'clock at night, I procured well calculated for a text book for the patriot, of and it being then after ten o'clock at night, I procured well ascertained to be correct. In fact, there are asking nephew, at present in the army.—French paper.

In fact, there are asking of the funder than arrived not well ascertained to be correct. In fact, there was likely to become King of Hanover; for the Dukes of York and Kent were then dead, and has been no collision between the Rebeccaites the probability that King William would have a son. On two former occasions when this attempt had which the quantity in this market is very small, been made by Mr. Hume. Parliament had a son. On two former occasions when this attempt had taining fresh heer and is indeed exerted on a son. On two former occasions when this attempt had taining fresh heer and is indeed exerted on a son. On two former occasions when this attempt had taining fresh heer and is indeed exerted on a son. On two former occasions when this attempt had taining fresh heer and is indeed exerted on a son. On two former occasions when this attempt had taining fresh heer and is indeed exerted on a son. On two former occasions when this attempt had taining fresh heer and is indeed exerted on a son. On two former occasions when this attempt had taining fresh heer and is indeed to apply it to be correct. In fact, there is no completed in the army.—French paper.

How to make Leeches Bites—The leech which has been in moderate the occasions when this attempt had the military since the attack at Carmarthen on the above the country in the son of the count Well calculated for a text book for the pariot, of and it being the man and a second to the country people as a guide, and on the way continued to be a second to the country people as a guide, and is indeed carried on every night taining fresh beer, and is indeed carried on every night taining fresh beer, and is indeed carried on every night taining fresh beer, and is indeed carried on every night taining fresh beer, and is indeed carried on every night taining fresh beer, and is indeed carried on every night taining fresh beer, and is indeed carried on every night taining fresh beer, and is indeed carried on every night taining fresh beer, and is indeed carried on every night taining fresh beer and the country people as a guide, and is indeed carried on every night taining fresh beer, and is indeed carried on every night taining fresh beer, and is indeed carried on every night taining fresh beer, and is indeed carried on every night taining fresh beer, and is indeed carried on every night taining fresh beer, and is indeed carried on every night taining fresh beer. wnarever country, enguen or tries, the refusel to be quoted 20 with greater effrontory than ever: they are, however, to be quite lively. When it has moved about in the interfere; and those refusals were substantial confir. are as last noted. and Chartest; for the writer shows citarily and the ple as far as his knowledge went. He described to me too wary, and have their outscouts too well posted, to vessel for a few moments, it is to be quickly taken mations of the grant. only true remedy for the multifarious grievances he makes apparent is to be found in the adhibition of large they were suffering, and the sin, the wickedness, and those general principles of right which leave the absolute of the absolute to the approximation. I contribute the absolute the absolute the approximation and the sin, the wickedness, and the sin, the wickedness, and the same as last week, both with respect to the approximation and the absolute the approximation and the sin the approximation and the sin the approximation and the sin the approximation and the same as last week, both with respect to the approximation and the sin the approximation and the sin the approximation and the same as last week, both with respect to the approximation and the same as last week, both with respect to the approximation and the same as last week, both with respect to the approximation and the same as last week, both with respect to the approximation and the same as last week, both with respect to the approximation and the same as last week, both with respect to the approximation and the same as last week, both with respect to the approximation and the same as last week, but with respect to the approximation and the same as last week, but with respect to the approximation and the same as last week, but with respect to the approximation and the same as last week, but with respect to the approximation and the same as last week, but with respect to the approximation and the same as last week, but with respect to the approximation and the same as last week, but we same as last week, same as last

"Rebecca," finding that she had not only been there three times already, but had destroyed all the gates above the town. I was informed by one of the magistrates that the redoubtable "Rebecca" herself had on Monday evening passed through where the toll-gate and toll-house at the upper part of the town used to stand, I have convinced them, that the independence of the were sent out to observe anything which might take party, who informed them of the arrival of the military, and that a portion of them were stationed at the Workthem. At length, however, the constable incautiously showed himself, and the party, seeing that they were watched, made off. To-day the great fair was held at had never known so bad a one; no purchases were made, and, in fact, the prices effered will be perfectly startling to your English readers, viz., for yearlings only £4 were offered; for a pair of last year's calves 25s. each; and for a very fine cow not £4; horses did not sell at all. I inquired also as to the working of to Mr. Wm. Daniells, the meeting, which was a lin answer to a question from Mr. Aglionby, Sir Mr. Roebuck told him that this was a point not the Poor Law here, and endeavoured to procure a very harmonious one, broke up. There will be James Graham said a communication had been made for the decision of the Chairman, but of the commuch higher since it has been in operation. With brethren. regard to the tells, they are as oppressive here as in Carmarthenshire; only imagine, for instance, from Bigelly to Narberth, a distance of 42 miles, there are there were nine on the Whitland trust, viz., Pulthrap, 1; Trevaughan, 2; Narberth-east, 2; Narberth Plaindealings-gate, 1; Princes or Ludchurch, 2; and Robers-Ludchurch, which is only partly demolished. Nor would the Union Houses here stand a single night unless

> Yesterday, a very full meeting of the magistrates of the county of Pembroke was held at Haverford-

garrisoned by military.

Colonel Owen, Vice-Lieutenant of the county, took -Messrs. John Phillips, of Williamstone, John Lort Mathias, James Propert, Charles Bowen, Joshua James, &c. The Mayor of Haverford-west, and the

two other borough magistrates also attended. The Chairman commenced by reading the Secretary duties, by issuing warrants against all offenders, the cwt. Government having placed such troops at their disposal chairman then required the opinion of the meeting as ... Have a husband, miss; have a husband?

their power. At length one of the Magistrates said-" Gentlemen,

-A number of remedies has been suggested, but I have CREASING TITHES. EXORBITANT POOR AND HIGH- of Earl Ferrers has been decided by the House of magistrate continued-" I call upon every gentleman the choice of president, secretary, and other officers, present to lay his hand upon his heart and say if such This matter, however, was not entered upon, and

the meeting separated. · I shall offer no remark upon this, but am bound to say that I see nothing but distress in the country. The live and eat with their servants, and upon such simple

food as barley bread and buttermilk, flummery and

Begelly, just below Narberth, is in the centre of eight anticipate, the effects that may result from her war- should say upwards of from 8,000 to 12,000 tons of anthracite lying on the ground spoiling from the de-

Carmarthen, Saturday Night, July 1.

and the mob, in which the soldiers were worsted. Hav- A LETTER from Copenhagen, of June 22, states that ing read the statement, I happily am enabled to give it on the 21st the premises of Mr. J. Holm, in Christianthose general principles of right which leave the power of controlling all government in the whole people. We commend to the careful consideration of Repealers the following short extract:

| Author of country would give information of the point expectation; and even duri recentes, and the same as last week, both with respect to which have been used not long before, will do their doings, and knows their person in the country would give information. I completely the same as last week, both with respect to the oppressions under which he said they laboured. I versed with a very respectable man to-day, who is which have been used not long before, will do their doings, and knows their person in the country would give interested. House of Commons on the subject of the Orange which have been used not long before, will do their doings, and knows their person in the country would give interested. I versed with a very respectable man to-day, who is which have been used not long before, will do their doings, and knows their person in the country would give interested to the oppressions under which he said they laboured. I versed with a very respectable man to-day, who is which have been used not long before, will do their doings, and knows their person in the country would give interested to the oppressions under which he said they laboured. I versed with a very respectable man to-day, who is which have been used not long before, will do their doings. The oppressions under which he said they laboured. I versed with a very respectable man to-day, who is which have been used not long before, will do their doings. The oppressions under which he said they laboured. I versed with a very respectable man to-day, who is which have been used not long before, will do their doings. The oppressions under which he said they laboured. I versed with a very respectable man to-day, who is which have been used not long before, will do their doings. The oppressions under which he said they laboured. I versed with a very respectable man to-d

"To remedy these manifold eyils, to which I have them; are most of them Dissenters, and in the constant | break the law, but that he would not betray one of traced the miseries and suff-rings of my country, it has habit of quoting Scripture for everything which they them for the big 188t reward that could be offered, and been acknowledged by every man who is not within the advance; and this man applied some text from Spripthis feeling I belie ve to be general. The hostility of pale of usurpation and corruption, that Catholic ture to almost every observation that he used: he comthe people in the rural districts also against the Poor
EMANCIPATION, and a restoration of Popular Repared the present season to Daniel's vision; and as we Law is unanimous; they declare it to be cruel and PRESENTATION, are the only efficient expedients. But passed the Union-house-by the way, by far the most unjust, and that what, wer others may say of the rates being lessened by it, hey say they pay them, and ought to know; that the y pay much more than they political rights on account of his religious opinions, them whom God hath joined together let no man put used to do.\* The Union Houses are objects of their special detestation, and the y now present the strange than the Protestants; and if it is an incontrovertible because we are poor, take our children from their appearance of being fortress, 's garrisoned with troops, instead of being asylums for he poor. This is, how- put down the present agitation. well Protestant as Catholic, that even though the Ca in there? And de you think it right that if a poor ever, necessary; for I am firm, y of opinion that in the tholics were admitted to the fullest participation of the girl had been led astray, she should be obliged to pay all present temper of the people there would not be rights possessed by their Protestant fellow-citizens at for the child? That law has caused a pretty many to be one of them but would be destr. Yed if they were not

Meetings have been held by th 3 Magistrates, and

Some of the magistrates having rendered themselves unpepular, the following notice has been served second time, and the House adjourned. readers to draw their own inferences as to the effect produced by it on the minds of any but the most stout-hearted persons :--

"To John Evans of Pantwity-a tenant of Captain Davies, of Green Hall.

"Sir I give you notice to quit your premises and take everything you have on your premises away, and put them safe, as we, Rebecca and her daughters will be there to destroy the whole house and everything in our power to destroy on the premises besides, As your master and other gentlemen are re-We Rebecca's daughters are determined to have our revenge out upon them to pull all their houses down, land on the subject of Church Government. and put all their woods on fire, and likely murder them in the bargain."

I have copied this notice verbalim et literatim; even to the punctuation; and it will be seen by the apostrophe Bill be committed, Lord Campbell moved as an amendused in the word "Rebecca's" that it is the productions made to a presentee by the Derby, and Leicester, complaining of the suffering to

\* I have myself seen the receipt of a rate-payer in charge of his duty. the borough of Carmarthen who, under the old system, paid 16s. per quarter, and now pays for the same premises 25s. So much for the truth of the official statement that there was a great reduction.

### Local and General Entelligence.

DALKEITH .- A Delegate Meeting of the by Mr. Wm. Daniells, who showed the gross injustice than had appeared by the evidence. discussion then took place among the delegates on the most perfect fairness. laws of the above society, which were unanimously Mr. F. Berkeley gave notice that when the Inclo- of the House, the clause must be postponed to the approved of; and the delegates pledged themselves sure Bill came again before the House he should end of the bill, as it was substantially a new one. vote of thanks had been given to the Chairman and town.

STOCKPORT.—REPEAL OF THE UNION.—On tions would be in force this day. Wednesday evening last, Mr. Thomas Clark lectured on this subject on Cave Green. The audience was large, and enthusiastic, the majority being Mr. Clark's own countrymen, who listened with breathless attention to the unanswerable facts adduced in which was readily granted. His address was nothing better than a very silly appeal to the worst passions of Irishmen, and a denunciation of Englishmen, who, he said, would, if they had the chance, again volunteer to put Irishmen down. Mr. Clark replied and deprecated all attempts to sow dissensions amongst men, who had such an interest in being united. The best possible feeling was the result of Mr. Clark's lecture.

On Thursday Evening another meeting was held in Edgley, which was effectively addressed by ble Gentleman had paid him (Sir James Graham) an Messrs. Webb, Carter, and Clark. The frequency unmerited compliment, in supposing that it was in his of our meeting is causing inquiry, which will serve

A MODEST INQUIRY .- A Wesleyan correspondent

of the Globe asks, if the Wesleyans cannot claim from Government the expenses to which they have been put, in opposing the Educational Clauses of the Factory Bill! CHEESE.-A return made to the House of Com-

CARY, the coloured servant of General Washington, to whom the last Congress granted a trifling pension, has just died at Greenleaf's point, America. He was

sible?" was the reply. "Possible, Sir?" returned the inspectors to visit all the schools by which certificates Yankee : " why, I have seen them." THERE ARE AT PRESENT three Queens and two Kings in London-the Queen of England, the Queen any objection in the method of education pursued, the

IN DIFFERENT towns the Mayors have issued proclamations to the inhabitants, ordering all dogs going at large to be muzzled during the hot weather. Mr. CHARUES KEAN has purchased Key-Dell,

villa near Horndean, in Hampshire, for 3,700 guineas. There is a park of thirty acres attached to it. THE CLAIM of Washington Shirley, to the title

THE ANNUAL ASSEMBLY of the preachers in the this year at Sheffield. The first public sitting, for but no such breach would follow from the step he the past month, of nearly or quite £1 per cwt. the choice of president, secretary, and other officers, now proposed. He referred to the Acts of Parliament in the duty there is no betting, but we estimate it takes place on the last Wednesday in July.

SINGULAR WEATHER IN JUNE. On the 17th of and he argued, from the language of the enactments, June, 1791, a remarkable change in the weather took that the provision was originally intended to cease in a shilling.

debate on the Spirit Duties Bill stated in the House of from the Duke of Cumberland. But his main ob-Lords, that there is scarce a private still in any part of jection was, that the Duke was now an independent Collieries. I have myself personally inspected those Ireland of which the Constabulary are not aware, yet Sovereign; for he thought the money of the English choice marks and superfine qualities of fresh manutake no trouble for its detection, as it " would not be people ought not to be placed at the disposal of a factured Flour during the week, and, stocks being in

A STEAMER is being constructed for Captain Hayward, which will do the distance from Folkstone Harpressed state of the trade. There are others here—the bour to Boulogne (twenty-seven miles) in fine weather

A LETTER from Tabriz brings the disastrous account of an earthquake having nearly destroyed the whole of the town of Khoi, between the Lake of Urnia and Persia, by which upwards of a thousand people perished. The inhabitants of Tabriz had also been

alarmed by frequent and violent shocks.

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, June 30. Petitions were presented by Lord Lyttleton, Lord Hatherton, and Lord Wharncliffe, against the Charita-

ble Pawn-office Bill. Lord Carberry presented a petition from Cork, against the Repeal of the Union, and expressed a hope that her Majesty's Government would adopt means to At the request of the Commons, leave was given to the Duke of Wellington to give evidence before the

Shipwrecks Committee, as to the best mode of preventing vessels from ship wreck. The Earl of ABERDEEN moved the second reading special constables sworn in. A very victive and influent of the Apprehension of Offenders Bill, in conformity tial Magistrate has, however, publicly stated it as his with treaties entered into between this country and opinion that they are useless, using these emphatic France and the United States. The object of the Bill words:-" I do not believe that a sin the constable was to detect and bring to punishment persons guilty of could be found in the county who would or could offences against life and property.

Lord Brougham, Lord Cottenham, and Lord Camp-

bell spoke in favour of the Bill, which was read a MONDAY, JULY 3.

House of Lords from the pawnbrokers of Liverpool which they could formerly claim. Mr. Ferrand had against the Pawn-offices Bill. Monday he would make a motion relative to the uncon-

stitutional dismissal of magistrates by the Irish Lord Chancelles. On the motion of Lord Campbell, the Law of Libel Bill was read a first time. The Archbishop of Dublin gave notice that he would venging on the people they took to prison yesterday present this evening a petition from upwards of two

hundred members of the Established Church in Ire-On the motion of the Earl of Dalhousie, the Apprehension of Offenders Bill was read a third time and a meeting on Penenden-heath, for a repeal of the corn-On the motion that the Church of Scotland Benefices

parishioners must be of a spiritual nature, or founded on physical defects, disqualifying him from a due dis- and gave notice that he would bring it under the notice The question led to a lengthened discussion. The House, after considering the Bill in Committee.

adjourned at half-past eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JUNE 30, The amendments of the Lords to the Northampton and Peterborough Railway Bill were agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Greene, Chairman of Commitcolliers of Mid and East Lothian was held on Satur- tees, Mr. Thomas Clarke, solicitor, was called to the day last, the 1st inst., at the house of Mr. Douglas, bar, and stated that he had been agent for the Marquis Gallows hall toll, to take into consideration the pro- of Townshend for the last twenty years, and that the the ninth clause, which had been postponed on Thurspriety of joining the Miner's Association of Great Marquis had approved of the Townshend Peerage Bill Britain and Ireland. There were twenty delegates now passing through the Houses of Legislature. On phraseology. The Government now proposed what present, and a great many more would have attended another motion made by Mr. Greene relative to the was practically a new clause, as the phraseology was but the meeting was not generally known. Mr. Bill, the Earl of Leicester (evidently labouring under entirely reconstructed. Thomas Young was called to the chair, and Mr. emotion) asked the House for time to bring forward the Wm. Daniells appointed secretary pro tem. The evidence in his own defence, and expressed his belief Pigott dwelt on the fact that, notwithstanding the meeting was addressed at considerable length that there was more at the bottom of the transaction anger which had been manifested on the part of the

join their English brethren, as the only means by Noble Lerd that there was no disposition to hurry for- in the wrong, and practically confessed that the Bill Narbeth, but all passed off quietly, owing, no doubt, to which they could better their condition, or even keep the presence of the military. There were hundreds of fine their present position. He was much applauded. A in Committee would be listened to in a spirit of the nacious opposition which had been given to it.

> to use the influence they possessed to induce the move that it should not apply to any lands within colliers they represented to join the same. After a ten miles of London or within five miles of any other tially a new clause, but an amendment of the exist-

dietary, &c., but was told by the clerk that he could another delegate meeting on Saturday, 15th of July, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Postmasternot give it without an order from the Board The in the Freemason's Hall, Dalkeith, chair taken at General, calling his attention to the Act for the Regisfarmers and all others, however, complain of some of six o'clock in the evening. There is every prospect tration of Voters, and the necessary order, both with nience, on which strict rule need not be scrupulously its clauses bitterly, and declare that the rates are very of the Scottish colliers shortly joining their English respect to objections and notices of claims, had been adhered to. prepared by the Post-office, and all the necessary opera-

#### THE FACTORIES BILL.

Mr. B. HAWES begged to ask the Right Hon. Baronet. the Secretary of State for the Home Department, a question relating to the Factories Education Bill. It favour of the Repeal. At the close of the lecture a was generally understood, that when the Right Hon. person entirely unknown asked permission to speak, Gentleman struck out the clauses relating to education, he left education precisely in the same state in the factory districts, as it was under the old law. What he wished to ask the Right Hon. Baronet was whether or not, in the clauses relating to education still standing in the bill, there was any new matter; and whether they extended beyond that of giving to the Privy Council a power of appointment of inspectors? Sir JAMES GRAHAM said the Honourable Gentleman

had been so obliging as to give him notice of his intention to ask this question; but in doing so the Honouraunmerited compliment, in supposing that it was in his power, by any explanation he could give, to make the matter more intelligible than the bill itself set forth. The whole of the bill relative to education was com-THE COST TO THE COUNTRY of the execution of our prised in four clauses, the 28th and the 31st inclusive. Mr. Hawes said that very considerable misapprehension existed out of doors, as to the tendency of the tend to the convenience of the House, but to the public into a brief explanation of these clauses as they now

Sir J. GRAHAM believed that as the law existed, and mons shows that the quantity of cheese imported as he proposed it to stand, it would be very much the same. At the present time, those who were subjected age from nine to eight. At present children were liable to work in factories for eight hours, and to be educated at any period during the twenty-four hours. It was now proposed that the children should only work six hours and a half each day; and that they should not work both in the forenoon and the afternoon; but that the six hours and a half should either be in the forenoon or in the afternoon, and that in five days out of seven there should be education for three hours, either in the forenoon on in the afternoon. By the present law, ne notice was taken as to the place where the education SHARP EYESIGHT .- An American, describing the was given, or as to the system of instruction that was prevalence of duelling, summed up with, "They even adopted. Now, it was proposed by the present bill fight with daggers in a room pitch dark." "Is it poswere granted; and on receiving a report from the inspectors as to the inconvenience of the place, or as to Council would have the power of stopping the grant made to the school. He believed he had now stated exactly the extent of the alterations proposed, without omitting anything of the least importance.

On the order of the day for going into Committee of

Mr. HUME rose to move resolutions, importing that the pension of £21,000 a year paid to the Duke of Cumberland ought to be discontinued while he continues to be King of Hanover. No one would be more opposed than himself to any breach of public faith: on which the pensions of the Royal Dukes depend; at £155,000. THE EARL OF GLENGALL in the course of the ground of unpopularity, withhold the public money ing men, showing that this money would maintain

BY AN IMPERIAL UKASE, published at St. Petersburgh, all Jews residuag within fifty wersts of the
brought to a court-martial for that. The Orangemen
frontier lines of Prussia and Austria are ordered to You have no doubt in town been alarmed by a state- proceed more into the interior. Those who possess men, seeking only a rise of wages, had been tried and Mr. WILLIAMS seconded the motion. There were

now three Sovereign Princes living upon the English taxes—the King of Henover, the King of Belgium, and the Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelltz. These, and the like burdens, were the causes of the present Sir R. PEEL considered that it would be inconsistent

with the good faith of Parliament to withdraw this

grant. He thought that the subject of the Orange Lodges had been somewhat unfairly introduced; and referred to the proceedings which took place in Parlig. ment upon that subject in 1835, including a letter from

Mr. FERRAND asked, who had made this motion? Why, the member who obtained his first seat in Parliament through the influ nce of the Dake, at Wegmouth! He would leave Mr. Hume to his conscience; if he had one. The Orangemen had been calum lated, and now Ireland was in the hands of traitors. The Orangemen would stand by their Queen, when the selfish views of their opponents would be plainly dis-

cerned. Mr. C. Buller, in supporting this motion, proceeded on no ground of hostility to the King of Hanover: but he construed the words of the Legislature as intending the grant merely for the support of a member of theiRoyal family as such. Considering the inability of the Crown to provide for its children, he regarded the nation as in loco parentis to them; but what parent would strip himself to enrich a child who had come into a large fortune from another quarter? It was not wise to press the people too hardly upon such a subject: they were willing to maintain their own Royal family; but if such grants as these were forced upon them, they would look more rigorously into the whole subject

Sir Howard Douglas supported the claim of the King of Hanover. Captain BERKELEY saw no greater beach of faith The Duke of Richmond presented a petition to the title of the widows of naval officers to the pensions in withdrawing this pension, than in discontinuing the said Ireland was in the hands of traitors: he himself The Marquis of Clauricarde gave notice that on had supposed it to be in the hands of Her Majesty's Ministers.

The House then divided-For Mr. Hume's motion... 91

Against..... 197

Majority against it..... 106 MONDAY JULY 3. Mr. VILLIERS presented a petition from the land-

owners, farmers, and inhabitants of Kent, agreed to at

Mr. FERRAND presented a petition from 25,000 which they were subjected by the effects of machinery,

of the House at an early day.

The Norfolk Island Bill was read a second time. Mr. BLEWITT gave notice that he would on Tuesday ask her Majesty's Ministers whether the Duke of Welling. ton was in the political service of the Crown, subject to Ministerial responsibility.

The House went into committee on the Irish Arms

Lord CLEMENTS vindicated his motives in resisting the progress of the Bill. It was a penal measure; and every hour, nay, every minute, in obstructing its passage, was so much additional liberty to Ireland.

Lord John Russell, Mr. Moore O'Ferrall, and Mr. practiced upon colliers generally, exhorted them to Mr. S. Wortley, who introduced the Bill, assured the they had now substantially admitted that they had been

Mr. ROEBUCK objected that according to the forms The CHAIRMAN decided that it was not substan-

After considerable discussion, there was a division, when the clause was carried by 128 to 69. The 10th clause was agreed to: but the 11th clause provoked a long discussion, with several divisions. Mr. MORGAN JOHN O'CONNELL, Sir DENHAM NORREYS and other members, assailed the Atterney General for Ireland, who seemed incapable of understanding, or explaining the meaning of a Bill, for which, on the part of the Government, he was responsible. At last, after a tough struggle, through every sentence, and the introduction of several amendments, the 11th clause was ordered to "stand part of the Bill." The 12th clause, which enacts the penalty for keeping arms without license, after an amendment, to which the Government acceded, was carried.

Here the further progress of the Bill was suspended; and after disposing of some other business, the House adjourned.

## MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, JULY 3RD.-The stands being scantily supplied, English Wheat was brisk, at an advance on last Monday's quotations of from 1s to 2s per quarter. The best qualities of Foreign Wheat commanded Is per quarter more money. The value of other kinds was supported. clauses retained; and he thought it would not only Barley at full prices. Superfine Ware Malt was a turn higher; in other kinds only a moderate busiitself, if the Right Honourable Gentleman would enter ness was done. Oats at a rise of 6d per quarter. Beans and Peas were in a steady demand. Townmade Flour was unaltered, but ship marks were

LONDON SMITHPIELD MARKET, MONDAY, JULY 3, -There was, comparatively speaking, a scanty attendance of both London and country buyers, most of whom manifested much disinclination to purchase Beasts, except on lower terms. However, the primest Scots were taken somewhat more freely than of late, and the improvement noticed in the currencies on Friday last, of 2d per 8lbs, was supported; other kinds at unvaried quotations. The Mutton trade was extremely inactive, yet the best Downs sold at prices quite equal to those noted on this day se'nnight, or from 4s 2d to 4s 4d per 8lbs; in other kinds, the value was with difficulty supported. For Lambs the demand was very dull, at an abatement on last Monday's quotations of quite 2d per 8lbs, the highest figure not exceeding 5s per 8lbs. Calves at an improvement in their rates of from 2d to 4d per 8lbs, the top figure reaching 5s per 8lbs. Pigs at full prices -viz., from 3s 2d to 4s per 8ibs. During the past week ten cows have been imported into London

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS.—Since our last report the demand for old potatoes has been dull, at drooping prices. The best Scotch reds 80s to 100s per ton. New Potatoes 6s to 10s per cwt. Foreign potatoes met a slow demand at 4s to 6s per cwt.

Tallow.—The depression in this market still continues, both on the spot and for forward delivery. The arrivals and deliveries for the past month have been about equal to the same period last year. • The advices received from St. Petersburgh this morning have a downward tendency. Town Tallow is plentiful at 40s net cash.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET.—The value of most descriptions of Hops has suffered an abatement, during

WOOL MARKET.—The public sales of Colonial Wool were brought to a conclusion on Tuesday last. place within a few days. The thermometer, which any case where it was no longer wanted for the main- Out of the quantity offered, viz. 16,000 packages, stood at 75. fell to 25 degrees. The hills of Kent and tainance of its object as a member of the English Royal about 13,200 actually found buyers, yet the prices Surrey were covered with hoar frost and whitened with Family. On the occasion of the late grant to the Prin- ruled about 1d per 1b under the previous sale's rates. snow. In many places there was ice of the thickness of cass Augusta of Cambridge, the popular character of By private contract, only a moderate business is a shilling.

Cass Augusta of Cambridge, the popular character of By private contract, only a moderate business is the would now, on the doing, at late quotations. doing, at late quotations.

> MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, JULY I. -We have experienced a steady demand for the foreign power, who might employ it against their in- but limited compass, factors were enabled to realize terests. He had received a paper from several work. the full previous currency. The inquiry for Oats has been active. The arrivals of Wheat and Flour 1,050 families, and that the exportation of it was the coastwise are to a fair extent; and those of Oatmeal withdrawal of so much from the capital which should and Flour from Ireland continue liberal. From the employ British labour. The King of Belgium had interior the supplies of Flour do not exceed the cur-

> LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, JULY 3 .-A few cargoes of Wheat have arrived from the English coast, and 6,840 loads of Oatmeal from Ireland; but the week's imports of grain, &c. are, on the whole, of a moderate amount. To day the atmosphere has been warm, but for three days previous we had a return of cold temperature, and, influenced. at this season by the state of the weather, holders of Wheat again showed more firmness; the millers and dealers, too, (having worked themselves bare of stock), were freer buyers yesterday than for some weeks before, and the market for that grain closed with a moderately fair quantity sold, and an advance the Duke to Lord J. Russell, then read by that Noble of ld to 2d per bushel on last week's prices generally. Lord to the House, from which it appeared that his Flour has also met a better sale. The scarcity of all Royal Highness, on learning his Majesty's pleasure, kinds of Oats has rather enhanced their value, though had taken immediate steps toward the dissolution of the demand for them has been limited; a few choice



LETTERS FROM THE MOUNTAINS. BEING A SERIES OF LETTERS FROM AN OLD MAN IN THE COUNTRY, TO A YOUNG MAN IN DUBLIN.

I From "The Beauties of the 'Press:" a selection of original Articles, Essays, &c., which originally appeared in the "PRESS" newspaper, established suppression of the Northern Star by the Govern-LETTER III.

MY DEAR FRIEND. The situation of Ireland since Mr. Pitt came to the head of affairs has been daily growing more critical, and ought naturally to have excited the fears and attention of a minister of common small cloud like a man's hand, the harbinger of the coming deluge; yet he entrusted the chief government of this most important, this precious country,—for such it is to Britain, -2; 2 most important juncture to pageants. to puppets, to unreal mockeries. He wshall we account tinguished talents seek out. like Dogberry in the play, the most describers man for office? Is it that he is determined in all his measures to trust to the operation of blind chance, without the employment of rational human means? Is it that he conceives it to be the interest of Britain to rain Ireland, and employs such persons as he thinks most fit to accomplish this object? Is it that he thinks fools will be most obsequious to the orders of the interior British cabinet? Or is it that he suppores the headlong temerity of lolly and inexperimay be found more ready to engage in desperate experi-

ments? I have often asked myself, Why was the present cannot divise the cause. I cannot find that he possesses any of the talents of the venerable magistrate, his father sirong head is a perfection in the Viceroy of a Province much addicted to the pleasures of the table. A political Mentor has been assigned to this jurcosh statesman. younger in government and wisdom than in years. But what can he beast? Much political craft and sanguinary rashness; which latter, by the courtery of Ireland, is to be called Armness. The great policy of the present administration has been directed to two objects-realstance to the claims of the Catholics, and the depression of the friends of Parliamentary Reform. With thes views the old principle of division was adopted; the dissensions which had for some time subsisted between PRECISELY, SUBJECT—" THE LAND AND THE CHARthe Prefestants and Catholics in the North, not without TER." secret encouragement from certain magistrates, and been fomented, if not by the positive encouragement, yet by the connivance, or the criminal supineness of others, had attained such a pitch of inveteracy, that the two parties openly resorted to arms and seemed bent on mutual extermination. I will not positively say that Covernment viewed with secret complacency the mortal and rabid animosity that neged the bigots of sontending sects to an open warfare with each other I will not positively attribute to Government a crimi nal desire of rendering the spirit of rancour and mutual persecution general, as a means of weakening the people, or of turning them from the puranit of constitutional objects. Yet curtainly these disorders raged without controll during a long period. The military when they were called out, seemed uniference. I believe, on every occasion, they ranged themselves with the Orangemen; and this scene of disorder was viewed by those who had the full power of populace in other parts of Ireland, were, in like manner. suffered to proceed to great lengths before any measures exertions of themselves, their servants and dependants these illegal proceedings with a secret joy and triumph; that it might be organized and grow into such a form rigorous Government that should comprehend and compress the innocent with the guilty, silence the public all movements of the people towards the attainment of their two favourite objects. Perhaps it was hoped and expected that the men of property, and the friends of peace and good order in the country, disgusted by self as a nation! the tendency to riot in the lower class of people, not only might turow their weight into the scale of Government, but actually become advocates for an Union of; land in arms exterted certain concessions from the necessities and the apprehensions of Britain. This much is undeniable; that we heard some of these who are the most intimately connected with the present which our patchwork representative system is comof the cabinent, express the monstrous wish that a whole province, the most considerable in the country in expressions in themselves sufficiently abuminable. At discontents was represented as a factious attempt to

horrors. been the first inventor of a measure, which was afterwards sanctioned and imitated by the Legislature. I country under the idea of manning the fleet. This conduct was reprobated in the strongest manner by a posed to protect the stretch of power, or, as the disafmany with discentent, for shaking the safety of the British Empire to its centre, and rendering, perhaps,

it flame by connivance and public approbation the dis-

orders of those who sought for redress through the

of justice might be imputed to intimidation." The

arm of Government was at last stretched forth; and

Inture day? came the Insurrection Bill. You are well acquainted with the provisions of this most formidable act, which reign of terror of Robespierre exhibited, confounds and electrifies the people.

The magistrates of this country are not universally mercy which characterizes the Christian religion. What tremendons powers were conferred on those men! magistimes, in a special session, that a district, or board the fleet. The magistrates may break open they can prove to the radisfaction of the magistrate, in triscoment, is at the will of a single magis-Session, one of whom must be of the quorum; but there is no penalty on the magistrate refusing bail Tending seditions papers, or papers unstamped that ought to be stamped, are to be sent on board the remain till the discovers the persons from whom she received them. The magistrates did not suffer this act to remain a dead letter. District after district, to apprehend that the precincts of the Viceregal residence will be the only part of the kingdom not in a lowed? The enspension of the Habeas Corpus act fol-

ines do peculiarly require is . a sale suris time. But no ; while these complaints ring through than nothing.

the strong hand of power and of party. Times of faction and disturbance are full of groundless suspicion and jealous rage : slight rumours are received as important information; the most idle whisper is heard with avidity. Every man has enemies; at such moments they come in Ireland by Arthur O Connor, after the forcible forward; they seem like noxious reptiles in a hot pestilential season. Calumny takes the form of serious accusation, and arms herself with all the terrors of the law; the malice of the private foe put on the vizud of the public avenger; even babbling impertinence and prying curosity wear the terrific features of inquisitorial authority. No innocency of life—no integrity of intention—no circumspection in

words or conduct, can ensure to any man an uniform the Attorney General; but what may be libel in and suggestions of others on the matter, we shall Mr. S. was in the New Bailey Prison, a few private pointment punctually, but I cannot promise to overagainty. He might have marked in the horizon the bled condition, or even easety at such times. In my apprehension, it would be right, instead of diminishing an individual to disclose may be virtue in a people give them our own. We shall give the whole law of friends, members of his own Church and congregathe constitutional regulations for the protection of the to resist. If we turn to Ireland, there we find the Organization, both as it affects political, religious, tion, projected a subscription of their own; they got citizen, to add to them new means of security from wanton oppression. Is it consistent with the safety of the individual, that in times when men's passions for this phenomenon? Why should a minister of dis- are inflamed and party rage prevails, a single person, perhaps, a person ignorant, weak, prejudiced and incapable, should have a power of tearing men from their houses and their families that were supported by their industry; without allowing them any opportunity of defending themselves or confronting them with their accusers, and sending them on board tenders; while the provision for the protection of the innocent by an appeal, is eluded, through the impurity in refusing bail, which the act affords to the magistrate? We may judge how unfit some of the justices are to be ence may not see the danger of critical situations and invested with these formidable powers, from what has been done by some of them! men invested with sacred functions, from whom one would look for information and humanity. Not only the single dwellings Chief Governor of Ireland selected for the station? I of the suspected have been burned, but whole villages have been devoted to the flames!!

What is the present state of the country? A system I cannot find that he possesses any art of conciliation of jealousy and espionage is adopted; an auction of or of government, except we should suppose that a secret intelligence is instituted; large premiums are offered for the encouragement of perjury, by subscriptions for informers; whole legions of spies are enlisted in the service of Government, who are most liberally paid with the money of the public. But my I am yeurs, paper is exhausted.

MONTANUS. MR. O'CONNOR WILL ADDRESS THE PROPLE OF MANCHESTER, AT THE CARPENTERS' HALL, ON SA-TURDAY NEXT, THE 8TH INSTANT, AT RIGHT O'CLOCK

### THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1843.

A DAY AFTER THE FAIR.

The rainous policy of prograstination, which has ever been the distinguishing characteristic of the class-ministry of this country, is now being sorely felt. Complaint after complaint has been made of grievances which were known to exist, but a deaf ear has been always turned to those complaints; until at length the several suffering communities have formly to embroil matters atill more by their inter- marshalled themselves under the standard of their respective grievances, and claim from fear what has been refused to justice. The defiance of the represents it with a degree of apathy that to me appears, Times to the Irish people to represent a single on other principles, inexplicable. The outrages of the practical grievance of which they complain, and the declaration of the Home Secretary that all the were taken by Government to check them. A small abuses that did exist have been already removed. number of soldiers, judiciously disposed through the and that what still remains of complaint must be set interest—justice to the shopkeeping interest, or jus. are masters alike of Congress and of the States expenditure of money, suffering, and privation, and are masters alike of Congress and of the States country, and under the direction of active and prodent down to "treason", has been answered from Ireland tice to "Rebecca," means justice to them. No, far Government; and whom it behoves well any the most serious blow that our cause has had for Government; and whom it behoves well any magistrates, would soon have restored good order; but and America by threats of the extermination of the persons and habitations of the gentry in those and habitations of the gentry in those of, before it counties where disturbances prevailed were left for that race from which the grievances are supposed many menths without any protection, except such as the to flow. Upon the other hand, we find the multiafforded. In fact, it seemed as if Government viewed plied injustices imposed by class legislation upon the Welsh people resounding through the hills and dales, and in a refinement of profound, but criminal policy, and threatening vengeance for long borne wrongs; wished to nurture and forward the spirit of outrage, while justice, if seasonably administered, would of regular insurrection as would furnish the pretext for have stopped the howl. Again, if we look abroad. laying aside all forms of the constitution, and for in- we see the moment of England's weakness seized troducing a system of violent coercive measures and a upon as a fitting opportunity to undermine her foreign policy by establishing the Bourbon dynasty voice, overawe the advocates for freedom, fill the land in Spain; a joint in our foreign relations which if with terror and suspicion, and completely extinguish dislocated may tend not only to the dismemberment of the "United" empire as regards the loss of Ireland, but to the decline and fall of Britain's

situation as the Times described Espantero to be in this country with England, which has been a favourite a few days back; it has failed to preserve the power scheme of the British cabinet since the time that Ire- of a hollow square, firing upon all points, and is now as it were the centre, fired upon from all points, itself. So long as a majority of the classes of Government and the best arguainted with the secrets posed were satisfied with the mosaic work of our rulers as a whole, so long was the strength point of population, industry, property, information and general of the party backed by the strength morals, could be driven to rebellion, or were in open local of the classes of which it was composed; rebellion; for I do not wish to mis-state or aggravate; by which means the minority of the several classes the same time all proposals for an enquiry into the state | were held locally and generally in subjection. But of the poor and the grounds of their complaints and now, how changed the prospect! Instead of the sectional strength which the majority of those

The citadel of corruption is now much in the same

stitutes the dissatisfied of its order. mean that of dispersing with the usual formalities of: In England, the Church Hierarchy but yield to an Executive now. This seems to us to be beginning the establishment of those just principles, which law, and transporting respected percess from their Government necessity from a thorough conviction of at completely the wrong end of the work; and in will place England and Ireland on a footing of their own weakness, and upon the principle that a half this view we are supported by the South Lancashire equality, and both upon the plane of right. learned Judge, who succeeded the Noble Lord in a cir. loaf is better than no bread; the agricultural interest. Delegates, and by the Sheffield and Halifax enit through the country; but the Legislature inter- though velling around the minister in approving and acquiescing cheers, are growling throughout the nation tution, by a bill of indemnity. What bill of indemnity at his measures, while he is vain and foolish enough an organization to be effective and to give satisfact aid. We like not this coquetting with the French. should protect him from the justice of Britain, whose to suppose that a handful of subservient representation to the people, and to secure efficient protection We have never yet seen any good of Freuch interarbitrary act first furnished the precedent for filling the tives can quell the gathering storm; the manufactor for the people, must emanate not from a small junto ference in either England or Ireland. We do not turing interest are taking advantage of agricultural what used to be its protection, its sorest scourge at some inquietude as a means of advancing their favourite nostrums of " Free Trade," and are using the unpopu-Peace be to the manes of the trial by jury! Now larity of the minister, rather than argument, as a National Delegate Meeting, fairly representing the does; who speak of Mr. Mooner, the agent in suggest to you, as the next best thing, that we means of pushing their demands; the middle classes with the curiew, introduced such a system of jealous are pining in the midst of goods remiered valueless, risonr as was scarcely ever devised before under the most and purchased upon "promises to pay," and which erbitrary and tyrancical governments. "The zet," it bankers are cautions in exacting for fear of produc-Be it so; the sudden leap from grass supineness to a 'ing a premature bankruptcy; industry, the "teat" degree of severity. which equals anything that the from which the several mouths should draw their sustenance, has been dried up by the unjust and impolitic and wholesale substitution of artificial for competent to a situation that in disturbes times re- manual labour; while, in the midst of all, the chosen quires prudence and good temper. joined with activity, few are so glutted with wealth as to make it a drug and a knowledge of the laws. Many ecclesiastics have in their hands, at a time of the greatest national into commissions of the peace; and they have not been distress. Such is the picture which England predestinguished, I fear, by that spirit of liberality and sents at the present moment! If we turn to Scotland, we find the seeds of religious fend and conten-Any magistrate may send for strangers, and propound tion, which, though sown in apparent mildness, are sary before we have an Executive, that the powers seeking it at all, or seeking it for the benefit, not of to them the alternative of giving sureties for their good likely to mature in war and angry strife: nor are and duties of the Executive should be exactly defined the Irish people, but of a middle-class faction. We Derby Friends; they now write me that behaviour, or going to good." On representation of the the other interests in Scotland one jot more satisfied and laid down; that they may know their place and desire to think better things of him. But we shall magistimes. in a special session, that a district, or with things as they are than their neighbours in Eng- keep it, and not have it in their power to drag the see how he receives his new allies. It will now be much, as it will lose me a day. On Sunday, the Exist, is in a disturbed state, or in dasger of becoming who have been whether the physical-force overtures—the leth, I preach twice at Loughborough; afternoon Wester, in a petry session, to keep within their owel- There we have the fruits of the knowledge of injus- sibility". This can only be done by the Organiza- pikes, muskets, and firebrands—of America and on Monday evening, I address hered the first. The maxistrates may be the disinclination to remedy acknowledged tion; and hence, the necessity of bringing to France are more acceptable to him than the moral, the people of Loughborough on the present state houses, between sun and sun, to find whether the grievances, vividly depicted. As with Ireland, so the discussion of that Organization such a peaceful, and constitutional aid of the English and prospects of Chartism. On Tuesday, the 18th, its are at home-and may send these who with Wales. We heard not of the grievance of gre absent on board the fleet, when found, unless excessive tolls, of scanty provision for the poor, it impossible for any one or two to carry it all their that they were absent on their lawful tusiness. Per- of unrequiting prices for agricultural produce, the own way, and substitute "their own responsibility" sons taking unbarful oaths are to be sent on board low rate of wages, the long suffering and just com. for a due attention to the safety of the cause. We left; persist in looking, by legal and moral means the first This power of joint transportation and plaint of the working classes, until "Resicca" extrate! It is true the Act says, that persons coming hibited those grievances in fire and wrote them in in the opinion of our Sheffield friends that the justice not only for themselves, but for their Irish within three miles must serve also for Mansfield: 1 within these clauses, may, if they give bail, appeal blood. Then, for the first time, does the leading people should have before them, some time before brethren. from the single magistrate, to the magistrates of journalist condescend to inform us that those grievances are of long standing, and fully justify com-Persons assembling tumultuenaly in the day time, op plaint. Then, for the first time, do we hear from posing magistrates by night, in their domiciliary the Magistrates themselves that their long sanction- advantages of each and all of them, and duly and secretes for inhabitants, arms, or locgers; persons ing and upholding of injustice has led to force for its accurately instruct their delegates. This requires rending seditions napers or renders presented that first; and any woman selling papers of the foregoing occasions they are called upon to adjudicate upon people had better by half wait a week or two, and struggle seems to have been achieved on the part return from Scotland, instead of on my way there. I description, is to be committed to prison, there to the question of tolls, do they discover that the tra- have an Organization which will work, than patch county after county, has been proclaimed. We begin tees charging 41d. in cases where threepence were thing to be well done either on the 17th of July or state of disturbance, or likely to become so. Arrest has sixpence should only be demanded. This long- deliberation. The 16th of August has been named. succeeded to arrest—the kingdom is struck with terror standing injustice was tamely acquiesced in, and We think that too early. The first week in Septemthe dungeons are crowded. What more can be follallowed to be practiced with their full concurrence; ber would be as soon as, in our opinion, the lows proclamations supersede the authority of law, as they must have had a perfect knowledge of it: National Delegate meeting could be held with benefit and the civil administration of the country is handed until at length they have been compelled by force and safety to the cause. Between now and then over to the military. I do not speak of the decay of to take cognizance of the abuse. We now hear of there will be full time for enquiry, investigation, trade: of the fallure of public circlet; of the general distraces convened by the Secretary of State for and thought; and not a day too long; the delegates in his letter. Of our own costs we say nothing. Mr. mind, that I accept the invitations of my friends I speak of measures and of ministrates which might the Home Department admitting the existence of will come to their work knowing what they are Schoolerical's we know to have considerably exceeded only on condition that they take me "with all my

ing dower out of the eir scanty means !!

close; and were we critically to review its acts we subject, will do so before next Tuesday. might perhaps once more come under the thumb of and procrastination of Government; until at length them how they may make an Organization together with other subscriptions from individual the people have been taught the dreadful lesson that of the Chartist body to combine all friends, they presented to him, less as a help for his bours. In 1829, after twenty-nine years of success- and asking for a law specifically for that purpose. ful resistance to the claims of the Catholics, the was granted to fire and sword.

moral weakness and physical strength, and merely localities before the delegates are elected. to teach the people the most scientific mode of extracting the means for keeping them in subjection? While we see all these abuses staring us in the face, however, we would in consequence the more urgently impress upon the minds of our readers the fact, that however great, or however numerous the sectional causes of complaint may be, none desire a remedy that would go farther than to correct those abuses of which they themselves complain; while nothing short of the People's Charter, whole and entire, can make them participants in any advantage to be gained by the correction of any single abuse: and therefore does it become their duty to look watchfully at passing events, and to act cautionsly under existing circumstances. Let them not for a moment suppose that the threat of violence, nay even to extermination, against the Government is indicative of a fellow-feeling for the working classes. Let them not imagine that justice to the Scotch Seceders-justice to the inferior clergy of the Protestant Church of England-justice to the agricultural interest—justice to the manufacturing single class by doing an act of injustice to the working classes. What does their justice mean! Does it not imply a remission of some burden which they are now called upon to bear, and which burden if taken from their shoulders by their representatives must inevitably be placed upon the shoulders of those who are not represented at all !! The Chartists then ness. For these reasons then, we would once more consolidate and to establish on a firm and pure man. strennously recommend them to renew the motto basis the powers of government. When the Charof "The Charter and no surrender" upon their ban- tists were struggling with a tyrant Government ner, and not to strike it until the object is achieved: for then, but not till then, will justice be done to all at the same time, Mr. O'CONNELL insolently classes of the community.

## ORGANIZATION.

We are glad to see that this subject is now beginclasses formerly gave to the Government in com- ning to occupy the people's attention; it has been medium of tumnit. "The people might have griev. pliance with the implied contract that the majority taken up since the news of our last by the Southances, but this was not the time"-"the concessions of each should plunder and live upon the minority, Lancashire Delegates, the Metropolitan Delegates, the necessities arising from an expensive system have the Sheffield Chartists, and the Halifax Chartists, the system of rigour began to be developed in all its compelled the Government itself to fall back upon and each one of these important bodies takes, in some create the physical tornado which the "sympathisers" hitherto favoured protected supporters, and, in con- respects, a different view of it. The Metropolitan threaten, even in the wildness of the storm the Farms exclusively, but as a general work of Agri-A noble Lord high in military situation seems to have sequence of this, a majority of each class now con- Delegates are for carrying out Mr. O'Connon's Chartists will pour oil upon the waters of contenplan of appointing a General Secretary, and electing tion: they will accomplish by mild means alone, text book for the small farmer or the large, the Chartists, who think with us that an Organization should precede an Executive; and that never to see them purchased at the price of fereign of perhaps very ignorant or very stupid and self- expect it. We hope Mr. O'Connell does not coun- weeks made up of Sundays and Mondays : I could willed individuals, who may chance to be elected on the Executive, but from the people themselves, at a There are ill-natured people who seem to think he of no means whereby to compass this. I can only whole mind and the whole will of the whole people. The Organization of our ranks is the most important the immediate incitement to this outburst of weeks and the days as they are. It is clear that I national question that can be debated. It is of first American enthusiasm; who point to the cannot be everywhere on Sunday, nor everywhere on consequence that we bring to it all the talent, all significant allusions to France in several of the Monday; nor can I permit the other days to the research, all the coolness, all the discrimination and all the legal acumen of which we are master. It will not do to permit it to be marred by the self. Repeal meetings; and who from all these things and I must entreat that where we cannot mould will of any man who may chance to think himself infer that Mr. O'Connell favours secretly the inter- circumstances to our wish, you will aid me to wiser than all the world, or to value his own head so little as to run it wilfully against a stone wall. relationships of Great Britain and Ireland. We while he knows that it cannot go alone but must are not willing to believe this; because if we break all our heads at the same time. It is just this could believe it, we must doubt Mr. O'CONNELL'S sort of bull-necked-ness which has given us all the sincerity. We must believe that he is not honestly "backenings" we have heretofore had. It is neces- seeking Repeal; that is to say, that he is either not Bridge-street. I had been given to underdiversity of talent and opinion as shall render Chartists which he so lately spurned. need scarcely say, therefore, that we concur heartily only, for that Charter of right, which shall ensure they elect their delegates, all the various plans of Organization which have been elicited; that they may weigh and consider the advantages and disdestruction. Then for the first time, upon the many time. It is not a work to be hurried about. The veller for many years past has been subject to an up one hastily to see it tumble to pieces again extortion of 50 per cent. at the toll bars, the trus- in a few months. It is impossible for the only leviable, and ninepence where the payment of the 1st of August. There is not time for due all the gricvances complained of; and yet do our about, and we may expect the result of their con- a hundred pounds—hard money paid down, besides imperfections on my head." They, of course, do not Times of party heat and public commotion are said, rulers stand growling like a dog with a bone in his sultation, to be a safe, workable, and efficient plan, the enormous loss to him and to the public involved expect ranting declaration from me; whoever does

should be retained and preserved with reverend care to the land, we find them making a more reckless use, We have not been able to get ready the mass of the poor. This excellent and truly philanthropic of doors : and my general health is so precarious, protect individuals from being oppressed and crushed by if possible, than ever of the national resources! documents upon the subject which we promised for patriot was most unfairly dragged into "the mess", that I can seldom calculate from one day to another while their organ proposes, as a remedy, an additional this week's Star. We find it a "stiffer" job than we without any participation of his own, and sacrificed upon my ability to do anything: I may sometimes number of Chief Justices as the best means of reckoned on: they need so much arrangement and to the tune of this terrible loss by parties who seem moderately well one day and the next be unsilencing complaint! He w is it possible that the re-writing. We regret the delay less; because we now give out that he has "made a good thing of able to leave my room; and sometimes even a few industrious portion of 8 sciety can look calmly on, have this week received one or two other communications portion of 8 sciety can look calmly on, have this week received one or two other communications portion of 8 sciety can look calmly on, have this week received one or two other communications portion of 8 sciety can look calmly on, have this week received one or two other communications. while pauper foreign b onarchs are living upon their cations which we shall give with them, and we are act of justice due to Mr. Scholerild; stating lience, therefore, my friends, at any particular resources, and paur ir foreign princes are receiv- auxious to place the whole before the people at what we know to be the real facts of the matter. place who may expect me, must neither be angry Parliament is yow drawing near to its Sessional other parties who intend sending anything on the propriated to the defence of Mr. Scholkfield or his mise them that nothing but such physical suffering

> s good, to be achieved, must be achieved by threat. the advantages of all these different characters; expences than as a mark of their personal esteem They have now before them many practical instan- how they may have an effective, universal, workable, and a testimony of their gratification at the success ces of this sad truth, illustrated by circumstances going. Organization, which shall not only violate no ful issue of the struggle in which he had been so which have occurred in our own time. In 1323, law, but which shall compel the law to guarantee unnecessarily involved; the amount of this subscripwhen the exaction of the Tithe impost was still levied their safety, and to protect them from aggression. tion was about £30, which is all the aid that Mr. S up in arms and compelled the Government of that Organization as shall efficiently help on our move. has endured. day to relieve them of a portion of the tax by plac- ment and with ordinary care defy any government ing it upon the shoulders of their wealthier neight to break into it without coming down to Parliament public mention of the facts within our own know. This will, in all probability, occupy as much space to him, but all parties, that the people who have Minister of that time was compelled to yield to fear as we can spare for it in several successive numbers heard of his "making a good thing of it" should

> what he had refused to justice. Again, in 1832, of the Star. We shall then publish the whole in a know of them. after the incarceration, transportation and death of pamphlet, to be called "The People's Handbook of Let not the people however suppose that this several Reformers, "the Bill, the whole Bill, and Organization," so that every man can carry it in Balance Sheet, or indeed that all the costs of nothing but the Bill." which had been so pertina- his waistcoat pocket, and consult it at his leisure; defending all the prisoners, cover half a tithe of ciously refused to petition remonstrance and prayer and we shall then leave it to the people to make of what the people have been robbed of by this our comments what use they please. But we im- transaction. We must remember that the people We would ask our lagging, self-sufficient and time- plore them not to be too hasty in calling their deleserving rulers whether they hold power for no better gate meeting; but to give time for the full developed and the cost of these we have no means purpose than that of alternately exhibiting their ment and adoption of an efficient plan in the several of correctly ascertaining. The Special Commission

### AMERICAN SYMPATHIZERS.

ELSEWHERE, our readers will find some rather istounding news from the United States. The Repeal movement seems to be making head-way in America at a tremendous rate. The Yankee Repealers, having no fear of the English ATTORNEY. in the derangement of all the affairs of society GENERAL or the Irish VICEROY before their eyes, speak out their mind with sufficient plainness; and faith "they mouth it well"! They threaten to seize upon the Canadas; to shew British ships, or at all events the merchandise contained in them. the shortest way to the bottom of the sea. They threaten the British Government with a simultaneous attack from America, France, Ireland, and the Irishmon in England. We commend this intelligence to the especial reading and careful consideration of Government. It bears not, to be sure. the seal of Congress, nor the authority of the United States government; but it is yet worth the while of Sir ROBERT PERL to give it careful and hazard the inducing of them to resort to such means some consolation, however, to see that, now, as may be at hand for the accomplishment of their when the mischief has been done, the eyes declared purposes.

for their own liberties and those of Ireland threatened to send over to the aid of Government 500,000 fighting men, to put down the Chartists will not retaliate this insolence. They will not lend the Government a single man to put down Repeal: but they will not moral warfare; taking advantage of all circumstances which may rise to aid them; and, if Repeal is to

Much as we love, and dearly as we prize, the rights of Irishmen and liberties of Englishmen, we hope ference of foreigners in the domestic affairs and govern them to our purpose. Meantime we bid the people—the English people

-go on their own way; turn neither to the right nor

THE LEAGUE TRAP TRIAL.

THE people have, in another part of our present field. sheet, the Treasurer's balance sheet for the defence of the people at the small cost of less than £600. This, however, is not the case by any means. This is the sum for which the people have been the Ralance Sheet contains no item of a single

ene view; for which purpose we request that any Not one farthing of public funds has been ap- nor surprised if I should disappoint them. I proson. He has not in any way received one farthing as may totally incapacitate me shall cause any such When we have laid before the people all the hints from the public, properly so called. While occurrence. I hope to be able to attend every annational industry paralised by the stand-still policy and benevolent societies. We shall shew up a tea party at the Church—the proceeds of which, by the standard of war prices, the Irish people rose We shall show the people how to have such an has had towards the heavy costs and losses which he

We trust that he will forgive this unauthorised ledge. We thought it no more than right not only

pay for prosecutions as well as for defence; was £7.013 181. ld. This alone, without saying anything of Lancaster or the Queen's Beach parts of the business, which would be still more heavy, Probably the amount of money wasted by the Government in this prosecution will exceed £20.000. To this must be added the amount lost in labour, in the comfort of ruined families, and which is beyond estimate. When the people consider that all this was cheerfully spent on the forlorn hope of crushing the Charter agitation they will be able to form some estimate of their own value, and to estimate also, at something like their own worth, the reckless, mouthing bull-frogs. who would risk all upon "the hazard of a die"; and, when they have "thrown" the die, and lost !- run away from the payment of their own share of the demands of fortune in a losing game! Let the people rest perfectly assured that their cause is never safe in such hands; and let them beware how they again trust it in them. Had the sober advice. of those who looked before them, been taken, instead of the wild ravings of mad fools, or worse, all this years, would have been entirely avoided. It is of some are being opened; we have always hopes Doubtless there is about these Yankee "sympa- of a man who is willing to profit by experience; thizers" a good deal of the exuberance of wild and hence we derived some pleasure from the sorliberty. They promise more than they are likely rowful letter of Mr. John Leach, of Hyde, inserted in to be able to perform. But they can do enough to our present number. John Leach was among the have no interest in making common cause with those tease a government most sadly, if they set themselves foremost of the deluded, and he has seen his parties who contend for a remission of their ewn class to work. It would be, for instance, a terrible thing folly, and has the manliness fairly to acknow grievances; but they should take advantage of all if they should take from us our North American ledge it. This is as it should be, and and every opportunity to strengthen their own colonies! We have bought those colonies at a sets a man in his true position. There is hands, for the achievement of that great and holy plaguy dear rate; and they should be worth some- no man whose judgement is infallible; and measure which would at one and the same time ad- thing. This part of their threat there is no doubt hence he is the wisest man who is willing to profit minister equal justice to each and to all. Of this the Yankees could carry out. They can drub us by experience. The experience of John Leach has the working classes may rest assured, that all those out of America whenever they please. In talking, been somewhat rough; and we have no doubt that it who are now marshalled under the standard of however, of the "revolt" of four millions of Chartists, has done him good. We sincerely trust that his sectional abuse, would strike their colours to mor- they reckon without their host. The Chartists will feeling and manly appeal for the restoration of his row, and join to a man in resisting the claims of the do no such thing. They are looking for a great family will be responded to with true Chartist feelworking classes; and for this simple reason; be- constitutional change to be wrought by other means ing; and that he will learn practically that the cause all others live and prosper upon their weak- than "revolt". They seek not to overturn, but to people love a warm hearted and frank hearted

MR. O'CONNOR'S FARMING WORK.

The first number of this work has made its apearance, and will be read with universal avidity. It is but "an opening" of the subject—a glimpse, just to show its vastness; but it points as an index to a "dealing with the matter" which will set at rest all the yelpers and prosers who have hitherto bespattered it. In an elaborate introduction, he "revolt". They will go on steadily pursuing their also the axe to the root" of the system now in vogue, both agricultural and manufacturing in such style as he only can. He then opens his work, not as a treatise on Small cultural Science, which may serve equally as a The Holmfirth Chartists are anxious that Mr. labourer, or the capitalist employing labourers. The chapter upon Rents, alone, is worth all the books upon Agricultural Science ever before pub-

> TO THE PEOPLE ON MY RESPECTIVE LECTURING TOURS.

My DEAR FRIENDS,-I wish I could get a few tenance these appeals to French "sympathy". then perhaps accommodate you all; but as I know America of the Dublin Corn Exchange Club, as should try to make the most and the best of the "Liberator's" speeches, and to the mustachiced remain unoccupied. I shall suit myself to your foreignors whom he recently introduced at Irish convenience as nearly as circumstances will permit:

> I shall, if it may please God, be at Belper on Friday the 14th, and shall address the people on the present state and prospects of Chartism, at halfpast seven in the evening, at the Leopard Inn, stand that Saturday evening would suit my it will not suit them, which I regret I address the people of Derby; and on Wednesday. the 19th, I proceed to Nottingham. On Thursday the 20th, I attend the tea party and festival of my good friends at Arnold. On Friday, the 21st. I visit my good friends of Sutton-in-Ashfield, which, being cannot give a day to each. On Sunday, the 23rd, I hope to be with my own little flock at Hull; and on Monday, the 24th, to address the people of Shef-

The Newcastle Friends write that they must have of the victims of combined tyranny, treachery, and me on a Sunday. I will try to accommodate them; folly; from which they will see that this splendid but this will compel me to take their district on my shall now, therefore, take steamboat, if all be well, from Hull to Leith, on Wednesday, the 2nd of August. This, I suppose, will land me in Leith some taxed for defence; but they will observe, that time on Friday, the 4th; so that I shall just have time to recover the queerness of my stomach and get farthing in connection with the defence of Francus myself into working order for my Edinburgh friends O'CONNOR, WILLIAM HILL, or the Messrs. Schole- on Sunday. My further movements in Scotland I FIELD. Each of these parties paid his own costs; shall endeavour to advertise precisely next week, and they amounted to no inconsiderable sum. Of Mr. so that my friends in each town shall have full O'Connon's actual loss and cost, an idea, and but a very notice of the exact day when I can be with them; faint one, may be formed from the information given while at the same time, it must be always borne in to require and suit once a suspension of the Habeas men h, instead of bold y confessing the existence which shall enable the whole people to co-operate in the sacrifice of his valuable time—every mement will be disappointed. I have neither taste nor strength may be paradexical periagram to the several gravatices, and justly meeting as one man. Any thing less than this will be werse of his waking bours being compiled professionally; for it. I am no long-winded orator: I have not physigreat part of which exercious nice ratificult among cul power to make long speeches nor to speak out

come nature nor to withstand sickness.

It is not necessary for me to say more now. In my letter published in the Star of May 20th the people have the expression of my mind; I have not changed since then; nor am I likely to do so. I am, my dear Friends,

> Your faithful Friend and Servant. WILLIAM HILL.

Leeds, July 6th, 1843.

To Readers and Correspondents.

CALVINUS MINOR.—We cannot advise him. The Act he speaks of we never saw. It is, therefore. impossible for us to say whether the official has or has not power to act as he has done, and divert the pension to other parties on the grounds stated. MR. W. COOPER, of Weldon, near Wandsford, a small benighted agricultural village in Northamptonshire, desires us to say that he is much obliged to Mr. James Cash, of Knutsford, and other friends, for their presents of Northern Star newspapers. They will be of essential service; and he has a strong desire to get the Star into the hands of the agricultural labourers, that they, too, may know the cause of the grinding poverty to which THE THING has subjected them; and join with their brethren in the manufacturing districts to bring about a better state of things, when the labourer will be deemed to be worthy of his hire and have the privilege to RECEIVE and ENJOY it: that hire being, the that produceth shall be FIRST PAR-TAKER of the fruits."

Poor Law at Warrington.—We have received a communication from some one at Warrington. signed "Washington," detailing some atrocious a ts of Poor Law tyranny, which he avers to have taken place in the workhouse at that place. We cannot believe his statements. The whole thing appears to be a hoax; cunningly got up by some of our good "friends" to get us again within the meshes of the law "for libel on the Poor Law authorities." The letter is written by a not very good penmanist; but the facts he details are so improbable, and yet so coldbloodedly atrocious, that we cannot credit them. Will any of our friends at Warrington advise us as to the manner in which the Poor Law is " administered" in Warrington Workhouse? Has the "master" died lately? and have there been any floggings of young females? The letter in question avers that such is the case: but we repeat that we do not believe the story. We fear the whole thing is an attempt to entrap us. The letter we shall preserve.

WM. GRESTY AND JOHN MURRAY .- We have received from these parties an address purporting to issue from Carpenters' Hall, Manchester, calling upon the Chartist body to assist a late prominent character in the Chartist movement, who is now supposed to be out of the country. They state that he is in great need; and that they have voted him £1 from their own funds. £2 after their evening's lecture for him. We rejoice to see a spirit of liberality manifested by Charlists; but we think the Charlists of Manchester might have found more blameless objects for its exercise without travelling so far. We publish this week a balance sheet of the expenses of the trial which was entirely brought about by the recklessness of the party for whom our correspondents evince so warm an interest. That balance-sheet does not exhibit a tithe of the actual cost to the Chartists and public generally of that affair: while it takes no counizance whatever of the scores of ruined families occasioned by it. We think some of these have some claim on the sympathies of the Manchester Chartists. We this week publish a letter from one who was left without the means of getting up to London to meet the judgment in the case, and who pawned his toolchest sooner than be branded as a skulker: while the party who seems to engross the sympathising affections of our correspondents meanly shrunk from sharing the risks into which he had dragged better men. That poor fellow's tool chest is still in pawn; and it would, in our opinion, have been a more legitimate application of their sympathies if the Carpenters' Hall Chartists had devoted some of their money to its redemption. We have another letter from a victim to the same recklessness, whose wife and family are consequently in a bastile. Why are they not fit sub-jects for Manchester sympathy? And why does not the party for whom this appeal is made, go to his profession and earn his own living? Why should an educated man consent to hang meanly on the skirts of a half famished people, with the world before him for the exercise of his own talents and industry, and safe from any fear of further consequences from his folly? Any man with a spark of manly feeling, rather than condescend to hang himself upon the people under such circumstances, would sooner hang himself upon a tree.

HOLMPIRTH.—To LECTURERS.—All letters, for the future, must be directed, post paid, to Joseph Clegg, boot and shoemaker, South-lane, Holm-

O'Connor should visit them at his first conve-HULL CHARTISTS.—All communications must be ad adressed to Mr. Wm. Smith. 8. West-street-court

West-street. CITY CHARTISTS.—The announcement of a concert at Turn-again-lane is an advertisement.

MR. SEED, WORSTED INSPECTOR, of Halifax, denies having had any hund or part in the apprehension or examination of Mrs. Lassey and her daughter when proceeding homewards with a warp and weft in a " piece poke," as detailed in a paragraph in our last. It seems that there are two worsted inspectors in Halifax: perhaps our correspondent has been mistaken in the name. Will he explain?

Susanna Inge has sent us a long letter to say that she "very much questions the propriety or RIGHT of Mr. O'Connor to name or suggest to the people, through the medium of the "Star." any person to fill any office whatever. It is not according to her ideas of democracy." We dare say Miss Inge is greatly in love with her own ideas of democracy; and so she ought. for we fancy they will suit nobody else. A democracy which questions the right of any man to name or suggest what he thinks may be for the general good, is a very queer kind of democracy. Miss Inge thinks the people wou'd sooner elect a mun on Mr. O Connor's recommendation than on their own judgment. We do not think them guite such

WINGATE GRANGE COLTIERY.—We have received a letter from Thomas Weddler respecting the conduct of one of the "viewers" at a pit in that locality. It seems that the pit in question is fitted up with a wire rope, which the men deem unsafe to trust their lives upon. The matter has been before the magistrates twice; both times on the application of the muster, for "law" on the men for refusing to work. The first time two men were committed: the second time the case was discharged on the understanding that the rope in question should he tested with twenty tons weight. This test has not been applied. Some eight tone have been suspended on it; and our correspondent avers that it caused the rope to split. Still it was not removed; but the demand is made that the men resume work with it in i's present state. The men, having had their fears strengthened by the imperfect and partial test applied, refuse to comply with the requirement; and warrants have been issued to bring three of them before the manistrates at Castle Eden. The men have also appealed to the magistrates for protection. Three several times have they applied for summonses against their employers for wages or compensation, they allege to be due to them, in consequence of the pit being in an unfit state for work, because of the imminent danger to life. These applications have been refused. Our correspondent also desires to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums, in answer to an appeal for aid to enable the question to be tried:-"Coxhoe Colliery. £1 (this colliery had only 18s. 10d. in their fund, but made out the above sum: they had a trial themselves on Salur dry last, and defeated their employers !; South Wingate, £1 1s. 10id.; Belmont, 8s. 7d.; Haswell, £1; Rainton's, 4s. 9d.; Newhottle, 7s. 0gd; Shiney Row, 3s. 63d, ; Moorsley, 9s.; Shincliff, 5s. 83d; Shotton, 12s. 7d.; Pittington, 10s.; Sherburn Hill, 6s.; New Durham, 19s.; Pellon Fell. 4s.; from two friends, 2s. 6d.; Henton, £1; and Lumley Coliery, 10s.: making a total sum of £9 4s. 7d. collected on Monday evening. Should any of the culliers in Yorkshire, or elsewhere, think proper to lend their support, it will be gratefully received by Michael John Barkhouse, Wingate Grange Colliery, Durham, and duly acknowledged in the Star.'

A RADICAL REFORMER writes, advising the people to have no convern at elections, or otherwise, with any of the factions; lo stand perfectly aloof from any man who is not pledged to Universal Suffrage; and not to miste their money in the payment of registration fees.

- MR. O'CONNOR begs to acknowledge the receipt of 16s. from John Shaw, being the subscription of a few Charlists at Austerland s, in Saddleworth-42. for M'Douall, and 12s. for the General Defence Fund.
- GEORGE PRIMHALL writes, calling loudly upon the the Chartists of Doncaster, who he says have lain dormant ever since the strike outbreaks, to arouse themselves and organize.
- MRS ROBERT WILD, of Mottram, begs to acknow-
- ford Hell." J. D. ANSWORTH, WOODHOUSE.—The parson can take the chair.

the other kind friends who have treated her so

MRS. Ellis desires us to insert the following: "I feel extreme pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of nine shillings from our kind friends at Nottingham, vis. £ s. d.

From J. Sweet (second sub.) Female Charter Association, per do. 0 5 0 £0 9 0

"Yours, Buna Ellis." signature from South Hetton. The writer dea scheme for a general strike, which he earnestly commends to our favourable notice. We have no doubt that he is some hired scamp doing the work of the middle classes, in seeking to produce mis-chief. We caution the people to be on their guard against fellows of this character. There

are plenty of them all over the country, using all

kinds of insidious means to raise another strike-G. BALL of Haughall Colliery desires to acknowledge

the receipt of the following sums:-... 2 0 6 From Leasingthorn ... From Shildon Adelaides ... 0 14 10 From Copy Crooks ... ... 1 4 3 ... 0 11 6 From Eldon ... From Westerton ... 9 5 11 S. L. AMBLER-We fear we cannot find room for his letters on Teleration,

JORDAN CHADWICK-His lines are declined. W. Fose, Buston-We do not see that there should be any difficulty in procuring the works he speaks of. They are published by Mr. Cleave. All the numbers are in print. If the Bookseller he speaks of has a parcel direct from London, he has only to

J. MILIER -Enquire at London. We do not know snything about it here. SHARPLES,—Say what county if possible I. SNELLING, TUNBRIDGE WELLS.-A letter was sent, addressed as above, on June 1st, and it has been returned. Will Mr. Snelling send his ad-

LIDDLE, PRESTON.—Enquire at London. FOR THE GENERAL DEFENCE FUND.

From Mansfield, per J. G. Hibbard... 0 5 0 a democrat, Chepstow... ... 9 1 6 ... London, per Thomas Fraser, being proceeds of an harmonic meeting 0 11 6 ... G. R., Hunslet ... ... 0 5 0

#### REVIEW.

LONDON CHARTIST MONTHLY MAGA-

We rejoice to see the punctual issue of a new number of the Magazine, and to learn from its number of this magazine. We see that it opens with a dissertation on the Land question, and that the several articles begun in the former number are of poetry, of which we give the following :-

TRUE FAME IS LIBERTY. I saw an angel flying through the air, In one hand was a trumpet, which she blew With universal sound, that everywhere The nations rose, to hear her as she flew: Her other hand held forth a crown to view. Gem'd all with stars, that form'd in letters fair The word "Immortal:" then I saw and knew What was that world-awakening angel's name; And instantly the wish within me grew To worship her, and straight a sword I drew, And waved it high, and call'd aloud to Fame, "Lead on-I follow." Lo! her wreath of flame Blazed out, and in its stead, O Liberty, Thy cap was seen !- "Win this," said Fame, "if truly

## Local and General Intelligence.

thon would'st me"

LEEDS.-STEALING SILVER PLATE-On Saturday last, two men named Alfred Field and Hugh Fallow, were brought up at the Court House, on a from the place where it was found. charge of having stolen a silver cream jug, a gill, and two spoons, from the residence of Mr. William Osborne, in Springfield-place. The property was left in the front kitchen on the Monday previous, and during the temporary absence of the servant, was stolen. Mr. Osborne was in the house at the time, but being deaf, did not hear any noise. Some broken up plate was offered for sale at Mr. Lerra's in Call-lane, on Thursday, by the prisoner Field, when an officer was sent for, and he was taken into custody. He then said that the plate had been given him to sell by Fallow, and, on this account. Fallow was also taken into custody. Mr. Swain, silversmith, examined the broken pieces of silver, and, though much damaged, and the marks nearly defaced, he clearly made ont that the pieces had formed a creaming and a gill, and that they had borne the initials W. P. O., with which Mr. Osborne's property had been marked. The prisoners were both well-know characters, and were committed for

Sweet-street. The deceased was a widower, and had two daughters both very young. On Sunday afternoon about nine o'clock he took his razor and a pot of het water upstairs, saying that he was going to shave himself. He remained so long upstairs, that the two little girls went up to see if he had fallen seleep; they entered the chamber, and found him suspended by the neck from the ceiling, with a bloody razor laid at his feet, and a gash in his throat, so that it would seem he had first hung himself, and sever his windpipe also. The little girls raised an alarm, and he was cut down; and on being attended by a surgeon it was found that he had been dead at least two hours. Evidence was gone into to show latterly he had been much depressed in spirits, and the jury returned a verdict that he destroyed himself whilst labouring under temporary insanity.

burglary in the house of Messrs. Honkinson and being the case, we ask for a small space in the Webster, of Farnley Low Moor Side. The evidence columns of the People's paper for a statement of was entered by the cellar grate during the night of let the people see that instead of the fustian cutters thing, making several remarks upon the effects of Ashton, on Sunday, the 2ed instant, for the pur-wearing apparel, several pairs of shoes, and a comparing their pose of getting up camp meetings in the less by nearly two-thirds than they were eighteen there be an agitation for the Land, or the Charter? And streams of the pawnbrokers, and on Friday last the prisoner was detained whilst offering the masters' list of prices:

The following statement is taken that the prisoner was detained whilst offering the masters' list of prices:

The conting ninetv-six vards of Tabby Velvet—

The second lecture the perfect index of the cotton index of the part of the part of the part of the cotton index of the cotton index of the part of the part of the part of the cotton index of the cotton index of the part of the p On being taken into custody and searched, in addition to the watch, a shirt, a pair of trousers, a pair of stockings, and a pair of shoes, were found on his person, the whole of which, as well as the watch, were identified by the prosecutors as having been stolen from their dwelling-house on the night in question. The prisoner had not been seen about the premises, nor was he at all known to the police here; but being unable to account for the possession of the property, he was committed to York Castle for trial at the assizes.

KING CHARLES'S CROFT.—The sale of pigs in this market increases. On Tuesday there were more within the last twelve months. penned than previously. The law proceedings adopted by the town council against the lessee, are anything but popular, and if we mistake not the to plead, and this will throw the action over till March assizes.

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.—These sessions combefore Thomas Flower Ellis, jun., Esq., the Recorder. There were one hundred and seven prisoners in the calendar for trial.

DEATH OF A CHILD.—On Saturday last, an inquest was held at the Court House, before John Biackburn, Esq., touching the death of Hannah Whitehead, nearly six years of age, whose parents reside in Oak-street, York-road. The deceased was a -" Died by the visitation of God."

SUDDEN DRATH.—On Monday morning, an inquest was held at the Court House, before John Hall Storm.—Wednesday Evening, eleven o'clock. Blackburn, Esq., on the body of John Walker, 52 - Sheffield has this evening been visited by a storm. years of age, lately residing in School Close. He the like of which has but rarely been known. It was taken elightly ill on Saturday morning, and commenced about five o'clock and continued with walked up to the surgery of Mr. Samuel Smith, in more or less violence for the space of three hours, Park Row, to obtain some medicine. Whilst there from six o'clock to seven was the worst portion, durthe assistant left him in the surgery for a few ing which time the thunder beliewed, and the light-moments, and on his return he found him in a fit ning firshed without intermission, accompanied by

Drowning.-On Tuesday afternoon, an inquest was held at the house of Mr. Pickersgill, the Cross handsomely since the incarceration in "Knuts-Keys Inn. Water-lane, before Henry Nelson, Egg., deputy coroner, on the body of a little boy named Horatio Hinseliff, whose parents reside in Brunswick-street, Holbeck. The deceased on Monday evening, was playing near his father's house, when he strayed away, and, by some means, fell into the beck, which runs parallel with Water-lane. He was years of age. The Jury, before separating, made a the dangerous nature of the fencing by which the DAYY LAMP-We have received a letter under this back in question is partially protected, which Mr. Nelson promised to convey to the proper quarter. scribes himself as a pitman, but writes very like We shall be glad to see it have the desired effect, an attorney's clerk. He sends a rough sketch of for the state of the beck is a disgrace to the townships through which it runs.

FATHER MATHEW.—The apostle of temperance, Father Mathew, is announced to preach in St. Ann's Catholic church, in Leeds, on Sunday evening next. of the Commercial News Room. The prisoner was street, about fifty; Doctor's Fields, every house rid-employed by Mrs. Brook, on the 23rd of June, to dled; Howard-street Chapel, a large number; Hero of Switzerland. Long before the time for clean the house; on that occasion all the silver joiner's shop, Howard-street, ninety; Music Hall; commencing, the chapel was crowded to suffocation. the spoon in question was missed. Suspicion did Nether Chapel, above 100; We-leyan School, above man; and, after a few brief remarks, said he would not attach to the prisoner; but having gone to offer 100; Catholic Chapel, 103; Primitive Chapel, Coal introduce to their notice his respected townsman and it for sale at Mr. Lerra's, on Saturday night, see Pit-lane, above 200; Ibbetson's edge-tool makers, fellow-labourer in the vineyard of Chartist public that they have succeeded in of those concerned in the riot here on the was given into custody. The spoon was identified by Mr. Brook, as his property. The prisoner was some hundreds; and last, not least, at Rodgers's upon the life of the immortal Tell, who bore every Science, Blackfriars' road, on Tuesday instead of in the hands of Mr. Maule and Mr. Raven. committed for trial.

#### DISSOLUTION OF THE YORSHIRE DISTRICT BANK.

holders in this establishment was held at the Banktell his Collector that he wants the Lancaster ing House. Sir John Simpson, of York, in the any rate, who are in high spirits, anticipating a chair. It will be remembered that in Fobruary last, rich harvest from this "crash of elements" and a committee, consisting of Mr. Murgatroyd, of Bradford, and three other gentlemen, were appointed by the shareholders to examine into the school room of the parish of Handsworth, a the affairs of the company, and to report village in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, on the thereon. The meeting of yesterday was convened to morning of Thursday, June 29th, called for the purreceive their report, and to take such steps as might be thought most advisable. The report stated that the losses of the concern would amount to four fifths of the original capital, £800,000; and as the trust: deed required a dissolution of the company, whenever | was the intention of the Chartists to have proposed the loss amounted to one-fourth of the capital, it re- a working man to the chair, but they were advised commended an immediate dis olution, and the esta- not to do so by the respectables, and consequently no blishment of a new company, under the firm or style of the Yorkshire Banking Company, with a capital His reverence on entering the room and being moved of £500,000, in twenty thousand shares of £25 to the chair, which he took without any show of each. A very long and noisy discussion followed, hands being called for, immediately rose again and but in the end a resolution framed in accordance dissolved the meeting, as the churchwardens were of Chartists holden at the Ship Inn, Steelhouse-land of Chartist holden at the Ship Inn, Steelhouse-land of with the recommendation of the report was carried not prepared with their estimates, adding that due almost unanimously. The meeting did not break notice would be given when another meeting would up till after four o'clock, having lasted four hours. be holden. So saying, his Reverence belted. The It was stated that nearly one-fourth of the proposed meeting remenstrated loudly against this treatment, capital was subscribed before the meeting separated, and demanded why working men had been called Defence Fund; after which the council reported.

WARTEFIELD.—THREATENED DISSOLUTION OF THE WAKEFIELD UNION .- On Wednesday last, a fine forencon's walk, and would have the oppor- Mason will deliver a lecture, in the above place. talented Editor, that the sale far exceeds the ex-at the Board of Guardians, Mr. Senior, the new tunity of another before long! After some diseus-population of the committee. A variety of matters peciations of the committee. A variety of matters at the Board of Guardians, Mr. Senior, the new sion, relative to the shabby and insulting manner in Tuesday evening next, when the attendance of the have prevented the possibility of our yet reading the of July he would propose—"That the Wakfield which they had been treated, the meeting broke up. Chartist public is most respectfully invited. Union be dissolved."

INQUEST BEFORE THOMAS LEE, Esq.-MURBER continued in this. There are also several articles and Mutilation of a Child-Last week, an inquest was held at the Traveller's Inn, Hardwick, near Pontefract, on the body of a new born female child, found by Richard Hazelgraves, and John Sntton, a woodman, in a lane leading to Hound Hill tion—"That an Association be formed to nurchese Satton, a woodman, in a lane leading to Hound Hill and introduced Mr. Tytler to move the first resolution, on Sunday evening last. He showed up J. M. F.

Hall, from the Leeds and Barnsdale Road. The Land, whereon to locate the surplus labourers who the Six Points of the Charter, and showed to the .... arms and legs of the child had been cut off; one; arms and legs of the child had been cut off; one cannot find employment in the labour market." Mr satisfaction of his audience that the Charter is the W. Darlow, Whilton ... ... 0 1 surgeon, of Fontefract, gave it as his opinion that structured conversion of the middle and higher classes. A T. B. Brampton ... ... 0 1 the child had been born alive. He had put the The lungs floated; and this, he said, was the usual test of a child being born alive. He thought that death was occasioned by hermorage, the consequence of cutting off the limbs. The jury found a verdict of "Wilful murder" against some person or persons

sented the loaded gun at the old man, but the cap facturing districts, thereby producing a home proposed by the South Lancashire Delegates, and tive.

The being worthless, he deliberately put on another and market, which would be free from the conthe lat of August proposed by this meeting for the derer immediately made his escape, and has up to the resolution was carried without a dissentient scale of representation proposed by this meeting, to the time of writing eluded pursuit. Never-voice. The Chairman then read the rules versus, that proposed by the South Lancashire theless, no doubt exists but the vigilance of the offi-for the conducting of the Association, and announced Delegates. LIMENTIBLE SUICIDE.—On Monday an inquest reaches the public eye. We shall be enabled seven o'clock, in the Chartist Room, Butterworth Locality will publish its decision in the Star of was held at the house of Mr. Drabble, the Commer- to give in our next, a more detailed account buildings, to alter and amend the rules as the meet- July 15:h. cial inn, Holbeck, on the body of Thomas Knowles, of the circumstances, from the evidence given on the ing should then think proper; likewise to enrol

brated mass in S. Patrick's chapel; after which he divion. walked down Oldham-road to his hotel, and on his way a large concourse of people followed him. The throng became so immense, and at the same time so oppressive upon the Rev. Gentleman, that he was plaining of illness. He was shown into the travel- be placed in a state of efficient organization, and obliged to take refuge in Marsden's temperance then, having the razor in his hand, had attempted to hotel. In the evening of the same day, he administered the pledge to about thirty persons; and we understand he left Manchester for York on monday morning, and that he intends paying us another visit in the course of a fortnight, when he will ad-

minister the sledge for five days successively. THE "MANCHESTER TIMES" AND THE FUSTIAN CUTTERS.—The columns of the Manchester Times BURGLARY AT FARNLEY.—On Saturday last, a man have been lately occupied in endeavouring to make named Isaac Hail, who said he came from Birming- its readers believe that the fustian cutters of the ham, was charged at the Leeds Court House, before town of Manchester are receiving more wages now Messrs. Nell and Tottie, with having committed a than they have done for many years past. Such not went to show that the dwelling-house in question facts that cannot be controverted; facts which will

> \*\*\* £1 2 0 ••• \*\* 1 0 0 1833 1836 0 18 0 ••• ••• 1842 \*\*\* \*\*\* \*\*\* 0 12 0 1843 0 9 6 What will the Manchester Times say to these "facts! in figures," taken from the masters' list of prices ?

HUNT'S MONUMENT.—The Committee for superintending the erection of a monument to the memory company departed at near eleven o'clock on both of the late Henry Hunt, have again commenced! public purse will have to suffer once more from their labours, and held their first meeting (since the of the evening.

bad lan. The defendant has obtained further time late disturbances) in the school-room, connected Supper Dear with the Rev. James Scholefield's Church, on Monday evening last. Persons having money belonging to the Committee are requested to transmit the menced on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, same to Mr. Scholefield, the Treasurer, as soon as possible; as it is the intention of the Committee to issue a balance sheet, in order that the public may

mother's door, on Friday afternoon, and within five two sermons in the chapel of the Christian brethren sengers had been despatched, promptly attended; but we conceive it would be very improper to elect an evening at six.

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In the attended is the conceive it would be very improper to elect an evening at si minutes of her having been last seen was found on at this place, on Sunday last. The congregations universities of the holden at this place, on Sunday last. The congregations universities of the holden at this place to-morrow afternoon, at two place.

The Gallant Officer, suggeste by Mr. O'Connor; as the opinion of the holden at this place to-morrow afternoon, at two place.

The step laid dead, having been without any partiwere good; and the enforcements of real practical vital spark being quite extent. The Gallant Officer, suggeste by Mr. O'Connor; as the opinion of the holden at this place to-morrow afternoon, at two place. the step laid dead, having been without any parti- were good; and the enforcements of real practical visitation of Providence has Association ought to be taken on many important, o'clock. Mr. T. B. Smith will address the meeting. coller ailment previously, nor were there any marks | Christiantty, which pervaded both discources, were upon the previously, nor were there any marks | Christiantty, which pervaded both discources, were upon the previously, nor were there any marks | Christiantty, which pervaded both discources, were upon the leading of an Executive, and | Lefts,—Mr. Show (teetodal advected advected advected advected advected advected advected advected by the last inst, at Malkroad House, upon her person. It is curious that the twin sister most be entired to with evident delight. Edward Whittaker, Esq., of the terminant previously and the last inst, at Malkroad House, and subject to the electing of an Executive, and the last inst, at Malkroad House, upon the last inst, at Malkroad House, and subject to the electing of an Executive, and the last inst, at Malkroad House, upon the last inst, at Malkroad House, and the last inst, at Malkroad House, upon the last inst, at Malkroad House, and the last inst, at Malkroad House, upon the last inst, at Malkroad House, and the last inst, at Malkroad House, upon the last inst, at Malkroad House, and the last inst, at Malkroad House, upon the last inst, at Malkroad House, and the last inst, at Malkroad House, upon the last inst, at Malkroad House, and the last inst, at Malkroad House, at Malkroad House, and the last inst, at Malkroad House, at Malkroad Hou

donations to the above-named gentleman.

talkys.

suffered so much injury in the matter of glass. The following is a brief description of the state of some of the principal streets, public buildings, workshops, &c., &c.:-the Tontine, several panes smashed;

SHEFFIELD .- DRRADFUL THUNDER AND

ledge the receipt of 14s. 6d., per Mr. Rose, of lion of God.

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ledge the receipt of 14s. 6d., per Mr. Rose, of lion of God. on the floor, in which he died almost directly, a terriffic hurricane of hail which has done damage Town-hall, face of the clock broken; Castle-street, Snig-hill, West-bar, and Bank-street, large numbers of panes broken; Stanley-street, Walker-street, Andrew-street, Nursery-street, &c., have severely suffered; at Hunter's factory, Longley's, coachvery soon got out, but life was extinct. There was builder, and Mr. Chadburn's optician, the damage no direct evidence to show how the deceased got is very heavy. High-street and Hartshead have had new Executive. The central locality paid in 7s. 1d. into the water, and the jury returned a verdict of Found drowned." The deceased was about four loop panes are destroyed. In Watson Walk the appointed to examine the books of the association. strong representation to the deputy-coroner, as to ley's factory upwards of 140 panes demolished. We Sanday morning, at nine o'clock, to arrange the have traversed St. James'-street, Church-street, burges-street, Sheffield Moor, Charles'-street, Daisy Hill, at ten o'clock, on Sunday morning; Furnival-street, Doctor's-fields, Lead Mill-road, Manningham, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Suffolk-street, Howard-street, Eyre-street, Sur-rey-street. &c., &c., and found the damage to be beyond all calculation. The following is a list of public and other buildings, with the number of panes destroyed:-The Parish Church about 140, Stealing a Silver Spoon.—On Monday last a Hallamshire Bank, skylights destroyed; a workwoman of notorious character, named Mary Morgan, shop, in New Church-street, above 140; Brunswick was charged at the Court House, before Messrs. Chapel, above 160; St. Mary's School, much da-Wright and Markland, with having stolen a sliver maged; St. Paul's Church, about 100, and the clock spoon, the property of Mr. W. Brook, the secretary face totally annihilated; Baptist Chapel, Eyrethings were ont, and when they were next wanted, 110; four houses in Surrey-street, above 180; Mr. George Sweet was unanimously elected chaircutiery shops, Norfolk street, nearly one thousand degree of persecution in order to free his country monday, as heretofore, commencing on Tuesday, who attends with him, and those functionaries are panes have been destroyed! The above list is corfrom the yoke of tyranny. He made a pathetic July 11th, when every member is requested to now engaged in preparing the necessary indictments. rect as far as it goes, but will give but a very inadequate idea of the immense destruction occasioned example of the modern Tells, who are struggling ASH by the unprecedented storm of this evening. "It for freedom in our own unhappy country. On Wednesday, a special meeting of the shareis an ill wind that blows nobody good," says the

wreck of"-windows! CHURCH RATES .- A public meeting was held in morning of Thursday, June 29th, called for the purpose of levying a Church Rate. About a hundred of the Woodhouse people attended the meeting, which was called for ten o'clock in the forenoon, a most unseasonable hour for the working classes. It opposition was offered to the clergyman presiding. Zine. London, Watson, Paternoster Row; and the new company having been provisionally from their labour in the middle of the forencon when, that they had made arrangements with the comming as the parson pretended, they were not prepared to the of the Hall of Science, Lawrence-street, to hold the made arrangements with the comming as the parson pretended, they were not prepared to the Hall of Science, Lawrence-street, to hold the made arrangements with the comming as the parson pretended, they were not prepared to the foreign and the new company having been provisionally from their labour in the middle of the forence when, that they had made arrangements with the comming as the parson pretended, they were not prepared to the foreign and the new company having been provisionally from their labour in the middle of the forence when, that they had made arrangements with the comming as the parson pretended, they were not prepared to the foreign and the new company having been provisionally from their labour in the middle of the forence with the comming as the parson pretended, they were not prepared to the foreign and the new company having been provisionally from their labour in the middle of the forence with the comming as the parson pretended, they were not prepared to the foreign and the new company having been provisionally from their labour in the middle of the foreign and the new company having been provisionally from their labour in the middle of the foreign and the new company having been provisionally from their labour in the middle of the foreign and the new company having been provisionally from their labour in the middle of the foreign and the new company having been provisionally from their labour in the middle of the foreign and the new company having been provisionally from their labour in the middle of the foreign and the new company having been provisionally from their labour in the middle of the foreign and the new company have a second and the new company having the new company have a second and th BRADFORD-A public meeting of the wool

combers was holden on Monday evening last, in front of the Odd Fellows Hall, Thornton-road, Bradford, to form an Association for the purchase and occupation of Land. Mr. Gillard was called to the selves, before the power was altogether taken from them by the constant reduction of wages. The resolution was unanimously carried. Mr. Bond moved the next resolution:— That this Association be called the Bradford Joint Stock Land Company." SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF A CORPSE AT STANLEY, The mover spoke with much force on the ruinous NEAR WAKEFIELD.—The other day, as some work- effects of class legislation, and the present miserable, Tive.—The Organization.—The usual weekly meetmen were employed in digging about the door-way position of the workies. Mr. J. Arran seconded it, ing of the Chartist body was held on Monday evenof the old workhouse at Stanley, they came to a and entered into a calculation of what could be ing in the Figtree-lane Room, Mr. John Green in plain modern coffin, which contained the corpse of a done by a million of persons subscribing sixpence the chair; Mr. Julian Harney proposed to the meetchild supposed to have been about two years old at weekly. In one year the people could locate seventy- ing the adoption of the following resolution, to its death. No coroner's inquest was held on the five persons weekly on farms of five acres each, which we request the attention of our Chartist body, but the coffin, with its contents, were re- with a capital of £50 each to commence with; and brethren throughout the country:interred beneath an apple-tree, at no great distance thus there could be a constant drain of labourers Resolved—"That we disapprove of the electing of from the place where it was found.

That we disapprove of the electing of an Executive prior to the remoddling of the Organi-HALIFAX.—MURDER OF A FATHER BY HIS democratic voters in the country; and this would zation; that we approve of the calling of a general Son.—On Tuesday last in consequence of domestic enable them to carry the People's Charter, in spite delegation before the election of an Executive, and disagreement, an aged man of the name of Dobson of the power of the aristocracy. Mr. Arran also hereby give our support to the suggested National residing, at Mount Tabor, near Halifax, who clearly showed the statements made by Mr. Linton, Conference. had previously resided together in the same of Selby, to be correct; and fully explained thouse with his son, determined on a separation in orthe manner of that gentleman's method of produ
ference at Birmingham. manding a larger portion than the old man was supported by Mr. Symth, who combated the seemed disposed to allow. The result was that objections raised by some parties against the people delegates and suggest instead thereof, that every the son threatened to shoot his parent, and proceeded going on to the land, and showed the superiority of Chartist locality appoint its representative. a distance of half a mile to procure a gun in order to small farms over large ones, both as a means of produput his threat into execution. On his return he pre- | cing more capital and increasing trade in the manu- country to immediately decide between the 17th July | recommendation relative to the election of an Execushot his parent dead on the spot. The inhuman mur- tinual dread of panic so fatal to the labourer. assembling of Conference, and to decide upon the cers will result in his apprehension before this a meeting to take place on Saturday evening, at

> cial traveller went into the Odd Fellows' Arms, exertail their energies to make the proposed Confer-Thornton-road, and asked for a private room, com- ence a truly national body, that our movement may lers'-room. In the space of half an boar the land-t the obtainment of our long withheld rights lord entered the room, and found him on the rofa, in "accelerated." a fit. Assistance was immediately procured; but This resolution which had previously been adopted he died in a short time. An inquest was held on the by the Council, was discussed, each clause seriatim. body, when it was ascertained that he was in the at the above meeting, and unanimously adopted. employ of Mr. Pease, of Darlington, and that he

died of apoplexy. Verdict accordingly.

HOLBECK.—MESMERIC PHRENOLOGY.—On talented lectures on the above science, in the Large Room, Holbeck Bridge, to highly attentive audiences. The lectures were eminently original, and of the West India Islands." He convinced his Mr. J. Leach, of Manchester. Subject—"The in-tirely new ground, which excited much attent on. subject. In the first lecture Mr. S. endeavoured to prove that mesmerism and magnetism were in reality the same consistency of mesmerism and phrenology with Staley-bridge, on the 23rd; Hyde on the 30th, and true religion was ably demonstrated. After which at Arhton on the 6th of August." 3rd., "That the consistency of mesmerism and phrenology with Staley-bridge, on the 23rd; Hyde on the 30th, and true religion was ably demonstrated. After which at Arbton on the 6th of August." 3rd., "That the tists to the plan of managing their school is not confined to ditional expenses be defrayed by collections made after the association. All who apply are only means to the effectual elucidation of the Scripeach meeting, and any surplus arising from ture miracles, the latter being cited in illustration.

The responing of the lecturer was applied with such The reasoning of the lecturer was applied with such or the respective places." 4th, "That any of the ber of the Association. The weekly subscriptions effect as to convince both Materialists and mere places where the camp meetings are holden obtain are voluntary. The result is, that by means of the By what sort of reasoning will he be able to con- Sectarian Christians that the science of Mesmeric the assistance of any lecturer that they wish." 5th, vince even his own readers that the fustian cutters Phrenology was understood by neither, and was "That J. T. Lund be secretary for the district." 6th are now in the receipt of better wages than they calculated to produce results which must in their "That another delegate receipt be holden on Sunhave been for many years? It is here demonstrated consequences revolutionize the world. After both day, the 30 h mst., at Scalybridge." 7th, "That a that a reduction of 2s. 6d. has actually taken place lectures experiments in Mesmerism and Magnatism district fund be formed by a lovy of one penny per were most ably performed by a gentleman who had member, to be paid at the next celegate meeting." kindly offered his services on the occasion; and the

of sudden death occarried in Hyde-park, at a quarter body. &c., was brought before the meeting, and two o'clock in the afternoon, and again at six in the before nine o'clock. Colonel Ellison, of the 1st Foot discussed at some length, which terminated in the evening. Messrs. Leech, Booth, and Candlet will Guards, was going through the customary inspection adoption of the following resolutions:—" That we address the meetings.

Guards, was going through the customary inspection adoption of the following resolutions:—" That we address the meetings.

Holbeck.—Mr. T. B. Smith will preach in the of the men of his regiment, when he suddenly ex agree with the delegates assembled in Manchester, claimed, "Oh, God?" and his aword dropped from that it is highly necessary that a National Conferhis hand, he at the same moment fell from the saddle ence should be holden in Birmingham, to reconsibe made acquainted with the amount of monies received, and expended on this important under- of the horse upon which he was riding, and in an der the plan of organ zation, &c.; but are of opinion of the horse upon which he was riding, and in an der the plan of organ zation, &c.; but are of opinion to a project in the comment of the horse upon which he was riding, and in an der the plan of organ zation, &c.; but are of opinion to a project in the comment of the horse upon which he was riding, and in an der the plan of organ zation, &c.; but are of opinion or the plan of organ zation, &c.; but are of opinion or the plan of organ zation, &c.; but are of opinion or the plan of organ zation, &c.; but are of opinion or the plan of organ zation, &c.; but are of opinion or the plan of organ zation, &c.; but are of opinion or the plan of organ zation, &c.; but are of opinion or the plan of organ zation, &c.; but are of opinion or the plan of organ zation, &c.; but are of opinion or the plan of organ zation, &c.; but are of opinion or the plan of organ zation or the plan of organ zation of the plan of organ zation. taking. All who are willing to assist in the cominstant some of his brother officers and two or three that the 17th of July, is carlier than the country ing from Mesmeric Phrenology. instant some of his brother officers and two or three that the first of our, is carrying out the privates rushed forward to his assistance; he was can be properly prepared for carrying out the carefully lifted up, and a stretcher being procured, objects of the meeting as they ought to be; we would preach to the society and congregation of the Christian brethren at Cleckheaton, on Sunday, July 16th; age, Muster Oliver Orlando Stott, youngest son of the afternoon at half-past two clocky. pleifon of the statue are requested to send their HABISHEAD Moor Tor.—Mr. T. B. Smith preached street, Park-lane, when two surgeons, for whom mes- and August 1st substituted in its place." That in the afternoon at half-past two o'clook, and in the Mr. Thomas Dyson Stott, perfumer and nair-dresser, Bon her person. It is curious that the twin sister was apparently about sixty years of great the four brither, in every levelity of the to-merrow evening at the last of the to-merrow evening at the last of the societies are Testo- to the societies are Te Waterloe.

## Chartist Entelliaence.

BRADFORD.—On Sunday evening, Mr. John Arran, lectured in the Large Room, Butterworthbuildings, on "the present position of the people," and eloquently explained the manner in which the people might become possessed of the land. He clearly showed how a subscription of sixpence per week by one million of people, would in the course of one year purchase seventy-five five acre farms weekly, and allow a capital of £50 to each occupant to commence with. He strongly urged on the people the duty of commencing immediately to subscribe for so desirable an object. The meeting separated with expressions of satisfaction at the proposed

THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL met in the Council Room, on Tuesday evening, when a committee of five persons were appointed to visit various locali- mously voted as fit to act as General Secretary, pro ties, and organize them, preparatory to electing a tem. Mechanics' Library has upwards of 70, and Med- The committe appointed by the Council will meet ou

NOTTINGHAM .- On Sunday, July 2nd, Mr. Dormon, according to announcement, lectured in the Market-place to a concourse of several thousand people. Subject: "The duties of a government and the duties of a people." The worthy lecturer handled and clock face destroyed; Chartist Room, Fig Tree- his subject in a masterly style, and rivetted the attention of his audience to the truths which he so ably advanced. At the conclusion, 18s. was col-

> On Monday Evening, the same gentleman delivered a lecture in the Democratic Chapel, on the

THE COMMITTEE appointed to superintend the operations of the lecturer met on Monday, and the following resolution was agreed to:- "That the secretary be instructed to call upon all the Chartists belonging to the various Localities in the district who have not forwarded their respective amounts towards the lecture fund to do so forthwith, to Mr. W. Swann, Temperance Hotel, Drury Hill, Not tingham. As it is of the first importance that the lecturer should commence his services; and that fortnight's subscription must be paid previous to hi entering upon his engagement, as agreed to at the Delegate Meeting, the committee hope this request will be promptly complied with." The following sums have been received towards the lecture funviz.:- 103. from Democratio Chapel; 3s. from Arnol 3s. from New Radford; 2s. from Union Coff House; and 2s. 6d. from Mr. W. Lakin.

bring any business before the meeting? To which their regular weekly meetings, on a Tuesday evenone of the jackall's replied that the meeting had had ing, in that large and commodious place. Mr.

THE SHOEMAKERS met on Sunday evening last, and voted four shillings and sixpence to George Mr. Wheeler White, the Birmingham victim.

ASTON-STREET ROOM .- Mr. Thompson gave a pleasing and instructive lecture at Aston-street. Room, on Sunday evening last. He showed up Land, whereon to locate the surplus labourers' who the Six Points of the Charter, and showed to the Charles Willmer ... present situation of the wool combers, and entreated oppression of the middle and higher classes. A them to join the society. Mr. Dawson seconded the vote of thanks was given to the lecturer, after

BACUP.-Mr. J. R. Gammage lectured here on Tuesday, the 4th July, on "The evils of classlegislation," to a numerous and respectable au-

SHEPPIELD .- THE CONFERENCE-THE EXECU-

"That we approve of the assembling of the Con-

"That we disapprove of the system of county

"That we call on our brethren throughout the

"That we respectfully request the Editor of the

aged fifty-three years, who resided in Edmund-street, coroner's inquest, and on the examination of the members, and appoint a treasurer, and form the Northern Star to lay before the country all plans of parricide, who cannot long escape the hand of justice. town into districts to enable the people to pay their organization, or suggested amendments of the present contributions without much trouble. The meeting plan by the 15th of July, that the Chartist body above-names illustrious personage paid a visit to broke up highly satisfied at the prospect of dismay have sufficient time to discuss the several plans our borsugh on Saturday last, and on Sunday cele-"That we appeal to our brethren of England and SUDDEN DRATH.—On Saturday morning, a commer Wales to enter into immediate arrangements and

TODMORDEN.-Mr. E. P. Mead, the Old Com-

STALYBRIDGE. - The following resolutions were adopted at a delegate meeting, held in

HALIFAX.-The Chartists of this place met in HALIFAX.—The Chartists of this place met in company departed at near eleven o'clock on both cocasions, highly delighted with the entertainments of the evening.

Sudden Death of Colonel Ellison of the South Lancashire delegates, on the 19 h of June, regarding a National Foot Guards.—On Monday a most awful instance of the reorganization of our body. &c., was brought before the meeting, and the afternoon, and again at six in the company departed at near eleven o'clock on both their room Pellon-lane, at six o'clock, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as the question of electing and Executive will be considered.

On Wednesday last, at East Parade Chapel, by the Rev. Thomas Holiday, Minister, of the Leeds two o'clock in the afternoon, and again at six in the Circuit, to Sarsh aldest developer of Mr. Willis. fear A condition will take the subject up in carnes, the Charist Room, Cheapside.

merous audience, who then adjourned to the Star, in chair to be taken at ten o'clock. Golden-lane, and had a conversational meeting, in which Messrs. Bolwell, Dwain, and several others joined. The following resolution was passed:-"That we send no more money to any fund except

that Mr. Wheeler should act as secretary, pro tem. We also consider that a General Victim Committee two o'clock in the afternoon, and the other at halfis much wanted." GOLDEN LION, DEAN-STREET, SOHO.—The Chartist boot and shoe-makers held their usual weekly meeting, on Sunday evening last, at the above place. It was well attended. Mr. Wm. Groverner was called to the chair, and he opened the business of the meeting by reading Mr. Feargus O'Connor's letter to the Chartists, in last week's Star, which gave great satisfaction. Mr. Wheeler was unani-

Mr. WHEELER lectured on Tuesday evening at the City of London Institution to a good audience, sub-"the pleasures and advantages of knowledge." Mr. Wheeler dwelt briefly on the various sciences of astronomy, geology, chemistry, &c., and concluded by shewing the advantages, both in a moral and political point of view of literary and scientific knowledge. The chair was occupied by Mr. Dunn.

LAMBETH. -At the usual meeting of the members Monday evening, a suggestion was made by the address the meeting. committee on exclusive dealing, of making the discount allowed by shopkeepers to members available July 16th, on account of the above meeting. for the establishment of a national benefit club, one cent. on the expenditure of 10s. per week, ensure al! ness of importance will be laid before them. the advantages derived from the generality of benefit clubs; thus removing from a great proportion of the working class, the insurmountable difficulty of paying entrance money, subscriptions, fines, &c. The consideration of the subject was adjourned till next

Monday, after the lecture by Mr. Bolwell. South London Locality.—The General Council as I can learn, the Solicitor-General will attend on of the above locality have great pleasure in inform- the part of the Crown at the forthcoming trials

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.-Mr. James Leach. of Manchester, delivered a lecture here on Monday last, in which he showed the necessity of the Chartist body uniting one and all, that they might be averring that the best time to attack an enemy was when circumstances made him weak.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR.

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**HB**IIIB**H** Ovenden Siddall ... Upper Warley ... A Friend, Ovenden... 0 1 0 £2 0 0 FOR DR. M'DOUALL. A Friend ... Mr. Hollowell, Northampton. (proceeds of sale of Crow and Tyrell's bever-<u>age) ... ... ...</u> ... ...

ROUTES OF LECTURERS-Again we notice that all "routes" sent here, to ensure publication, must be signed by the sub secretary of the locality, or be sent without such signatures. It is not right unless he has corresponded with them, and made mutual arrangements. | Considerable inconvenifrom unarranged-for visit, which we have partially caused by printing unauthorised routes." We shall do so no more.

London Political and Scientific Institution, on Sunthought by respectable persons of the neighbour-day evening next. thought by respectable persons of the neighbour-hood, that unless stopped, both private property and Benjamin Wale, Esq., Professor of Languages, persons travelling on the roads will shortly be ren-Polite Literature, &c., will lecture at the City of dered very insecure. der to avoid-family broils. However, in dividing the small allotment of land, such a quantite grant of land, such a quantite

Metropolitan District will be held on Sunday after- neignbourhood; just, however, as the men were noon, at three o'clock, at the City of London Institu- about to start at a gallop, subsequent information tion, to assist in carrying into effect Mr. O'Connor's was received which prevented their proceeding. The

THE ELOCUTION AND DRAMATIC CLASS will meet at various spots which induced them to believe that an the City of London Institution, on Thursday evening. attack was being made on gates in different situalocality will meet at the Weavers' Arms, Pelham, Spitalfields, on this (Saturday) evening, at eight "That we urgently request that each Chartist o'clock, on business of importance. There will be no meeting on Sunday.

BARNSBURY PARK.—Mr. Mantz will lecture at the

Flora Tea Gardens, on Sunday evening next. Notice.—Mr. Bolwell will lecture in the Britannia Fields at six o'clock, on Sunday next; and there will be a lecture delivered at the Star Inn. Goldenlane, at eight o'clock on the same evening. Mr. Fraser will lecture at the Black Horse and Windmill, Fieldgate-street, Whitechapel-road, on Sunday, July 9th, at eight o'clock.

Tower Hancers.—The general monthly meeting of the Brick-lane locality will be held at Mr. Drakes, Standard of Liberty, on Sunday evening next, at eight o'clock. MR. FARRAR will lecture at the Golden Lion, Dean-street, Soho, on Sunday evening next, at eight

HOLLINWOOD .- The Chartists of this locality intend to open a new room, in Pewncok, near the Reservoir, on Sunday next, the 9th of July, when XYLON, BARREEL, 900 Tons ......19th July. medore, lectured here on Sunday last, in the New two lectures will be delivered, one in the afternoon, Room, Salford, His lecture was, "The lives of the at two o'clock, by Mr. F. Cooper, of Oldham. cracy." He also lectured on Tuesday night, on and political instruction amongst the working "the manners, customs, and government, &c., &c., classes." That in the evening, at six o'clock, by under its present application; and the advantages that would accrue to the same from the proper application of machinery."

BRADFORD.—A lecture will be delivered in the

large room, Butterworth's Buildings, on Sunday The above Ships are all first-class, and fitted up evening, at seven o'clock. Subject, "Should expressly for the accommodation of Second Cabin respectfully call the attention of their brother Chartention in Liverpool. the room, purchase the books required, and the Northern Star for the use of the school; and they now kave a fund in hand; thus enabling the members of the Association, to appropriate the whole of their contributions, to carry on the agitation for the People's Charter.

Bowling.-The Chartists of Bowling Back-lane

large room, Holbeck Bridge, on Sunday evening, Waiker, cordwainer, to Miss Elizabeth Lowley, all (to-morrow), at half-past six o'clock. Subject-"The physical merit, and moral advantages result-

LONDON .- Mr. Mantz lectured, on Sunday last, MANCHESTER YOUNG MEN'S LCCALITY .- A memin the Britannia Fields, to a respectable and nu- bers meeting will be holden on Sanday, July 9th A CHARTIST CAMP MEETING will be holden in Chapel Croft, on Sunday, July 9:h, at two o'clock. A LECTURE will be delivered in the room, Brownstreet, on Tuesday evening next, at eight o'clock. CARPENTER'S HALL .- Two lectures will be dea general one formed by a body elected by the country; and that we agree with the suggestion, livered in the above Hall on Sunday (to-morrow) by Mr. Gammage, from Northampton, one at half-past

> past six in the evening. A Special Meeting of the members will be holden in the above hall on Sunday morning, for the purpose of electing a committee of management for the hall. Chair to be taken at ten o'clock in the fore-

ROUTE OF THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE MISSIONARY. Mr. Lea h will visit the following places: Monday, July 10th, Bury; Tuesday, 11th, Rateliffe Bridge; Wednesday, 12th, Bolton; Thursday, 13th, Failsworth; Friday, 14th, Halshaw Moor; Sunday, 16th, Newton Heath; Monday, 17th, Crowbent; Tuesday, 18th, Wigan; Wednesday, 19th, Hindley; Thursday, 20th, Leigh; Friday, 21st, Warrington; Sunday, 23th, Milnrow, near Rochdale; Monday, 24th, Mossley; Tuesday, 25th, Hyde; Wednesday, 26th, Heywood; Thursday, 27th, Hooley Hill; Friday, 28th, Waterhead Mills; Sunday, 30th, Caroenters' Hall. July 10th, Bury; Tuesday, 11th, Ratcliffe Bridge; Carpenters' Hall. HALIFAX.—A camp meeting will be held on Norland Moor, on Sunday (to-morrow), at two o'clock

at the Britannia Coffee house, Waterloo-road, on in the afternoon. Several talen ed gentlemen will THE HALIFAX DISTRICT MEETING is put off till HOLMFIRTH .- The Chartists of Heimfirth are re-

deserving the name; because persons unable to quested to meet in the Association room on Sunday, subscribe directly thereto, might by gaining five per (co-morrow), at half-past six in the evening. Busi-

#### "REBECCA" IN WALES.

CARMARTHEN, JULY 4 .- I find that the result of Mr. Maule's attendance here is that the Government will take the prosecutions on themselves; and, as far A woman of the name of Frances Evans was last night apprehended at Cilgwynucha, and examined to-day before a full bench of magistrates, charged with having participated in the riot at Carmarthen workhouse, and with having incited and led the mob prepared to take advantage of the coming crisis; on that occasion. Mr. Maule and Mr. Raven attended the examination, which was conducted in Welch, as the prisoner was unacquainted with English.

Sarah Thomas, the schoolmistress of the union

workhouse, being sworn, deposed to having been at the workhouse on Monday, June 19th, when the riot took place, and the mob broke into the Hell. It was at about one o'clock in the day. The mob marched in, and began beating the tables, &c., with staves, which they had in their hands. ness ran up into the school-room, where the children, who were much alarmed, were crying. Two men, one of whom she thought she could identify. followed her there. They said they had no wish to hurt the children, but to let them out. Witness replied that the children had no homes, and would be far better off there. The men said they had applied for redress, and that now they would have redress by force themselves; and one of them said he would of spill every drop of blood in his body before they would lose the day, for they did not fear the military. The men then went out into another part of e- the house. Shortly afterwards witness saw the prisoner Fanny Evans, whom she knew from her having been in the workhouse a short time previously. She was leading the mob up stairs. Witness asked her if she was not ashamed of herself, to which the prisoner replied, that she had seen enough of the workhouse, and was determined to go on with it. A female in the workhouse then forced the prisoner down stairs, and witness afterwards saw her dancing with violent gestures on the table in the hall. The door of witness's room was broken open, and she was put in fear of her life. She saw the violence of the mob increasing. and believed that if the military had not arrived when they did, the workhouse would have been pulled down or destroyed. Another witness having given similar testimony, the prisoner, who declined saying anything, was

held to bail to appear and take her trial at the The attack upon and destruction of the gates not only is continued with increased daring, but is spreading into a wider locality. Not only have they levelled Forthcoming Chartist Pacetings. the principal gates in Carmarthenshire, but the work of destruction is going on in Cardiganshire and Pem-

brokesbire, and yet not a single izdividual has been apprehended. A night or two since they marched in very large numbers to the Scieddy gate, near Fishguard (where the French landed in 1798), and in a very short district, where the arrangements are made fore sime demolished the gates, posts, and houses, and we will not in future publish any that may broke the toll boards, &c., into pieces so small that in that any locality should be visited by a lecturer, would be fit for matchwood. After the work of the morning not a piece was discovered larger than destruction had been completed, the whole party left in the direction of the Haverfordwest road. ence has arisen to portions of the Chartist body On the same night they attacked the Fishguard Hill-gate, which they also broke in pieces; they then proceeded to the toll-bar at the other end of Fishguard, where they attacked the toll-keeper's house, the windows of which they demolished. London.-Mr. Fussell will lecture at the City of Things have now reached such a pass, that it is

A Public Meeting of the Delegates from each at eleven o'cleck, to march to some gate in the troop of Dragoons at St. Clear's were also out upon the roads all night, lights having been shown at tions.—Times, Friday.

> THE LEEDS GAS LIGHT COMPANY. GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of A Shares in this Company will be held at the Office, No. 15, Boar-lane, on Monday, the 17th Day of July, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon. By Order, W. C. RAPER.

Leeds, July 6th, 1843.



THE NEW YORK LINE OF PACKET-SHIPS SAIL PUNCTUALLY ON THEIR REGULAR DAYS FROM LIVERPOOL AS UNDER:-

FOR PHILADELPHIA, FOR NEW ORLEANS,

ORIZIMBO, MARCY ......25th July. FOR QUEBEC, SOPHIA, DRAPER ......14th July.

Families can have separate rooms at a small ad-FITZHUGH, WALKER, and Co.,

12, Goree-Piazzas, Liverpool. MORE YOUNG PATRIOTS.

On Thursday, the 29th ult., the son of James and Mary Mooney, of Colne, in Lancashire, was christened in the Roman Catholic Chapel, of Townly, near Burnley, by the Rev. Mr. Ward, R.C.P., Robert Emmett O'Connor Mooney.

Circuit, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. William Bickerstaff, of Lancaster. On Saturday, the 1st inst., at the Cathedral, Ripon, by the Rev. J. Jameson, Mr. Oswald

of Ripon.

evening at six.

Woodhouse Moor.—A camp meeting will be of William Watts, Esq., solicitor, of the same

On Sajurday, the 1st inst, at Malkroad House place.

# NEWS FROM AMERICA MENT.

We have been favoured with a copy of an extra number of the New York Truth Teller, of the 15th of June last, brought to England by the last packet, the Acadia. The paper is filled with matter highly important for every one of every grade in England Ireland, and Scotland, to become acquainted with. The recent "revival" of the Repeal agitation in Ireland; and the spirit of persevering determination evinced by the Irish people, have lit up a flame of "sympathy" in the United States of which the English Reader of ordinary newspapers can form no adequate conception. The excitement in New York seems to be stronger even than in the city of Dublin itself. We deem a full knowledge of this "sympathetic" movement to be of immense moment to the people of Great Britain; that they may fully understand all the difficulties attending the question of Repeal, and be prepared, after dealing with those difficulties, to act with JUSTICE to all concerned.

In the first place we give an article from the New York Herald, from which it will be seen that the Repealers of the United States are far from being a weak or unimportant body. On the contrary, he represents them as able, by their votes, to decide the question of "Who shall be President of the Great Republic?"! And in corroboration of this fact, he details that in a public reception of President Tyler time; but the streets and lanes surrounding the buildin the city of New York, the "sympathising" Repealers were assigned the post of honour!! The son of the President has long been known to be or possible, effects of the Movement, are at once

THE REPEAL AGITATION AND ITS TENDENCIES - Langton, &c., &c.

THE BEGINNING OF A NEW REVOLUTIONARY "The Hon. Chairman rose and opened the business

remarkable train of events in various parts of the for deeds, and not for words. civilized world.

Philadelphia, &c., some marked degree of excitement than the receipt of the sinews of war. on the subject has been occasionally manifested during the last year, yet in this City the masses have remained comparatively indifferent to the subject until within butors: every contribution, however small, was rethe last week or two. Still it is very evident, that ceived with a hearty cheer. At the close, it was analthough no great movement has been made by the nounced that 620 dollars were actually paid in, amid Irish and American population in New York on the the most deafening applause. The meeting then adquestion of Repeal until the last few days, yet that journed to the ensuing evening, in the same place. its advocates have been most actively, though secretly at work for some time in endeavouring to rouse the peoclear enough; how that excitement is to be allayed unless the object sought be attained, is by no means

"Now that this popular feeling has broken out." however, it has assumed a most singular form, and night. however, it has assumed a most engine produced a remarkable strange state of things. Giving if A great rush of contributions took place, and the tone to all the great popular movements of the day various sums were paid, amounting to 370 dollars. Mr. more than one or two meetings within a month have been held here, even upon the most exciting subject; and equally rare that the subject has possessed sufficient force to break down the broad lines of party that characterise almost all our meetings.

"How different is this Repeal movement. Instead of one meeting in one month, there have been aix large meetings on as many consecutive nights, held in the largest room in the city, which has been crowded to overflowing upon each occasion. Instead of raising the sum of 1000 dollars, as originally contemplated, not less than 1200 dollars were contributed in three nights. The short reports in the morning papers have filled the the press, and we are sure that every paper in the city and the money has kept literally pouring in upon the treasurer ever since. Nor do these meetings stop here. Nothing is talked of but Ireland-nothing written Several proprietors of the largest public places of about by the editors but Ireland. The party differences Honourable Minthorne Tomkins was called upon to amusement have vied with each other in tendering the about local politics seem all to have given place to preside. use of their establishments, free of all charge. Meetings this one absorbing question,— shall we let England are to be held nightly during the coming weeks. And master all mankind?' It became known, in the course a large mass meeting in the open air is to be held of the day, that Governor Seward would preside, and on Wednesday next, at which twenty thousand persons at an early hour the room was literally packed with powerful speech. at least will be present, and which will unquestionably human beings. be the largest and most exciting meeting that has ever been held in the city. Again-instead of the excitement at these meetings being confined to a particular party, we may see many of the leading and some of the most distinguished men of all political parties struggling to see who shall give the strongest support to the on the possessions of all those who are not strong matter. Members of Congress, ex-Governors, Judges, emough to resist her concentrated arms, has aroused the Aldermen, office-holders, both under the general and

city governments, lawyers, doctors, and indeed men of

every grade, shade, class, and character in the city.

English, Irish, Scotch, Americans, French, Germans,

&c. &c., are all equally mixed up in the matter, and

Ireland in procuring a Repeal of the Union. this movement. The large body of Irish banded together by this common bond of Repeal in all parts of the country, control so large a number of votes that no public man-no leading politician-no candidate for the Presidency, either can or will oppose them, without ensuring the desiruction of all his public prospects. Hence we see the leading Whigs and democrats so actively aiding the agitation; and the great mass of the Whig and Democratic parties all over the country follow in their wake. The only opposition comes from a very few papers and men connected with stockjobbing operations and British commercial agencies, that are likely to suffer loss in the contest expected to arise shortly in Europe on this absorbing subject. This will also account for the importance given to the Repealers by the Common Council of this city in the public reception of the President of the United States to-day. They are to turn out 8,000 or 10,000; they are to have the post of honour in the procession; they are to form, as it were, the body guard of the President, and escort him through our noble city. Of course the grand marthe President; he will congratulate our Chief Magistrate, ask for his sympathy, and pledge him the coun- in another place. tenance of the Repealers as a body. The President, as a matter of course, must, in his reply, say something kind, and complimentary, which will be construed into encouragement; Mr. Robert Tyler will then be recognized and thanked for his earnest labours in behalf of ington, and the one he is about to give at Boston, de cheers.) nouncing the tyranny of Great Britain, and declaring the whole mass of devoted, honest, enthusiastic Re- on Monday, when the President should arrive. pealers will, beyond a doubt, break out into three hearty cheers for "the President of the United States follows:and his son Robert, both hearty Repealers." Thus we shall have the singular speciacle of the President and the whole of his Cabinet receiving the plandits and general shouts of tentinous and Repealers, feeling fully conscious of their curious situation, and yet so circumstanced as to be unable to make a move towards extrication without being more deeply involved.

"The same seems will be enacted at Boston by the Repealers, upon the remarkable occasion of the President of the United States visiting the scene of a disastrons defeat to British power, on the anniversary of the day which gave the death blow to British ascendancy in this country; the whole to conclude, for the time account of the part the "Repealers" played on the being, with a most exciting and eloquent harangue to the Boston Repealers by the eldest son and private and stop at nothing that will enable them to separate Ireland token of regardfor ever from England, and declare themselves free and independent. For there is no use in disguising the hopes to see brought about.

draw the line of distinction between the official and were about to discharge. semi-official character, who do and who do not favour: "At an early hour the streets were thronged with America into one united body of efficient sympathisers Repeal? Will they not believe it a covert attempt of busy crowds. The sounds of fifes and drams, the roar with the Repealers of Ireland be considered and deterthe leading Republicans here to organ ze on this great of musketry met the ear from every quarter, and from upon by that Convention. central spot the materials for revolution zing not only every house-top firsted to the breeze some national, "Resolved—'That John Caldwell, Esq., the Trea-

far distant when she will give the tone to all the great British ministers; all felt that it was foretold that the the conclusion of each soul-stirring paragraph :popular movements in Europe. In connexion with day was near on which a long insulted propie would ers here for issuing exciting addresses and appeals to and plaudits of the civilized world. The Re-the great mass of the people in England, Scotland, and pealers of the city had been invited by the

IN RELATION TO THE "REPEAL" MOVE- and all those potentiates and powers that be who do not that prince of good fellows, and warm-hearted Irish- will for ever connect their own achievements with the high leys; but these rights are stripped of many of the ad-

bend to the storm? vast magnitude, of which no man can see, can calculate, thousand, each wearing the Repeal badge; the latter America, long before our government had acknow- policy is monopoly, exclusion, tyranny! even the probable result; but if a revolution is to were preceded by beautiful banners, and a magnificent ledged the Independence of the insurgent colonies; break out in the next ten years in Europe, it is from this quarter that the first blow will be struck.—New by the President of the United States) with four ele- generation of Frenchmen, than those which seventy treaties with Britain—no authority of the American York Herald.

We next give, from the Truth-Teller, brief descriptions of the nightly meetings spoken of in the above article. The full details of the exciting proceedings struggle of these States and of Ireland for liberty from precious gift of Nature's God. occupy a main portion of the paper. What we give below will serve to convey, in some degree, a sense of the spirit and enthusiasm by which they were and Secretary of the R-peal Association; then came fleets of France. They solicit not the munificent aid of proceedings of the New York Repealers). Once let characterised :-

"BEPEAL THE UNION! REPRAL THE UNION!! "PIRST NIGHT, MONDAY.

echoed here by millions of freemen! Never since the regeneration of unhappy Ireland. As the horsemen epoch when mind has, at last, risen superior to matter. cenary; and the moment the news arrives here her mathe Union.' The cry has been, and will continue to be days of the Hancocks and the Henrys, has there been such an outburst of American enthnaisam in behalf of since the threat of Sir Robert Peel towards Ireland has they and the long line of Repealers faced towards the own representatives. We are solicitous, that the ton! glorious Boston! would be the first to do it. But been promulgated by the press. The committee of the Repeal Association took certain and successful measures to develope the public sentiment, which was and a beautiful one, and was carried into effect with aware, whatever efforts the pride of Britons may make will not be a British ship left entire in the harbour of strongly manifested on Monday night, upon which occasion, the largest meeting ever held in doors in the city of New York, took place at the Washington Hall. The daily papers report that eighteen thousand persons attended that meeting. The room we know could not contain more than the one-third of the number at one ing were thronged with anxious friends of Ireland, who echoed each patriotic cheer that rose within. "The business began by the efficient Secretary, Mr.

B. O Connor, calling to the President's chair the Hon. openly attached to the cause of Repeal. The specu- M. G. Leonard, Member of Congress. Surrounding lations indulged in by the writer, as to the probable, the chair we observed the Hon. J. McKeon, Member of Congress, the Rev. Mr. M'Carron, Justice Bloodgood, Messra Charles O'Congor, John Cauldwell, the treasurer, both curious and interesting. To the serious consi- Gregory Dillon, James Bergen, J. Melville, John Mulderation of every British subject do we commend len, Dr. Hugh Sweeney, Dr. J. Sweeney, H. Byrne, Wm. Wallace, Felix Ingolsby, T. Mooney, Messra. Wymbs and Bollone, the French deputation, Lawrence

of the meeting in a brief but energetic speech. After "The agitation in this city, during the last week, on acknowledging the honour they did him by placing the subject of Irish Repeal, has already brought about him in that honourable position—he said the time had a singular state of things, and will yet produce a most arrived when the friends of Ireland were called upon

"On the Chairman resuming his seat, several hun-44 This Repeal movement has now been going on in dred persons rushed forward to pay in their subscrip- citizens of New York did most on Monday last, to show various parts of this country for two or three years; tions, which commenced at eight o'clock, and did not larly in some of the larger cities, Baltimore, Boston, acted; nor could any business be more appropriate and again in the ears of such men, that the Repealers of waved. We entreat your sympathies for the wrongs posed to be so wedded to the Established Church, that

"At half-past eleven, the officers were fairly worn down repeating the names aloud of the various contri-

'SECOND NIGHT-TUESDAY. "The Hon. John M'Keon was moved to the chair. ple up to their present state of excitement. This is He rose and very briefly addressed the meeting, calling Teller describes as "the greatest assemblage of on the secretary to read the minutes of last evening. "The subscriptions came pouring in as before. Mr. Langton and Mr. Bergen, together with the Secretary and other gentlemen were kept busy as on the previous

in this country, as New York invariably does, and as Wallace delivered an eloquent address. An undertaking from its great central position it ever will do in this, wanted universed an original Mullen, TO THE EFFECT THAT HE WOULD LAY DOWN 1 000 DOLLARS TO BEGIN A SUBSCRIPTION TO FIT OUT AN ARMY OF 20,000 men to invade Canada, and sweep the BRITISH FROM THE CONTINENT OF AMERICA: and he would undertake to get one hundred men more to do the like-stremendous cheering and excitement followed this announcement;!! The immense meeting now adjourned to the ensuing evening, by giving three hearty cheers for O Connell and Repeal ere they dissolved.

> THIRD NIGHT-WEDNESDAY. "The excitement increases as the subject is discussed. public mind with the utmost degree of excitement.

FOURTH NIGHT-THURSDAY.

"The excitement grows as each new revolution of the public mind flings out its burning particles of indignation. The evident object of England being to seize quietest and dullest of our citizens to a sense of her injustice, and a spirit of resistance. The daily press now see 22 on the question, and from end to end of this we see in this language of the Ministry no alternative great Republic the word is gone forth-DOWN WITH but carnage and dessolation, unless that Ministry relent THE ARISTOCRACY OF ENGLAND!

The room in Washington Hall was again crowded to equally ardent in their desires and endeavours to aid the outer doors. The platform was again thronged by and humanity thoughout the civilized world, cannot be agreeably interrupted by the appearance of several Irish Another important result follows in the train of the wealthiest of our citizens—many, whose names we still under misrule and oppression, and like a horde have given in our previous reports. In addition to of imbecile eastern slaves, studiously forbear from these were present last night the venerable Thomas molesting their tyrants even by a remonstrance. O'Connor,Mr. Carr, late envoy abroad of the American Government, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Barber, Dr. Heulston, &c.

FIFTH NIGHT-FRIDAY. "The Hall was as crowded to-night, as though it were the first night of the agitation. We noticed several strangers on the platform, who took a very evident interest in the proceedings. The chair was taken on motion, by John Mullen, Esq. Mr. Bergen great our indignation, we feel no surprise at its threaand Mr. Langton were at their posts, as well as the efficient secretary, Mr. B. O'Connor. The first business of the evening was the receipt of money, and without any appeal to the feelings of those present, the friends of Ireland thronged around the table, and commenced their patriotic deposits for the support of Ireland's cause. Many of these deposits were put in on various conditions—some for the purpose of buying powder others for the purpose of buying steel! The treasurer, however, took all the money with the determination of sending it to the Repeal Association in Ireland. We and of the Repealers will be especially introduced to saw men give their five dollars, which was probably the result of a whole week's earnings; we give the amounts

"A letter was read from James H. Grady, Esq., enclosing 6 dollars—[being 3 do from each of his sons, M. J. Grady, and James H. Grady, jun. ] and avowing his readiness to contribute again as often as the British Ministry should attempt to put down the move-Repeal, and the exciting address he has given at Wash- ment for justice to Ireland with lead and steel. (Loud

" Mr. James Bergen submitted a series of resolutions that Ireland ought to be free and independent. Then for the Government of the Repealers of New-York "The entire collection for the five nights stands

"TOTAL—SIXTEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY EIGHT

From the same paper we give the following our country and its people have suffered the greatest occasion of President Tyler's public appearance in confidential Secretary of that President, telling them to New York, to receive at the hands of the citizens a

"RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT. matter. "Repeal" is the word used in all these agita- "The day opened beauteously over the city on which "Resolved—If the other Repeal Associations concur, The dangers by which we are surrounded are in- ago? tions; but a total separation of the two countries, and the citizens of the commercial centre of our country that Annual Conventions of Delegates from the several an independent existence and a republican form of go- assembled to testify their respect for the Chief Magis- Associations be honceforth held successively in the vernment for Ireland, though purchased by bloodshed, trate of the United States. The atmosphere was balmy different cities of the Union. is what every Repealer in this country desires, and as a morning in spring. Not a cloud appeared to "Resolved—That the first Convention be held in threaten with a less brilliant close, the magnificence of this city on the 25th day of July, 1843; and that the And how curicusly all this will sound in the cars of the arrangements for the day. All was in keeping with places of holding future Conventions, the manner of the British Government. How will they be able to the important and patriotic duty which our citizens convening the same, and the proper measures to be

Repealers head quarters, Washington Hall, draws across, Repeal Fund the balance of monies in his hands.

"Let this but begin in carnest, where is it to stop? had been labouring to introduce such new features to the present hour of its impious existence, by brutal pass from existence Who supposes that the Repealers will stop short of a into the procession, as would cause it to be remembered force alone. foreible attempt to obtain that which the British when others of like character in which they had taken on an occasion thus solemn, the thoughts, the Government will never give them without a resort to no great interest should be forgotten. At twelve at hopes of the muititude assembled here, naturally turn

the unjust and oppressive laws of the same heartless tyrant; following this barouche were many carriages containing the Executive Committee, the Treasurer,

mittee of Arrangements for the day. "The whole of the procession, some four miles, was crowded with citizens wearing the Repeal badge, and the respect they bore the cherished memories of the

"The head quarters was greeted with rapturous the windows were displayed the waving handkerchiefs delighted procession separated without having encause an uncomfortable reflection. There never has been, in these States, so magnificent and creditable a bition of respect for the institutions and chief officers of our country was more needed than it now is. From some few weak and contemptible presses do we hear it declared that they consider it impolitic to take any part with suffering Ireland as American citizens. We ask such miserable cowards, buse cringers to the Tory principles: we ask those who ever are and ever will be the secret traitors to this country, to tell us, what portion of the that they understood what was their duty as American mingled their blood with the blood of your warriors, and a half to nine millions, which compose the popucitizens? We pause for a reply. We will ring it again New York, did themselves more credit in the late re- of their descendants, recalling to your memory the they would even fight to uphold the corrupt mass; subception, and escorting of the President of the United joyous acclaims with which Irishmen, whether at home tracting these, we say, from the population of Ireland, States than any other association, no matter for what or wandering in Exile, have ever builed your triumphs there yet remain eight millions, whose interest clearly purpose organiz d, in the whole of the route through

In addition to the exciting and enthusiastic manifestations of "sympathy" on the part of the Americans already detailed, a large out-door meeting was holden on Wednesday, June 14th, which the Truth human beings ever gathered together at one time in New York." We subjoin an epitome of the proceedings, directing especial attention to the address adopted to the French people. It is time that the ings of Ireland the theme of some other angel inspired Castlebar Races' and Ballinamuck! The pike did all in "A great rush of contributions tork place, and English people ascertained the whole bearings of meditations—we entreat Victor Hugo to awake for those places! and though by his Arms Bill and his this "Repeal" question:-

> THE MASS MEETING IN THE PARK. gathered together in New York, for any purpose, was so often inspired for fictitious sorrows. We call on the French landed in Killala, in 1798, to aid the that which met last evening at the Park, to sympathise numbered Thirty Thousand, whilst some rated it at ful glee which in the wild days of his youth, glad-rushed to the charge with their favourite weapon, the with Ireland. At the lowest computation made, they Fifty Thousand. At half-past six, the Committee, followed by a large number of gentlemen, made their way amongst the dense masses to the temporary stand erected in front of the City Hall. The large flight of ascending steps served for the distant crowd to stand on. The most excellent arrangements were made for

was represented there. "On the motion of the Hon. John M'Keon, the "The meeting being called to order the following resolutions were moved by Edmund S Kerry. Esq., and

their adeption moved by the Hon. J. M Keon, in a "Whereas, the Tory Ministry of Great Britain have promulgated a solemn declaration that justice shall never -- nay, we call on Soult, on Guizot too, the Ministers no Marshal Neys? no Mehemet Alis? Forbid the

persist in praying for it, they shall be silenced by the at that tribune where the wisdom of the statesman, bayonet. "Resolved, That the friends of Ireland in New York | revived the remembrance of the most glorious epochs regard such declaration and threat with mingled feelings

of indignation and horror. "Resolved, As the love of justice is a natural and irrepressible instinct in the bosom of every Irishman, or are driven from their purpose; for 8 000 000 of

"Resolved, That the Government of Great Britain has ever evinced, both in its domestic and foreign policy, a rapacions and cruel disregard of the rights and interests of the people; that it is a political monsthe blood of unoffending nations; and that, however tened course towards Ireland.

the moral sense of such a Government; yet, inasmuch terribly. as the English people, if properly awakened to the necessity of enforcing it, have the power to do so; and inasmuch as that people are brave, liberal and just, therefore,

sympathy of nations properly expressed for Ireland is well calculated to arouse this dormant power, and the calamities of civil war, and ultimately obtaining for Ireland the restoration of her own Legislature. "Resolved, That under these circumstances, we deem it a moral duty of every inhabitant of the United contribute his voice influence and pecuniary aid to and the United States.' strengthen the hands of that band of Irish patriots, who with Mr. O'Connell at their head, are now struggling to re-establish on Irish soil the rights and

liberties of Irishmen. "Resolved-That it is a sacred and most estimable right of every cirizen of these States to sympathise with the oppressed of other climes in their struggles for liberty; and that having exercised that right without a murmur or reproach in favour of the Poles, the Greeks, and the South Americans-strangers to us in blood, language, and every tie of sympathy, save the great bond of common humanity,-we shall continue to disregard able, the censures of those who would deny us this privilege in the present instance; where the oppressed are a people united by consauguity to a vast portion of our own, who contributed more than any other to erect pendence; and the oppressor is that nation from which

"Resolved-That the friends of Ireland in America action, to render effectual assistance to Daniel O'Connell

adopted for the organization of the friends of Ireland in

\*\* New York is the great centre of all leading and Broadway, and gave joy to many a bosom passing "Mr. M'Keon was followed by Major Devezac, a to every thing in the land. And probably the day is not her present position, and of the idle threats of terrified address to the French nation, which was cheered at

once thus put in a general bliza, what earthly power sembled together on a like eccasion. They took line in ling of those whom Gid had not brought together— treasure a 4 ardel by the Tory authorities of England. Ireland may soon be the theatre of her atrocities, and can prevent the flame from spreading over the vast con- the procession headed by their efficient Marshal and has revived with lively gra itude, all those remembrances It is true that the United States have secured to them universal man will join the upraised standard of virtinent of Europe, sweeping-off thrones, principalities, devoted Repealer, James Bergen, Esq., accompanied by and associations which, in the annals of their revolutions some secondary rights to fish in these submarine valman, his sid, Lawrence Langton, Esq., who drew up a deeds of French valor. It was the popular sympathy vantages which English fishermen enjoy. Of course, and unequalled report of the seven days agitation gives "The whole movement is fraught with events of corps of Repealers on foot, numbering, at least, five of the France as an ally to barouche (which, on the following two days, was used but deeper sympathies, we believe, animate now this treasure is open to the world. No previously formed ter, Utica, Newark. West Chester, Brooklyn, Boston. gant and spirited grey chargers, the trappings of which years since, made their ancestors the allies of Americans: Executive could restrain our indignant population from were covered entirely with green, this contained some for French sons now enjoy, (they have conquered it by overturning the whole North American Continent, and of the exiled patriots of '98, and two youths bearing their gallant deeds) that freedom which their fathers by one short month's campaign annexing it to the six- ing contest with Peel. Let her demand her rights in a banners, on which were tasteful allusions to the only in their generous aspirations proclaimed the most and twenty free States of this Republic or erecting it tone of thunder. The voice of heaven in that new

> every evidence that it was sincerely appreciated by the to dispute the fact, that the voice of France carries New York on the evening of that day when the news Repealers. It took the immense concourse which with it a moral authority which cannot be perma- arrives that Ireland is stricken! thronged the square by surprise, and many a heart nently resisted—as if it were the fate of the Great beat with admiration for the warm impulses of that Nation always to influence the destines of mankind, and they have the power to put it into execution at portion of our citizens, who so handsomely exhibited either by the wisdom of her sages, or by the disciplined every port of this great Continent. Let Ireland be valour of her soldier-born warriors.

> gated to France by Providence, that the friends of Ire- arrested in their peaceful agitation, then would the cheers—the great room of the Hall was thronged with land now communing with Frenchmen, entreat them, by 250,000 Irishmen in London, the 80,000 Irishmen in ladies and invited guests of the committee, and from such legal means as are wont to elicit public sentiment | Manchester, the | 90,000 Irishmen in Liverpool, the in their country, to proclaim their sympathies in the 80,000 Irishmen in Glasgow, be called upon by the of the fairest daughters of our citizens. After having cause of Ireland in their universal language—a lan- voice of nature and country to retaliate! And what been reviewed by the President, the immense and guage made deathless by so many of the master pro- have they not in their hands to accomplish? Have ductions of the human mind having been entrusted to they not power to destroy the commercial power of countered, during the day's parade, any thing to its keeping. It matters not what puny harriers des. England by a simultaneous burst. Aye, the whole of potism may oppose to the spread of the thoughts it her manufacturing piles could be given to the flames embodies, on this, or any other subject, whether relating | in a single night! and would be given, were the blooddisplay on the part of our Irish adopted citizens; and to politics or to science. They travel over the world— hounds of Toryism let loose on the people of Ireland. there never was a period at which some similar exhi- sometimes like the mild summer's breeze that agitates only to purify the air; sometimes, too, like the tempest grown their manacles—have established a foreign that prostrates all that resist it. The mighty cause policy sufficient to check the foe and even subdue his unseen-the effect undenied! Frenchmen! Speaking to you in behalf of Ireland. ness.

we invoke the remembrance of an alliance of centuhideous by the man-inflicted wretchedness of its inha- not have it all his lown way. bitants. We entreat the great historians and chroni-

of Greece and of Rome. (" Signed.) "AUGUSTE DAVEZAO,) "JOHN M KEON, Committee "JOHN T. WYMBS,

"The address was read and adopted amid thunders of applause. While Major Davezac was reading the Irishmen, cheered on by the friends of liberty, justice, address to the French nation, the meeting was very Societies and Ward meetings with splendid banners, preceded by a band playing the airs of Ireland, and led to the meeting by Mr. Michael Connolly, who rode before the procession.

"Mr. Carr followed Major Davezac in a powerful and statesmanlike speech, in which, on behalf of America, he dared Sir Rebert Peel to lay hands on O'Connell. ter, useful only to a class of comparatively insignificant | This produced the most deafening cheers we ever "And whereas, aithough nothing can be hoped from OF AMERICA. All these topics excited the people

"Mr. Carr moved the following resolution which was sdopted unanimously-

"Resolved-That believing that the cause of Repeal is the cause of Freedom and good government, and that " Resolved. As the sense of this meeting, that the the success of the cause is essential not only to the happiness of Ireland, but to the interests of true Liberty throughout the world, we as the happy subjects of a affords the best and most effectual means of averting Free Government cannot but regard with feelings of the strongest indignation the threat to check the agitation of the subject by the bayonet and the sword; and that in such a threat into execution we would recommend them States, of Irish birth or Irish descent, and highly not to waste all their energies upon Ireland, but to praiseworthy and becoming in every citizen thereof, to reserve some of their military resources for the Canadas

> "Mr. Melville and Mr. Barber also addressed the meeting, when Mr. M Keon moved an adjournment. "Mr. Melville then called for three cheers for 'Ireland: O'Connell, and Repeal,' which were given with a guess, by the speciacles which we furnish them with spirit we never heard equalled. The evening being fine to-day. and still, the cheering was heard in several streets sur-

We cannot conclude this setting forth of the Moveas the offspring of ignorance, or causes more discredit. Truth-teller of the 15th of June last; the paper and maintain the proud temple of our national inde- expressed intentions of the American "sympalength, that there may be no possibility of misconceppossess the power, by steady, permanent, and united tion or misunderstanding on the part of the the issue! reader. Here it is, every word: and it is of the "Will the Queen, the judicious, humane Victoria, risk Bankruptcy. Selicitor, Mr. Jennings, Cook's-court, and his compatriots in their virtuous efforts to restore greatest consequence. Let it be well pondered over the blood of all her people to gratify the blood-thirsty carey-street, Lincula's-in-fields; official assignee, Mr. disposition of those very Tories, who threatened to Lackington, Coleman-street-buildings. and let it prompt to a right and just course of action. disposition of those her throne, not three short y oreasing on every hand. It is only by a prudent and "Will she, who when a girl, had the courage to dis-ruptcy. Solicitor, Messrs. Reed and Shaw, Fridaytimely "concession" of Justice that we can avert miss Peel and Wellington when they only threat- street, Cheapside; official assignee, Mr. Johnson,

BLAZETT

"Like the baseless fabric of a vision! Leaving not a wreck behind.

into an Independent Republic, based on its own hardy The friends of Ireland convened here, do not ask population! The Irishmen of the single State of New for the Irish Nation, as Franklin did, in the name of York alone would accomplish this feat. [See the his fellow-citizens, the support of the armies or the proposal of Mr. Mullen, in the second day's struggle."-New York Truth Teller. four others, in which were the members of the Com- her treasures. Presenting to an astonished world the Ireland be stricken, and there is not a society of Irish unwonted spectacle of eight millions of men conscious Repealers in America that would not furnish its quota both of right and might, and yet trusting to reaso of money, men, and military stores to the struggling rather than to arms, Ireland still indulges the hope of patriots of the Green Isle, despite the efforts of the "The cry of millions of slaves in Ireland is, 'Repeal on all sides could be discovered some distinct mark of obtaining the redress of her wrongs by the mere power general Government of the United States to the conthe kindly feeling of our citizens for the legislative of JUSTICE-by the sway of public opinion, in an trary. Let Ireland be stricken by the first Saxon merpassed the monuments erected to the memory of those It is not enough, however, we believe, that Irishmen nufactures will be flung into the sea from every ship illustrious Irishmen, Montgomery and Thomas Addis should have asserted, unanimously, the equity of their bearing her colours in our harbours by the outraged Emmet, in St. Paul's church yard, the band halted, and claim to be governed only by laws enacted by their people of America, from Boston to New Orleans. Bos-

"This is the resolve of the Repealers of America stricken by a single hostile shot-let any of her sanc-"It is under a deep sense of this high mission dele- tifled clergy or her indomitable champion O Connell be "Thank heaven! the people of Ireland have outpower, if that be necessary to their freedom and happi-

"France, the old and natural enemy of Englandries between the Gauls and the Green Isle! We evoke France the old and natural friend of Ireland-will be the remembrance of those battle fields where the Ber- again, in the day of trial, on the side of virtue and wherever the white flag or the glorious tri-colour have lation, the 500,000 Episcopal Protestants who are sup--the deep serrow they have ever felt in the days of your is the well-being and happiness of Ireland. Hew is adversities. The generous compassion you avowed for this power to be dealt with? They are sober, unted, Greece; that which every year your representatives ex. and disciplined. They are led to the fields of meeting press for the Poles; F enchmen! we ask them now for even now, by their Clergy, and led back and dismissed Ireland! for Ireland more oppressed than Greece, suf- with military precision! They are instructed from the fering under wrongs even more unmerited than those of altar of God, on the duties they owe him-and from heroic Poland. We cannot address individually every the same sacred tribunal, and by the same consecrated Frenchman made illustrious by arms, by science, by lips, they are lestured on the duties they owe to liberty poesy, by arts—we single out only such names as fame and their native land! What force has Peel to smother has made familiar even to us unlearned mechanics and this combination of spiritual, meral, and physical power? farmers. We implore Chateaubriand to embrace the The sabre! Ah! the pike would confuse as truly as the cause of a people breathing the very spirit and genius sabre! Let Peel remember the battles of Wexford, of Christianity-we pray Lamartine to make the suffer- Enniscorthy and Vinegar Hill. Let him remember ' the martyred Erin, lovely and guiltles, like his own Esmer- police he hath disarmed the Irish people, we tell him alda,—and like her too, remorselessly tortured—by even from this, that a million of steel pikes could tyranny and relentless intolerance,—that deep pity for be manufactured and sent to Ireland in two weeks real miseries which the weird accords of his Lyre have from the first hostile movement he may make. When Beranger to sing again, -this silence too, when freedom patriots, they distributed muskets amongst the peasansbricks, is a public calamity!)-not those notes of mirth- try-but the peasantry soon flung them away, and dened France; but those mournful strains he modu- pike; and history tells how they made General Lake lated when Napoleon fell, betrayed by Fortune-when a and 20,000 regulars fly before them! Every nation generous nature grouned under the sway of foreign has its favourite weapon. The pike (galiheen) is the invaders. We implore ARAGO to avert his eyes from favourite weapon of the Irish. Every parish smiddy Gray's inn; official assignee, Mr. Graham, Basinghall theetherial regions where all they dwell upon is harmony knows how to make it—every peasant knows how to street.

clers of France-Thiers. Michelet, Thiery, Mignet, bring? The ninety or one hundred thousand military Villemain, Barente, Pierre Roux, Thebodeaux-to which they call the 'Queen's troops' are one half at record the wrongs of Ireland, in annals that will never least Irishmen, and Catholics-and is it too much to die. Without any invidious distinction of sector party, add-are Repealers. Does the history of despots we ask Beryer, Dupin, Thiers, Lamartine, Molle, furnish no instance of volunteers from their seared Tacher, Barrot. Eichingen, Commin. Tocqueville, slaves rushing to the standard of liberty? Ay, many! Beaumont, Lalande, Moguin, Garnier Pages, Dupfure And are we to be told that the army of Ireland contains Bristol. be accorded to Ireland, and threaten, that if Irishmen of a people-made King, to be the advocates of Ireland, thought, Goddess of sacred Liberty! Then where are balance are distributed over all parts of the earth, Bristol. of Britain. Not a thousand men can be spared from and disciplined men. These cannot be armed and disciplined by a magical invincible process. We must see Mr. Baker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. and hear the thing. And the moment we do see and hear it, why, then we may possibly put the Irish people in possession of a counter-force of which the following is just a slight specimen:

"'James Bergen, of New York, is authorised to pledge the truth and honour of a distinguished American practical engineer and protechnist, whose name is known to some members of the Executive Committee of the United Irish Repeal Association, but who for ob- CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown vious reasons would at present remain unknown, that he is the inventor and sole possessor of a new destrucnumbers, covered with the plunder, and stained with heard. He threatened him with the immediate loss of tive projectile, by which he is able, with the greatest Canada—WITH A REVOLT OF FOUR MILLIONS OF secresy, accuracy, and certainty to destroy, at one CHARTISTS—WITH THE MOVEMENT OF THE shock, any edifice in England, or any ship upon the 24, C. Chambers, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, mil-FRENCH, AND THE IMMEDIATE HOSTILITY I I rish coast; and that upon the instant when it shall be liner. July 22, J. and F. W. Nichols, Blandford known that British steel has, on Irish soil, drawn Irish blood, he will, as an American hater of despotism, take the necessary measures to place this power at the disposal of Daniel O'Connell and the Irish people.

" He also declares his willingness to assist in fortifying the Harbours of Ireland upon this new, cheap, and terribly effective plan; and having tried it, he can convince even the chance victor of Waterloo, that the combined Navy of England could not enter Cork Harbour without the certainty of destruction to every ship and to every man. He is ready to go to morrow, and asks no man's aid in this enterprise.'

"Now, who is | James Bergen'? We will tell Sir case the oppressors of Ireland should attempt to carry Robert that he is a relative of Bishop Higgins, and the Grand Marshal of the Repealers of the City of New York!

"Sir Robert will perceive that the Repealers of America are armed at all points. And as we have taken the trousle to send him a copy of this paper, and have sent another to Prince Albert, the Government Monmouthshire, shopkeeper. W. G. Pitt, Cheltenham, of England will see their way pretty distinctly we banker.

"We are not leagued together here for the injury of the English nation. We believe the English nation, as distinguished from the aristocracy, are strongly in favour of restoring the Parliamentary power of Irement in America in aid of the Repeal of the Irish land. This is attested by Mr. Mooney in his judicious Union, without giving the Leading Article of the address on the Fourth Night The great body of the people of England have already declared unequivocally for Repeal. And the great body of the people of from which we have extracted the matter already England are as tired of Tory and Whig rule as the given. From that Article the people of Great Bri- people of Ireland. Sir Robert then will have to carry tain will learn what are the feelings, desires, and the war into Birmingham, Leeds, and Manchester, as

well as into Dublin, Kilkenny, and Limerick. "The Funds and the Factories-the Rents and the thisers." It is of the last importance that they Tythes—the places and the pensions—the possessions should so learn them. We give the article at full abroad and the monopolies at home are at stake on the one side, and the resolute millions of England and Ire- St. James's; official assignee, Mr. Belcher. land are prepared on the other side to risk their lives on

ened to deprive her of her bed chamber, now that Basinghall-street. she is a woman and a mother, half in her obvious duty | Abraham Harris, slopseller, Sharp's-buildings, Tower-"IRELAND HER OWN! OR THE WORLD IN A to her throne and diguity? now when Peel threat- hill, July 12, at half-past eleven, and Aug. 15, at eleens to plunge her people into the horrors of Civil ven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicictor, Mr. War? We opine not. Courage then people of Ire. Lewis, Arundel-street, Strand; official assignee, Mr. "We transmit to Ireland, to-day, by the Acadia, land. Arise, in the majesty of your united millions, Tarquand, Old Jewry-chambers. several thousand copies of the Truth Teller. We have from the centre to the extremities of Ireland-and Nicholes Garvie, tailor, Rahere street, St. Lukes's, addressed them to the Clergy and chief Repealers of demand your natural rights. Do this with the delicacy. Middlesex, July 20, at one, and Aug. 12, at eleven, at Ireland, but England, Scotland, and France and to emblem, or some appropriately devised banner. The surer of this Association, a patriot of 98, be, and he is send abroad the first engines for the total subversion of flag of old Erin was seen conspicuously in front of the hereby, directed to remit to the Treasurer of the lrish to them the voice of New York in their behalf. And Peel. Be as inoffensive as children. Avoid all secret place, Old Jewry. not only the voice of New York, but of the millions councils. The Repealers of America will send no of American Freemen, who have been aroused into secret emissaries amongst you. Whatever they deem July 17, at two, and Aug. 14, at half-past two, at the popular movements in this country. She gives the tone beneath its ample folde, as the consideration arose of veteran of New Orleans, who brought up the following active resistance by the audacious threats of the best for your interest they will do openly. Do not Newcastle upon Tyne District Court of Bankruptcy. British Ministry. We say resistance, deliberately; for, suffer yourselves to be trepanned into any secret society Solicitor, Mr. Thompson, Durham; official assignees, should the foolish impotent Minister dars to put his of any sort. Follow the advice of your patriotic clergy; Messrs. Nicholls and Doyle, Cook's court, Lincoln's line, threat into execution, that moment would the out- and when ever that sanctified body call you into the field London. this, we already see the measures taken by the Repeals raise it as their national ensign, amid the rejicings existing addresses and appeals to and plaudits of the civilized world. The Repealers of the people in England, Scotland, and pealers of the city had been invited by the "Frenchment treamers about boundaries would soon be broken, and the first about boundaries would be to overthrow the power mination. Every American—every man, woman, and ruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Pinchard, Wolverhampton; France; thus virtualy calling on the English, Scotch, civil authorities, to participate in the preparations this greatery and join with the made to receive the President; and the post of honour, the tribute of their hard earnings, the efforts of the Irish of England. Canada would soon be filled with the receive the President; and the post of honour, the tribute of their hard earnings, the efforts of the Irish of England. Canada would soon be filled with the child of this great Republic, is thoroughly convinced of official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Birmingham. Republicans, Repealers, &c., of this country in one as his escort, had been assigned to them. In return, patriots to Repeal the Union. That Union (a derisory velunteer citizens of America; and Canada, in three the piratical disposition of England—of her design to George Cleverley, builder, Caine, Witsmire, John of England—of her design to George Cleverley, builder, Caine, Witsmire, John of England—of her design to George Cleverley, builder, Caine, Witsmire, John of England—of her design to George Cleverley, builder, Caine, Witsmire, John of England—of her design to George Cleverley, builder, Caine, Witsmire, John of England—of her design to George Cleverley, builder, Caine, Witsmire, John of England—of her design to George Cleverley, builder, Caine, Witsmire, John of England—of her design to George Cleverley, builder, Caine, Witsmire, John of England—of her design to George Cleverley, builder, Caine, Witsmire, John of England—of her design to George Cleverley, builder, Caine, Witsmire, John of England—of her design to George Cleverley, builder, Caine, Witsmire, John of England—of her design to George Cleverley, builder, Caine, Witsmire, John of England—of her design to George Cleverley, builder, Caine, Witsmire, John of England—of her design to George Cleverley, builder, Caine, Witsmire, John of England—of her design to George Cleverley, builder, Caine, Witsmire, John of England—of her design to George Cleverley, builder, Caine, Witsmire, John of England—of her design to George Cleverley, builder, Caine, Witsmire, John of England—of her design to George Cleverley, builder, Caine, Witsmire, John of England—of her design to George Cleverley, builder, Caine, Witsmire, John of England—of her design to George Cleverley, builder, Caine, Witsmire, John of England—of her design to George Cleverley, Builder, Caine, Witsmire, John of England—of her design to George Cleverley, Builder, Caine, Witsmire, John of England—of her design to George Cleverley, Builder, Caine, Witsmire, John of Caine, Witsmire, John of Caine, Wits B place; for many days a committee of arrangements maintained, from the very day of its momentous birth, of God's created world would cease for ever; would tists. These men burn for an opportunity to be avenged. London; official assignee, Mr. Acreman. on the aristocracy of England. That opportunity will John Britton, innkeeper, Darlington, July 14, at elebe furnished by Sir Robert, the moment he attempts to ven, and Aug. 22, at two, at the Newcastle-upon-Tyne put his threat into execution. The anima of the Ame- District Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Mr. Steavenrican heart is against the grasping power of England. son, Darlington; Mr. Burn, Doctors' commons; offiphysical force, in the shape of an insurrection, a revolution, a revolution and the hundred repealers towards the heroic people, whose history has always Hew many there are along the Northern shores of this Her whole history down to the recent capture of the cial assignee, Mr. Baker. Intion, or civil war? Let this begin; and what is to mounted on horses of unequalled beauty and great presented to the world, from the time when a French. continent who pant for such a consummation! See the Sandwich Islands shows what she is, calls up against C. Sharratt, saddlers ironmonger, Wa'sall, July 19,

ABSORBINGLY IMPORTANT and revolutionary party in France? These countries pracely dressed men that we ever before saw as mighty gathering of An e. can freement be separate of Europe and American At present, that wast natural against her encroachment on the liberties of man. sent to Ireland by this very mail; the meetings held "Once let Ireland be stricken and this vast sub-marine in Georgia, St. Louis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Roches-&c., &c.-from all which places contributions will certainly be sent to Ireland by this post: all these are evidences that Ireland has nothing to fear in the comworld which Washington called into independent existence, shall return the services which generous Ireland offered him in the gloomiest hours of his

> STATE OF CRIME.-As is usual, we have increased crime with diminished employment in this district. There are at present forty prisoners for trial at Durham during the quarter sessions next week: thirty seven for trial in and from Newcastle alone, and twenty from the county of Northumberland. Of those for trial in Newcastle twelve are under fifteen years of age. - Tyne Mercury.

A RICH BEGGAR -A man of about sixty years old was arrested on Friday for begging. He was taken before the commissary of police at La Chapelle and searched. There was found on him the sum of 14,000fr. in gold, which he carried in a belt round his waist .- Galignani.

AN ALARMING APPETITE. - A cadaverous Scotch peer, having put up at an hotel in London, was waited upon by the landlord, who produced his bill of fare. His Lordship, declining to patronise any of the dishes enumerated, mused a moment or two. and then said, "I think, landlord, I could eat a morsel of a POOR MAN !" Boniface bolted in a fright: he was not aware that a "poor man" was the Scottish name for the blade-bone of a shoulder of mutton.

PRINTING.—Among the fanciful novelties of the day is a patent, which has been taken out for a mode of printing called mi-type, by means of which the expenses of printing, paper, and binding would, according to the patentee, be diminished by half. The mi-type may be thus shown. Take a flat rule, and place it on a line of print, so as to cover the lower half of the letters, and the line may be read with ease. This, however, is not the case, if we cover the upper half. The reason is, says the inventor, that we never look at the lower part. The patentee, therefore, proposes to have a type composed of the upper half of the letters.—Galignani. PRISON V. WORKHOUSE.—An inquest was recently taken by Mr. Ball, one of the county coroners, at the wicks, the Lally's, the Sarsfield's, the Dillon's, the Erin. But the people of Ireland are a match even as House of Correction at Hersley, Gloucestershire, on Hamilton's, the Elliots, the Mac Donalds, have they stand for the Peelites. Subtracting from the eight Hester Wakefield, a woman upwards of fifty years of age, and of weak intellect, who had been committed for assaulting the matron of the union poorhouse at Stroud. Before the term of her imprisonment expired she was taken ill, and, being unfit to be removed, she remained and died in prison, having expressed her wish to die there rather than be removed to the union-house. It appeared that every attention was paid her, and the jury returned a verdict that she died from natural causes, by the visitation of God. It was stated that another person. who had been committed a short time before from the same poor-house, said, on leaving the prison, that he should soon return: and that soon after his arrival at the poor-house he broke some of the windows there, for the express purpose of again returning to the prison.

#### Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, June 30.

BANKRUPTS. Sollay Joseph Manning, Camomile-street, and Halle-

ford, near Shepperton, manufacturer of bitters, to surrender July 7, at two o'clock, Aug. 11, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court. Soliciter, Mr. Moss, Queenstreet, Cheapside; official sssignee, Mr. Fennell. Thomas Patmore Chalk, Linton, Cambridgeshire, draper, July 12, Aug. 11, at twelve, at the Bankrupta' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Wiglesworth and Co.

and beauteous order, and to view, for a moment, a use it! A million of pikes could be manufactured in a Daniel Glassford Gordon, Mortimer-street, merchant spot on this globe made levely by nature but rendered month, in Ireland: so in physicals Sir Robert would July 7, at three, Aug. 8, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Finch and Neate, Lincoln's "Again, what may the force be that the Tories could inn-fields; official assignee, Mr. Lackington, Colemanstreet-buildings.

John Jenkins, Cwmbran, Monmouthshire, shopkeeper, July 13, at one, Aug. 11, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Bristol. Solicitors, Messra. Protheroe and Towgood, Newport, and Mr. Hall, New Boswell-court; official assignee, Mr. Morgan,

Philip and Mark Davis Protheroe, Bristol, West India merchants, July 13, at twelve, Aug. 11, at one, those troops of the Queen? Not twenty thousand are at the Bankrupts District Court, Bristol. Solicitor, the elequence of the orators of France have so often to be found in all Ireland, England, and Scotland. The Mr. Short, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Miller,

where they are wanted, to uphold the blood-stained fiag Andrew and Wm. Allen, South Shields, drapers, July 14, at half-past twelve, Aug. 14, at one, at the all the Queen's possessions abroad. Sir Robert cannot | Bankrupts' District Court, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Soliattack Ireland with a force less than 200,000 armed citors, Messrs. Williamson and Hill, Gray's-inn; and Mr. Ingledew, Newcastle-upon Tyne; official assignee,

July 21, J. Coats, St. John-street, draper. July 21, E. Mussum, Portsea, brewer. July 29, E. Turner and J. Ogden, Leeds, tronfounders. July 29, T. Mason, Harford, Devonshire, miller. July 29, J. Honeyborne, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, coal-dealer. July 29, T.

T. Squier, Exeter, brushmaker. to the contrary on the day of meeting. July 24, J. Overington, Arundel, Sussex, plumber July 21, J. R. Hitchcock, New Sarum, hosier. July 28, Forum and Dorchester, carriers. July 21, R. M.

Bryant, Bristol, carpenter. July 25, J. E. merchant, Bristol, linen-draper. July 24, J. Crallan, Sunderland, timber-merchant. July 24, J. G. Pallister, and J. M. B. Newrick, Sunderland, grocers. July 22, W. Ledbury, Hagley, Worcestershire, and Coalbarnbrook, Staffordshire, coal-merchant. July 29, J. S. Walton, Northallerton, money-scrivener. July 28, T. Lloyd, Market Deeping, grocer. July 29, T. T. Squier, Exeter,

CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before July 21.

J. E. Robinson, Liverpool, wine-merchant. G. F. Cobham and W. B. Wright, Peckham and Gravesend, builders. E. V. Austin, Rotherhithe, apothecary. S. Gartley, Golden-lane, licensed victualler. A. Hay, Great Queen-street, coachmaker. A. Brain, Bedwelty.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, July 4.

BANKRUPTS. Horatio Wyer, tailor, Newington-causeway, Surrey, to surrender July 10, at eleven, and Aug. 15, at halfpast twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Messrs. Smith and Atkins, Sergeants'-inn, Floot-street; official assignee, Mr. Alsager, Birchin-lane. Joseph Boyd, publican, Piccadilly, July 10, at halfpast ten, and Aug. 15, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Messrs. Parkinson and Hayton, Field-court, Gray's-inn; official assignee. Mr. Whitmore. Basinghall-street.

Thomas Kenrick, horse-dealer, Oxford-street, July 11, at ten, and Aug. 9, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Foster, Jermyn-street, John Clinch, omnibus proprietor, Hammersmith, July 12, at ten, and Aug. 9, at twelve, at the Court of

Samuel Polak, woolien-draper, Newport, July 12, at half-past ten, and Aug. 9, at one, at the Court of Bank-

Henry Bourne, scrivener, Wolsingham, Durham,

prevent the Radicals and Revolutionists of England uniformity, assembled at the Bowling Green. Bach man freed the tomb of Christ from Saracen bondage rich prize that would in such an event be thrown open her the sympathies of the lovers of Justice, in at two, and Aug. 11, at twelve, at the Birmingham to the world. The Fishing Banks of Newfoundland every nation. The whole American press is against District Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, official their manifold grievances? How long would it be riders wore Repeal badges and green cockades. They to the fellowship of Christian nations, as the fated ally before these movements would be imitated by the large formed a corps of the abliest bodied and most appro- of every oppressed people. The very purpose of this Pluto's mine,' would then become the common property South and in the East are assembling to protest assignee, Mr. Valpy, Birmingham.

During the greater part of yesterday the people of "question"?)

the town and surrounding neighbourhood were - A voice—"What about Repeal? (Hear, hear.) parily engaged in making preparations for O'Connell's Jon a Repealer?" mind The houses were decorated with green boughs, lone, the procession having been joined by people the most modertae calculation, 300,000 persons assem-Hed to demand a Repeal of the act of Union.

The chair was taken by R. De Vernon, Esq., ex.J.P. Mr. WYNNE moved the first resolution, declaring their attachment to the Queen, and their readiness to Mr. CULLUM M'ARDLE seconded the resolution.

Messra Byrne, James Carroll, Keirin, Dr. Murphy, seconded resolutions. Mr O Reilly, formerly member for Dandalk, accom-

panied by his brother, Counsellor O'Reilly, appeared on Mr. MOLONY read the petition, and a resolution was moved for its adoption. Mr. WYNNE seconded the resolution, which was

erried. Mr. O'REILLY requested to see the petition. Mr. O'CONNELL-I: has been passed. Mr. O'REILLY intimated that he had requested to me it before the resolution was put.

The CHAIRMAN said he did not hear him. Mr. O CONNELL also stated that he did not hear

Mr. M'ALLISTER moved a vote of confidence in Mr. Occupell

Mr. JAMES M'CANN seconded the resolution, which we put and carried with acclamation. The "LIBERATOR" came forward to address the meet ing and was received with loud cheers. He said, it was with becoming humility that he declared his congratulations even to himself at that glowing scene-(hear.) He congratulated them with exultation on that day, when he beheld so many determined Northerns surrounding him in the cause of their country-icheers). He was greatly amused at reading the Times newspaper of Saturday last. The writer for the Times newspaper had at length discovered that Ireland was not understood in England, and that she had been the most basely misgoverned country on the face of the earth There was a discovery for the Saxon to make! Some three weeks ago he announced that nothing was more perfect than the English domination here, and suggested to the Government to send a mighty army to Ireland, and crush the spirit of Repeal by downright force thear, hear). That was his advice; and he (Mr. (Minnell) met that advice at Mallow when it arrived. and his declarations was ardent in reply. He said the people of Ireland would not break the law—that they would violate no statute (cries of "never") - that they would preserve the peace—that there would not be riot, or violence, or tumult amongst them—that they would hold the shield of the British constitution between them and British aggression; but he said then. attack them behind that shield, they would stand on of the Saxon, and that that was no argument. Why it was some argument to abuse the Saxon if he deserved

come there to sow dissension amongst his countrymen, or to force his opinions on the humblest amongst them;

men to be found in America and every quarter of the the atrocity of her rewarded and cherished public press for your own government; and without which you can-MR. O'CONNELL IN DUNDALK.

Were they not to be found in China, in India, and were and felonious rabble," and that called their cause the effect will cease, and that so long as the gospel to the world at large; and did they wish to bring anothed clergy surpliced ruffians, and a demoniacid cause remarks of gospel to the world at large; and did they wish to bring anothed clergy surpliced ruffians, and a demoniacid cause remarks of cause the evil will continue, it follows that bodsy may be classed amongst the greatest that have home all those men, and to bring home those priests priesthood, and by such means incited that spirit of unless the condition of Universal Suffrage be annexed place since the commencement of the 'Repeal from doing the work of God all over the world? (Cries bigotry which, in union with intimidation and the most to the Repeal it would, instead of a blessing, be a

Mr.O'REILLY resumed-The only difference between It is impossible to form anything like an they would arrive at the same object. They professed,

risk life and property in defence of her throng and their adoption by their illustrious "Liberator." He Europe that had long hated England should begin now dumb, no matter what he may think or feel upon the trusted that while they continued their peaceful agita- to fall in love with her, and neglect to take any paltry tion they would be obedient to the laws, and dutiful to advantage of England that the present state of Ireland arrest the falling avalanche (supposing he had the their allegiance to their Sovereign. He assured them would give them over her—suppose Lord Clancarty to be strength) whilst his hands were pinioned, although Patrick Boylan, and Lawrence Martin, moved and that neither he nor the Repealers of Ulster should for right, and that the English Parliament would not con- his eyes could see, and his senses feel alarmed at the get the conduct of the men of Louth on that day code Repeal, I would still meet him foot to foot, and

> him-(hear). M. Wynne was then called to the chair, a vote of

PUBLIC DINNER TO THE "LIBERATOR" IN GALWAY.

orderly manner.

pavil:on erected for the purpose in Eyre-square. The there in dull and unanimated nature to equal the evening, Daniel O'Connell, Esq.

Mr. Edword Burke read several letters of apology.

Mr. MICHAEL WINTER came forward, and was received with loud applause. He read an eloquent and most fisttering address from the trades of Galway to the "Liberator" on the occasion of his visit amongst

Mr. O CONNELL said he thanked the trades of Galway very much for that most flattering mark of their esteem; but as it would be his duty to address the assembly again at some length, he would reserve the expression of his gratitude to the trades until then, as he could not think of trespassing a second time on the

The CHAIRMAN, after the usual loyal toasts, said he would give them "O'Connell for ever, with all the honours." The toast was drank with the most desfening and

rapturous applause—the entire company, ladies as well as gentlemen, continuing to wave their handkerchiefs

with the greatest enthusiasm for several minutes. Mr. O'CONNELL rose, and when silence had been restored, proceeded as follows:—I should be the most

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tifed in sparing the infliction of anything like a space of coercion would has within the last century developed, has created a ployment of its members would generally be able when the properties and the sparing the infliction of anything like a space of coercion would have been re
tifed in sparing the infliction of anything like a space of coercion would have century developed, has created a ployment of its members would generally be able when the sparing the infliction of anything like a space of coercion would have century developed, has created a ployment of its members would generally be able when the sparing the infliction of anything like a space of coercion would have century developed, has created a ployment of its members would generally be able when the ploy and he repeated it now—that if they attempted to mistaken, and, indeed, I believe the most stupid of mistaken, and, indeed, I believe the most stupid of upon the assembly on that occasion, for the toast he measures instead of coercive restrictions. It is folly— The body of the people were never before in a position the constitution and set them at deflance.—(cheers) to return the ordinary discourse of thankfulness for the Why did he repeat that new? He would tell them. kindness and the honour which you have shown me The Evening Mail of the preceding night had some I have no notion of it at all. We are not here for the threat of the same kind; and it was well to say a good ordinary after-dinner speeching. We are not here even thing twice, and to inform the enemy what he had to to pay a tribute of respect to all that is lovely and expect. [Cheers.] They would never violate the constituting upon us. (Cheers.) We are met here for other tation or break the law, but woe to those who attacked purposes. We are forming the history of Ireland in give them health and long life to their noble chairman, them. (Cheers.) The Times went on to say that his this spot. (Hear, hear, hear.) I stated that as long as addresses to the Irish people consisted in general abuse one shred of the constitution remained we would stand on it on the defensive—that we would assail no adversave—that we would violate no law—that we would it—(cheers) It was not because of his name—if he not be guilty of any bloody attack, but that woe be to were called Turk it would sound as well in his ears those who dared to attack us. (Loud cheers.) I was as the Saxon. He had no objection to the name, but to cheered then by men as brave and as determined as you the thing. (Hear, hear,) But the Times spent three are, and there could not be men more brave, and I beyears in abusing him. It found fault with his parts of lieve more determined; and what has been the result? speech, and said he was not a good orator, but that The tone has been mitigated. The threat has been seftwas so simple a crime in his syes that he was heartly ened. The declaration of war has shrunk into the puny obliged to him. (Laughter) He said that he (Mr.) pipe of little vulgar abuse. They were then going to O'Connell) did not put forward any strong topic in cut our throsts. They are now satisfied with calumnit. about to propose, under the characteristic designation of your great movement, proclaiming that your wrongs tical education being speedily given to every human favour of Repeal; but the meeting should be his judges ating us. All is mildness and mitigated hostility. applied with such truth by the "Liberator." He would are grievous; that they shall be redressed; and that being. Whether he did or not-|cheers and laughter). They Within the short space of a fortnight the conviction give them, with the most profound esteem and venewent off at half-cock. They did not want to hear his came over their minds that they may abuse us with ration. arguments, but perhaps they had read them in the safety, but that it would not be prudent to attack us. newspapers—(hear, hear). He would announce them Within that short space I have been watching with an eye now, and he wanted that they should be all apostles of of eagerness every evolution of our enemies, and I prohis sect, and spread them throughout the districts claim to you now perpetual peace, and a struggle from whence they came—(hear). He was saluted that merely in political strife, bloodless, stainless, crimeday by the men of Monaghan, of Newry, and of Bel-; less on our part, and leaving the enemy only the paltry isst-iA voice-" Yes, and Meath and Caven". He resource of useless unavailing resistance. Yes, I am had the men of the north before him; and there he was come now to tell you that we are able to work out our to argue with the writer in the Times, and every object, despite any resistance they can or will make other man, whoever he might be, that was against against us. So little do I think formidable in their Journed. the Repeal of the Union, and giving Ireland to the means of assailing us, that I sent my little grandson Insh-(cheers). He had three provinces with him, and who is beside me on board the Cyclops to-day to take the greater part of the fourth province with him, and, her for me. What is there of argument against us? he defied all the Wellingtons that ever gained battles, We have challenged debate; we have looked for disand all the Peels that ever exercised dexterity, to cussion. We have argued the question in our corporaprevent him from having the Repeal-(great cheering). tions. We put forward our case; and I say it trium-

men that would enlist with him hold up his hand compact to which the people of Ireland had been a your passions are appealed to, than when your reason wretchedness is a want of full representative or political [Every man in the dense multitude raised his hand). party. Nobody could dare to say that the Irish Parlia- is consulted. For instance, I well remember the dis- power. And as this is a remedy within his reach, and There was not a General in Europe who would not ment had a right or authority to vote away the liberty graceful access which used to occur, particularly in neither he nor you will make use of it, so certain will such a work in hand." If we have any faith in the asterior ment had a right or authority to vote away the liberty graceful access which used to occur, particularly in neither he nor you will make use of it, so certain will such a work in hand." If we have any faith in the asterior ment, when faction met the Irish people reap the fruits of bitter disappoints within our reach to extend this knowledge. Once the union within our reach to extend this knowledge. Once the union within our reach to extend this knowledge. Once the union within our reach to extend this knowledge. Once the union within our reach to extend this knowledge. Once the union within our reach to extend this knowledge. Once the union within our reach to extend this knowledge. Once the union within our reach to extend this knowledge. Once the union within our reach to extend this knowledge. Once the union within our reach to extend this knowledge. Once the union within our reach to extend this knowledge. Once the union within our reach to extend this knowledge. Once the union within our reach to extend this knowledge. Once the union within our reach to extend this knowledge. Once the union that they could be so that they could be to take the province of the union the union that they could be to take the union that they could be to blood, or destruction, or any violation of the law-he in which the Union had been carried, and of the real whose reason did not convince him that he was Men of Ireland, be not deceived! You cannot other-Fanted to have no riot or violence; and if they took existence still of the Irish national constitution. You acting contrary to the precepts of Christi- wise obtain justice for yourselves or country. Experi- highest places. It is true this may not be done by his advice he would keep them safe; but he would not may, perhaps, say, it is in the grave; but if it be snity, and violating the laws of the country; ence must, if you reflect, convince you that you have the less certainly carry the Repeal of the Union- it only alseps in that grave. It is slumbering, but but soon as the wild shout of party, the war-whoop of ever been forgotten in the general scramble for pluntheers); and the moment he had three millions of Re- not dead-thear, hear, hea pealers he would take his next step to carry the Re- points the victory is ours. We have a right to our "CARAVAI;" a "White Hen," or a "Magpye;" a fruits of your industry, earned by the sweat of your ped—ichems). They were all Northerns that he ad- Parliament, and nothing but fraud and villany de- "Big Hayes," or a "Little Hayes" was raised in de- brows.

dressed; and let there be no foolish contests between prived us of its practical use—(hear, hear). So far we flance, reason fled her throne, and passion, like a whirl- Remember, although heaven doomed you to a life of them and the Orangemen—(hear). If the Orangemen are manswered. In our corporation debates no man wind, swept the deserted plain, and rode madly ram- toll; that it has said, "the labourer is worthy of his By combining in such an education as I propose, the thouse to petition against the Repeal, they had as replied to us. They talked, to be sure, but they did pant over the ruin it had made. Those scenes are, thank hire;" and although your brows are covered with highest mechanical and chemical appliances in connecgood a right to do as as the Repealers had to pet tion not argue. There was plenty of declamation but there God, passed away! and may the man who dashed the sweat, and furrowed with cares, that even still you bear for it; and they should not disturb them or say a sin- was a total absence of logic—thear, hear). There met accurace cup from your lips, and thereby opened your the image of "the living God;" and that "he who opgle unpleasant word to them. They should not hoot or the other day in Dublin an anti-Repeal party, and I eyes to your folly, and awakened fraternal affections presses the poor" is not only your enemy, but His who sciences of human na ure and of society, these children his them; but, above all, they should not dare to looked with the utmost anxiety for something to an- in your bosoms, taste the blessings which he so truly created you. Remember the first great principle of would soon not only be made self-supporting, but to attack them. His maxim was, that the man who com- swer. I remember when at the bar that a brother bar- deserves! It is in the language and spirit of calm and nature "that all men are equal"; and the first great contribute very largely to the production of superior mitted a crime gives strength to the enemy, and the rister, who was considered to have rather a vacuity unimpassioned reason I would discuss the merits of the fundamental precept of Christianity "that all men should wealth for those of the present generation who have trath of that maxim was demonstrated by the proceed- inside his wig, was once cross-examining a witness above important sentence; for I am convinced, until be as brethren." ings at Carland-thear). He might be asked why he without being able to get anything out of him. At reason, NOT PASSION, sways the Irish mind, Ireland did not go further North; and he had been told, and length he said, "Fellow, say something that I can will never raise her head above the political horizon, he believed it, that if he went further North he would take hold of"—flaughter). I was exceedingly anxious or her people be other than slaves and persecuted series. Set physical force in the people to protect their meet to try if they had used any argument against the Reings from any attempt that their enemies might make peal, and I carefully read the proceedings for that purtisher "physiolgy of man," peculiarly adapted to against it-(cries of "you would"). But it would be pose; when, lo and behold! I found that my hours had excitement; and hence the necessity for caution, and considered by the Orangemenas an insult; and he never been miserably misspent, as I found nothing in the and in the present case scrutiny, as such warmth would go to the North until he found that no man entire at all like an argument. The Irish reform bill was of disposition has too often led the people into sewould consider his advent there as an insult or an in- an injury, aggravated by an insult. Why should any rious and (by them) unforeseen difficulties: the maxim

The not a Protestant in the north, of the poorer class. perfect, except, indeed, that he knew the majority of how ardently I could wish this vision were complete; that did not feel the want of wages and of fixity of the Irish people were not favourably disposed towards and that such were truly the position you hold in the time when Erin, like the Pl conx, will arise "from her greatest amount of advantage from the earth we inhabit? tenure; and his object was to do them good, and not to the present ministry—thear, and laughter). He political and social world. How happy could I be if, ashes," and in the majesty of her beauty present herself or are we not rather seeking, even in our highest flights, do them evil-thear). He wanted to have all Irish- remembered hearing Lord Stanley say that the people instead of a warning address, I could compliment you to an admiring world, who, in the words of the poet, mean, pitiful, and trifling objects, quite unworthy of men for Ireland as well as Ireland for all Irishmen- of Ireland should be made to fear the Government on your victory and participate in your triumph. Yes, will say that she is indeed theers. He had gained one step in the progress of before they could be got to love it; but his answer this would be a pleasure werth all else beside. But, Irish liberty; but there remained another greater and was that the Irish people would never fear and would alas! the time has not yet come-although come it

re glorious struggle: they had not their country never love them, but that they were quite ready to will; and until it does it will be our duty to accelerate

Exerted that he was ready to lay down his life if there remind England that as long as she leaves freedom of coupled with the wild and unbounded joy at the pres-Fas one word of bruth in the charge. He was not conscience shackled, until the Protestant church is sup- pect of just retribution which is to follow as the conseported by its own adherents—while the franchise of quence of a Repeal of the Union. All the varied pas Ireland is limited as at present, as to approach almost sions of the mind are called into action—every dormant but he hoped, and trusted, and believed that he could to total perishing-while the few voters that yet energy is aroused; whilst hope-so often faithless-is Five the lie to those who calumniated them, and who remain are exposed to the tyranny of their landlords—on the wing and fluttering in sportive joy at what may the ever memorable 18th of May, a decent looking contented with the inward satisfaction that results from female of the humbler ranks of life accosted, on the his actions. A great and holy alliance will be formed to declare that no man of any name, of any creed, of ought not be liable, and which, with the blessing of any country, ahould go before him in his anxiety to heaven, she will never pay, Ireland cannot be said to have obtained Ireland when a Repeal of the Union is when the following colloquy ensued :- Woman : "O. and they will proceed on such clearly defined and Tindicate the freedom and independence of his native be treated with equality. By Repealing the Union effected? This is the question upon which rests the sir, are ye and o'our ministers that cam out yesterday?" universal principles that none will be enabled to misland—(hear, hear). The Saxon ruled their land for those remedies will be redressed, and tes, sugar, and whole fabric of your future hopes. This is the nucleus Minister: "Yes, I am." Woman: "O, God bless take the path to be followed whoever may erroneously thindred years. What was the revenge he would be got for one-fourth the cost they hundred years. [laughter). How were they to rule him? By proving themselves better men. He sent his son—the by make child he had in the world—to the land of themselves better men. He sent his son—the of the sent his son the the stranger to be educated amongst the stranger's chillen. Why was it—that he might forget his country? Heaven forbid! He sent him, as the Greeks and same category. I have in my pocket a silly dictatornal and "FREE" representation of the whole people of "I fear you would find it very difficult to get admissible and "FREE" representation of the whole people of "I fear you would find it very difficult to get admissible and "FREE" representation of the whole people of "I fear you would find it very difficult to get admissible and "FREE" representation of the whole people of "I fear you would find it very difficult to get admissible and "FREE" representation of the whole people of "I fear you would find it very difficult to get admissible and "FREE" representation of the whole people of "I fear you would find it very difficult to get admissible and "FREE" representation of the whole people of "I fear you would find it very difficult to get admissible and "FREE" representation of the whole people of "I fear you would find it very difficult to get admissible and "FREE" representation of the whole people of "I fear you would find it very difficult to get admissible and "FREE" representation of the whole people of "I fear you would find it very difficult to get admissible and "FREE" representation of the whole people of "I fear you would find it very difficult to get admissible and "FREE" representation of the whole people of "I fear you would find it very difficult to get admissible and "FREE" representation of the whole people of "I fear you would find it very difficult to get admissible and "FREE" representation of the whole people of "I fear you would find it very difficult to get admissible and "FREE" representation of the whole people of "I fear you would find it very difficult to get admissible and "FREE" representation of the whole people of "I fear you would find it very difficult to get admissible and "FREE" representation of the whole people of "I fear you would find it very difficult to get admissible and Roman sent their children to the land of the stranger. It is impertinence. He tells his tenants not to lare the stranger of th the stranger for ms country, (rear, mear, and one of them times are repeated to speak to his Grace the how physical strength can be economised; how intel-

of the world; in every manufacturing town in England? —that the atrocious calumnies and ferocity of the not ever hope to be individually or nationally indepenenormous bribery, was made use of to place the Queen manifest evil; for as birds and beasts of prey are more in the hands of a Tery administration; I tell her that ravenous after a long fast, so would the Whig and the fact of there being any connection between the Tory vultures of Ireland be more voracious after having government and its supporters and such a press, makes so long "kept black Lent," and more rapacious than and triumphal arches were erected in the principal him and them was with respect to the road by which our hearts swell within us and burn with indignation. ever to make up for loss of time; and thus the people, While I state these things to England, I tell her states after contending for, and winning the prize, would, by penalte estimate of the number of persons present, and therefore he believed them, that they had nothing men to examine distinctly what course should be taken, not having any restraining power, be compelled to they extended along the road for several miles. The but the happiness and interests and glory of Ireland at I am not here to compromise the Repeal. I will not do yield up the fruits of all their agitation, and witness demonstration was not confined to the people of Lond heart. He did not yield to them in the same desire, so; for I am resolved to stand for the rest of my life the fact of their country becoming again the scene of but he told them the road that was recommended to them on Repeal, until I stand in an Irish Parliament in Col- wholesale political jobbing; and subsequently their the most distant localities, accompanied by their would never bring them there in peace—(cries of "It lege-green—(loud cheers). I care not for Whig or Tory. Parliament crowded with adventurers; in short, be bads, including Carrickmacross, Kells, and Killar- will, and we will go on no other".) Ten years had passed The Morning Chronicle is, forsooth, endeavouring to as bad, if not even in a worse state than when it conheld, including Carries in a control of the passed Lord Roden's over their heads since the promise was made to them persuade us to work for the restoration of the Whigs; tained the traitors who sold their and your "birth-pis, the cheers of the vast multitude burst forth with that they should see the Parliament in College-Green in but I care not whether Whigs or Tories are in power; right' for a miserable "mess of pottage," or what is a more vigorous intonation. The meeting was held at the promise was made to them be assured that by the leich flow of the restoration of more debasing, English gold. This would be only a shadow of the spill that they should see the promise was made to them persuade us to work for the restoration of the Whigs; tained the traitors who sold their and your "birth-pis, the cheers of the vast multitude burst forth with the traitors who sold their and your "birth-pis, the cheers of the vast multitude burst forth with that they should see the parliament in College-Green in but I care not whether white the promise was nade to them persuade us to work for the restoration of the Whigs; tained the traitors who sold their and your "birth-pis, the cheers of the vast multitude burst forth with that they should see the parliament in College-Green in but I care not whether white the promise was nade to them persuade us to work for the restoration of the Whigs; the cheers of the work for the restoration of the white the traitors who sold their and your "birth-pis, the cheers of the work for the restoration of the white the traitors who sold their and your "birth-pis, the cheers of the work for the restoration of the white the promise was made to them persuade us to work for the restoration of the white the traitors who sold their and your "birth-pis, the cheers of the white the promise was made to them persuade us to work for the restoration of the white the traitors who sold their and your "birth-pis, the cheers of the work for the promise was necessarily to the persuade us to work for the restorat mers rightons into mosting was field at a six months. The tries be asset to the paths of peace and friendship, and by the paths the Irish Parliament. As soon as I have three millions shadow of the evils which a mers Repeal would create for the accommodation of the gentlemen who took that were recommended to them to take, they would of enrolled Repealers I shall take my next step—(cries amongst you, and for which there is no earthly political part in the proceedings. When the "Liberator" arrived schieve a much more glorious triumph than by bringing of "You shall have them," and hear, hear). If remedy save "Universal Suffrage," the proceedings commenced; and there was then, on back a little petty Parliament. (Groans)

America should insist on getting the Oregon terri-Mr. BERNARD FORD—He deceived the people of ritory—if Russia should menace the East—or if Syria see that the cry of "Ireland for the Irish" is Dandalk before, and he wants now to mislead them. be handed over to Mehemet Ali, in contempt of merely a "clap-trap" to catch the unwary and in-England—if any of these events occur, then hurra for vincibly ignerant; for it cannot be supposed that Captain SEAVER next addressed the meeting, and the Repeal!—(leud cheers). But suppose the book of any man in his senses can be so blind as not to see that recommended them to pursue the course laid down for history were to be closed, and that the nations of whilst his tongue is tied he cannot be otherwise than tell him we can do it for ourselves, legally and constitu-Mr. M'Allister observed that Mr. O'Reilly had tionally. Blessed be heaven! it is in the prerogative tongues would be tied and hands pinioned, although been sent to Parliament by the people of Dundalk; and of the Sovereign to call the Irish Parliament together their senses told them they were being robbed. they knew that only one small week expired when he again, without the necessity of any Act of Parliament, and they would feel the evidence of persecution repudiated the principles on which they sent him there, It is a constitutional principle that the prerogative of resulting from the infliction of injustice. This can be and had not kept the faith they implicitly placed in the Crown cannot be affected by an Act of Parliament, rendered even more plain by the remembrance that unless the fact of the withdrawal of the prerogative be | want of political power in the people was the sole cause specially mentioned in the Act, which is not the case in of a transfer of your native parliament to England; for thanks was passed to the former chairman, and the the Act of Union. I think already that I see the way had there been a House of Commons over whom the immense multitude separated in the most peaceful and covered with flowers, and the Lord-Lieutenant going in people had had a controlling influence, such transfer state to open the Irish Parliament. I see you, my could not have possibly taken place; and without a con-Lord, proceeding to take your rightful seat in the Irish troling power on the part of the people, the Repeal would House of Lords-I hear the voice of the clerk summon-

ing the House of Commons to proceed with the election of a Speaker. O! is it not worth while to be alive at a period of such glorious excitement? I am a lover of The great public banquet to Mr. O'Connell took place nature and an enthusiastic admirer of the romantic and tatives of only a class made of your interests, nor would on Monday evening, at the magnificent and extensive majestic scenery of my native country; but what is Right Hon Lord Ffrench acted as president. On the mighty bursting of the heart, the bounding of the spirit, right of his Lordship sat the distinguished guest of the the expanding of the soul, at the scene I have been describing:-"Look then through nature, through the range Of planets, suns and admantine apheres Wheeling unshaken through the void immense, And speak, oh! man, can thy capacious soul

With half that killing majesty dilate Thy strong conception, as when Brutus rose Refulgent from the stroke of Cwar's fate Amidst the crowd of patri ts, and his arm Aloft extending, like immortal Jove When guilt brings down the thunder, Called on Tully's name and bade the father of his country hail?"

Here (said Mr. O'Connell) I paraphrase-For lo! the Union's prostrate in the dust, And Ireland again is free.

(Tremendous cheers which continued for several minutes, during the course of which the Hon. and Learned gentieman sat down).

Mr. O'Connell again rose when the cheering had subtified in sparing the infliction of anything like a speech of the people in the House would adopt remedial would give them the health of the first peer that joined nexed; and I have no hesitation in stating that without urged by such pressing necessity to examine into the class who are willing, in their own societies, farms or the pressing necessity to examine into the class who are willing, in their own societies, farms or the pressing necessity to examine into the class who are willing, in their own societies, farms or the pressing necessity to examine into the class who are willing, in their own societies, farms or the pressing necessity to examine into the class who are willing, in their own societies, farms or the pressing necessity to examine into the class who are willing, in their own societies, farms or the pressing necessity to examine into the class who are willing, in their own societies, farms or the pressing necessity to examine into the class who are willing, in their own societies, farms or the pressing necessity to examine into the class who are willing, in their own societies, farms or the pressing necessity to examine into the class who are willing, in their own societies, farms or the pressing necessity to examine into the class who are willing, in their own societies, farms or the pressing necessity to examine into the class who are willing the class who are will not be classed to the class who are will not be classed to the class who are will not be classed to the class who are will not be classed to the class who are will not be classed to the class who are will not be classed to the class who are will not be classed to the class who are will not be classed to the class who are will not be classed to the class who are will not be classed to the class who are will not be classed to the class who are will not be classed to the class who are will not be classed to the class who are will not be classed to the class who are will not be classed to the class who are will not be classed to the class who are will not be class the Repeal cause—the upright, the pure—the friend of Ireland and of her liberties-the devotedly attached lover of Irish freedom and independence. He would

Lord Ffrench. (Drunk with continued applause.) The Noble CHAIRMAN returned thanks in warm terms for the very flattering manner in which his name had been proposed and received, and then proposed the next toast namely,

"Ireland for the Irish, and the Irish for Ireland." Mr. Cestello being loudly called upon, returned thanks in eloquent terms.

The CHAIRMAN said he felt it impossible to express

fold of Judah."

The toast was drank with the' most lively and un- over a certain ale-house in Ireland, where a group of bounded expressions of enthusiasm, the entire company persons are represented surrounding a tub of water ployed should immediately be set to work, under one standing and waving their handkerchiefs for several moments.

His GRACE the ARCHBISHOP replied in a suitable speech. A number of other tossts were given which were eloquently responded to, and the meeting ad-

> TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND. " Ireland for the Irish."

pithy sentence has been so often on the lips of your not know that neither the "soap" nor the "brushes" They must have it if they did two things. If they phantly-not for any silly vanity, or of any praise to chief leader, and responded to by you, that I am in- of "Ireland for the Irish," or "Irishmen for Ireland," conducted themselves in the way their leaders told my own no-talents, but in the simplicity of truth—we duced to examine what affinity it bears to a Repeal will never brighten the opaque mass of political corrup- train them in the manner that shall re-der them most them peaceably, and within the law, and became have been trumphant in our arguments and unrefuted of the Union, or in the event of a Repeal, would it, as tion, whilst like the "black man," a cause exists, members of the Repeal Association—thear). He came in any grounds on which the question of Repeal could it is intended to imply, bear its proper construction? | which he cannot, or rather will not touch? there to recruit for the Repeal Association, and he be considered—(hear, hear). The effect of that is made there is a natural cause that a black man is trust the Government with the entire control of the wanted them all as recruits—(laughter). Let every gical; nobody dares to deny that the Union was not a often mere enthusiasm manifested by you when Jury-thear). He would not do anything that would statesmen, then dare tell such a nation as Ireland that that "he must watch who would overcome" being en-Fren have the appearance of insulting them. He so mean and pairry, so unjust and insulting a measure tirely lost sight of; and which is nothing more or less Wished not for a triumph that was bought at the ex- was a concession. Lord Stanley the manisc-for he is than the exercise of reason, with the firm resolution to Prize of any other class. As long as they were their actually mad, and it is kind for him-(laughter)—de act consistent with the convictions of calm reflection. is he would treat them with respect, but he wanted clared that everything that had been done was the best them all to be friends, that could be done for Ireland. It is a proverb as old the magic sentence—the incantation which, like a spell, and he wanted to procure the blessings of peace for as the seige of Troy, that those who are doomed to acts upon your imaginations, draws your scattered Ireland—thear, hear, and lond cheers). There was not destruction commence their fate by the destruction of forces together, stimulates you to action, resuscitates a Prestyterian in the north that did not feel as much their understanding; and so it appeared to be with Lord the hopes of bygone days, and inspires the pleasing In he did the weight of the established church; there Stanley. He admitted that every thing in Ireland was dream that it is almost already within your grasp. O!

-the Saxon and the stranger ruled over Ireland. Their hate and despise them. But what is the present posi- it by every lawful means within our power; and whilst struggle should be to give Ireland to the Irish, and the tion of England? The Morning Chronicle tells us that we suffer together, battle together for its attainment. Irish to Ireland—floud cheers).

It is not be is really but a secondary power at present, as the How much is contained in those four words—"Ireland has placed her in such a position that land for the Irish." It will suffice to say, that every evil ing. He mid he had been called a traitor, and he was she is prevented from having her natural strength, act of a cruel Government towards a long-suffering people he wished to forget every effence that had been offered gence. (Laughter.) But weak she will remain and property—every scene of rapine, spoliation, and murto him; but he there, in the face of the country and must continue until she does justice to Ireland. I am der-every act of injustice in Church and State-every the province, and the man who uttered those words, not now looking for instalments but for a whole. I recking sword and firming faggot are exhibited and

Now, my countrymen, answer me. Will Irishmen

govern the granger as the stranger as the stra

By this mode of reasoning you will be able to

occasion. With as much success might a man hope to impending danger. And thus it would be with those who heedlessly cry "Ireland for the Irish." Their be as likely to be an evil as the then parliament was. If you had had (as you should have had) a voice in electing your representatives, you would not as a nation have had to submit to the shameful traffic which the representhe Government have tampered with your representatives had they been elected by the general voice instead of at best an interested fraction of the people. But we will view the case in another light. Suppose for instance the "Irish Arms Bill," about which there has been so much discussion and hypocritical whining amongst the Whigs. This bill is brought into the House: and let me ask, where is the power you have to oppose its progress? it is evident that talking is of no use. If parties opposite would succeed in preventing its passing into law; there must be something more than the inconsistent speechifying about "Tory coercion"-there must be pelitical power in the House to protect you with effect; and that power must emanate from without the House. Now as you have net the power out of the House, it follows you cannot have it in the House; and thus the measure, whether you like it or not, is most likely, and may have been ere this forced upon you, although the previous acts of Government, of the majority who coerce you, may have given rise to the necessity, which question, for such a measure. But had you a full and fair representation, this could not possibly occur: for the people being the majority without the House, would also have a majority within the out the aid of any suggestions of his. He the Irish," without this all important condition being anthis condition accompanies Repeal, you will only be the means they possess for redressing the evils under worse off for your pains. It is now very evident that which they suffer. so far as we can see the designs of your leader, that the could wish I had reason to give him credit for consistency of principle; for spite of his many political have reasons sufficiently strong to question his sin-

Mr. O'Connell assuredly knows that Universal Sufonly knows that without it a people are liable to be laid before them. oppressed by their rulers; and, in fact, his former advo-"Irishmen shall have Ireland, and Ireland Irishmen;" out which all your energies will end like the inscription they are belabouring him with brushes and soap to the

tune of-" Rubbing and scrubbing from morn till night. Ochorie Machree! will you ever be white !" And then follows the moral-

Labour in vain ! Does not Mr. O'Connell know that he never can deep-stained pall which wraps in funeral gloom the FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,—The above short and prostrate form of the once beauteous Erin; dues he

Therefore when you require to be justly dealt by,

demand what you ask peaceably; but in the dignity of been taught to covet and desire. your nature, in the spirit of just authority, demand whom tyranny have driven desclate, -and then will be "Great, glorious, and free,

First flower of the earth, first gem of the sea." Let me once more impress upon you the necessity of the present generation as I here propose? demanding UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. It is your only hope. Inscribe it on your banners-let it take root in your hearts—cherish it as a last resource to resuscitate the minds of the masses can be sufficiently expanded to your fallen glory; and when the day of Repeal arrives, see this, they will unite. There will be no groundless not there to have any man. He would name nobody; (Cheers.) How exceedingly serry I am at the intelliblessed spirits of peace and happiness come down to will he found that every individual, however dwell amongst you to heal the sorrows of the past and high his intellect, however much he may be respected gladden your hearts for the future.

I am, my fellow countrymen, Your devoted and obedient servant, W. H. CLIFTON.

himself; he would not be satisfied with a potnote gar Well. I tell England that no have these claims upon Burns's. I would just explain, that political power to tak care that they dinna tak the crown off her aim ben when he wanted a whole estate. Were not I risk her, but I will also see the six p faither and tell her that meaning of laws head."—Scottish Guardian.

HOME COLONIZATION.

LETTER XVII. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-To assist in precuring that Unity for which I am so strong an advocate, seeing that I did not coincide in practical operations with Mr. Owen, the president of the Rational Society, I have resigned the office of General Secretary of that Society, and retired from Harmony Hall; consequently my letters cannot bear their usual heading. As however the ultimate object I have in view is the universal happiness of man, and as a means of accomplishing this object, his adoption of a system of Association in Colonies of United Interests, I shall continue the number of the letters, and simply

change the heading to Home Colonization. In leaving Harmony Hall on ceasing to hold office in the Rational Society, I would not have any one to infer that I am indifferent to the progress or success of either.

I still hold them to be the most advanced efforts that have been made for the attainment of that system of society which must ere long be adopted, or the misery which is daily rapidly increasing will fast destroy the population of the country.

Your readers have now before them, in tolerably clear terms, the opinions of Gracehus and myself with respect to Organization; and I am glad to see the subthe soundness of the information laid before the public is hope that all will speedily follow in the onward

faults, more or less, in every system of Government, us. O'Connor has set forth the immense advantages until they be removed by a sound education of within our reach by applying our pence and minds every child in the state; and that when the people a little to the land. Let not his advice be wasted know the right they will do it. I shall therefore on us. Mr. Hill hath promised to publish a plan for leave differences which exist between us respecting the achievement of the three-fold object, of helping either principles or persons, to be calmit considered by the needy, purchasing the land, and gaining the Charthose who feel interested on the subject; as I have no ter, by safe and easy means, entirely under the protection wish to urge my own opinions ted strongly on others; of the law. Let us anxiously seek its appearance. suggestions as appear likely to act beneficially on the former letters spoken of a graduated scale as necessary public mind; as I am well convinced that a dogmatic to the present depressed and varied eircumstances of repulsive to progress, whoever may be the person to lowing, I think, may be adopted without fear of failure exercise it.

The subject of my letter for this week is the second point in the preliminary Charter put forth by Mr. Owen: Subscription In case of need National unexclusive superior practical education for all who require it."

We have in this sentence a theme that requires volumes to be written to elaborate it. What is education? This single question would employ many hours 44 to give anything like an adequate reply to it. The education of every human being should consist in the 6d ... highest development of all his powers and faculties, 7d physical, mental, and moral; a business which has never yet been performed for any individual during the history of the human race, nor can it ever be accomplished until the mind has been expanded to an extent of which we have none of us at present an adequate conception.

If, however, we are unable to obtain all that is desirable in this respect, shall we on that account become supine and lukewarm, and allow our time and opportunities of improvement to be wasted whilst we are hoping for things unattainable? or shall we not rather assist in every manner to urge forward such practical measures of education or training as may be within our reach.

If we look at the state of the public mind in this country at the present time, and compare it with what it was previous to the first efforts of Bell and Lancaster being made to instruct the people, there is much to rejoice at. The simple elements of instruction so niggardly doled out under the most severe and press-

As may be well known by those who are acquainted condition of a full, fair, and free representation of the with the science of human nature; in proportion as people has, in fact, no place in his ideas or intentions. this instruction has progressed and this necessity has increased, we have had to witness the various endeavours that have been made for an improved position: sins, I admire the bold front he assumes, although I until at this period those who have hitherto been the oppressors are beginning to look with wonder, fear, and amazement, upon those they have hitherto been taught to despise : and in a short time they will gladly frage is the only guarantee for good government; he co-operate in any measure of mutual safety which may

The safety, the welfare, the happiness, of all ranks the subject of his next toast better than by giving cacy of such a measure is tantamount to his belief that and classes, not only in this country, but throughout

In my last letter, I proposed a national survey of but, losing sight of, or blinking the question, which of this country as one great estate, for the purpose of as they could spare, at a fair rate of interest, to be "His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, the Lion of the all others is most important to your success, and with- developing to the highest extent our present knowledge will admit its capabilities for providing for the population. I recommended that all those who are unemwith a black man seated in the middle of it, whilst superintending mind, in improving the lands, and erecting superior dwellings on a scale systematically to produce wealth most abundantly; to distribute it most justly; to train or educate every individual from birth to death; and to govern all on terms of equal justice to all.

I have, in order the more practically to carry forward the subject I am now writing on, namely, "natural wash away the filth of class-made laws, or purify the superior practical education for all who require it," to propose that the Government immediately agree to take into the dwellings of which I have before spoken, the children of all such parents as would be ready to place them in their hands to be educated; and that they efficient for all the general purposes of life. Some I knew will be ready to exclaim: "Would you offer to to this I reply: "certainly; and be most extremely grateful that they could be so far enlightened as to take will, in its turn, remove ignorance even from the force or violence; nor is it right that it should be. We must all bear in mind, whatever may be our personal it: and those who are now revelling in luxury cannot rationally be blamed for being in circumstances which

those who would oppose them now envy. tion with the superior cultivation of the land, and by having sound practical teachers well versed in the most unfortunately been so ill trained as to be unable to provide for themselves those things that they have

Education on such a basis would speedily develop in what you believe to be your right. Tell the tyrant who a most superior manner the physical, mental, and would set his foot upon you, that man first gave power moral powers of the children; and would give them to man, but only for his good, and as a servant to his fel. | individually a power and capacity such as has not yet lows; and that having broken his faith and violated his fallen to the lot of man to receive; a power and capacity engagements, you are determined no longer to submit that would again react in the production of higher adto his assumed and ill acquired authority. You may vances until a state of being would be procured capable of tell them that " Ireland was made for Irishmen," and enjoying all the advantages which nature has so liberally that "Irishmen will have Ireland"; but remember you provided for us. What is the present knowledge of partial idleness of the uses to which they should be must be consistent; you must be unanimous and perse- man? Does he know himself, or the manner in which applied? vering. Then only will you conquer the giant power the objects which surround him act upon his being? of your oppressors—then only will you have achieved For a reply to these questions let us ask ourselves what a redemption which will confer substantial and lasting we know individually of enatemy, physiology, the laws blessings upon yourselves and country—then will the of heat, those which regulate the temperature and golden dreams of many a homelees lover of his birth- other changes of the atmosphere? besides all the laws place be realized—then will the tears be chased from of mechanics and chemistry? Are we well acquainted fatherless children, will rouse us to a sense of our the eyes of the disconsolate widow and starving orphan | with agriculture, botany, geology, mineralogy, and the situation. other sciences necessary for the production of the our well-being and happiness?

> What have we to do to obtain such To unite. If knowledge is power, union is strength; and when

or loved, will become powerless if he acts contrary to those principles which are now ascertained to be in accordance with nature, and consequently eternal. The knowledge gained by the public will soon absorb all individual importance; and every man will THE VOICE OF WARNING. On the morning after strive to do what he can for the general good, and be streets of Edinburgh, one of our" Westland" ministers, of the wise and good of all ranks, classes, and people; would give to them all the right to enjoy, and all the him—expulsion tries of St. George of Headford, supposed happiness. And here I would ask you what Commissioner." Woman: "Then I would like to lectual ideas are to be expanded; how moral faculties subject is, and I wish much that are to be strengthened; or how any of the practical the misery which exists he would tell the Queen; for she disna ken what she's business of life is to be better done, they will, in their

1 am, Sir, your obedient servant. Gosport, July 3, 1843. WILLIAM GALPIN,

THE NATIONAL BENEFIT SOCIETY. THE CHARTIST MOVEMENT .- THE GRADUATED SCALE.

TO THE CHARTIST PUBLIC.

FELLOW LABOURERS IN THE CAUSE OF HUMAN REDEMPTION FROM EXACTIONS AND OPPRESSIONS OF TRADE TYRANTS, RELIGIOUS TYRANTS, LEGIS-ATIVE TYRANTS, AND FROM TYRANTS OF EVERT CLASS AND CASTE.-It behoves us as men of sincerity, not to occupy the whole of our time about any one of these evils separately; but at once to grapple with the whole, lest our order should sink under the united weight of all these tyrannies, or be driven into sanguinary conflict with the combined army of oppression: for in that case, where, when, and how the battle will ens beyond our human foresight to divine. The necessity of a National Benefit Society, to relieve

in some degree the wide spread destitution which this many headed oppressor bath produced, and is daily increasing, has not been disputed; and I shall therefore hold it is indisputable, and established. Indeed Oldham and Bradford have anticipated it, and started a society for the purchase of land, at such low subscriptions that the poor can afford. How long will the other localities, towns, and cities allow these places ject is to be treated of by Mr. O Connor, yourself, and to be in advance of them? Some other localities have many others; as I am well aware that in proportion to commenced the consideration of the subject; and there will judgment ultimately be formed; and nothing track. Oldham hath furnished an instance of the can be more gratifying to the true lover of his species good that can be done by a benefit society vesting than the progress which is now being made in the its funds on the land, as set forth in the Star some acquirement of correct principles. months since. The Socialists have set us an example I agree cordially with Gracchus that there will be in that respect. Let not these examples be lost upon but merely desire to throw out from time to time such | THE GRADUATED SCALE - Brothers, I have in my exercise of power or adherence to opinion is always the Chartists and the teiling class generally. The fol-

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in a National Society.
           FOR MEMBERS ONLY.
                     Payments.
 Weekly. entitled to the
  ... sum of ... ... 2s)
   *** *** *** ***
   ... ... ... ...
                      ... 188
                     ... 20s j
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At the death of a member the society to provide an elm coffin, moulded top and bottom, best furniture, a pall, the loan of cloaks, hatbands, &c.; and when required, to provide a grave, head-stone, and bearers. When the society is become large and possessed of land and other property, I think they may add in sick-

ness a doctor. In support of this scale, I would say to those who may object to the lowness of the payments to members in need, that the benefit societies which give more, only give in sickness, for births, and for deaths: whereas the society I propose is to give the weekly stipend when the member needs through want of employment.

To those who object that the payment is too high, more than a society can give, I must urge in reply, that such a society by applying its funds in the purchase of land or other raw material for the beneficial emand so continue them as paying members instead of recipients. Again, it is proposed to be a National Society. for

workshops, as part proprietors of the establishments, and shares of the labours, and the raising of wages for those who choose to stay in the employ of the master

Therefore, such a society once safely established could afford to offer and give greater benefits than any society that has yet been established; as respects funerais, inasmuch as the society would have its own workshops and artisans, and could purchase the materials at the first hand, it might give its deceased members a more decent and respectable funeral than any other society, at a considerable less cost to the funds. In addition to this graduated scale the society may

have a land fund, for such of its members who can afford to subscribe more than their weekly subscription to the benefit scale; and also for others who do not feel inclined to subscribe to the benefit scale. It may also have a Savings' Bank for the members.

or any other persons, or budies, to place such funds drawn out after certain notice to that effect. Some firms, or companies, have similar banks attached, wherein trade and benefit societies place their money, by which means the capitalists are able to use the money of the working class against them; but as in all probability a great many members of Trade Societies would belong to such a national society as herein set forth, by lending the trade fund to it they would be lending it to themselves, and that too for the purpose for which it were subscribed—namely, to raise wages. Further; our friends must not suppose that

that we shall be obliged to proceed only with the funds paid in by members; for when we have made our first purchase of land or buildings, we shall be able to raise the amount of purchase money nearly, by mortgage on the property at 31 per cent. and use the same at a profit of 15 or 25 per cent. to the society. It will be the numerous means of acquiring wealth that we shall possess in such a society, that will ensure the achivements of the great national objects we have in view. The practicability of such a society exists of course in the means of our disposal to carry it out. I have enumerated a great portion of those means in an earlier letter upon the practicability of the proposed society. They are the sums that each individual in employ can stint himself of, out of his reduced and still reducing wages for the purpose of stopping such reductions by opening a labour market of his own. The aggregate of these sums are first the wealth to be employed in the undertaking; the second is the knowledge, zal, and integrity we possess in our Chartist localities to conduct such a movement; but one most important of our means I did not name: and that is. that we have at our command a practical farmer, who will conduct our land operations, as he hath done all our others,—gratuitously. You will anticipate my information. It is our Barrister Who hath expended so much of his time and money in the trials of our leaders; it is our agitator who hath agitated throughout the length and breadth of the land for us, at his own expense, time after time; it is he who established the Northern Star, the poor man's newspaper, to advocate our rights, -it is he who was rich. but hath made himself poor by our cause; it is our chieftain, Feargus O'Connor. He hath intimated, too, that he believes he could get T. Dancombe, Esq., our M.P., and Sharman Crawford, Esq., M.P., to become trustees to such an association. Shall we not avail ourselves of their names and services in so great a

Shall we neglect advantages such as these, that never before the people of England had at their command? Do we so love the alough of wretchedness and slavery in which we are engulphed, as to leave this mighty chain of circumstances for relief. to corrode in

No. No. I feel that our wonted energy, 2-al and industry will presently direct our steps; that our love of country and of kind, will dictate a nobler course; that our affection, pity, and respect for those who have been sacrificed for the cause, for their wives and

We shall soon perceive, that our duty to ourselves our fellow-slaves, our zislous advocates, our untiring agitators and instructors, our disinterested friends. and last not least, to our noble, modest, chief labourer. rational beings, placed by the Great Creating Power of O'Connor, imperatively demands our utmost vigour the universe, in the midst of all things necessary for in the application of all those means that I have enumerated, to the most extensive uses of which they are capable for the benefit of all who will unite with us in the good work of emancipating mankind from slavery, poverty, and crime. With a longing desire to see the great work commenced,

I remain, yours in hope, NOMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL

COUNCIL. NOTTINGHAM .- FEMALES. Mrs. Martha Sweet, Goose-gate. Mrs. Hannah Barnett, Waburn-street. Mrs. Maria Ellis, Independent-hill. Mrs. Susannah Wainwright, York-street. Mrs. Eliza Wilkins, York-street.

Miss Mary Ann Ellis, Independent-hill, sub-Trea-Miss Mary Ann Abbott, Mount East-street, sub-Secretary.

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD. Mr. Joseph Fox, framework-knitter, Union-

Mr. James Fox, do., Pingle-green. Mr. Wm. Oxley, do., do. Mr. George Webster, do., Reform-street.

Mr. Wm. Blasdill, do., do. Mr. John Arnold, do., Low-street. Mr. Francis Spencer, do., Quarry-yard. Mr. George Kendall, do.. Union-street, sub-Trea-Mr. George Holland, do., Market-place, sub-Secre-

Notice of Burial.—The following notice was lately affixed at a church door in Herifordshire, and read in the Courch :- "This is to give nonce, that no person is to be buried in this churchyard but those living in the parish; and those who wish to be buried are desired to apply to the parish clark."

GREAT REPEAL DEMONSTRATION OF THE TRADES OF DUBLIN.

occasion of the meeting of the tradesmen of Dublin to petition for a Repeal of the Legislative Union, strength; let there be no riot, no violence, no telligence. The Association would devote one entire two children in Ireland, without means to support was slumbering upon the measure. Mr. O'C. then Errom the early hour of eight o'clock the streets tumult, no breach of the peace—("No, no"). We day to the reading of the American correspondence of Lientenant Munroe and the other parties concerned; them. My former masters will not now employ me; so demonstrated the very different feeling now existing were thronged by multitudes anxious to witness the various trades proceeding to the place of rendezvous, suburbs. Each of the trades, headed by its temperance band, marched two and two, and, in some instances, four abreast, with the utmost precision and generally comfortably dressed, and exhibited a very tory of the world anything so andacious as the Irish Parliament House—our old house at home— Lientenant Munroe. The report is circulated that the cleanly and creditable appearance.

porters, did not go to the place of rendezvous, but they themselves admit we are looking for it peace—the halls of College-green—(hear, hear). If the day and a number of the detective police are on the proceeded at once to the place of meeting, the cele-ably and quietly, and without the violation of any brated fair-green of Donnybrook, which they entered law; and yet British constitutional Ministers—of the Irish House of Commons, and in the front of steamers depart. about eleven o'clock, headed by a band of thirty Ministers depending upon Parliamentary support,— College-green, the men whom he was now address musicians, playing Nix my Dolly!" They were not the Ministers of a despot to be appointed at the ing upon the plains of Donnybroek, how glorious, received by the great crowd already assembled on will of the Sovereign alone, but Ministers having at how delightful would be the tale he would have to the green with lond cheering.

had assembled at Phibsborough: Tebacconists, ship-don't speak of it now. We took up the cry; we sions would be required to be built, fitted up and wrights, coopers, saddlers, bakers, coachmakers, declared that we would not go to war with them; furnished in a style of the most splendid magnifiwoollen operatives, hatters, tanners, silk and tabinet that we would observe the law; that we would cence; that 300 houses would be required for the weavers, brass founders, tailors, stone cutters, attack nobody; but we hurled defiance at those who resident gentry, whose servants and establishments hosiers, bricklayers, cartwrights, house painters, would attempt to attack us-(cheers)-and accord- would be regularly maintained from year's end to curriers, spade and shovel makers, ropemakers, stucco ingly we have gained one victory. We have abashed year's end in Dublin; and what an impulse would plasterers, sawyers, cabinet makers, poniterers, muWellington and cowed Peel, and Sir James Graham, be given by this intelligence to our national industry, he did so, he should be obliged to detain him who was received with great applause. sical-instrument makers, boot and shoemakers, bas- the man of many hes, and Stanley the maniac- commerce, and manufactures. It would be next to ket makers, silver chasers, paper stainers, slaters, (cheers and laughter). We have cowed them. Poor impossible to pass through the streets in consequence ribbon weavers, butchers, chandlers, skinners and Stanley, perhaps, being a man that is touched in the of the vast number of splendid equipages which would parchment makers, carpenters, house smiths, brogue head, and it is kind for him to be so, will have the continually be rolling through their city avenues. makers, tin-plate workers, horse sheers, machine audacity to think of going to war with us; but the Grafton-street would have to be widened; Damesmiths, chair makers.

good order as the pressure of the multitude would the Times newspaper:allow, opposite the residence of Mr. O'Connell, "The Devil saw the tears fall from Old Walter's Here the scene was really a most extraordinary manifestation of enthusiasm. Mr. O'Connell, accom- "Because the Repealers with pikes don't rise panied by some ladies and other members of his family, appeared on the balcony in front, whilst the bands struck up "See the Conquering Hero comes," and the multitude cheered with a degree of animation and heartiness which I never saw equalled at any popular exhibition. Mr. O'Connell acknow-ledged the greetings of the people by elequent gestures, but I was not near enough to observe whether

entire of the trades had entered the green, which state of the trades had entered the green, which state of the trades had entered the green, which state of the trades had entered the green, which state of the trades had entered the green, which state of the trades had entered the green, which state of the trades had entered the green, which state of the trades had entered the green, which state of the trades had entered the green, which state of the trades had entered the green, which state of the trades had entered the green, which state of the trades had entered the green, which state of the trades had entered the green, which state of the trades had entered the green, which state of the trades had entered the green, which state of the trades had entered the green, which state of the trades had entered the green, which state of the trades had before to entered to the point to one single act of mine that will be deference to or to point to one single act of mine that will be deference to the public, originating from the elder to point to one single act of mine that will be deference to the public, originating from the elder to point to one single act of mine that will be deference to the public, originating from the elder to point to one single act of mine that will be deference to the the public, originating from the elder to point to one single act of mine that will be deference to the public, originating from the elder to point to one single act of mine that will be deference to the the trades had being the present. What had brought them to England the was in the clear to point to one single act of mine that will be deference to the the lefter to point to one single act of mine that will be deference to point to one single act of mine that will be deference to point to one single act of mine that will be deference to the lefter that his of the Union, which had been that the land south the transport that the land south the transport that the public, originating from the elder to point the public, or ignatin entire of the trades had entered the green, which much more numerous than at either.

The Evening Mail estimates the numbers at considerably over one hundred thousand persons"; but other calculations make it double that number. There was a great number of horsemen, farmers, and others from the neighbouring councies.

The Fair-green, containing, I should suppose,

titude, notwithstanding its immense extent, was perfectly tranquil and orderly throughout the pro-

Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., having been called to the chair, said he had not words to express his parade along the Liffey in front of the Castle, and Parliament must, before it becomes law, be read not got so far as that yet; we have another could be got by prayers and petitions. Any per- | Clare. He read a letter from that gentleman, in admiration of this magnifecent meeting. It was to disperse again or not, as Mr. O'Connell shall three times successively in the Lords and Commons go for it. Then how am I to get to London, if I son who looked at past history would have ample which he stated that he was one of the oldest admiration of this magnificent meeting. It was needless to say that it would require mind and heart strong as the mighty demonstration itself, when an Irishman looked round upon such a great will not disperse as soon as the business is done; but they when an Irishman looked round upon such a great meeting. After such a demonstration, it was impossible to doubt that Repeal would soon be obtained. He exhorted the exhorted the exhorted the minder of the stated that needing and commons of England; but this was a fallacy. They would have ample of the oldest confirmation of that truth. Mr. O'Connel said that no magistrates in the county. Mr. O'Connell said that confirmation of that truth. Mr. O'Connor then magistrates in the county. Mr. O'Connell said that no more cheasin? You will not disperse as soon as the business is done; but they would be repealed without the Lords and Commons. The Union more cheasin? You will not disperse as soon as the business is done; but they would be repealed without the Lords and Commons. The Union more cheasin? You will not disperse as soon as the business is done; but they would be repealed without the Lords and Commons of England; but this was a fallacy. They would that truth. Mr. O'Connor then magistrates in the county. Mr. Bindon made this statement to enable Mr. would be repealed without the Lords and Commons. The Union more cheasin? You will not disperse as soon as the business is done; but they would be repealed without the Lords and Commons of England; but this was a fallacy. They would for the magistrates in the county. Mr. Bindon made this statement to enable Mr. Business of any unjust law—(cheers). The writer from the fease of the flower the days of the great would be repealed without the Lords and Commons of England; but this was a fallacy. They would be repealed without the Lords and Commons of England; but this was a fallacy. They would be repealed without the Lords and Commons of England; but this was a fallacy. They would to the fease of the Government when the county is preserve order, although no advice on that score disperse peaceably. He would be an idiot, and he the Irich Parliament would start again into exwas necessary upon this occasion. The spot on is none—[I am very much obliged to him]— istence proprio vigore. The Hon, and Learned Genwhich they were assembled was formerly remark— (laughter)—if he did not continue the process of them then repeated what he said in Galway for two or three who are not fit to be called men to and who could blame the Irish people for a similar able for scenes of disorder; this day it was the training his troops | respecting the power of the Queen to issue write take so much upon themselves, I neither can, nor conduct, if they should be forced into a civil war, scene of a great peaceful triumph-(loud cheers).

Ardagh and Lord Ffrench. of her Royal person and throne, than the tradesmen of the ancient and loyal city of Dablin." Mr. WHITE (woollen operative) seconded the

resolution. Mr. HENRY GRATTAN presented himself amidst great cheering. He had always been attached to the cause of his coming was the words of Sir James of New Zealand. ("Oh, oh"). They accuse as of succeed in achieving their liberty and independence. Graham and the acts of the House of Commons. abusing them, and I am telling you the provocation will not fail to fulfil your promise. You say you will tell the oppressors of both. He challenged them to look them the previous week. Prices, however, are described in the oppressors of both. He challenged them to look them the previous week. Prices, however, are described in the oppressors of both. therefore, he had come to do what he could in Ireland. The Minister would take from the Crown the brightest jewel in it—the emerald. He believed Ministry, who hated the people of Ireland and their religion. The Repeal of the Union was the only remedy for the evils of Ireland. He undersiastical body of the people of Ireland:—"Pious yet."

The Hon, and Learned gentleman resumed his seat stood there were some gentlemen from the English papers present, and he hoped they would report name of Christian ministers in Ireland," "con- amid loud and general acclamations. what they saw and heard, and not give such short trivers of savage and unprincipled machinawhat they saw and neard, and not give such short; trivers of savage and unprincipled machina, time, too, when the political horizon was clouded with reports as they did of Irish proceedings in the House time, and the greater part of forthcoming are trivers. The milis are time, too, when the political horizon was clouded with Established Church? His countrymen had been told generally working full time, and the greater part of forthcoming are trivers. Let them say that this meeting was not a mob—leaguing themselves with the nerce passions of an potential, and quit it for ever! Let (cheers). Lord Clare, in 1781, called the people idle, poor, and untaught, save in so far as they are shortly after six o'clock, the trades returning as shortly after six o'clock, against the people of Ireland; but they would absolute, selfish, coarse, and hateful tyrants that prove their loyalty. (Cheers.) He could rouse ever oppressed the earth," "surpliced ruffians," their passions if he choose to repeat the words of "valgar minded, shallow, and unprincipled quacks," their passions if he choose to repeat the words of some of their eminent patriots; but he abstained "atrocious hypocrites, who set at defiance every and bade them attend to the advice of their leader. law." I fling back with ineffable contempt and fighting a duel is termed, took place on Saturday last. League. There was a resolution submitted to the meet. for twenty years had laboured harder for it than he Were the Englishmen to put a brand on their fore- integration the calculates of our Saxon oppression. In the neighbourhood of candens-lowe and respect to the first the first the first the first the first the first the following day to stop the mills. I he had always content opposed the resolution; but the people being desirous in the first the first the first the following day to stop the mills. I he had always content opposed the resolution; but the people being desirous in 1835, when M.P., he had put a notice of motion rise. equality; but the English and Scotch alone were proved that our English rulers had been from time Munroe, of the Royal Herse Guards (Blue), which to go, I withdrew my opposition; and I said "I would on the books of the House of Commons to accomfavoured under the existing arrangement. The immemorial "sanguinary monsters" in their conduct was attended with fatal results.

Queen's name had been used by a minister who had to Ireland. I demonstrated this fact in my work | It appears that about a quarter past five o'clock, no authority for it. It was time to show the Queen, upon Ireland and the Irish; and what is more, I police constable, who was on duty in Tottenham Court-

The resolution was adopted.

legislation could promote the interests of the country; and that, therefore, this meeting demanded a restoration of the Irish Parliament. (Cheers.)

The resolution passed. Mr. O'Connell then came forward, and, after the

THE TRADES OF DUBLIN.

a simultaneous declaration of opinion; such a national festation of peaceable determination; such a national had been transmitted to the Repeal exchequer by would received by the one of parties present to definy the expenses of her journey. The ficiently united she was quite powerful enough to the cost, to definy the expenses of her journey. The fict every change which she desired. She had also cherry took place to day, on the land shall be free, and the union shall be repealed. When I reland was sufficiently united she was quite powerful enough to the cost, to definy the expenses of her journey. The fict every change which she desired. She had also cherry took place to day, on the land shall be free, and the union shall be repealed. When she hear that when the field to the cost, to definy the expenses of her journey. The fiction of peaceable determination; such a national had been transmitted to the Repeal exchequer by would received by the definition of definition of the cost, to definy the expenses of her journey. The fiction of the cost, to definy the expenses of her journey. The fiction of the cost, to definy the cost, to definy the cost, to definy the cost, to definy the expenses of her journey. The fiction of the cost, to definy the expenses of her journey. The fiction of the cost, to definy t by immertal and imperishable determination— companied, and efficient means should be taken to Gulliver, who was taken into custody on the spot I care nothing about myself, when compared with The men composing the trade processions were with them"—(cheers). Was there ever in the his- were to rise upon the preparations for opening the of avail. He keeps out of the way, as does also the horrors of the Irish poor-law. One very numerous procession, that of the coal- are looking for the Repeal of an Act of Parliament; of Ireland were to assemble in full council within The general impression is that he is still in London; About half past ten o'clock the following trades such a thing as civil war-(hear, hear). But they would have to inform them that 120 princely man-About half-past eleven o'clock the grand movement (hear, hear). We are loyal subjects of the Queen- still farther; Cork-hill must be made a square of, from Philisborough commenced, and the trades, with God bless her !- (cheers)-and we set the ministry Thomas-street would once more wear its ancient their various bands playing, proceeded across that has ber in thraidom and in chains at atter deli- aspect of commercial opulance; the busy hum of the Blacquierre-bridge into Eccles-street, through ance-(cheers); and is it not worth our while to shuttle would again resound in the now desolate and Upper Dorset-street, Bolton-street, Capel-street, persevere—(hear, hear)? I was amused by the grass-covered streets of the liberty, and the whole over Essex-bridge, through Dame-street, (which was Times newspaper of Saturday last—(hear, hear). A city would present that appearance of happiness most densely crowded, especially towards the hill fellow lately published a poem in England, called splendour, and substantial comfort which it adjoining the castle of Dublin), College-green (where the Devil's Walk, and he is rather busy in England wore before the passing of the blighting act deafening cheers were given opposite the Bank of just now-(inghter). He has jobs of his doing of Union-(tremendous cheers). The carpenters here alluded to, are more frequently suffering from Ireland); next the procession passed into Gratton- there; he has something to do in Scotland, for the would be covered with their own chips, the slaters ill-health than any others; this arises from their street, Nassau-street, Clare-street, and Merrion- Scotch are a little vexed; and he has a trifle to would be singing on the top of all the house-roots, cramped position during the hours of labour, and the square. In this splendid square an immense mul- do in Wales, where one fine evening, about a week and fresh air; but however the public mind, they would see that they were not were equally resolved to achieve their national indetinde was assembled on the arrival of the prosession, ago, they throw a troop of dragoous over a bridge- men, as was the wont in days of yore, with retaining much these blessings may be desired, necessity comand great numbers were forced to pass by a different (cheers). Those Welch fellows are elever in tearing lees of £5 or £10, in order to secure the services of a pels them to forego their enjoyment; in their absence route towards Donnybrook. The procession passed out eyes-(laughter). This poem of the Devil's Walk good workman for three or four months consecutively. nature demands the aid of medicine, and none more on the south side of the square, and drew up in as described, amongst other things, the proprietor of Let them be but true to themselves—let them be but benign or invigorating has ever been offered to the

"Notwithstanding his charges and calumnics." -(laughter). No! what vexes them is, that we inperfectly tranquil and orderly throughout the promonday, we understand another of air. O conneil's
monster meetings", but it is not a monster of wickedwithin the cgg queaked as it went down his throat and what had I no work for? for being a Chartist
hydrophobia. The Times asserted that Ireland had no
monomored the approach of Mr. O'Connell, who in the purity of its morality, and the innecence of its
announced the approach of Mr. O'Connell, who in the purity of its morality, and the innecence of its
announced the green sested upon the dickey of his carconduct—in its forbearance from every bad passion,
no fool, he knew how to suck eggs; but if England
row, when I had my head as well as my arm broken;
Wales until "Rebecca" opened its eyes; and Broklyn, in the United States, and £20
phia, and Broklyn, in the United States, and £20
phia, and Broklyn, in the United States, and £20 entered the green sexted upon the dickey of his car-conduct—in its forbearance from every dad passion, no fool, he knew how to suck eggs; but if England row, when I had my head as well as my arm proken; riage, accompanied by Mr. Steele. As the honour—and in the moral sontiment that animats us to were now to tell us she would do justice, he would nid I am sorry to say the arm never will be as it produced a long list of grievances, which it described this sum, being British subjects, were ensured upon it, there was a renewal of the accompanied by Mr. Steele. As the honour—and in the moral sontiment that animats us to were now to tell us she would do justice, he would nid I am sorry to say the arm never will be as it produced a long list of grievances, which it described this sum, being British subjects, were ensured upon it, there was a renewal of the accompanied by Mr. Steele. As the honour—and in the moral sontiment that animats us to were now to tell us she would do justice, he would nid to be treated of long list of grievances, which it described this sum, being British subjects, were ensured that an interpolation of the grievances in Wales, in this manner is rather too bad. So my friends you the set at once what I was obliged to do long list of grievances, which it described this sum, being British subjects, were ensured that an interpolation of the grievances in Wales, in this manner is rather too bad. So my friends you the set at once what I was obliged to do long list of grievances, which it described the sum of the grievances in Wales, who substituted a month of the grievances in Wales, who substituted a month of the grievances in Wales, who substituted a month of the grievances in Wales, who substituted a month of the grievances in Wales, who substituted a month of the grievances in Wales, who substituted a month of the grievances in Wales, who substituted a month of the grievances in Wales, who substituted a month of the grievances in Wales, who substituted a month of the grievances in Wales, who subst thousands are to meet in the Irish metropolis, to arguing that the bill for the restoration of the Irish ceive the sentence of the court. But we have Government was fast teaching them, that nothing Bindon, E.q., of Waterpark, in the county of (cheers and laughter) and threatening the peace and convene an Irish Parliament, and directed the will I stand it with impunity. The CHAIRMAN read a letter from Dr. Blake, of the country (which I don't do) as long as attention of the hearers to the fact, that when it Bishop of Dromore, apologising for his absence, but he is allowed to do so in tranquillity"—(cries was in contemplation to pass the Act of Union, Expressing his hearty approbation of the objects of that we are in a state of tranquility. (Cheers). Tories of the day, declared that the Irish representation. Mr. Riley read similar letters from the Bishop of My troops are tranquil, and though they are able to tatives had no legal right whatever to annihilate the read and Lord Ffrench.

My troops are tranquil, and though they are able to defend them—
they are not laws and not destroy legislatures. Mr. first resolution.—" That the malignity evinced selves if they are attacked, but they are too good O'Conneil then proceeded to enumerate the various towards Ireland by the present Cabinet, who direct and too virtuous to gratfy their enemies by com-blessings which he alleged would flow from Repeal, our angust Sovereign, and who have coupled her mencing any contest. (Cheers). I wish to meet and foremost amongst which he said were the abo-Royal name with threats against our beloved this newspaper on another point. They accuse me lition of the lithe rent charge and the annihilation of Royal name with threats against our beloved this newspaper on another point. They accuse me lition of the lithe-rent charge and the annihilation of country, has not, nor shall not, shake our confidence of not using arguments to the people, and only poor Laws for ever in Ireland. Fixity of tenure in our beloved Queen Victoria, and should that using abusive terms. They say, "We allow a would also be accomplished—a measure which would demagogue professing and stimulating a barbarous put an end to the present atrocious system of recipiets on any emergency whatever, none amongst harred of our very name and blood, to muster and harred of our very name and blood and to the provide and to the provide and to the arred of our very name and blood and to the provide and to the provi prised at the animation of the Irish people, and tary interests, that our National Debt-which, their determination no longer to submit to Saxon properly speaking, was only £40,000,000—rule. I have here no less than six pages that I have would be wiped away in five years, and extracted from the Times and other newspapers, Ireland would, like Norway, be one of the most consisting of abuse of the Irish people. (Hear, lightly taxed countries in the world. He implored hear.) Allow me to tell you what they call us. of them not to despair of the fortunes of their tradesmen of Dublin-(applause). He had come to They call us a dirty race—a lazy race—superstitious country. If the Irish people were but united—it support his countrymen, and the more immediate beasts—brutes—savages, worse than the cannibals they would but persevere unto the end, they would He could do no good in the English Parliament, and, we receive. They call us robbers, perjurers, assas- in the glory of their own, forsins, wholesale murderers, and they call our clergy "The nations were falling, yet she was still young, "sanguinary scoundrels," "surpliced ruffians," "assassins, and promoters of assassination by fire that the people would soon bring down the Tory and with the knife," "murderous brutal tyrants"

Minister who hated the needle of Ireland and "demon priesthood," In The Times alone of 1835, I have selected these epithets applied to the eccie-

the Lord Mayor elect, expressing his regret at mitted to your notice. I fling back the calumnies of he was alarmed by hearing a single shot fixed, and by be mentioned at any public meeting! his inability to attend, owing to absence from the Saxons to their teeth, and I have proved to seeing the two cabs return at a very speedy rate, with demonstration that our oppressors are themselves but three out of the five gentlemen. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Harrison, chandler, proposed the next reso. What they would describe us to be. I ask them, has Lieutenant Colonel Fawcett was found lying in an Intion, to the effect that, up to the period of the not the bread which they have cast upon the waters adjoining field, where he had been shot. Mr. George Union, Ireland enjoyed the benefit of domestic legis. of bitterness come back to them with interest? Has Gulliver, the surgeon of the Royal Horse Guards

lation; that it is preposterous to suppose that foreign, not the seed which they have sown borne a plentiful (Bine), was standing by the side of the wounded genharvest? Have they not succeeded in creating tleman. Colonel Fawcett was immediately conveyed to in this country a detestation of their tyrannical mis- the Camden Arms, where he expired on Monday rule! Have they not alienated the hearts, feelings, morning. The deceased was in his 40th year, and he JOHN GRIFFIN, snoe-maker, seconded the reso. and sympathics of the Irish people—(hear, hear)? has left a widow and a young family. The ball had The hon, and learned gentleman proceeded to observe entered the unfortunate gentleman's body on the right that the Irish people, in the glorious efforts which side, passed through the right lung, and had dropped they were now making for the regeneration of their into the intestines, in a similar manner to that in the asual amount of cheering, said, What a gorgeous country, were cheered on and inspirited by the case of the late Mr. Drammond. sight is here! What an awful assemblage! I have sympathy and good wishes of the wise and enlighment to his wife, before he died, that he had not fired at it never happened to me to behold such an assemwas looking on with interest and admiration at the Lieutenant Munroe, nor did he intend to do so; but blage as I have congregated here to-day—(cheers). struggle in which they were now engaged. Nor that the choice of fire falling on the latter, he had No; it is impossible I could have more power; I Europe only: the story of Ireland's wrongs had scarcely taken his position before he was shot, and that have power enough. The only question is, how to been wasted to the attermost bounds of the earth—all the other parties, whose names he refused to give, wield it—(hear). I have more strength and more the Africans even on their sandy shores, had heard with the exception of Mr. Gulliver, ran away on the wield it—(hear). I have more strength and more the Africans even on their sapdy shores, had heard physical force than ever monarch commanded or the names and read the achievements of the Irish general led. All Ireland is rising in one mass; the mighty movement has commenced at Cape Clear, and longed for men as faithful and as energically movement has commenced at Cape Clear. Their sympathy movement has commenced at Cape Clear. Their sympathy movement has commenced at Cape Clear. Their sympathy movement has commenced at Cape Clear. The mass address of father Mathew. That apostle the opening of their purses. I must return my show that the deceased had been found in the field from the Hill of Hoath it re-echoes the shouts raised from Ireland drunk to Ireland sober. He highly admired the course taken by that excellent man in refraining from introducing politics. He had sufficient confidence in Irish honesty and

at Connemera; its voice is abread in the wild winds millions commanded the affectionate sympathy of the matter, had warmly retorted on the policemen to the generous Mr. Murphy, of Drogheda; and in fact. Irish judgment to leave those questions in their own of heaven—"Repeal of the Union and liberty"— their friends at the other side of the Atlantic. What is that to you—it is an accident;" and that he is that to you—it is an accident; and that he is that to you—it is an accident; and that he is that to you—it is an accident; and that he is that to you—it is an accident; and that he is that to you—it is an accident; and that he is that to you—it is an accident; and that he is that to you—it is an accident; and that he is that to you—it is an accident; and that he is that to you—it is an accident; and that he is that to you—it is an accident; and that he is that to you—it is an accident; and that he is that to you—it is an accident; and that he is that to you—it is an accident; and that he is that to you—it is an accident; and that he is that to you—it is an accident; and that he is that to you—it is an accident; and that he is that to you—it is an accident; and that he is that to you—it is an accident; and that he is that to you—it is an accident in the interval has a great accident in the cheers). "Oid Ireland and liberty"- cheers). (Hear, hear.) The heart of America was with them! was removed from the place where be was found to the Yes, there never was such a national uprising; such a simultaneous declaration of opinion; such a mani- he would then hand in the sum of £1,125, which the cause of death, clearly showing that it was from the (cheers). All that is requisite is to manage our shring his shoulders significantly on hearing the inwill exhibit sobriety, order, tranquility-all orowned by which this splendid contribution had been ac. but they have hitherto evaded detection, excepting Mr. I must be victimized. conduct of those two ministers—(hear, hear). We and that before his setting the Lords and Commons latter has escaped to France; but it is not believed. will respond to my call, least the name of popular Ministers—dare to talk of recount to the congregated trades of Dublin! He rest of the ministry have too much good sense- street (broad as it now was) would have to be opened Times newspaper of Saturday last-(hear, hear). A city would present that appearance of happiness, united and persurering, and success was inevitable. world than Parr's Life Pills, as tens of thousands

the Repeal movement had this great advantage over agents. the Catholic emancipation movement, that, whereas it was the rich and influential who were principally, veterately keep the peace. Nothing frets them so if not exclusively, benefitted by the former, there much; and we are determined that nothing shall was no class in the community, however humble, make us violate the peace—(hear, hear). Poor seedy that would not be permanently and inconceivably in general of the treatment I received at the hand themselves; and if justice was done to them, it heard chirping at the other side of the Atlantic, M'Namars, of the county Clare, was never more benefitsed by the latter. He was now working for of our would be at the expense of injustice to the working along the rivers and among the high hills, and in determined to keep the peace than we are. He took the people; it was into their cause that he had received notice to appear at the Court of Queen's men. They complained of excessive taxation; but the fertile values of free and independent America determined to describe the peace than we are. He took hards but was not learned that he would drink nothing but was not head addressed the multitude. I learned that he would drink nothing but was not pear at the Court of Queen's his oath that he would drink nothing but was not head decreased the multitude. I learned that he would drink nothing but was not pear at the Court of Queen's his oath that he would drink nothing but was not pear at the Court of Queen's his oath that he would drink nothing but was not pear at the Court of Queen's his oath that he would drink nothing but was not pear at the Court of Queen's his oath that he would drink nothing but was not pear at the Court of Queen's his oath that he would drink nothing but was not pear at the Court of Queen's his oath that he would drink nothing but was not pear at the Court of Queen's his oath that he would drink nothing but was not pear at the Court of Queen's his oath that he would drink nothing but was not pear at the Court of Queen's his oath that he would drink nothing but was not pear at the Court of Queen's his oath that he would drink nothing but was not pear at the Court of Queen's his oath that he would drink nothing but was not pear at the Court of Queen's his oath that he would drink nothing but was not pear at the Court of Queen's his oath that he would drink nothing but was not pear at the Court of Queen's his oath that he would drink nothing but was not pear at the Court of Queen's his oath that he would drink nothing his his oath that he would be learned at the court of Queen's his oath that he would of the court of Queen's his oath that he would be learned at the Court of Queen's his oath that he would drink nothing his his oath that he would drink nothing his his oath that he would be learned at the Court of Queen's his oath that he would be learned at the Court of Queen's h population of the city and neighbouring country and neighbouring countr is over—(laughter). But he took care not to accept country. He would take nothing short of Repeal— we are struggling? No: that I defy any one to say; present. What had brought them to England? Was it throne being shaken—no matter what corresponthat is, to remain determined, but to continue peace- the only measure that could establish our commerce that a collectionshould be made, the same to be divided able. I delight in the species of authority I have and manufactures upon a lasting basis. This alone equally between the Manchester victims: so that oneacquired over you, and the readiness with which could keep our rents at home; this alone could give third of that collection belongs to me; but lo and be-I am obeyed; and I account for it, not from any Ireland to the Irish and I The Fair-green, containing, I should suppose, in the strike down the dominion of the foe and the the way) who, having found a hen's nest, was crowded, as well as the and to strike down the dominion of the foe and the the way) who, having found a hen's nest, was cheef principles lead men to act, the sconer we have done spoke of Mr. S. Lane Fox. He did not credit it eight or ten days the new building would be ready read adjacent, and part of the village. The mul- foreigner—(hear, hear). The Times' article, pub- till the old one went away, and then he would announce that he was affected with the prevailing disease of for the association, and then he would announce lished only on Saturday last, begins thus: "On eggs and commenced sucking them. When he was Well, after being served in this manner what was I to monomania; the probability was, that Mr. Fox the next step he would take for the Repeal, and Monday, we understand, another of Mr. O'Connell's swallowing the first of them, the chicken that was do? I had no money—I had

Her sun was but rising while others had set, And though slavery's clouds o'er her morning had

Several resolutions, principally referring to the of Commons. He had seen a debate which lasted rabble who cannot comprehend the difference by tradesmen, who addressed the meeting in no several hours put into fourteen or fifteen lines. between right and wrong," spiritual tyrants measured language. They, together with the usual let them say that this meeting was not a mob—let them say that this meeting was not a mob—let the measured language. They together with the fierce passions of an election in the pit, we had so firmly resolved to avoid compelled to leave his country for eighteen months, chants is good, and the demand is fully supported.

FATAL DUEL.

ADJOURNED INQUEST-On Thursday the adjourned inquiry was holden, when further evidence was given to show the manner in which, and by whom. Colonel Fawcett met his death. Mr. Isodore Blake. an half-brother of the deceased, was in attendance to identify the body. He stated that he had received word of the affair in a letter from Mrs Fawcett, The Coroner directed him to produce it; and he retired for the purpose. On his again entering the inquest room. he evinced great reluctance to produce in custody. The letter was then given up, and contained an announcement of the fact that "Fawcett has had a duel with Munroe, and is shot through the Association. He received the Chairman's delicate, journed to Thursday next.

TAILORS AND SHORMAKERS — The two useful classes

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Yours in the cause of democracy, THOMAS RAILTON.

London, Monday, May 15, 1843.

justice will be done to all.

subscriptions to the Victim Fund. That fund being of liberty, while in France they had it in practice. now closed, and accounted for, we think it no more than due to poor Railton, whom we deem an excellent they had "fixity of tenure." So long as the vote Chartist, and a most ill-used man, that he should be was vested in the land, and not in the man, as Cathoallowed to tell his tale. There is no better Chartist lie leases fell in, they would be given, even at than Thomas Railton. He was crippled for life, poor a lower rentage, to Protestant voters: but fellow, at the attack on the Chartists in the Hall of if the Repeal was accompanied by "fixity of the Average Prices of Wheat, For the Week should be treated in the way his letter describes .- est bidder, whether Catholic man or Protestant voter. Wheat. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Peas

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

tism in abcyance. I was on the look out. I proposed anti-Corn Law agitation here. There was not a vestage of it to be found, I had nailed the Chartist flag to the

the beautiful village of Philosborough, in the nothern (cheers). We will have our country for ourselves convince the Americans of the depth, solidity, and where the deceased was found, and who has been before the condition of my family. If this world has no liant and effective address, of which the above is (cheers). The English are beginning to perceive sincerity of Irish gratitude. (Loud and continued it; the British Ministry are qualing before you. Cheers.) His son had demonstrated to them by in- Wellington may attribute it to his old age; I genious results of Pear again. He promised the magistrates to attend the Marylebone Police Magistrate, and held to bail, charms for me, misfortune has also lost its stings. I only a faint outline, by reiterating his determination himself in £500 and two sureties in £250 each, to appear again. He promised the magistrates to attend the Marylebone Police Magistrate, and held to bail, charms for me, misfortune has also lost its stings. I only a faint outline, by reiterating his determination himself in £500 and two sureties in £250 each, to appear again. He promised the magistrates to attend the know but before this reaches your office but that she Mr. Clark, in a very effective speech, moved a regularity, the bands playing "Patrick's Day," attribute it to his despair. He threatened to go the Act of Union upon the commerce and manufactures of the Indian to his despair. He threatened to go the Act of Union upon the commerce and manufactures of the Indian to his despair. He threatened to go the Act of Union upon the commerce and manufactures of Union upon the comm Hoping that a generous and sympathising people

One who has suffered, and yet has to suffer. because an uncompromising and unflinching Chartist, J. M. LEACH.

82, Charles-streat, Hyde, July 4, 1843.

REPEAL OF THE UNION AND THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER.

Mr. O'Connor lectured upon these subjects on Monday evening, at the Social Hall, John-street, Tottenham-Court-road. Shortly after eight o'clock Mr. Large was called to the chair, and, in a neat the note. The Corener told him that unless and appropriate speech, introduced Mr. O'Connor. Mr. O'Connor commenced by referring to his

body." Mr. Gulliver was also in attendance : but the but well merited consure, that he had not been suf- ings. Coroner did not examine him, stating that from the | ficiently among them since that period. Itis name evidence, as it then appeared, Mr. Gulliver seemed had often been announced, but it had been without Esq. to have been acting as second on the occasion. Ho his consent; and discappointment had been the hould, therefore, hold the Inspector answerable for result. This, he trusted, would be guarded against his custody and appearance. The inquest was ad- in future. He rejoiced that the committee had chosen for the subject of his address, the two prominent subjects of a Repeal of the Legislative Union Logarstown, Co. Meath. £20 10s.; Rev. P. O'Reilly. with Ireland and the People's Charter. All other P.P., £1; and some other sums. He alluded to the manufacturers, or any other question which occupied and light demeanour of the southerns, while both worth the slightest attention, nor likely to be propendence. He then handed in from the young genductive of the slightest benefit to the working man, tlemen of Dundalk £60; from the young ladies £20; If they turned to the "Rebecca" agitation in Wales, from the people of Dundalk, £40, and from other of what benefit was it to them? They had no parts in the neighbourhood, £104-making in all horses to pay toll for-they did not complain of the from the north of Ireland, the result of the late great They had already achieved a splendid victory in restored from sickness to health can testify. Many low price of agricultural produce, for they had meeting at Dundalk, £224—(great cheering). their endeavour to assert and vindicate the princi- letters are published recording the miraculous benefits no land to grow it. The parties engaged After reveral sums of money were handed in, ples of religious liberty—liberty of conscience; and of this medicine, and may be obtained of any of the in all these sectional agitations would join heart Mr. O'Connell rose again to hand in the money

DEAR SIR —I write to inform you and the Chartists relieve those bardens which pressed peculiarly on ried on the wind across the western wave, and be or goaded into resistance? They might rest assured I request the men of Manchester to look to it, and take neither the Iron Duke, nor Peel, would attempt to their affirs into their own hands; and then I am certain benefit the condition of Ireland, until the people in thunder demanded it, and it became dangerous to resist. Their Chairman had asserted that he would not give a pin for the Repeal of the Union, unless accompanied by the adoption of the People's Charter. Why was France, with a population of fortytwo millions, satisfied with a less constituency than [We have had this letter in type ever since the period | England with a population of thirty-three millions? of its date; but have witheld it lest it might injure the It was because in England they had only the theory

Science; and as we think it hard that such a man tenure," they would then let the ground to the high-They were told that Irishmen are either opposed to the Charter or don't understand it: it was all fudge. An Irishman could see as far into a stone wall as an Englishman. It was the feuds kept up by inter- & s. d. ested parties, which made Irishmen stand aloof from 2 10 13 0 0 0 0 18 11 0 0 0 1 10 5 0 0 0 SIR,-I have read in the fifth page of the Star, the agitation. They had equal grievances to com-Conference, and the flinging of the Chartists into the on what day he had said a word, or what article he deplorable from insufficient wages. League-trap." These things are what a discerning peo- had written, calculated to create or perpetuate feuds hung,

ple should long since have known. For many years I between the two countries. In the year 1800, if the wood.—The supply of Wool in this market contained would beam round her have admired your advice to the people in the columns National Debt had been divided into fifteen parts, tinues to improve, and buyers have a better chance of the Northern Star. I never had the pleasure of the result would have been that only 2-fifteenths of to suit their wants than some weeks ago. The deknowing you before the Conference of Delegates assembled in Manchester, on the 16th of August last; and I England suffered from the Union, in having to main
The demand for Yarns is fully maintained, both for must confess that your counsel then was admirable, at a tain a large standing arm y and an expensive Law shipment and home consumption. The mills are forthcoming events. I now wish, with all my heart, not to pay much attention to his advocacy of Repeal, them working to order, and at prices alittle in favour WAX AND NO HONEY. The strike commenced three the first number of the Northern Star, he stated a sample of Wheat offering to-day; and the reports miles from where I now live. I knew nothing what his determination to agitate in its favour. If of the growing crops are so very unsatisfactory, that ever about it until all the mills in Hyde were stopped. he was a hasty convert show him the The people assembled in the Market-place. I ad- man whose blood had been shed as his had "An affair of honour," as the barbarous practice of dressed myself to them. I advised them to avoid the been. If they could show him the man who Were the Englishmen to put a brand on their fore- indignation the calumnies of our Saxon oppressors. in the neighbourhood of Camden-Town and K-ntishing to the effect that the Hyde people should go to had, then he would allow him to be a better Repealer. sink or swim with the people." The middle class-men plish that purpose; and after having struggled so very limited supply of fat Beasts and Sheep, but as called a meeting the following day, none to be admitted long for it; after having aroused in both countries there were only few customers the market was heavy, but shopocrats? I succeeded in gaining admittance. A a projudice against him by his determined adder- and all were not sold up. The supply of Lambs was that they were loyal, but on condition that they demonstrated it principally by the evidence of Pro- road, near the Camden road Vilias, observed two cabs, coachman to one of the cotton lords was called to the ence to it, was it to be supposed that he should now good. Beef and Mutton, 42d to 52d; Lamb 4d to testant historians; but before I engaged in my task; the first containing two gentlemen inside, and the chair. He proceeded to business. There was a resolutable abandon it for any less measure of justice? They 5d per lb. I thought it right to make the selection of specimens, second three gentlemen, pass down Maiden-ane, in the tion proposed to the effect that they would support the were told that Ireland was being filled with troops. The CHAIRMAN approunded a communication from of English elequence which I have this day sub-direction of Highgate. About ten minutes afterwards "workeys," on condition that the CHARTER should not Of what use were troops, when there was no one to fight? or of cannon, when there was nothing to Now I wish my Chartist friends to understand that bombard? His countrymen did not want to fight; all the men at that meeting were Leaguers, and, by or if they did, it was with the "blue bottics," and

> question of Corn Law Repeal; and thereby place Char- policemen were in that room, disguised with moustachies, to report to Sir James Graham as well as the resolution passed by the shopkeepers of Burnley, their treacherous memories would allow. Let them in May, 1842. That pinned the knaves. They found report; if they reported honestly, Graham would be out their mistake, and they left the meeting without a good deal wiser for it. Peel had repealed 750 Acts coming to any definite plan. I had before fought those of Parliament in one night. The Reform Bill was men unceasingly; and had succeeded in destroying the also a regular breaking up of all the laws of the State. Of the eight articles of the Legislative Union there was not one which had not been mast, and had it fluttering in the breeze.
>
> My exertions brought upon me the vengeance of the Whig magistrates. They sought to have me secured; while magistrates. They sought to have me secured; article settled a certain annual sum for education of the 20th of August, at the hour of twelve, the and on the 20th of August, at the hour of twelve, the cation, not one tittle of which had ever been by going into a cellar, which was unnoticed by the the other articles of the Union had been abrogated. and contended that the contract was null and void I then made my way to Dublin, where I found a He then alluded, in terms of high commendation,

ists in Ireland than the English Chartists are aware of. of affairs in Spain, and of the voice from across the My wife remained three months after me in Hyde, Atlantic in favour of Repeal. He repudiated, in n extreme misery and distress, unsided. Being desi- strong terms, any idea of foreign interference in cous to see me, she sold her furniture for one-sixth of achieving their object. When Ireland was sufin England in favour of Ireland and her rights, to what existed ten years back; and concluded a bril-

> Mr. O'Connon briefly acknowledged the compliment, alluded to his establishing, eight years pre-vious, the Marylebone Radical Association; and stated that during the two years he was on the committee, he was never absent from his duty. The time was now approaching when similar strennous exertions would be necessary; for poverty was driving the middle classes to contend for the same rights which the working classes were actuated by principle in contending for. Mr. O'C. sat down loudly cheered.

> The meeting place was densely crowded, especially in the galleries. The charge for admission was one penny to the hall, twopence to the gallery, and threepence to the platform.

> > REPEAL ASSOCIATION-TUESDAY.

The usual weekly meeting was held this day. at the Corn Exchange, which was extremely crowded, from the beginning to the close of the proceed-

The chair was taken by Daniel O'Connell, jun.

After some routine business Mr. O'Connell rose, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheering. When silence was obtained he proceeded to hand in the following sums :- From subjects of agitation, when compared with these, meeting at Dundalk, and said that he never saw a were of minor importance. If they looked at the more determined body assembled together to seek for question of the Church of Scotland, the Education a political object. The cold and stern manner of the Bill, the battle between the agriculturists and the men of the north contrasted strongly with the gay

and soul to put down the Charter agitation which he had received from America. This, he said, and perpetuate the continuance of middle-class was a most auspicious day—the 4th of July—the anascendancy. All their complaints were bottomed on niversary of American independence—(protracted class-interests; and all their efforts directed to cheers). He believed that that cheer would be carphysical force than the whole British army. When -this he knew, that they would be one thousand they were weak, it might be well to talk of physical times more mad than the statesmen who advised

members enrolled. On the motion of Mr. O'Connell, it was resolved that the meeting should adjourn until two o'clock to-morrow, to specially consider the letters received from America. He then said that the Repeal Rent received up to yesterday, was £2,495 14s. 03d. (Long continued cheering). This was independent of a sum of £300 received this day, which would be taken into the next account.

## LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, JULY 4TH .- The arrivals of grain to this day's market are small. There has been a good demand for Wheat at 2s per gr. higher. Oats and Beans have been more enquired for, and have made rather more money. The weather was cold up to Friday but fine; since, much warmer and a few showers.

ENDING JULY 4, 1843. Qrs. Qrs.

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all about the facts which many don't knew, "con- at the past ten years, during which he had been the perately low; and though employment may be said nected with the strike, the outbreak, the Manchester unpaid advocate of the working men, and point out to be more plentiful, the condition of the workers is

BRADFORD MARKETS, THURSDAY, JULY 61H .-

we must quote Wheat fully 2s. per quarter, and Oats ad per stone, dearer, and the millers are keen buyers at the advance. This sudden falling off in the supplies is rather unexpected; and even with fine weather we do not anticipate much lower prices, whilst any untoward change might cause a further

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

FRIDAY, JULY 7.- A good steady business is passing at this day's market at an advance of 2s. per qr. excluding the Charter, they intended to introduce the not with the soldiers. There was no doubt but that proved rates. Oats and Shelling sell freely, the upon Wheat. Beans are more in request at imformer at an advance of ad per stone, and the latter is per load. Malt must be noted is per load dearer,

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one Premises. All Communications must be addressed, Post-paid, to Mr. Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds (Saturday, July 8, 1843.)