MY DEAR HORSON, -Since I last wrote, I have altended the most numerous, as well as the most enthusiastic meeting, that has been holden for some time in Bristol. The infernal League have succeeded in buying up the room where the Chartists formerly m buying up one room where the Charlisis formerly met; however, we got Ryan's immense circus, and filled it to the roof. There were many gallant Irishmen present, who appeared particularly interested; and the whole went off gloriously, and gave strong promise of a good result from an improved system. of Organization. On Saturday I attended a public meeting at Trowbridge; the most spirited that I have seen since the bonneing demonstrations in 1829. The people turned out, and between six and seven o'clock, met Mr. Roberts and me, with a band, about a mile from the town, which we entered amid cheers and great rejoiding.

has been ruined by the Leeds trade; and the inhabitants not being so much mixed as those consti-tating the population of one of our large modern hells," still presents a distinctness of character, distinguishable as well in the similarity of accent as expressed their opinions, the subject was adjourned in that of dress. The growing youths of Trowbridge for further discussion on Sunday next, the chair to be are the straightest, cleanest, most lively, and intelligent lads I ever saw in my life. You know how useless it is to guess at numbers; however the oldest man of the town declared that he had never seen anything like it; so you may judge that the spirit has not died away there. After the procession, I addressed the people in a large chapel, and they tell me that I gave great satisfaction. I am going to address the people of Frome to-night, to take satisfaction for my wounds; and in speaking of Frome, I am sorry to be obliged to add, that I learned the injuries sustained are more numerous than I had any notion of. The Leaguers having prepared for an active campaign in this district which was to have commenced after the prorogation of Parliament, are stark staring mad at my present visit; while the poor Sturgites have been fairly knocked off the one crutch that we left under them at Birmingham.

I am yours truly, F. O'CONNOR.

Bath, July 31, 1843, pred in great numbers, and armed with stones, and provided with horns, as a means of annoyance, were determined to drive us out of the town. I constituting the most attentive portion of my hearers.

After our meeting, which, I understand, gave general satisfaction, we again fell into line, and they were perfectly again. On The day, I left Bath to attent which they would fine meeting at Tower Hamlets, which locality I we had one of the meeting at Tower Hamlets, which locality I we had one of the meeting at Tower Hamlets, which locality I we had one of the meeting at the weap prove of a President of the Executive of the first open one state of the meeting at the weap prove of a President of the Executive of the meeting at the weap prove of a President of the Executive of the first to be elected by the whole of the meeting of the meeting at the weap prove of a President of the Executive of the first to be elected by the whole of the meeting of the meeting at the weap prove of a President of the Executive of the discussion ensued upon the bedong at the delegates were persent, that the discussion is more of a Destruction of the first to be elected by the whole of the meeting of the meeting at the very heavy rain, it was found impossible to be represented and the consider. That a concert be address the holding of the discussion of the Soveral plans were read and the consider. That a concert be address the holding of the discussion of the Executive of the first to be elected by the whole of the meeting of the meeting at the village of Turton, on their was holden move in a body forward to Bull Hill. But we approve of a President of the Executive of the first to be elected by the whole of the first to be elected by the whole of the first to be often the proposed of the first to be often the first to be often the discussion of the delegates resoluted the meeting of the discussion of the delegate of the discussion of the delegate of the meeting of the discussion of the delegate of the meeting of the constituting the most attentive portion of my hearers. norwithstanding the day was very unfavourable, the delegates formed." miles to go after the meeting.

Chartist Intelligence.

DEWSBURY WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING.—On Surday last a meeting of delegates was holden in the large room over the Co-operative Stores, Devisbury, which for number of delegates present and mirit manifested has not been equalled for a long period. Dalegates were present from the following places:-Bradford, Jno. Wm. Smith, George Bishop; Birstal, F. Wm. Sucksmith; Littletown, Joseph Hadfield; Dewsbury, James Fox; Hunslet, Thomas Beanmont; Holbeck, Charles Cluderay, Andrew Bishop; Huddersfield, John Chapman, Jos. Hobson; Keighley, Joseph Firth; Leeds, William Brook, Joseph Jones; Sheffield, William Myers; Todmorden, Richard Close; Hedben Bridge, Thomas Mitchell: Halifax, William Wallace. Mr. Smith in the chair; Mr. Edward Clayton, Secretary. Each delegate reported the state, feeling, and condition of Chartism in his respective district. On the whole, the reports of the present condition were of a gloomy character; but the preveiling apathy Was every day submiding, and a new spirit was arising. which if nurtured to its legitimate growth would place Chartism in a far more envishes position than it had ever yet occupied. After some routine preliminary business, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Brock and seconded by Mr. Jones:—"That this meeting consider, that under existing circumstances, arising from the divided condition of the Chartist body, and other reasons well known, it would be impossible to obtain a fair expression of opinion; and therefore unwise to hold a National Conference at the present. lime." To which an amendment was moved by Mr. Mitchell, seconded by Mr. Hadfield :- "That this meeting consider that a National Conference at the present time highly requisite." Upon the question this raised a very long and animated discussion ensued; when it was put to the vote, the Chairman announced that there were for the original motion five, for the amendment ix. It was then moved, seconded, and carried that the votes abould be recorded.

For the motion—Mr. Brocke, Mr. Jones, Mr. Fox, Mr. Close, and Mr. Beaumont. For the amendment-Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Hadfield, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Hobson, Mr. Myers, and Mr. Suck-

Neutrals-Mr. Bishop, of Bradford, and Mr. Firth, of Leighley, on the ground that they had not received instructions from their constituents. Mr. Chapman was also present, and voted for the

Mendment, but was overlocked by the Chairman. The question of Conference or no Conference being thus settled, it was moved and seconded, and carried manimorsly-"That it is of the utmost importance that all the arrangements for the Conference be made in the most perfect manner, giving full time for a due canvassing by the people, in their different localities, of the several matters to be brought before it, so that full instructions may be given to the delegates composing it, to frame a plan of Organization that shall tend to concentrate the people's energies for the overthrow of the oppressive system of unjust representation to which Te are spiried, and the establishment in its stead of the principles embodied in the People's Charter; and to this meeting that the first week in September will be the earliest period that such Conference can be convened together, to duly accomplish its object."

The following resolutions were also adopted:-"That this meeting, without expressing any opinion to combine with the General Agilation of General Prin-CF's A LEGAL SCHEME FOR A PRACTICAL EXPERI- parated. When the Bolton Chartists entered Tur-HENT I PON THE LAND by those who have the desire ton on their way back, the people were awaiting and mems to accomplish it; incomnch as such combina their arrival. Mr. Dixon addressed them, accordhim will secure to the whole body LEGAL PROTECTION, ing to promise. The friends arrived back to Bolton and many other advantages sufficiently obvious without, Engiteration."

"That we, the delegates, recommend to the Chartist body generally, and to the Chartist press and Chartist the Courtist cause." "That these resolutions be sent to the Northern Star,

with a request to the Editor to insert them." A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up.

STOCKPORT,—On Wednesday evening last, Mr. Thomas Clark delivered a lecture to a large Ind alientive andience on a vacant space of ground, Lancachire Hill, when he exposed in a forceible bring system.

On SUNDAY EVENING a large meeting was holden in the commodious room, Hillgate, Mr. I. Caner in the chair : when Mr. Thomas Davies, of Hawich, delivered a splendid address on "The present sate of society." He was listened to with breakless attention. At the conclusion a compliment mentary vote was passed to P. O'Higgins, E.q., of Dublin, for his talented expose of the causes of agranan assassination in Ireland.

BACUP. Mr. Bairstow lectured in the Association Room, on Friday week, and advised the people to unite in one bond of union. The talented lecturer gave great satisfaction, and the meeting broke up highly gratified.

On TUESDAY last Mr. E. P. Mead lectured in the ame from to a crowded and attentive andience,

On the Palsehood of the Palpit." given their opinion as to the necessity and propriety of a National Conference on the 5th of September; anger great good from its deliberations, if begun, their advocacy of the people's rights. Carried unscontinued, and ended, in the proper spirit.

Dorthem Star.

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. VI. NO. 299.

MANCHESTER,-CARPENTERS' HALL.-A dis-Troubridge is one of the old clothing towns that question with the agitation for the Charter took place in the large ante-room of the above Hall, on Sunday afternoon last. The attendance was numerous and respectable, and the whole business was conducted with the greatest harmony. Several persons having

Lord Eliot were read from the Star. During the reading the most breathless attention pervaded the the deepest sympathy for a people subjected to the unmerited persecution and heartless cruelty so vividly pourtrayed by Mr. O'Higgins. The Chairman then introduced Mr. James Leach, who was received with every possible mark of respect. Mir. Leach commenced by thanking his audience for the kind reception.—A public meeting, convened by the above Sunday night, Mr. John Slaymark in the chair. tion he always met when addressing his Manchester society, was holden at Bear Lane Chapel, on Mon-The question of a National Conference was disfriends, and proceeded, in a style peculiarly his own, to expose the consummate hypocrisy of the men who, although they call themselves anti-monopolists, and make great pretensions to philanthropy, are the greatest enemies against which the working classes of Treland, if unactral greatest enemies against which the working classes of Treland, if unactral greatest enemies against which the working classes of Treland, if unactral greatest enemies against which the working classes of Treland, if unactral greatest enemies against which the working classes of Treland, if unactral greatest enemies against which the working classes of Treland, if unactral greatest enemies against which the working classes of Treland, if unactral greatest enemies against which the working classes of Treland, if unactral greatest enemies against which the working classes of Treland, if unactral greatest enemies against which the working classes of Treland, if unactral greatest enemies against which the working classes of Treland, if unactral greatest enemies against which the working classes of Treland, if unactral greatest enemies against which the working classes of Treland, if unactral greatest enemies against which the working classes of Treland, if unactral greatest enemies against which the working classes of Treland, if unactral greatest enemies against which the working classes of Treland, if unactral greatest enemies against which the working classes of Treland, if unactral greatest enemies against which the working classes of Treland, if unactral greatest enemies against which the working classes of Treland, if unactral greatest enemies against which the working classes of Treland, if unactral greatest enemies against which the working classes of Treland, if unactral greatest enemies against which the working classes of Treland, if unactral greatest enemies against which the working classes of Treland, if unactral greatest enemies against which the working classes of Treland, if unactral greatest enemies against which the worki have to contend. He gave a description of the behalf of the distressed families of the brave and in-P.S.—On Monday evening, I proceeded with my many strategems made use of to effect reductions in carcerated patriots, and a resolution to support friend, Mr. Roberts, to Frome, and was met outside the price of labour; and shewed, by arguments the them was unanimously adopted by the meeting. In the town by a band, and a large procession; the most clear and convincing, that nothing short of the meeting. Immediate steps will be taken to have a weekly subministic informing me that the enemy had must charter would enable the toiling millions to effective them. tually resist further encroachments upon their only | MEETING.—BEAR LANE CHAPEL.—At a meeting property. He concluded with a powerful appeal to of the Chartists of Bristol, holden at Bear Lane his hearers to enrol themselves as members of the Chapel, on Tuesday last, the following resolutions sked where they proposed holding their meeting, National Charter Association, and thereby prove were adopted:—"That in the opinion of this meeting a Conference of Delegates, from various town. I then told them not to go out of the way, the humble advocate. Mr. Leach sat down amidst cities, towns, and localities, in England, should be

isan three are collected, as I have nearly twelve jumped into a vehicle, and addressed the assembly holden this day fortnight, those they think most for about half an hour, and was listened to with competent to serve as delegate for the district. the greatest attention, with the exception of a little Should there be more than one nominated, a ballot interruption from a drunken farmer, who resides at to take place in each locality of the district; and Turton Tower, and who had been boasting that he the man having the greatest number of votes to was the chief constable of Turton. One of the in- be brought forward at a public meeting convened spectors of the police told him that if he did not for the purpose to be elected as the representative behave himself, he would be under the necessity of of the district." "That, in our opinion, it is necessity of of the district." having him locked up. This had the effect of making mary that our Chartist brethren in Manchester the man, who an hour before was swaggering should immediately appoint a Committee pro tem., that he was the master of all the police, slink away, for the distribution of the funds in hand for the stripped of all his pretended authority. Mr. Dixon support of Chartist victims; and that this district told them as the wet had prevented them from hold- place implicit confidence in them, for the just dising their intended meeting, he would, if it was fine tribution of the same; and this meeting pledges when he returned in the evening, address them upon itself to use all the means in its power, to raise as the all-important subject of Chartism and its objects. much of the needful as possible for the just discharge Having arrived at Bull-hill, it was a pleasing sight of the duties, devolving upon us, namely, the support to see the hardy sons of toil wending their way up of our suffering friends." the vallies and over the hills to the appointed spot | NEWCASTLE-Mr. Kydd lectured in the were the meeting was to be holden, which was Chartists' Hall, on Sunday evening, "on the existing marked out by a flag fluttering in the breeze. The government, and the various suggestions of political people were not a little amused to see the stir economists to remove the existing distress." He and having duly considered the several dates pro-amongst the peace-preservers. Police inspectors contended that no substantial benefit would accrue posed for the assembling of that body, do again exdriving about in gigs, giving their instructions to the to the people without a governmental change. The press our conviction that Tuesday the 5th day of Sepprivates, who were all in plain clothes, except one Charter Suffrage would empower the people to tember is the most proper date, and accordingly give who drove one of the gigs. In fact it appeared that redress their own grievances, and without that, he our votes in favour thereof; and all circumstances they were afraid that the Chartists were going to believed, that the condition of the whole industrious considered give our decision in favour of Birmingham take the mountain, called Black Hill, away on their backs : for one of the county magistrates had demeaned himself by coming in the character of a SPY upon other men's actions, Being DRESSED UP IN THE place, on Sunday evening next, at seven o'clock. GARB OF A BROBEN DOWN DROVER. Mr. Walsh, from Blackbarn, was unanimously called to vered a lecture to the Chartists of this place on Friday the chair, and he opened the meeting by giv- last. The audience was large, respectable, and attening out an appropriate hymn, which was sung in tive, much more so than usual. We trust that the grand siyle. After this he addressed them principles of Democracy are taking root in this priest-

ting the principle of brotherly kindness amongst address to his old companions, the Coal Miners, when a expressing the high gratification they had experieach other. He also told the meeting that it was good number joined the Miner's Association. necessary to have an Executive as a governing head; but unless they attended to the Organization of their various localines, it would all be to no use. Mr. on Sanday last. Owing to the wetness of the day, the Mickle concluded with an earnest appeal to them to attendance was not very large. There were, however, bestir themselves in earnest in the great work of a three of the police present, taking notice of the pronation's freedom. The chairman then introduced ceedings. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Mills, Mr. Dixon, from Manchester, who said, when he looked upon that wast assembly, he could not for one moment believe that they were all enrolled Chartists. In this and all other mixed assemblies, tain the peace, for Chartists never broke it. there were persons of different opinions, and parties who came for different objects. Some might come out of curiosity, and some to ridicule; whilst others. might come for the more manly purpose of hearing what Chartism was, and thus judge for themselves; but there were others who came for none of these purposes, but to watch the speaker; and, if in the heat of the moment he should drop an unguarded word, to catch that and take it to their employers to see if they could make "sedition" of it. He (Mr. Dixon) was glad to see men of this description on his right and on his left; and also one for his footman-(laughter). He hoped that they would take heed to what he said, and give a correct account to those that sent them. He was glad to see them there; but he must say that he would rather have seen them in their own clothes, than in the garb of spies. He would really assure them though, that the Chartists did not fear spies. that, taking all things into consideration, it appears Their actions were all above board, and therefore, so far as they were concerned, the spy system was useless. But as they were there, and being the guardians of the public peace, he hoped that they would neither break it themselves, nor allow others to do so. Mr. D. then went into an explanation of In to the merits of particular plans of Organization at the principles and objects of the Chartists, and adpresent proposed, cannot pass over the opportunity of dressed the people for near two hours. He concluded declaring it as their decided conviction, that in any by calling upon the people to commence doing their plan that may be adopted, it will be essentially necessary, own work, or it would never be done. The Chairman gave out another hymn, and the meeting se-

be wix: eight and nine o'clock in the evening, highly delighted with their day's pleasure. BRIGHTON, SUSSEX.—A meeting was holden at the Cap of Liberty, Portland-street, on the 30th likely to be required by the Committee, to meet those is every way, the system of individual and general seconded by Mr. Williams, "That the members of the Council of the National Charter Association in that effectual way is to save all parties in such a way as to save all parties in such a degree as it ought to be, has been one of the necessities in such a way as to save all parties in such a degree as it ought to be, has been one of the necessities in such a way as to save all parties in such a degree as it ought to be, has been one of the necessities in such a way as to save all parties in such a degree as it ought to be, has been one of the necessities in such a way as to save all parties in such a degree as it ought to be, has been one of the necessities in such a way as to save all parties in such a degree as it ought to be, has been one of the necessities in such a degree as it ought to be, has been one of the necessities in such a way as to save all parties in such a degree as it ought to be, has been one of the necessities in such a way as to save all parties in such a degree as it ought to be, has been one of the necessities in such a way as to save all parties in such a way as to save all parties in such a degree as it ought to be, has been one of the necessities in such a way as to save all parties in such a degree as it ought to be, has been one of the necessities in such a degree as it ought to be, has been one of the necessities in such a way as to save all parties in such a degree as it ought to be, has been one of the necessities in such a way as to save all parties in such a degree as it ought to be, has been one of the necessities in such a way as to save all parties in such a way as to save all parties in such a degree as it ought to be, has been one of the necessities in such a way as to save all parties in such a way as to save all parties in such a way as to save all parties in such a way as to save all parties in such a degree as it ought to such a degree residing in Brighton, approve of the suggestion in which will secure to the Committee in Manchester, th the Star for appointing a Committee pro tem., at means of acting with vigour and effect. The wife and Manchester, for the Victim Fund; and that the said family of no good honest Chartist should be allowed to Committee should be empowered to receive and dis- suffer; more especially when he himself is suffering the burse all monies in hand; and we recommend that worst of treatment in some cold and humid cell. No; the Victim Fund be equally distributed amougst the every thing should be done to afford him comfort and sufferers in the Chartist cause—such distribution consolation, by endeavouring to dispel the cheerless being regulated according to the number of family gloom of his dangeon and to calm the perturbation of and actual wants in each case. As soon as we his troubled mind, by affording that support which his know that the committee is appointed, we will trans- circumstances so imperiously demands. Let him see that manner the trickery and villany of the manufac- mit a contribution forthwith."—Carried unani- these who have hitherto received support and succour mously.

On Thursday Evening, Mr. Clark lectured in Leicester.—On Sunday morning, Mr. Samuel June 15 Fields, Hillgate. Subject.—The Aristo. Parkes delivered an address to a numerous audience, tracy and their rights." The audience was large from the Limentations of Jeremiah. In the evening, the gave a Parkes delivered an address to a numerous audience, Bastile, where and enthusiastic, and paid great attention to the from Timethy, on "the duty of Bishops." He gave a true delineation of the character of the present race of dignitaries of the Church, enumerating all the deadly weapons they employ against the liberties of the people. was a masterplece of argumentative reasoning, on the His discourse occupied nearly two hours in delivery; it absurdity of an established priesthood.

AT A MEETING held in the Market-place, on Monday night, Mr. J. White in the chair, it was moved by it Chartiam; forbid it every feeling of gratitude and Mr. Haynes, seconded by Mr. S. White, and supported by Mr. S. Parkes, from Sheffield, "That it is the opinion of this meeting that a Conference ought to be Why has Cooper got so severe a sentence? because he holden in Birmingham, on the 5th of September next, had the beldness and ability to drag the monster of the purpose of remodelling the old or forming a corruption from his decrease. new Plan of Organization, and transacting other business connected with the peace, welfare, and prosperity of our common cause; and that we call upon our Chartist brethren throughout England, Scotland, and Wales, to arouse from their apathy, and make it a truly REBUICH.—The Chartists of this locality have Bowman, seconded by Mr. Edwards, "That in the opinion of this meeting it is requisite that a Victim a crowded audience. A collection was made amount-Fund Committee should be appointed in Manchester, and call Loon their brethren throughout the country for the purpose of disbursing the fund now in hand to take steps to make it what it ought to be,—a for the relief of the wives and families of our incarformer of Charnist National will. They cerated brethren lingering in the different prisons for larger treatment of Charnist National will. cerated brethren lingering in the different prisons for livered an energetic address to a numerous and respect-

nimonaly.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1843.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, PRICE SIXPENCE EACH. NOS. I. AND II. OF A PRACTICAL WORK

MANAGEMENT OF SMALL FARMS;

Giving full Instructions respecting Rotation of Crops, Management of Cattle, Culture, &c. BY FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

FARMER AND BARRISTER

Also, now on Sale, in Two Numbers, at Fourpence each, the "STATE OF IRELAND," written in 1798, by ARTHUR O'CONTOR. A compendium of Irish vast assembly, only interrupted by expressions of History, and a more correct Account of the Grievances of that Country, than any that has appeared upon the subject. Cleave, London; Heywood, Manchester; Hobson, Leeds.

BRISTOL-Young MENS' CHARTER ASSOCIA-

but to go through the market place, which was then in view, and literally crammed with human beings. Our procession marched up, being by this time increased to thousands, with band playing and colours six persons joined the Association.

HALSHAW MOOR .- Mr. William Dixon delifor a short time and then introduced Mr. ridden village. The thanks of the meeting were given day evening last, to the members and friends of the Mickle, from Biackburn, who addressed them to the Chairman and Lecturer, and the meeting sepaupon the necessity of Organization, and the inculca- rated.—On Saturday evening, Mr. Dixon delivered an

> ROCHDALE-A camp meeting was holden at Lane Head, in accordance with previous arrangement, Butterworth, and Haigh, who forcibly expounded the principles of Chartism, and gave the police to understand that their presence was not necessary to main-

CARLISLE .- MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE meeting of the above named body took place at their was disposed of, the members of the Conncil took up the subject of the Victim Fund, the necessity of which was warmly advocated; after which the following resointion was moved by Mr. John Gilbertson, and seconded by Mr. John Mc'Quire, and carried unanimously:-That a collection be entered into, on Saturday evening, August 12th, in aid of the Victim Fund, and that the money subscribed for that purpose be placed in the hands of the Treasurer, and be sent off from time to time, or as the General Victim Fund may require." This is a step in the right direction, which would have been taken much sooner by the people, had they really known the absolute necessity of it. Had a plan, which we laid down many months ago, been laid before Mr. O Connor and others at Lancaster, as it ought to have been, we have every reason to believe, that long ere this a well-managed Victim Fund would have been in operation. What was our plan? It was this. That the Chartist Conncils in every locality, where there were victims, make a regular and faithful return of the number, giving their names, their wives, (if any) and the number of their families; also a full and particular statement of the circumstances of the various families, and to what extent they ought to be assisted. This return we proposed having signed by the chairman and Secretary of each association, and sent to the Central Committee, who would see it their duty to make a faithful record of all the returns made to them. Being thus in possession of accurate information, the Central columns of the Northern Star, a full account of all the cases, the extent of their necessities, and the amount from him, be not allowed to pine in want and misery, LEICESTER.—On Sunday morning, Mr. Samuel and become the prey of the cold-blooded master in a "Smiles are scarce as cooling wells Upon the arid wild!

Where frowns are withering as the "hells"

Are to the factory child. We need not pursue the picture any farther, for it is The wife of the patriotic and talented Cooper, is about to be dragged from a sick bed and thrown into the street because her house rent and taxes are not paid. Ferbid respect which the Chartist body generally owe to this Mr. W. Kerby man's able and honest advocacy of their principles. hideonaness to the world. His able and talented exposure of the doings of the League, are not to be estimated, and ought never to be forgotten by the people.

MOTTINGHAM .- Mr. H. Dorman gave an able ddress on Sunday evening last, in the Market-place, to

OLDHAM .- On Sunday last, Mr. James Duffy decollected to defray the expence of the room.

SUNDERLAND.-At our weekly meeting on

SHEFFIELD.—THE ORGANIZATION.—Fig Tree-Lane, July 26th, Mr. Tankard, chairman. The dis-cussion on "Organization" resumed; after an interesting debate, Mr. Harney's proposition for yearly shilling payments to a national fund, with the addition thateach locality be at liberty to make such legal bye-laws as may be deemed neccessary to meet local expenses, was unanimously approved of. Mr. Harney's suggestions as to the mode of enrolling members were then taken into consideration, the discussion was adjourned to the next evening. July 27th. -Mr. Taylor chairman, discussion resumed, resolution passed,-"That we approve of the names and Our procession marched up, being by this time ingreased to thousands, with band playing and colours
lying; and, upon the junction of the hostile armies,
all took off their hats, and cheered together, the
intended assailants joining in the procession, and
intended assailants joining in the procession, and
intended assailants joining in the procession, and made in vain, for at the close of the lecture twentyplans of Organization. Second, limit the various
plans of Organization which have appeared in the
didates to be afterwards ballotted for by the members of this locality; in the event of rejection the
off the members, on Tuesday, next, that their
intended assailants joining in the procession, and
wishes may be known, and instructions for the
delegates formed." elegates formed."

Plan of an annual Conference was postponed until the discussion on "Cooper's plan." On Mr. Firth's

the chair and Mr. H. commenced his address which Mr. Cleave, the Treasurer appointed by the Birembraced the period of England's history from the mingham Conference, transmitting to him the landing of the Romans to the Protestant Reforma- names and circumstances of the parties applying, and tion. The sketch was necessarily rapid and imper- their opinion relative to the amount of relief required; fect, but by quotations from acts of parliament and and this delegate meeting is further of opinion that other ancient documents Mr. H. shewed to the satis- ene of the objects of the ensuing Conference should be faction of all present what was the actual, condition to appoint a GENERAL VICTIM COMMITTEE to whom of the labouring people in the time of the Romans, the the local committees should be subordinate." Mr. Saxons and the Normans, comparing their condition Wheeler in moving the resolution stated, that the with that of the artizans and agriculturists of the London committee had furnished relief to the "conpresent time. Mr. Evinson expressed the pleasure spirators" while in town, to the amount of about £12. he had felt and instruction he had gleaned in listen- They had purchased furniture for George White to the ing to the lecture and moved the thanks of the meet- amount of about £5; besides a weekly allowance, ing to Mr. H. Mr. Briggs seconded the motion which was carried unanimously.

THE CONFERENCE. Mr. Harney having acknowledged the compliment above paid proceeded to move viously been agreed to by the council.-" That having watched with much interest the resolutions of the several localities on the subject of the Conference. classes would never be what it ought He likewise as the place of meeting. That we, for ourselves, advanced many able arguments in defence of his authorize the editor of the Northern Star to declare the resolutions of the localities on the 1st of August." Mr. Clayton seconded the resolution which was adopted unanimously. Thanks were voted to the chairman and the meeting adjourned.

NOTTINGHAM. Mr. Simmons delivered a lecture in the Democratic Chapel, Rice-place, on Tues-Female Charter Association. His discourse was listened to with the greatest attention, every one

RIDDINGS .- Mr. J. Pepper, of Selston, preached two sermons at this place, on Sunday last, to good congregations. At night a good sprinkling of the middle class was present. Some of the Methodists squeaked out very much.

BLACKSTONE EDGE-DELEGATE MEETING According to announcement a Delegate Meeting was holden at the above named place, near Littleborough, on Sunday last. Delegates present at the commencement of business, Mr. John Crowther, Todmorden; Mr. Richard Wheelwright, Hedben Bridge; Mr. Barnard CHARTIST ASSOCIATION .- On Sunday evening last a Butterly, Halifax; Mr. Jordan Chadwick, and Joseph Wood, Rochdale; Mr. John Marsden, Bacup. Mr. room, No. 6, John Street, Caldewgate; Mr. Robert Wheelwright in the chair, Mr. Butterly Secretary. Graham in the chair. After some preliminary business After some well-timed and lengthened remarks concerning the position occupied by the Chartists, as a political party, the following resolutions, embodying the sentiments of the localities represented, were agreed to:-First, "That in the opinion of the Delegates present, a National Conference ought to be holden on September the 5th: that in case our Scotch brethren unite with us. Liverpool would be the most central place of meeting; but if our Scotch friends take no part in the proceedings, Birmingham would be the best place of meeting. Second, "That we recommend to the serious consideration of the forthcoming Conference, the old plan of Organization, (making all necessary alterations and emendations) as we consider it the best that has yet appeared; and furthermore, it has not had a fair oppor-Delegates to the Conference to vote for such alterations, be made therein." Third. "That there be an Annual subjects. The public are invited to attend. Conference, their business to be to investigate the conduct of the cut-going Executive, and all other business connected with the Chartist Movement." Fourth, "That we recommend to the Chartists in their of other persons engaged in the movement." Fifth, 'That we are of opinion that the organ or organs of the Chartists should go hand in hand with the Committee would see the necessity of publishing in the Chartist Executive Committee, both to be subject to the people by whom they have to be supported; and we think this having not been the case previously to such a degree as it ought to be, has been one of the

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR. CLEAVE. FOR VICTIMS. Mr. Richardson

Mr. Lee, Clerkenwell		.0	ı	0	
Mr. King	*** ***	0	1	0	
FOR DR. M'DOI	JALL.				
Mr. G. Fletcher, Bradford, You	kshire	0	1	8	
Mr. Jao. Kell, do Mr. H. Rowbotham, do	***	0	8	4	
Mr. H. Rowbotham, do		0	3	0	
Mr. J. Turner, do		0	8	1	
Manningham	•••	.0	5	4	
FOR MRS. COOK	PER.				
Two Friends, Halstead		0	1	6	
Two Friends, Halstead Coggleshall	***	0	5	0	
FOR MRS. ELI	IS.	•			
Proceeds of a Raffle, at Worki	ing Man's	•			
Hall, Mile End		0	10	G.	
Mr. W. Venha		ň	õ	č	

NOMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL. BIRMINGHAM.

... 0 2 6

Mr. John Williamson, Tower-street. Mr. John Beale, 2, Coventry-street. Mr. Benjamin Sparks, Newhall-hill. Mr. Thomas Bates, Tanter-street. Mr. Alexander Finley, Steelhouse-lane. Mr. Abraham Lowe, Chapel-street. Mr. George Richardson, Staniford-street. Mr. Richard Pratt, Sheep-street. Mr. William Thornton, Howe-street. Mr. Edwin Murliss, Park-street, sub-Treasurer.

Mr. William Chilton, printer, Smallbrook-street,

sub-Secretary.

LONDON .- CLERK ENWELL .- The Chartists of this locality, at their meeting on Monday last, after receiving and approving the report of the London Delegate Committee, nominated four persons as candidates for the forthcoming Conference, viz.: Messrs. M'Garth, Wheeler, Benbow, and Cowan. A discussion then ensued as to the propriety of engaging the Albert Saloon for the purpose of procuring funds to carry out the agitation in this locality.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY or

Pive shillings per querter.

road, it was agreed that the first week in September is the best time, and Birmingham the best place to hold the Conference. A deputation was appointed to wait on other localities, and make arrangements for sending one or more delegates from Surrey and Kent; an extra penny per week for six weeks to be collected from the members, to meet the necessary expences. The plan of O ganization for the metropelis agreed to by the Metropolitan Delegates will be taken into consideration on Monday evening next.

CITY OF LONDON POLITICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE.—A meeting of the members belonging to the City Locality, was holden here on Sanday morning, Mr. Goulding in the chair, when considerable local on the motion of Mr. Wheeler, who will open the subject again next Sunday. In the evening, Mr. M'Grath lectured to a numerous and attentive audience.

7th, at eight o'clock precisely; tickets 2s. each, can be vote of thanks to the chairman, and the meeting procured at Mr. Drake's, Standard of Liberty, Brick- quietly broke up. The unprincipled and treacherous lane; or at Mr. Savage's, Circus-street, Marylebone. THE METROPOLITAN DELEGATE MEETING Was holden on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Fusseli in the chair. Credentials were received from Mesers. Paddington and Cook, for Marylebene. Reports were received from the various localities, and 6s. was received from Somers Town. Mr. Wheeler reported from the Organization discussion ensued upon the proposal for the holding of him, which had appeared in the Examiner. He a Conference. Mr. Wheeler moved, and Mr. Simpson would not, at this season of the session, move for seconded, "That a concert be given at the Institution, the party to be brought before the bar, but would

averaging about 12s. They had also given £1 to Mr. Railton towards redeeming his tools, in addition to their support of the General Fund: but for want of other local committees they had been in utter ignorance for adoption the following resolution, which had pre- of the late deplorable cases mentioned in the Star. Mr. Mills ably seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Fussell in a long address shewing the manner in which Chartists who had not attained notoriety were neglected in 1839; Messra. Simpson, M'Grath, Paddington and others supported the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to, and the meeting adjourned.

Sunday evening last, Mr. Hiland in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and conadvanced many able arguments in defence of his authorize the editor of the Northern Star to declare firmed, Mr. Bolwell delivered a soul-stirring lecture the Church of England in Ireland, which he supposition. Mr. K. will lecture again in the same finally the date and place of meeting on receipt of on the life of that true patriot, Robert Emmett. The ported not because it was the Church of the mainaddress of the Metropolitan Committee to the Chartists of London was also read and adopted; and the following resolutions carried unanimously -- "That the projected National Conference should assemble on the 5th of September, 1843; and no delegate ought to be nominated for the Metropolis, unless he has been an active member of the Chartist body for twelve months." "That this locality views with sorrow and regret the neglect of the Chartist body towards several of our incarcerated brethren, and we believe that the best remedy will be found in the establishment of a GENE-RAL VICTIM FUND, from which assistance and succour can be given to all our unfortunate brethren who may fall victims to unjust domination; and we pledge ourselves to give such a fund every support in our power." A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, be the case, the House adjourned at eight o'clock. and the meeting separated highly pleased with the evenings proceedings.

SOUTH LONDON HALL OF SCIENCE, (late Rotunda.) -On Tuesday evening last, the members met as usual, Mr. Ross in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. A English and Irish Members. A conversation also discussion ensued upon the address from the Metro-ensued on the Scotch Church Bill, and then some politan Delegates, in which Myers, Thorp, Buck-unimportant business followed.
man, and Andrews took a part. It was resolved, "That it is the opinion of this locality, Birmingham is the most proper place for the Conference to be holden, and that it should meet as early as possible in September." Mr. Martin then gave a powerful lecture upon "the evils of aristocratical influence;' after which it was announced that Mr. Bolwell disappear as if by magic. The troops are harrassed would lecture next Tuesday evening, on the life and character of Robert Emmett. Mr. Fussell lectured at the Black Horse and

Windmill, Fieldgate-street, on Sunday last, and just vacated by the soldiery. gave great satisfaction.

THE CHARTIST Youths, MANCHESTER, held their in our last, have all been holden to bail. The usual weekly meeting, in the Brown-street, Chartist main charge that seems to be against them is that Room, on Tuesday evening last, when Mr. John of assaulting Captain Napier, the officer. As for Leach, from Hyde, delivered an animated and intunity of being carried into effect. We further structive address upon the present state of the "Rebeccaite" traitor, it is held not to be worth recommend the various localities to examine carefully the country, and the duty of the young men in par- one pin. His wife says he was in bed with her at the old plan of Organization, and to instruct their ticular to come forward in the cause of a nation's the time the Tolgoed toll-bar was demolished; and freedom. The above room is open every Tuesday emendations, and additions, as they think necessary to evening, when lectures are delivered upon political

AT A PUBLIC MEETING of the Somers Town locality, held at Mr. Duddridge's, Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, Mr. F. O'Connor, Mr. Roberts, solicitor, from Bath, Thomas Wheeler, various localities not to re-engage any lecturer who and Mr. M'Grath, of London, were nominated as fit evinces a disposition to villify and traduce the characters and proper persons to represent London in the Conference to be holden in Birmingham.

Soners Town Locality.-On Sunday last Mr. Farrar lectured. The drift of his lecture was to shew that from the present representative system, or its creatures, the people had nothing to hope; that the principles of the Charter could alone work out the salvation of the country, and secure it from the ruin which appears inevitable; that its course cannot be arrested, unless by securing a House of Commons commensurate with wants, and happiness of a whole people.

following resolutions were unanimously agreed to— Light Dragoons—fellows with long mustachies and "That we consider it essentially necessary that a longer swords—and two additional companies of General Conference be holden as soon as convenient; infantry, who look as if they required some and we are of opinion that the 5th of September Welsh mutton to restore vigour to their exwill be the most suitable time. We also think Nothausted frames. I was up at Newport last tingham would be the most central place of week and saw some "flying artillery," destined, no meeting."

It was a splendid assembly, numerous, attentive, and makers were returning from their work, carrying a enthusiastic. Several names were enrolled. There comrade shoulder high, who had actually the hardisse every prospect of the cause soon resuming its hood to org "Rebecca for ever!" But as this was, just and exalted position in the scale of political of course, a species of high treason, the Mayor, it

this miraculous plan is, and then we shall move. Say that the testimony against the Rebeccaites is (Cheers.) If it does not mean full and ample justice if it does not mean equal representation to the enslaved millions with any and every class in society; if it does not mean equal legal protection, labour as so 1 Should anything of importance occur tocapital—(cheers)—then down with it—(loud cheers)! morrow, I shall send you word in time for a second We shall not yet, however, pronounce our opinion edition.

on plans we have not yet seen. Let us act rationally. No condemnation until we have fairly judged. Rumour says it is merely to oust ministers. But let me tell you, my friends, no ministry dare propose measures that would confer substantial relief under the present constitution of government; that is, provided they had the disposition, which they have not—(hear, hear). What good would it then be to us to oust one humbug ministry and put in another humbug batch of ministerial tyrants ! No, no : down with the system! The whole Charter, and nothing less than the Charter-(loud cheers). So soon as we learn what is meant, the Council will be at its post—(hear, hear)—and an address will belissued" cheers). Mr. Mason then stated that the subject of his next week's lecture would be—The coming crisis. LEEDS.—Mr. Christopher Doyle, of Manchester, delivered lectures on Sunday and Monday last. The room was crowded on each occasion. The lecture upon Repeal, on Monday night, was a masterpiece; it told well. A good many of our Irish brethren were present, and evinced their satisfaction by repeated applause. Mr. Doyle dwelt upon the aritempt of certain parties to cause a disunion betwixt the English Chartists and the Irish Repealers, and he Saloon for the purpose of procuring funds to carry out the agitation in this locality.

LAMBETH.—At the weekly meeting of members in this locality at the Britannia Coffee House, Waterloothis locality at the Britannia Coffee House, Waterloothis

Chartist cause in this town.

GLASGOW.—At a meeting held in the Young Men's Academy, College-street, on Friday evening, Mr. Burns in the chair, the rules of the Association, as amended, were unanimously adopted; after which almost every one present enrolled their names, and notwithstanding the tickets being now issued at a uniform charge of one penny a-year, many paid six-pence and some a shilling. Mr. Colquhoun appealed to their more fortunate friends, not to take advantage of the penny charge, but to come forward in a spirit worthy of the cause in which they were engaged. He intended paying as much for his ticket as he did last year; the penny system had been recommended to suit the altered circumstance of many of their best friends; he paid half-a crown for his ticket last year, and he would pay the same sum this year. The ordinary business being disposed of, Mr. James Adams introduced the subject of Mr. Hill's visit to Glasgow, and after paying a high compliment to that contlement for that gentleman for his unswerving advocacy of the people's cause; he moved that a soirce in honour of MARYLEBONE.-Mr. Wheeler lectured on Sunday Mr. Hill and the principles contained in the People's evening to a large audience at the Mechanics' Institu-tion, Circue-street, Mr. Hutchins occupied the chair. Ich August; seconded by Mr. Mitchell. This was The lecture was well received.

CHARTIST EXCURSION.—The Annual Chartist Excursion to Watford will take place on Monday, August Was then appointed to carry out the resolution. A quietly broke up. The unprincipled and treacherous Whigs are at their work once more, but I am happy to be able to say, that these sneaking poltroons are at last taught that their career is coming to a close yes, the day is approaching when the mask will be torn from their accursed forms.

HOUSE OF LORDS.-THURSDAY.

Lord Brougham brought before the House a "stapid, ridiculous, malicious, and false libel" upon Lord CAMPBELL said it was a breach of the privi-

Brougham could give notice to bring the matter before the House next session. He thought they Lord Brougham said he would put that aside.

leges of the House; and he doubted whether Lord

He should proceed at law and prosecute, and the should then see whether the law had any protection to afford the Members of Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-WEDNESDAY. The adjourned debate on the Irish Church was

resumed by, Mr. TRELAWNEY, who advised the House to take into its deliberate consideration, that they must either abolish the Established Church in Ireland, or

submit to the alternative of civil war. Sir R. H. Inclis followed, criticising Mr. Ward's plan for redistributing the revenues of the Irish establishment. The member for Sheffield, though belonging to the established Church in England, would coolly rob the sister Church of 17s. 6d. out of every pound sterling of her income-would put a halter round her neck, with the other end of the rope in the hands of her bitterest enemies, and drag her to dishonour and destruction.

The Earl of Listowel warmly and emphatically condemned the past policy of England towards Ireland, the blame of which he did not wish to throw on any existing party, but which now required to GOLDEN LION, DEAN STREET, SOHO .- The Char- be dealt with vigorously and impartially, if we tiets of this locality held their usual weekly meeting on wished to retain the affections of the people, or to preserve the union. Lord BERNARD contended for the apostolicity of

rity of the empire, but because it was essential to the welfare of a Protestant state to maintain the ascendancy of the Protestant Church. Mr. Cochrane said, that the maintenance of the

Union was involved in that of the Church. Mr. VILLIERS STUART contended that the question of the Established Church in Ireland was not one of religion but of property-not of faith but of Mr. HARDY, considering that the primary function

of the established Church in Ireland was to preach the Gospel, defended it on scriptural grounds. While he was speaking, notice was taken that there were not forty members present, which proving to

THURSDAY, Aug. 3.

A long conversation ensued on the "counting out" of the House the night before, when it appeared that the cause was the non-attendance of the "liberal'

THE "REBECCA" MOVEMENT

"REBECCA" still continues at work. Toll-gates beyond measure; but they always happen to be just where they are not wanted! and the parties they are out in quest of always appear upon the spot The parties who were apprehended, as announced

the "information" said to have been given by a which he has hoaxed the police into the belief that he was present at. She also says that he is not quite baked in his upper garret: but soft as he may be, the police seem to be softer still. Respecting the present position of affairs we have received the following by the last post on Thursday, from a correspondent of our own, whom we thank for his attention, and trust this is not the last of his favours:-

SWANSEA.-SIR ROBERT ALARMED.-To-morrow (Wednesday) being the day fixed for the re-examination of the parties charged with a participation in the doings of Rebecca, no small anxiety is shewn by the "powers that be," lest an outbreak of some kind or other should take place upon that day. We previously had a strong body of infantry (more than the barracks could accommodate), stationed in the town; but this powerful force was deemed wholly inadequate to protect the liege subjects of "our Sovereign lady against the formidable powers of the all conquering RADFORD.—At a meeting of the Chartists of Rebecca. So we have to-day been favoured with a this locality held on Tuesday evening, August 1st, the fresh importation, consisting of a troop of the 4th doubt, to mow down or to blow up Rebecca's daughters, when they catch them. In short, the whole Birmingham.—On Sunday morning last, Mr. district is in a ferment. Our worthy Mayor, honest Mason held his usual meeting at Duddeston Row. man, is at his wit's end. A few days ago, some hayis said, struck the delinquent with a cane, gave him On Tuesday Evening last, a most excellent and over to the ronce, and afterwards held him to bail. numerous meeting was holden at the Hall of Science, A subscription is going on to enable the party to to hear Mr. Mason's usual weekly lecture, and to prosecute the Mayor for an assault. Yesterday elect a General Council to promote the Organization, had occasion to call at the police office, and I found and watch the movements of the Attwoodite New those worthies furbishing up old pistols, each with a Movers. The following friends of the cause were face as long as a fiddle, and appearing mortally each put separately, and carried unanimously:—Mr. afraid that some serious onslaught was about to A. Fussell, Mr. J. Follows, Mr. D. Potts, Mr. Wels-be made. A lot of arms have been found in the ford, Mr. Newhouse, Mr. Davies, Mr. Mavitty, Mr. possession of a respectable person in this neigh-Williams, and Mr. Alcock. At the conclusion of the bourhood, the investigation about which has been Williams, and Mr. Alcock. At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Mason observed—"The Journal of Saturday has placed the rumours of these few weeks beyond the possibility of doubt. Mr. Attwood has declared his intention of again entering upon a New Movement, the objects of which he declares will nuite all classes: his plans to be submitted in the course of a few days. Let us once ascertain what this mirror level of the contract of the contract

Chartist Entelligence.

DUBLIN,-The Irish Universal Suffrage Association held their usual weekly meeting at their great rooms, No. 14, North Anne Street, at six o'clock on Sunday last.

to some irregularity at the post-office, or unusual delay through thick and thin. He stood before the Trades of the Liverpool mail, the Northern Star, which should have been delivered to Mr. Dyott at eight o'clock last night, did not arrive till eleven o'clock that morning; and even then the letter carriers did not deliver the parcel, alleging as a reason that it was too heavy, the very worst of Tory practices, (corruption and per-Perhaps Mr. Godly, the Scotch gentleman, who acts as jury) into active operation. The late Major Sirr was included the fair sex, after exhausting the fertility of Perhaps Mr. Godly, the Books got to deliver any more pury) into active operation. The late Major Sirr was included the lair sex, after exhausting the fertility of secretary here, gave directions not to deliver any more obliged to go to the hustings upon this occasion, and his prolifts ingenuity—after rambling through Comnewspapers. However, an application to the Post declare before God and his country, that Daniel O'Con-Master General can, and no doubt will be made; and in the event of getting no redress in that quarter the subject can be brought before Parliament (Hear, hear.)
It was advertised in three of the Dublin papers, on Saturday, that the Northern Star would contain the correspondence between Mr. O'Higgins and Lord Eliot. which was published in the daily Freeman's Journal, of Thursday, the 20th, but suppressed by all the weekly papers, least the country people should see it, and see in it that the vile calumny circulated and repeated over and over again, by the pious Liberator and his followers, was unfounded. They would see that Mr. O'Higgins was not an Orangeman, although this pions old gentleman, who goes to Westland chapel every morning. had given currency to the slander, and never yet made the least atonement for it. There was an immense crowd about Mr. Dyott's house at eight o'clock last night, some of whom said that sooner than not get the paper they would give a shilling for it. He hoped that their English Chartist brethren would send the paper containing this admirable correspondence to every part of Ireland. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dyorr read the rules and objects of the last day's proceedings which were confirmed. Mr. O'HIGGINS said that he had several letters to read, which he was sure would be very gratifying to the meeting; one of which was from an Irishman who resided in Bristol, and with whose admirable and truly furthing of tithe, or ministers' money." Here was a were long familiar. Who was it that did not read with pleasure and profit the letters in the Star, signed alternately "Ventas" and "W. H. Clifton"-(hear, hear). The reading of these letters in the Star were a source of great gratification to him, and he derived considerable information from them. Mr. Clifton is an Irishman, and it will be grateful to his Irish heart to learn in his temporary exile the genuine warmth with which his name has been halled by his countrymen assembled here today. Mr. O'Higgins read Mr. Clifton's letter, which was londly cheered, and concluded by moving his ad-

Mr. SIMON TOBIN seconded the motion, and said that as an Irishman, he was proud of Mr. Clifton. It was pleasing to see how men of talent and integrity rallied round the standard of real political liberty in Ireland, Chartism-(cheers). There is no liberty except in the Charter-(hear, hear). Where does the poor honest man find the least hope of redress for his manifold wrongs and grievances but in the Charter alone? The Charter is the poor man's mainstay—his last plank -his only hope. Let us but get it, and every blessing will follow-(cheers). He was proud of having had the opportunity of seconding the samission of Mr. Clifton -(hear, hear).

Mr. O'HIGGINS had the pleasure of proposing Mr. Christopher Byrne, a subtantial and wealthy farmer, for admission. He had some dealings with Mr. Byrne a few days mince, when he expressed a wish to be informed a little upon Chartism. He had heard so a Whig: but when he stands up boldly and tells you felonious offences against the laws of his country, to the much said against it that he was very anxious to know he has cheated and oppressed you, and will continue possession of the electoral franchise—(hear); that was the meaning of it. Some people told him that the to do so as long as he can, and appears before you the well-considered declaration of the first item in their Chartists were a set of unprincipled men who had com- openly with his cloven foot, cocked horns, red wide political creed, and they would not part with it easily, bined together for the purpose of depriving other peo- month, barbed tail painted sky blue, and a fork in his even at the request of Mr. O Connell himself. Mr. D. ple of their property, overthrowing religion entirely, dexter paw, than he is a Tory; and he who will sat down amid loud cheersand annihilating the Catholic religion—thear, hear). trust either Whig or Tory will of Chartism, to which Mr. Byrne replied, "Well then upon my conscience, I have been a Chartist all my life, though I never knew it before-(hear, hear). Propose me at your next meeting, and send me my card by post. mutual advantage. The Catholic clergy, formerly the I will show it at the chapel next Sunday, and maybe you won't have Chartists enough from the county of

man of the name of Rielly, a butter factor, not to come this was an Orange lodge. There is also a man of the anter this place, as you were all Orangemen; and that Mr. O'Connell said that you were to get so much a Exchange, or else what interest would be have in thus telling lies? There is also a sort of bedge-schoelmaster in the neighbourhood, whose name, I think, is Kayanagh, and who also turns people away from this place by telling lies about you. There were some Kil the street to get in with their cars, some three or four fellows came out of King's, the shoemakers, and told these poor men to take care of themselves, as they were going into the house of one of the bloodlest Orangemen in Dublin-(shame, shame). It is true what I say-(hear, hear). The King's are religious men; neighbours. As for Rielly, and his son, and Kenry, the Linen Hall porter, and Kavanagh, the schoolmaster. circulate their calumnies; but God is just, and he will protect the innecent; their poisoned shafts will all recoil upon themselves. Indeed they are not so much to blame as those who employ them. Mr. Byrne was admitted.

Mr. O'HIGGINS moved and Mr. RAFTER seconded the admission of Mr. John Edward Rounds. Mr. Rounds rose and said that he felt very prop and very thankful for the kind manner with which he was admitted a member of the Association. He had been an attentive observer of their proceedings during the last twelve months, and it was not till after the most mature consideration that he had made up his mind to join their ranks. Like many others he was lead to believe that the Association was unlawful; but he knew by experience that this was false. When the Whigs were in power every effort was made to crush them; they were called Tories, and now, when the Tories are in power and torturing their ingenuity to put them down, they are still called Tories. Mr. O'Connell had stated repeatedly that this was a secret society; that you were bound together by unlawful oaths. Now, he (Mr. Rounds) was a Protestant, and Daniel O'Connell is a Catholic; and had he (Mr. Rounds) said of any other society or individuals half what Mr. O'Connell had mid of this society and some of its members personally, he should feel bound to make restitution: but perhaps Mr. O Connell has a carte blanche from his private Chaplain to belie, villify, and calumniste the members of this Association. He (Mr. Rounds) admired the Catholic Religion for one of its practices, which is that of making restitution; and this subject was often spoken of amongst his friends with respect and admiration; but when they looked upon O'Connell's public conduct; his vile calumnies against all who would not join him in his devious political wanderings, he and his friends arrived at the conclusion that this admirable system of restitution was only made to apply to the poor; the rich and the great were evidently exempt from its wholesome operation. At all events Mr. O'Connell is exempt from it. Perkaps he is so on the principle of British law, "that the King can do no wrong." [Hear, hear, and

Mr. O'Hiegins rose and said that he had waited till then for the purpose of being enlightened by two influential members of the Repeal Association, who had algorithed their intention of coming to the meeting that day, and who undertook to prove that Mr. O'Connell was taking the wisest, most prudent, and most effec-tive means to effect an immediate repeal of the Union; and that the collection of the large sums of money, as Repeal rent, and the appropriation of it, afforded ample n. the wisdom, and the integrity of Daniel O'Connell, and those who acted with him. He (Mr. O'Higgins) regretted the absence of those The public should be fully satisfied as to how this vast enlightened members of the Repeal Association. He sum of money has been appropriated. Has Mr. Ray differed very widely from them. Had they come, the been handed scrip for this £33 870 17s. 1d.? If so, discussion would have been carried on good-humouredly; just be so good as to let the public know the fact. there would have been no angry feeling, no personal But add to this sum of £33 870 17a 1d. the balance animosity, no abuse or vituperation, but a fair and of the last quarters' revenue not given as yet to Peel henourable discussion upon questions of public noto- and Wellington, £5,798 11s. 3d., and we have a sum riety. (Hear, hear) He had no had feeling towards total kept in the back ground amounting, according to Mr. O'Connell; on the contrary, he wished him a long life their own statements, to £39,669 8s. 4d. What have and every happiness that this world can afford. He you done with all this money? You have got a great admitted that Mr. O'Connell was the greatest lawyer of deal of it from poor warm-hearted Catholic curates who the age—the greatest orator of the age—the most perhaps deprived themselves of many a good meal in eloquent man of the age: so powerful was the influence order to enable them to subscribe their dearly earned of that eloquence, that he iMr. O'H.) would not blame | mite to the regeneration of their country. It is a any man for being led astray by it. He admitted his crying sin to cheat a peor curate. Perhaps it is all great and unparalleled popularity—he admitted that he for their good. But when and how is the Union to be had at one period, from 1830 to 1834 inclusive, three repealed? He (Mr. O'Higgins) would just say in con-kingdoms at his back. He admitted that from 1834 till clusion, that he regretted very much the absence of 1839 his friends the Whigs had commanding majorities in his two learned and enlightened Repeal friendsthe House of Commons. But with all this legal know. (hear, hear). ledge; with all this eloquence; with all this popu- Mr. Dyorr said he regretted it had not fallen to his larity; with his friends in power, to whom he re- lot to second the admission of Mr. Clifton, whose peatedly voted the eternal gratitude of the Irish nation, letters he had with singular pleasure perused in the what did he ever do, or propose to do, in his place Northern Star. Such men as Mr. Clifton were an in Parliament, for the benefit of his country? It may honour to Ireland, and calculated to raise the character he said that the Tory House of Lords would thwart his of Irishmen in the estimation of their English fellowmeasures: but surely a man, with three kingdoms at subjects. The notions of Mr. Clifton regarding liberty his back, should have had the moral courage to have broad, comprehensive, and unfactious—(hear)—proposed something or other. What did he do? No he did not limit the gift of freedom to a particular thing? Then as he did nothing of what use was he in parliament? He did a great deal. He sold the county field of his exertion, he would emancipate Man, of Dublin to a non-Repealer for a place for his son-in- whatever colour, clime, or creed-(hear, hear). These In the sold the county were the sentiments congenial to his (Mr. D.'s) feelings.

Meath to a non-Repealer for a place for his son, Mr.

He could not see how any claus or section of the people price 4s. 6d. can be had of any of the following agents, with printed directions so plain, that they relied on. non-Repealer for a place for his son-in-law, Mr. Charles inalienable right—the right of choosing those who O'Connell. He sold the county of Carlow to a non- should make the laws and regulations to which they, a bed-fellow.

mix of his nephews; and, at the election of 1837, signed a placard, stating that the man who should put any other pledge to the candidates than that of supporting the Melbourne Administration must be in the pay of the Tories; that the man who should name Repeal Mr. Henry Clark was called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN begged leave to remark, before the regular business of the meeting commenced, that owing was a tithe rent charge. He supported the Whigs nell represented his politics and interests in Parliament better than his Tory opponent. Did any believe that? no net one. This was very pleasing to those who took a short-nighted view of the subject, but to me at any rate it was thoroughly disgusting; so much so, that I refused to vote for Mr. O'Connell, and expressed, publicly expressed, my disgust at and abhorrence of his conduct. leader of the opposition to support tithes and ministers' money, by enabling him to ait as Lord Mayor, and actually disfranchise those who followed his advice by ewgaws of civic chief magistrate, striking off the refusing to pay minister's money! he who a short time before raised his hands to heaven-" Here now, in the awful presence of that God who is to judge me, and before yow registered in heaven! And after this, the same man awore to disfranchise, and did disfranchise, all his fellow citizens who adhered to their oath. There is a sample of Whiggery for you. Was it because the Whigs passed all those base laws, that Mr. O'Connell gave them his indiscriminate support? No; but because he sold himself to them for pelf and ephemeral power, Glen, and from whose clutches he would have had no more chance of escaping than the ill-fated Caspar, had not the Chartists turned out the perfidious Whigs and

thus saved the "Liberator" from polititical damnation-(great cheering). It is now a long time since he (Mr. O'H.) had told his countrymen that Mr. O'Connell was The doctor asked when Neddy died, and the vote died BALTIMORE, and NEW ORLEANS. not a Repealer—that he did not desire the Repeal with him, was it not clear that the vote appertained to —that the object of the Repeal Association is the the ass and not to the man—(hear and a laugh). Well, restoration of the Whigs to power. Had they been how stood the sapient proposition of Daniel the proin pewer we should not have heard one word of found? Why when the wife died, the husband lost his the Irish Arms' Bill. It would have passed snugly and vote: freedom was buried in her grave. Who then quietly as it did when they were in power. O it is substantially would possess political power under this a mighty fine thing to get a man's throat cut by a new regulation? the women and they alone—(hear, friend. "Take away public liberty bit by bit," say the hear). Now he (Mr. D.) was just gallant enough to Whigs. "We are your masters, and will remain so share this power with them, but he would not consent as long as we can," say the Tories. The difference be- to transfer all to them-" he that gives all gives none," tween Whig and Tory is just this. When the devil was an old saying-(laughter). He therefore gave notice puts on a smiling face, dresses like a gentleman, hides that he would next Sunday bring forward a resolution, his tail in his breeches pocket, his cloven foot in a protesting on the part of that association, against the well made boot; tells the unwary that he is their real proposal of Mr. O Connell, and declaratory of the friend, invites them to dinner and champaigne; gets natural and inalienable right of every male aged twentythem into his clutches, and secures them, he is then one years, being of sound mind and unconvicted of deserves : , be deceived. (Great cheering.) The Irish polar stars of the people, their friends and guides Wicklow in a short time." Here is a convert for you, poorest individual. But their eyes will soon be opened through every difficulty, are now misled as well as the Never mind we shall have plenty of them. Truth will Let them but look at the official report of the Corn Mr. EDNEND ROURKE seconded the motion. He not open their political eyes and let in the light, the took that opportunity of stating that some time ago Almighty is blinding them for his own wise purposes. when he inquired for these rooms he was told by a Here is the official report; read it; see how your Repeal in here; that you were all Orangemen—(hear)—that the enemies of Repeal. This money—this money, I money has been appropriated—£10,000 of it given to say, will surely "bedivil your darlint": £10,000

name of Keery, a porter in the Linen Hall, who has Repeal rent regularly handed over to Wellington and often told persons coming here to take care and not Peel! Good security to keep the peace, and help to send over more troops to Ireland! Daniel, you are the high standing, has been suddenly arrested; the charge T. Price, 93, Dame-street, Dublin; and by all head for all you could betray—(hear, hear). Now it is own bacon, and cheat your supporters, priests, blahops, "darlint": it is yourself that knows how to save your very probable that this Keary is in the pay of the Corn laymen, and all, even your friend the Archbishop of Tuam! Daniel, "a vic," you told the people at Galway dare men here a few days ago, and while waiting in Repeal rent in the very funds which you intend shall become valueless, in the event of that Gavernment, to whom you have given the money, refusing to concede your darling object, the Repeal! You may say, by way of excuse, and in order to deceive those who do not understand the nature of investing money in Government securities, that you can get the money back; but and I therefore hope that they are not guilty of the this is not true. The money can never be got back from worst of crimes, beliefing, backbilling and villifying their the enemies of Repeal. They had a bad stock of old goods on hand, £10,000's worth of which you took off their hands. This bad stock must always remain out; they are too ignorant, too selfish, and too stupid to be some one must take it off your hands; but not (Or sent free to the most remote parts of the Kingheld responsible for anything they say; yet they do a the enemies of Repeal, the Tory Government, to great deal of harm. They go about to barbers shops to whom you have given the money. The case stands simply thus:—A has cheated B out of an estate. B collects as much money from his friends and supporters (some of whom are the tenants of A) as he considers ne cessary to insure success in a court of law; but finding that his proceedings have embarrassed his opponent A. he gives him two-thirds of the money upon his own security which he knows right well, will never be paid; but on the contrary will remain as a mortgage upon the shoulders of the very parties who subscribed the money.

> of it. Nothing can equal it for barefaced unblusing Report from the official organ of the Coin Exchenge :---"Mr. O'Connell begged to make the following report:-"Loyal National Repeal Association, Corn Exchange

'Daniel you are the darlint.' Here is the official

return. Let every Chartist in the empire keep a copy

rooms. " 1842. 25th July, 1843. " Received from 5th April to 4th July inclusive 999 9

" Received from 4th April to 3rd July

"Increase on the quarter£14,799 1 8 " By order, " T. M. RAY, Secretary,

"On Saturday next £10,000 of that would be funded. He would hand the scrip to Mr. Ray for £10,000." Is this the way to Repeal the Union?

Well, well; for cool sheer rascality this stands unrivalled. But what has become of the remainder of the Repeal rent? Is this the only account the public hall have? Where are the anditors of last year, whom every body knows are whelly innocent of the least particle of knowledge of an account current? Will Lord Brongham be satisfied with this report of the quarter's Repeal revenue? According to the official weekly annoucements of the sums recived at the Corn Exchange from the 11th of April, 1842, to the 5th of April, 1843, distinguishing each quarter separately the sums re-

ceived stand thus :-1842. Quarter ending 5th July 999 9 7 Quarter ending 5th July ... 399 9 7 Quarter ending 4th October ... 3,763 11 103 Quarter anding 5th January ... 13 940 2 3 Quarter ending 4th April ... 15,167 13 43

reason there might be for withholding the vota from the feme covert, there was none for keeping it from feme sole: but he never would go the length of asserting that females alone should form the electoral privilege. He was no Mr. Noble's Bookseller, Market-place. favourer of Gyneocracy, or petticoat government-(hear and laughter). That would be as unjust as the political Union in the Arena in Abbey-street as the system that would shut out the political influence of Government candidate, threatening with loss of place women altogether. But what would they say to the every unfortunate clerk in office who should dare to vote fact, that Mr. O'Connell, who had so often fallen out against the Government: Daniel O'Connell, thus putting with the phrase "Universal Suffrage," which he scoffed at because he would have it that the words plete,' Manhood,' Household,' and a dozen other suffrages, had at last come to the conclusion that none but momen should possess the franchise-(Oh, oh). They might smile and cry "Oh," but the fact was substantially so. Mr. O'Connell had declared that, co-eval with the Repeal of the Union, it would be made constitutional in Ireland that all married men should vote-(hear, hear). And had further declared that no idle Why did he support Whigs? Was it because they and unwed goroons should have the privilege—(hear.) passed, the English Poor Law Amendment Act? Was Thus it would be necessary to be bound in the fetters it because they declared that they would prefer a civil of matrimony before a man could shake off his political war with all its horrors to a Repeal of the Union? Was chains, and the entrance to the Temple of Liberty it because they passed the Irish Coercion Act? Was it | would be through the porch of Hymen-(hear, hear, because they passed the Rural Police Act which gives | and loud laughter). Yes, my bachelor friends, a Rethe most despotic power to the Lord Lieutenant for the peal of the Union will settle your hash-(loud laughter) time being? Was it because they passed the Irish for no man can vote, says this Governor of the Catholic Municipal Reform Bill, and helped to degrade the great Emigration Society, unless he has a wife. Now Emigration Society, unless he has a wife. Now Emigration presupposes a surplus population; and yet here is a bonus held out to induce early and improvirefusing to pay the unboly impost? What a picture of little existences for whom there is nothing but starvapolitical infamy was O'Connell, dressed out in all the tion and misery provided—(hear). He (Mr. D.) would not go into all the bearings of this ridiculous propo-Burgess roll every man who had followed his advice by sition now, because he intended to bring forward a specific motion on the subject, on Sunday evening. He Chapel. need scarcely advert to the injustice of excluding the bachelor who, if he did not produce consumers, which unfortunately were too numerous, at least produced provisions and commodities necessary and useful to his fellow beings; besides paying his just proportion of the taxation of the country. In fact this poposition was as complete a blunder as the "manhood" suffrage out of which they had so completely bantered Dan, that he now never dared to mention the word—(hear). This C. Liverpool, are the sole Agents for Second Cabin new verbal bantling would likewise fall still-born from his and Steerage Passengers by the lips; for it was impossible any people, however prone to nasiduction, could stand the attempt to transfer all political power to the wives of men, many of whom supposed their partners already exercised too much dominion. They all recollected the laughable case put by Franklin whom Neddy afforded a forty shilling beneficial interest.

Which Mr. Rafter was called to the chair, and the corpeople are deceived, duped, and plundered, by both disl thanks of the meeting were given by acclamation Whig and Tory. The press has joined the two to Mr. Clark for his gentlemanly conduct in the chair to Mr. Clark for his gentlemanly conduct in the chair

> THE NUMBER of cases decided by the Tribunal of Commerce of Paris, amounts to forty thousand

> Mesers. Candy and Dean, silk importers, for duties unpaid. The affair is one of the Custom-house frauds. AN EMPLOYE of the Parisian post-office, of rather against him is said to be the having aided another individual in seducing a wife from her home; and

sheltering the guilty couple after the elopement.

IT IS SAID THAT the head of an eminent fancy goods and at Cork, and other places too, that you would cripple firm in the City, lately exchequered for participation in almost unknown, generally misunderstood, and the Tory Government, by causing the funds to become the Custom-house frauds, has absconded after many treated upon principles correspondingly erroneous almost valueless. It is clear, then, that you know how futile attempts to obtain a compromise from the governand superficial, by the present race of medical practo do it; and equally clear that you have vested £10,000 ment, and for which he is said to have offered a very considerable sum.

don't see me goin' errands, and doin' chores about there are none to whom, as Parents, Guardians, home, like you used to?"

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may cure themselves without even the knowledge of

for his son-in-law, French. He got Whig places for body did not go for the extension of the Suffrage to the ting his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the ladies. He (Mr. D.) thought himself, and had no heat- evil eruptions of the malignant tendency, and a tation in avowing an opinion long held, and not now variety of other complaints, that are most assuredly for the first time put forward, that whatever show of introduced by the same neglect and imprudence. AGENTS.

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In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure popular study should be devoid of that mysterious is completed in one week, or no charge made for technicality in which the science of medicine has medicine after that period, and in those cases where hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance from hyginess will ensure to the patient a permanent and requiring doubtlessly (as in operative midwifery | salivation and all other means have failed; and are and the surgery of the eye) an entire devotedness to of the utmost importance to those afflicted with A complete knewledge of the symptoms and treata deeply important branch of study. The tone of Scorbutic Affections, Eruptions on any part of the ment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can this book is highly moral, and it abounds in wellbody, Ulcerations, Scrofulous or Venereal Taint, written, harrowing, yet correct displays of the suf- being justly calculated to cleanse the blood from all and have previously gone through a regular course fering consequent upon unbridled sensualism. No foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and are hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignomultitudes it must prove a warning beacon, a well- health and vigour. told appeal to reason, a permanent blessing. It is written in a clear intelligible style, and is evidently the production of a mind long and practically conversant with the diseases of the most delicate division of the human organization."-The Magnet.

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Sold by Mr. Joseph Buckton, Bookseller. Repealer, one Raphael a Jew, and subsequently to as members of the social community, were bound to another non-Repealer. He caused Mr. W. S. Crawsubmit—(hear, hear). He (Mr. D.) did not know before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest Stonegate, York; by whom this Work is sent ford to be turned out of Dundalk, and got a non-Re- whether Mr. Clifton went as far as to advocate the the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexa- (post-paid) in a sealed envelope for 3s 6d.

pealer in his place. He sold Dungaryon for a place right of women to the franchise—the Chartists as a tion to him the remainder of his existence, by afflic- Just Published, the 12th Edition, Price 4s., and THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!!! sent Free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order, for 5s.

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

By R. and L. PERRY, and Co.,

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

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

> The fearfully abused powers of the humane Generative System require the most cautious preservation: by Mrs. Moxon of York. and the debility and disease resulting from early indiscretion demand, for the cure of those dreadful

As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious To Messra. T. Roberts & Co., Crane Court, Fleetin all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the Robinson & Co. 11, Greenside-street, Edinburgh; hands or limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits. It possesses wonderful efficacy in all cases of syphilis, fits, head-ache, weakness, heaviness, and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapours, and melancholy; and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by its use. And even where the disease of STERILITY appears to have able medicine, entirely left me; and indeed, I now taken the firmest hold of the female constitution, the enjoy better health and spirits than I have done for softening tonic qualities of the Cordial Balm of Syri- some time. Hoping you will, for the benefit of the acum will warm and purify the blood and juices, increase the animal spirits, invigorate and revive the whole animal machine, and remove the usual impe-

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

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

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May be had of all Booksellers, Druggists, and Patent Medicine Venders in town and country

Europe and America. Messrs. PERRY expect when consulted by letter,

the usual fee one pound, without which, no notice whatever can be taken of the communication. Patients are requested to be as minute as possible

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

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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 cer-

It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this horrid disease, owing to the unskilfulness of illiterate men; who by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, causing ulcerations, blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, nodes on the shin bones, ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, till at length a general debility of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

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Sold by Mr. HEATON, Briggate, LEEDS.

READ! AND JUDGE FOR TOURSELVES!!

THE following statement of facts has been communicated to the Proprietors of PARR'S LIFE PILLS:-

Messrs. T. Roberts and Co.

Malton, Jan. 30, 1843.

Gentlemen,-Though it is but a very short time since I last wrote for a supply of Parr's Life Pills. I find that owing to an astonishing increase in the sale of them, I am again compelled to request you to send me twenty dozen of the small, as also a supply of the large size. I should wish you to forward them by railway to York, thence by carrier, as early as possible, as I am afraid my present stock will be exhausted before they reach me. I enclose you the case of a person who resides in Malton, and whose testimony may be relied upon as being strictly correct. This is but one case selected from an almost incredible number of others, which have come under my notice, in which cures have been effected by the use of Parr's Life Pills. Many highly respectable persons in this neighbourhood, who previous to the introduction of Parr's Life Pills had a decided dislike to Patent Medicines, are now thankful that they are able to add their testimonials to the beneficial effects of these pills. By forwarding me, without delay, the quantity of pills as ordered above, you will oblige,

> Gentlemen, yours, respectfully, J. WRANGHAM.

Gentlemen,-When I consider the very great relief I have experienced from the use of Parr's Life Pills, I think it not only to be my duty to you but to rvery one who may be suffering from similar com-plaints with which I have been afflicted, to make my astonishing case as public as possible. For a long time past I have been greatly troubled with a most severe nervous complaint, giddiness, and swimming in the head, which increased to such a degree that at times I was compelled to leave off from my work, being unable to bear the least fatigue or excitement. At the suggestion of many of my friends, I was induced to try various medicines, but found that my complaint instead of diminishing, was daily growing worse. Having fortunately heard of the beneficial offects of Parr's Life Pills, I resolved to give them a fair trial, though I must confess with but little hopes of deriving benefit from them, after having tried so many other medicines without success; I immediately purchased a small sized box of Mr. Wrangham, chemist, the only agent for the sale of them in Malton, and fortunate indeed has it been for me that I did so, for though I have just finished taking this one box, I find myself so far relieved that instead of daily, nay hourly, suffering from that dreadful complaint, nervousness, with its attendant miseries, I am restored to my former good health; my nerves are strong—the giddiness and swimming in my head are totally removed, and I am now able to attend regularly to my trade. Allowing you to make whatever use you may think proper of this statement and eling truly grateful for the benefit I have obtained from taking Parr's Life Pills.

> I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant, THOMAS PATTISON, Painter.

N.B. I shall be glad to answer any enquiries respecting the good the pills have done ma.
To Mr. T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Fleetstreet, London.

A most extraordinary Case of Cure communicated,

Mrs. Mathers, of that City, had for many years evils, that such medicine should be employed that is been affected with a most inveterate disease, which most certain to be successful. It is for these cases her medical attendants pronounced to be Cancer. I And may be had of the Authors, 60, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London; and sold by Brittan CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM which is nearly all over her body, defying every effort of sur-intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immo-gical skill. Parr's Life Pills being recommended to

> From Mr. R. Turner, Lewton. street, London.

Lenton, near Nottingham, Dec. 12, 1842.

Dear Sir.-1 beg leave to tender you my warmest thanks for the great benefit which I have recieved from your valuable Parr's Life Pills in the cure of a distressing species of fluttering, or palpitation of the heart, which I experienced some years, and which has now, by the use of three small boxes of your invalupublic at large, make my case known, I remain, Gen-

tlemen, yours, very gratefully, RICHARD TURNER. N.B.—Any person who may not credit this state-

ment may, by referring to me, obtain satisfactory answers to their enquiries. R. T.

> From F. Mattheisz, Jaffra, Ceylon. Jaffra, October 17th, 1842.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that having undertaken the small supply of the celebrated Parr's Life Pills, lately received here from you by the Rev. P. Percival, they have met with a very rapid sale, and the constantly increasing demand from every part of the province ensures to a very large extent success to the dealer, and good to the people at large. May I therefore take the liberty of requesting you will be good enough to send me 1000 boxes by the very first opportunity, making, if you please, the usual discount to purchasers of such large quantities. I beg to remark that the value of the above will be given by me into the hands of the Rev. Mr. Percival, who has kindly offered to be responsible to you for the same. I remain, your obedient ervant.

F. MATTHEISZ.

Please address me F. Mattheisz, Jaffra, Ceylon.

To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., Proprietors of Parr' Life Pills, Crane-Court, Fleet-street.

throughout the United Kingdom, the Continent of Communicated by Mr. H. Foster, Chemist, Winchester. East Stratton, near Winchester, Dec. 13th, 1842.

Sir.-You will remember I sent to your shop for bottle of medicine round which was a paper containing testimonials of cures effected by the use of Parr's Life Pills. Amongst many others I observed one; a case of Rheumatism, which appeared to me similar to my own case, and seeing it so successfully treated, simply by the use of Parr's Life Pills. I resolved upon giving that invaluable medicine a fair trial. I had been afflicted with Rheumatism many years, and at the time to which I refer was suffering acutely. I determined, as I have said, on giving Old Parr's remedy a fair trial; and accordingly sent for a box of the Life Pills. By the use of these pills I am enabled to say that I am now as well as ever have been during the whole of my life. Thank God, I can now walk as well as ever I did. At the time when I first tried Parr's Life Pills. I could scarcely walk during the day-time; and at night I could get no sleep. I am now enjoying excellent health, and sleep soundly, and I am free from pain

of every kind. I am, Sir, yours, &c. JAMES DANIELLS. (aged 50 years.) Mr. H. Foster, Chemist, Winchester.

Parr's Life Pills are acknowledged to be all that is required to conquer disease and prolong life.

No medicine yet offered to the world ever so rapidly attained such distinguished celebrity: it is questionable if there now be any part of the civilized world where its extraordinary healing virtues have not been exhibited. This signal success is not attributable to any system of advertising, but solely to the strong recommendations of parties cured by their use. At this moment the Proprietors are in possession of nearly 560 letters from influential, respectable, and intelligent members of society, all bearing testimony to the great and surprising benefits resulting from the use of the medicine. This is a mass of evidence in its favour such as no other medicine ever yet called forth, and places it in the proud distinct tion of being not only the most popular but the most valuable remedy over discovered.

CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS,

In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words PARE'S LIFE PILIS to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides of each box, in White letters on a RED ground. Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious and an imposition! Prepared by the Proprietors. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London; and sold wholesale by their appointment, by E. Edwards, 57, St. Pauls, also by Barciays and Sons, Farringdon-street, and Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Sold by Joshua Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds; and at 3, Market Walk, Huddersfield : and retail by at least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable dealers in medicine. Price ls. 12d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes lls. each. Full directions are given with each box.

REPEAL AND THE CHARTER

Boriry.

The banners are waving o'er tower and steeple. And freedom calls loud on her sons to engage; The glorious struggle is now for the people And tyrants must yield to the light of the age. The sons of Hibernia are ready for battle, With spirits responding to liberty's call, Who, rather than they will be treated like cattle, Are determined to conquer, or gloriously fall.

Then Britons awake ! and resist all coercion. Or the storm will descend on your children and you Who does not remember the bloody dispersion, In eighteen and nineteen of famed Peterloo? In one voice of thunder in favour of Brin, Speak death to the slaves who shall dare to assail A peaceable nation, who are but preparing

To regain their lost rights by an Act of Repeal. What sacrifice is too great for the blessings That man shall enjoy when his freedom is won! No more shall an army of hireling assassing Ride over the people, and trample them down. Then Britons arise! on this noble occasion, And your voice will be echoed from every shore, By the labouring millions of every nation,

Who, like you, are determined their rights to restor And, should they refuse both Repeal and the Charter, Shall we hand down our flag, and abandon the cause No. rather march on to the enemy's quarter, Nor rest till both objects are part of our laws. The few o'er the many will cease their dominion. When the many unite, and resolve to be free. No army can trample down public opinion; The victory's won when the people decree !

July 24th, 1843.

SONG.

ALLAN DAVENPORT.

Top-up with our flag; shall our courage be shown In the cause of our tyrants, and not in our own? Shall we move, ever first, on the chessboard of fame, To be barter'd like pawns while we're winning the

The victors and victims, for profligate lords,

Too oft in a strife that dishonour'd our swords;

Yet, shrink from the combat, for altar and hearth, In the home of our sires—the green land of our birth "Tis our natural right—if we have been subdued— To arm us again, when our strength is renew'd-If our sires have been plundered, insulted, disgrac'd, Shall the national landmarks be never replaced? If the pitiful gleanings of honour and wealth Have been gather'd in silence, and almost by stealth, Shall our country be still the broad field that we sow

We suffer'd in patience—till patience became, Like the mow round the crater of mountainous flame: Yet complaints, like the smoke which could not be represid.

With glory and gold—to be reap'd by the foe?

Show'd the smould'ring fire still at work in our breast And what did our tyrants to soothe discontent? Why, they added new insult and wrong to resent. And now let them look for the lave to wreathe The villas and vineyards they planted beneath.

The worm for the earth, and the eagle for air. Have a pow'r and a purpose consign'd to their care; And man-whether dwelling in castles, or cells, Has a pow'r for the good of the land where he dwells: Shall we give up for ever that power-so long Torn from us-turn'd on us-by rapins and wrong? No-no: 'twere a crime, that could not be forgiv'n-A breach of the trust delegated by Heav'n.

Rebielus.

an ignorant manufacturing operative, "how to use the Land." There have been plenty of farmingtion is at once involuntarily forced upon the mind on reading the Work, that the writer is a man of pracdetails of the question on which he treats. The sivle is also unaffectedly plain and clear. There is no doubt as to what is meant by what is said. It is lump. I have tried to recover this neglect by putting yield its cream. The strippings taken from the cows opposition for the general good. Not only have I been let him keep them. understandable. No flights of fancy; no soaring in the call to them, but all to no purpose.

The periods of imagination; no "flower"; no have met with the ignorant snarl of some working men, the poetry"; but plain, simple, intelligible rules for practice.

The Work is also most opportune. It is now that

it is wanted. Now, that "the Land" is being turnedto, as a remedy for national distress, brought on by: high-taxation, stock-jobbing, paper-banking, and manufacturing speculation; now, that "the Land" is advocated on every side; now, that "allotments" are being made on every hand; now, that the working-classes are beginning to employ their club-their size renders them valuable to the grazier, after themselves; now, that the working-people generally are talking of a Narrow I are property of a Narrow I are talking the same and I am sure I can't tell why, if it is not that their size renders them valuable to the grazier, after they shall have served their time at the dairy. ally are talking of a NATIONAL LAND BENEFIT Society, and of a Legal Scheme for a Practical EXPERIMENT UPON THE LAND: it is now, when an almost universal desire is manifested to get hold of the Land; it is now, under such circumstances, that this work timely makes its appearance, to instruct all what to do with the Land when they get it.

several farming operations in successive and con- consume.

Here is the chapter just named :-

cow, and who is obliged to wait till driven by sickness large. to the necessity of sending to a neighbour for a halfpenny or pennyworth of the most wholesome, the most nutritions, and the most grateful beverage. It is a melancholy thing to see an able and willing workman which, had he fair play, he could have an abundance. possessed of four cows as the main stock of his establishment. As, however, I shall enter minutely into the mode of treating the cow, as well as into a minute calculation as to the return to be expected from that treat-

tion than any other person that I know of, Indeed, 21 any digression which will serve my purpose will be pardoned by the reader, I may here state, while speaking of that gentlemen, the fact that he has gone farther in establishing the value of a Penit of this plan is, that the labourers of his tenants offer, let the farmer turn upon his beel and leave him, itself." and their families are as comfortable as the tenants as the cow is sure to have some defect. So much for the

Phemselves. large farms is carried on by the same farmer cultivating extensively, and also keeping a dairy. This system about two table spoonsful of common salt, which will about in the outset; and the next duty that I am called that foreign invaders have possessed themselves of the practised in many parts of England as well, to a induce the cow to lick it over more greedily, and will about in the outset; and the next duty that I am called that foreign invaders have possessed themselves of the licked.

most rainous extent, and, from calculations made from have the effect of making her clean more speedily. As upon to perform—is that of instructing the working country, and would stigmatize the natives as barbarians stitute the dairy. These animals are kept upon the bably suffer great injury. I am aware that a difference rule dominion and controll, not of the laws, but of of place, I may be permitted to say, that the English withdrawn. lands, let out to rest, not half fed, and, being perished of opinion exists upon this point, many believing that and starved in winter, just when they require attention the cleansing, if eaten by the cow, operates as a meditary of the slave-owners, would have discouraged me from my people never have been the oppressors of Ireland; present undertaking had I not witnessed a desire upon while the Irish-English have been the relational to the rest of the start zive, while their produce, besides being poor in quality, mirable work entitled British Husbandry, published tical means whereby they may rid themselves of the strength for the maintenance of Church ascendancy and a wife and four small children to lament his loss, and his does not amount to one-half the quantity which the under the superintendence of the Society for the Dif- galling yoke of capital, more, far more oppressive than suppression of popular rights. To correct the several same number of cows, if properly fed and attended to, fusion of Useful Knowledge; a book unequalled, in my the utmost tyranny of the law. Opposed as I am to the evils of which all now complain; to reconcile the people would produce. And yet a dairy of this kind is the humble opinion, by any other that has ever been written shedding of human blood, and to the taking away of of both countries in a bond of union and brotherhood; principal reliance of the farmers for paying their May upon the subject of agriculture; one indeed which should human life, under any circumstance whatever, and to destroy the social inequality so destructive of peace, rent. An Irish farmer generally pays his November constitute an indispensible portion of the property of bloody as the English laws formerly were, they were rent from the sale of his harvest; and he pays his May every man possessed of any quantity of ground from a mild in their bloodlest form, tame in their most savage rent by raising money upon the supposed produce of rood to any amount, and to its extensive circulation I aspect, moderate in their utmost vengeance, and prehis dairy for the coming half year, by obtaining money attach the greatest importance. I should feel extreme serving in the midst of the most reckless destruction, at the rate of forty, fifty, sixty, and even seventy-two delicacy in expressing any difference of opinion with the when compared with the bavoc, the desolation, the perper cent. from the butter merchant, to whom he is writer of this work; but as, upon the point in question, secution, and wholesale murders committed by the capiin the habit of selling his produce. It would not, then, there is a variance between the text and a note upon the talists of England. be fair to make wholesale calculations upon so imperfect same subject, I incline to that of the note. In the text "If you hear of a political prisoner being badly a system; while, there being no retail market for milk it is recommended to allow the cleansing to remain with treated in prison—if you hear of a fellow-creature who and butter in the country districts in Ireland, those who the cow, as the eating of it will 'amuse' her; but in has died in a poor-house—if you witness the execution cannot afford to keep a sufficient number of sows to the note the writer gives directions as to the proper of a murderer, whose guilt may either be doubtful, or make the quantity required for the wholesale market medicine to be administered in the event of this mitigated in heinousness by some extenuating circumat once, must be ruined. Let me explain this to you amusement making the cow sick. It is, therefore, be- stances, you damn the law, denounce the institutions, familiarly. If a poor man has two or three cows badly cause I consider prevention better than cure, and because and revile the Government; while you tamely witness fed, he will expect te make somewhere about ninety- the amusement may be purchased at the expence of the the victims of the capitalist, to whom death in any six pounds weight of butter under each cow in the cow's life, that I recommend the cleaning to be taken shape would be a relief. You see men of thirty years for the wholesale market; and which, if made at once, should then be taken from her, and never, under any the dire necessity of sweeping the streets for their taskwould sell as first quality, and fetch, may £2 52 or at circumstances, should it be allowed to suck her; as in masters, although their virtuous parents had given large the rate of £4 10s per cwt.; whereas, it will take him such case, she will frequently refuse to give her milk premiums for their instruction in some trade, protecsix or seven weeks to make the required amount, add- to the hand, while there would always be much trouble tion for which, they vainly hoped, was guaranteed by ing seven or eight pounds at a churning to the stock, in inducing her in the outset after the calf has been let the laws of England. You see these men, and wander. which, when ready for sale, has as many colours as a to her. The cow should get warm drinks, bran and ing paupers still more destitute; and the only feeling rainbow, and as many different smells as a farm yard; water, or meal and water, with the cold just taken off that their condition arouses is that of comparative and, when he takes it to market, instead of getting and a little salt mixed in it, for three or four days after satisfaction that, as yet, your lot is preferable to theirs. first quality price, or £4 10s. the cwt, it is bored, calving; and if the calf is to be reared or vealed, it The laws have not injured those men in any respect: given to butter which does not merit that of 1st, 2nd, the cow will come to her full milk. And now I will unrepealed, which, if administered, would protect them; 3rd, 4th, or 5th quality, and which are the several lay down rules for milking which never should be de- and which are not administered because money has classes that that article is sold under. For this he will parted from receive about fifteen shillings, or at the rate of £1 10s. the cwl. instead of £2 5s., or at the rate of £4 10s per whereas I would strongly recommend the plan of milk- great and crying grievance arising out of a great

cwt, the price of first quality. Thus, fer want of a ing three times a-day, at five in the morning, one at National Debt, the payment of the interest of which retail market, and not having a sufficient number of noon, and nine in the evening; thus leaving eight hours absorbs all other considerations, and turns our houses cows to make the required quantity for the wholesale market, he loses two-thirds of the price of the article. management of a dairy. The cow being the first requi- fed, she will begin to drop her milk at least two hours people. site in the establishment, I shall describe what she before the time when she is usually milked. If the ought to be, and how she should be treated. There are milk is taken from her by the calf, it will keep tugging its institutions are based; and all laws are made with as many opinions as to the cow most preferable as at her nine or ten times a day; and, therefore, it appears reference to the main or leading interest. A debt there are different breeds: I shall, therefore, state the contrary to the rules of nature that she should be of £800,000,000 with a cavalcade of hirelings and qualities for which they are respectively preferred, and allowed to go twelve hours without milking. I assign mercenaries, parsons and paid sycophants, being the leave the reader to his choice.

a man having only three or four cows.

A PRICTICAL WORK OF THE MANAGEMENT OF SMALL them giving as much as sixteen quarts at a meal, and the cow. Great care should be taken to milk the cow ment is not inclined to make any organic change in the that the salary of the Mayor shall not in future exceed FARMS; BY FRARGUS O'CONNOR. Nos. 1 and 11. of average richness; richer, I think, than the Ayrahire, as clean as possible; in fact, not leaving a drop with constitution; while, without such change, it is not able three hundred pounds a year, London, Cleave; Manchester, Heywood; Leeds, but not so rich as the Devon or Alderney, or the com- her; and immediately after she is milked she should to suggest any plan for the correction of those social EXHORBITANT TAXATION.—The county cess is so notified the Catholic Abstinence Society of Philamon Irish or English. They require good keep, and be fed. At last we have a Work calculated to teach even will give good produce in return; and I have found "If the milk is to be used for making butter, the approbation and opposition of the several classes who -half the rent! books; plenty of instructions; plenty of theory from want of a knowledge of which I lost three of the cream and making the butter. The vessels should the people have nothing to expect in the way of change been taken at 1s. 54d. per gallon.

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A FEMALE CHILD was lately born at Great Wigston, and the people have nothing to expect in the way of change been taken at 1s. 54d. per gallon.

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A FEMALE CHILD was lately born at Great Wigston, and the people have nothing the people have nothing to be all of their friends to point out how the required change with two tests both of which have since fallen from the great way of change been taken at 1s. 54d. per gallon. PRACTICE. It is evidently the production of one who this: if they make a very large show about three weeks sand, or gravel and hot water, and afterwards well of their friends to point out how the required change with two teeth, both of which have since fallen from the lodged in the gaol. He now denies knowing any. knows what it is he is writing about. The conviction can be effected without force or fraud reading the Work, that the writer is a man of practical experience; that he is intimate with all the fact, they can't give a drop, as the pipe is stopped up, skimmed, and the cream thrown into a clean crock, an angel from heaven and in strict accordance with the details of the question on which he treats. The I presume from the milk which ought to have been which is preferable to wood for keeping cream; while Almighty's will and in conformity with the terms of his

quantity.

teen quarts at a meal, upon keep far inferior to what winter, the milk may stand for forty-eight hours, all "It is a very lamentable fact, that, in the midst of any other breed requires, while for richness her milk the same rules being observed that I have laid down general distress, the "people's professing friends" invariis much beyond the average quality. use, and I am sure I can't tell why, if it is not that And, now, in order that all the trouble should not go tien. Some foolish egotists have gone so far as to

ampplied their place.

itself; particularly when it happens, as in this beautiful symmetry, and have no horns, which, in my ready for the salt, which may be added in the proportions, that there is nothing extraneous to the opinion, is an advantage not to be overlooked. The discovery of that numerous body has led to the present state of payments and the proportion of about an ounce and a half to the present state of payments and the present state of the the present state of payments and the payments a hang one to another; have such an intimate continually passing over it do nection with, and dependence on, each other, that it very good milk, in some cases as much as ten quarts in the first, packing it as firmly as possible, care not create much more noise than they would produce is impossible to select one as adapted to give a at a meal, or twenty quarts a-day, are easily fatted being taken to select your vessel, if for the wholesale will do well to read the work of that excellent gentlegeneral idea of the whole. So of the chapters in when dry, and will live certainly upon one-half of market, of the size most suitable to the means of filling man, Mr. Blacker, upon small farms; always receiving tion. Lord John Manners is the purchaser. this Book, treating, as those chapters do, of the what a Hereford, Ayrabire, or short-horned cow would it as speedily as possible; that is, the man who has it with great caution, for the following reasons:-firstly,

for it is calculated to impart some useful information best suited to the country.

to last from May to December, both inclusive; of merely developes the result of some very trifling expertance to many who keep, or who may desire to keep, "a "The next direction, then, that I shall give to the course, ahe will begin to fall off after she has been iments made with success, without reference to any and who may be unable, or unwilling, to "buy farmer is, how to choose his cow at a fair. He should served in August, but I will take that time as an average. the book." It will, too, give some sort of an idea look well about him, and make up his mind not to be Four cows, then, will make 8 cwt. of butter in the ence to the improvement of the land than with reference of the nature of the Work itself, and of the manner; captivated by the first that takes his fancy, always season, or 1 cwt. in each month; a firkin, or half a cwt. in which the task of the author is being fulfilled, bearing in mind that, if taken in, his first loss is the in each fortnight; or a keg, or quarter of a cwt. in each being permanent, and conferring a permanent benefit, least, as a bad cow will entail a daily injury upon week. If the farmer, having four cows, churns twice through increased rent, upon the landlord, while the "Having now disposed of my subject as far as relates, him. The head, then, should be well looked at; it a-week, then he will fill a keg at two churnings, other is merely temporary, and is too often the cause of "Having now disposed of my subject as far as relates should be fine and rather flat than round in the fore- and will always be sure of first-quality price for his to waste lands, large farms, rents, horse labour, spade head, the countenance mild and gentle, the horn small, butter. As butter, however, is a very ticklish thing, butter. As butter, however, is a very ticklish thing, butter. As butter, however, is a very ticklish thing, butter. As butter, however, is a very ticklish thing, butter. As butter, however, is a very ticklish thing, butter. As butter, however, is a very ticklish thing, butter. As butter, however, is a very ticklish thing, butter. As butter, however, is a very ticklish thing, butter. As butter, however, is a very ticklish thing, butter. As butter, however, is a very ticklish thing, butter. As butter, however, is a very ticklish thing, butter. As butter, however, is a very ticklish thing, butter. As butter, however, is a very ticklish thing, butter. As butter, however, is a very ticklish thing. It has butter, however, is a very ticklish thing. It has butter, however, is a very ticklish thing. It has butter, and of a vick crossing. It has butter, and of a vick crossing. It has butter, and the butter-taster and the butter and the butter-taster and the butter-t mustandry, and manures, I man proceed to discuss the many sold a rich creamy colour, well set, and not cocking; the butter-taster and the butter-taster an

and with the presumption that no man would be mad shaken over the top, and, if the weather is very hot here remind them, that every advance in the large farm pigs, sheep, cattle, and horses imported into Bristol from cockroaches frequent, they will attack them greedily, enough to buy a cow that has been stocked for sale, the keg may be placed standing in a keeler of water system has led to increased pauperism in Ireland, while that is, a cow which has not been milked for, perhaps, I have thought it necessary to be very explicit under it has contributed to an increased glut of Irish labourers twenty-four hours; a system as foolish as it is cruel, this head for the reasons that I stated in the outset, in the English market. The first proof that I adduce reduced to the necessity of reening his little children and the practice of which has destroyed many a fine namely, that I propose making the small farmer's dairy in support of this assertion is, that the outsing of the to consolidate the general and twopenny post-offices.

The little children and the practice of which has destroyed many a fine namely, that I propose making the small farmer's dairy in support of this assertion is, that the outsing of the to consolidate the general and twopenny post-offices. animal, and has injured many an ignorant man. It of four cows the staple of his establishment, and his forty-shilling freeholders led to great distress. The The alteration will expedite considerably the delivery will be a long time before a cow that has been driven greatest source of emolument, and, therefore, the want second proof that I adduce is, that the ousting of no importance many that he is not possessed of a cow; and it is because I proif he is not possessed of a cow; and it is because I pro- some customs with a pursuing order can be prought to or knowledge, or the want or management, would considerably on The siderably injure him in this most vital point; while Reform Bill conferred the franchise, has considerably on The treasury being empty, the gained the election?" "Yes, Madam." "No wonder, posse that a sufficient stock of that useful animal should be seldom thoroughly recovers for the siderably injure him in this most vital point; while she seldom thoroughly recovers for the siderably injure him in this most vital point; while she seldom thoroughly recovers for the siderably injure him in this most vital point; while she seldom thoroughly recovers for the siderably injure him in this most vital point; while she seldom thoroughly recovers for the siderably injure him in this most vital point; while she seldom thoroughly recovers for the siderably injure him in this most vital point; while she seldom thoroughly recovers for the siderably injure him in this most vital point; while she seldom thoroughly recovers for the siderably injure him in this most vital point; while she seldom thoroughly recovers for the siderably injure him in this most vital point; while she seldom thoroughly recovers for the siderably injure him in this most vital point; while she seldom thoroughly recovers for the siderably injure him in this most vital point; while she seldom thoroughly recovers for the siderably injure him in this most vital point; while she seldom thoroughly recovers for the siderably injure him in this most vital point; while she seldom thoroughly recovers for the siderably injure him in this most vital point; while she seldom thoroughly recovers for the siderably injure him in this most vital point; while she seldom thoroughly recovers for the siderably injure him in this most vital point; while she seldom thoroughly recovers for the siderably injure him in this most vital point; while she seldom thoroughly recovers for the siderably injure hi pose that a sufficient stock of that useful animal should season; and, therefore, none but the hopelessly ignothe augmented the distress. The third proof that I adduce the augmented the augmented the augmented the augmented the distress. The third proof that I adduce the augmented I make the cow my nest consideration. I propose, that the rage for introducing scotch farmers, to carry man occupying four screen of ground shall be frequently felt inclined to punish the owner of a cow profit. I must make one observation in concluding under out the system of feeding upon turnips, has induced every man occupying four screen of ground shall be the system of feeding upon turnips. that I have seen in the situation that I describe. I this head; it is this, that the cow is to be fed in the many landlords to oust small tenants, with a view of believe that under Mr. Martin's Act I should succeed, house throughout every day in the year, and never to possessing themselves of the farms, in the hope of

culation as to the return to be expected from that treat—of the farmer is wise, he will prefer a three year into a yard or enclosed place where she could stretch it should be understood that my system of small farms biddle is labouring under an alienation of mind. His said a lady, with great naivette, "they would have been ment, I shall now proceed, under my present head, to old heifer springing, that is, about to calve, to any her legs, and receive some fresh air. The house should be understood that my system of small farms biddle is labouring under an alienation of mind. His said a lady, with great naivette, "they would have been would be incomplete unless based upon the principle of friends are said to experience great apprehension as to good things for coachmen, as they would serve for check wledge upon this subject other, and for this reason; because she could not have be well ventilated, and she should never be tied by a real "fixity of tenure;" the want of which in Ireland the termination of this most dreadful effiction. from practical experience, having not only nau a dairy of sold for any indication of sold for any indi myself, but, from the circumstance of fiving same so a from the commencement, will turn out woll. The a cow likes warmth, and can have it better in the with a lease, or accepted proposal on blank paper, near relation, who, for many years has made a large from the commencement, will turn out woll. The accepted proposal on blank paper, near relation, who, for many years has made a large from the commencement, will turn out woll. The near relation, who, for many years has made targe same directions that I have laid down for regulation to flitty to flitty cows a great hobby, to the lating the choice of a cow will also another to flitty to flitty cows a great hobby, to the lating the choice of a cow will also another to the cow will be considered to the cow will be cow will be cow will be consider dairy of from thirty to fifty cows a great hobby, to the panel of the choice of a cow will also apply to the process of managing which I paid the very greatest lating the choice of a cow will also apply to the process of managing which I paid the very greatest lating the choice of a cow will also apply to the sun and the gadily, and can be defended against both may be converted into an equitable title, may contend better in the house than in the field. I dare say against the legal persecution of his landlord; while attention, and which he has brought to greater perfection that I know of Indeed, that has calved, I would recommend him to observe the following directions. Suppose he fancies a cow, for cows with ten hours stock of milk in their udders, whatever to the tenant who only occupies fifteen or which he is asked £12, let him then ask what milk galloping with cocked tails over the country, to the twenty acres of ground, and who is mable to resist the she gives; and if the ewner mays twelve quarts at a meal great injury of the sainual itself, and to the still demand of the landlord for its surrender whenever he with good feed, let the purchaser say, then I'll place greater injury of her milk. A cow should, in all may think proper to require it. Hence, the ability of the whole amount in the hands of a mutual friend; I'll cases, be kept as cool and free from excitement as the landlord to repossess himself of a small farm displot of ground to the working man, than all the landlords put the cow on good keep, and you shall name any day possible, and her milk will always be in the best possible and her milk will always be in the best possible and her milk will always be in the best possible. touchry. In every one of his leases he inserts a con- and it allow every labourer he the money. This is what is called 'engaging a cow,' which can be more profitably disposed of at the disunion, that the farmer shall allow every indourer he and some stipulated a practice invariably acted upon by dairymen in Ireland, cretion of the farmer than, by the encampment and have improved their little holdings, has led to more amplious so much land rent free, a house of stipulated and found were herustical. If the sailer softens this fellow every indourer he and have improved their little holdings, has led to more employs so much land rent free, a house of stipulated a precure upon of uniform of the farmer than, by the encampment and have improved their little holdings, has led to more simply so much land rent free, a house of stipulated and found very beneficial. If the seller refuses this folding system, it can be applied by the animal murders than any other circumstance; nay to nearly dimensions, and always kept in proper repair; and the

In order to make profit of a dairy, the farmer must present, I shall confine to her management, as hereafter present, I shall confine to her management, as hereafter following it up next week by the succeeding one, present, I shall lay down rules for feeding her, supposing merely which enters more into detail. We are sure that it is nearly as possible, at one churning; and this is one of the present that she is to be as well fed as she possible, at one churning; and this is one of the present that she is to be as well fed as she possible, at one churning; and this is one of the present that she is to be as well fed as she possible, at one churning; and this is one of the present that she is to be as well fed as she possible. " Let us now consider her treatment, which, for the of the reasons why I have thought proper to assign sibly can be. In such case, then, a very middling cow, if bare title of these chapters, to draw the eager attentions why I have thought proper to assign sibly can be. four cows to each small farmer. It is impossible that well chosen, will give twenty-four quarts of milk a-day, tion of the reader to them :—
all could carry on the trade of selling new milk and Care should be taken not to allow her to calve much head butter; and, therefore, in speaking of a dairy, it before the beginning of May, in order that she may be must always be treated as a manufactory for the whole line in a full now or milk by an abundance of the cultivation of the several stops that I conditions for the cultivation of the must always be treated as a manufactory for the whole- brought to a full flow of milk by an abundance of food The market, rather than as a means of supplying the given immediately after calving. One amount to the manger, and beating her with a sider most necessary for the small farmer, while I act of treachery committed by an Irish peasant arising Gate, in the parish of St. Cleer, was at play a short halter. The Magistrate at first inflicted a fine of £5, the calf should be sprinkled over with have abstained from clogging the work with any notice. retail demand. In many parts of Ireland, the system of into an open place when about to carve. As soon as sine street in the parish of St. Cleer, was at play a short halter. The Magistrate at first inflicted out of any dispute in the adjustment of which he had distance from her residence, she was bit twice on the but reduced it, on the defendant's common sait, which will of matters not necessary for him to smow anything approaching to justice. The fact is, hand by an adder, and the room little smooth of common sait, which will of matters not necessary for him to smow anything approaching to justice.

between each meal. By following this plan, I will ven- of representation into banking concerns and offices ture to say that a cow will give one-fourth more milk for the transaction of money matters, rather than "I shall now lay down some practical rules for the than if only milked twice a-day. If a good cow is well legislative assemblies for the good government of the

in value. Some of them will give from twelve to fif- can sweep round the edges better than any stick. In lousy founded upon their own ignorance of the subject. "The short horned is a breed coming into extensive be churned twice a week; in winter, once a week, themselves, with a cold-blooded and vindictive oppositheir size renders them valuable to the grazier, after for nothing, I will lay down rules for making butter. four cows should prefer the keg which will hold 30lbs. it is written by the land-steward of a nebleman, who secutive order. We shall, however, give the chapter to go into a searching when good, in my opinion surpasses most others in I have described, well fed and properly managed, will enquiry of the title, the powers, and the uses made of this climate, and as a native of the soil is, perhaps, the yield 2 cwt. of butter in the season, which may be said those powers by the laudlord class. Secondly, it to last from May to December, both inclusive; of merely developes the result of some very trifling experquestion of farming, creating of each orange much in the reck fine, thin at the mane, and a fall of loose flesh the slightest imperfection, great care must be taken in that I have to drawing any conclusion from Mr. own proper head; firstly, in order to lead my readers to the second and a sum of proper head; firstly, in order to lead my readers to the second and a sum of proper head; firstly, in order to lead my readers to the second and a sum of proper head; firstly, in order to lead my readers to the second and a sum of proper head; firstly, in order to lead my readers to the second and a sum of proper head; firstly, in order to lead my readers to the second and a sum of proper head; firstly, in order to lead my readers to the second and a sum of proper head; firstly, in order to lead my readers to the second and a sum of proper head; firstly, in order to lead my readers to the second and a sum of proper head; firstly, in order to lead my readers to the second and a sum of proper head; firstly, in order to lead my readers to the second and a sum of proper head; firstly, in order to lead my readers to the second and a sum of proper head; firstly, in order to lead my readers to the second and a sum of proper head; firstly, in order to lead my readers to the second and a sum of proper head; firstly, in order to lead my readers to the second and a sum of proper head; firstly, in order to lead my readers to the second and a sum of proper head; firstly, in order to lead my readers to the second and a sum of proper head; firstly, in order to lead my readers to the second and a sum of proper head; firstly, in order to lead my readers to the second and a sum of proper head; firstly, in order to lead my readers to the second and a sum of proper head; firstly, in order to lead my readers to the second and a sum of proper head; firstly, in order to lead my readers to the second and a sum of proper head; firstly, in order to lead my readers to the second and a sum of proper head; firstly, in order to lead my readers to the second and a sum of proper head; firstly, in order to lead my readers to the second and a sum of proper head my readers to the second and a sum of proper head my readers to the second and a sum of proper head my re a knowledge of the most promises approximation of the sold which it affords, is, that in of a widow, might escape the conscription which had several crops; and I shall then treat of the mode of the several crops; and I shall then treat of the mode of several crops; and I shall then treat of the mode of several crops; and I shall then treat of the mode of several crops; and I shall then treat of the mode of several crops, and compare their relative returns for the amount of labour expended in their spreading up towards the chest rather than hanging packed in the bottom of the keg as before recomment tested by the addition of a horse to the small ment tested by the addition of a horse to the small farmer's stock; although his holding may not consist of down between the legs; the teats, instead of hanging mended. When she churns again on Saturday, and former's stock; although his holding may not consist of down between the legs; the teats, instead of hanging mended. When she churns again on Saturday, and some than seven or eight acres. Moreover, the average of the illusion, by her always blowing him up instead and the several crops, and I shall then treat of the mode of the mode of half a keg on Wednesday, and the butter to have been almost every one of his reported cases we find improve-fallen upon him.

There is a MAN so absent that he mistook his wife farmer's stock; although his holding may not consist of for a pair of bellows; and alleged his thorough conviction more than seven or eight acres. Moreover, the average of the illusion, by her always blowing him up instead and the secape the conscription which had almost every one of his reported cases we find improve-fallen upon him.

There is a MAN so absent that he mistook his wife farmer's stock; although his holding may not consist of for a pair of bellows; and alleged his thorough conviction more than seven or eight acres. Moreover, the average of the illusion, by her always blowing him up instead and the constraint in the convergence of the conscription which had the constraint in the convergence of the constraint in the constraint in the convergence of the constraint in the convergence of the constraint in the convergence of the constraint in the con In a cow, then, being an indispension to a mother fore-legs, great attention being paid to the size of commend her to take the afteen pounds made on size of farms treated of in Mr. Blacker's book usually of the fire-legs, great attention being paid to the size of commend her to take the afteen pounds made on size of farms treated of in Mr. Blacker's book usually of the firein iacour, to a cond in arms, to the labourer at the two back tests which are never milked, a cow the Wednesday, and mix the produce of both churn- consist of from four to five times as much land as one the adult in process of formation, to the labourer at the two back tests which are never milked, a cow the Wednesday, and mix the produce of both churnwork, and to the aged in declining life, I treat of this usually having six tests. I have seldom seen a cow of ings right well up together, and then pack all up in a man can profitably manage. were, and to the age of the sound and of equal "As it is necessary that I should answer the sophisquality, as if made at one churning. The butter should tries of those ignerant parties, who would urge the state the foreign breed, we presume. "I have now spoken of a cow ready for milking, be then kept in a cool place, a little fine salt being, of Ireland in opposition to the small farm plan, I may while, I am sure, the ruffian would deserve the be pastured in the field; while I must also observe that redeeming their shattered fortunes by an improved Banner of Ulster. she should be driven morning and evening each day system of agriculture; while, under a general summary, the head, or otherwise restrained, for good and suf- operates more injuriously against the small farmer than A NOVEL MODE of advertising for a wife has been IN CONSEQUENCE of the dearth with which the

> We have been favoured by Mr. Cleave, the London Publisher, with a " proof" of the first chapter of the forthcoming No. That chapter we shall give entire;

" HOW THE PROJECTED PLAN IS TO BE EFFECTED.

season. He attempts to make a firkin, or sixty pounds, away as soon as she relieves herself of it. The call of age withered and prematurely decayed, reduced to amelled, and tasted, and branded as a 'bishop,' a title should be kept out of hearing. In about nine days on the contrary, there are laws upon the statute-book become more powerful than law, and money, not justice, "The usual practice is to milk cows twice a day, is consequently the fountain of English law. This is "Every country has a peculiar interest upon which

a lapse of eight hours between each milking because I pivot upon which our laws must turn, all are made, "The Ayrshire is now coming into very extensive feel convinced that in that period she would gather a directly or indirectly, with the view of upholding this use in all descriptions of farms, whether light or full meal of milk. It is of all things necessary that a principal interest. Formerly, agriculture was the prin- are expected daily. heavy; their recommendation being their beauty, and cow should be treated with the greatest gentleness, as cipal interest of the country, and hence laws were that they thrive better than most other breeds upon much depends upon temper, awhich can be made for formerly made with reference to agriculture. Manufaclight soil and scanty fodder. Their milk, however, is, the animal by those entrusted with her management, tures then sprung up, and laws for their government not to be compared to many others, either for quantity Speak kindly to a cow, pat her, and scratch her, before were grafted upon our agricultural stock. The great or quality; to the Hereford for quantity, or to the you sit under her, and she will give every drop of her ambition to insure ascendancy for the latter, embroiled Devon or Alderney for quality, or to the common Irish | milk freely: on the other hand, scold her, and kick her | us in expensive wars with the world; and the debt, the or English cow for either one or the other. This breed about the hind legs a very usual practice of milkmen fruit of those wars, has exhausted both stock and grass, has been pushed of late years amongt some farmers who to bring other men's cows into a convenient position— and our government is consequently compelled to sink who refused the pension offered by the late Governwould be better without them, especially by the Duke and the odds are, either that she upsets the milk, or all consideration of agriculture and manufactures, furof Devonshire and his friends, more I presume, from refuses to give it all. For these reasons I would recom- ther than they may be subservient to our monetary the state of perfection that they have been brought to mend the small farmer always to allow his wife or system. Hence, then, we arrive at the conclusion by those gentlemen upon their rich domains, than from daughter to perform the operation of milking. Cows, either that the debt must be wiped off or compounded the intrinsic merit of the animal. The Ayrabire, how. When properly treated, are very gentle animals, and for, or that some expedient shall be devised, which will ever, is a good cow for a large dairyman, as she has always prefer being milked by those to whom they are have the effect of relieving the non-debtor from its perthat property much prized by them, viz. if she misses accustomed. Before the woman begins to milk, she nicious effects, and of saddling it upon the real debtor on Wednesday. for milk, she will turn out well for the butcher, a con- should wash the whole udder and teats well over whe will very speedily find a remedy for an abuse sideration, however, which never should weigh with with cold spring water, and then dry it. From con- which only affects himself, while he will be slow in stant habit she will soon learn how much milk the looking for it as long as other shoulders bear its weight. "The white-faced Hereford, is, perhaps, generally cow gives; and when she has taken within a pint of "In my several communications to the working speaking, the most milch, and has the property of fat the whole, she should milk that last pint into a sepa- classes upon the land question, I have endeavoured so ting at an earlier age than any other breed. I may be rate vess: 1; it is called the strippings, and is twice as to familiarize their mind with the subject, as to preallowed to state my ewn preference, and I certainly give rich as any other portion of the milk, and perhaps pare them for the adoption of the small farm plan upon exclusively of Hereford cows; and they averaged over cow: that is, the pint of strippings will yield more successful result. One thing is quite clear, and all I on Irish landed security. twenty-four quarts of milch a-day, three or four of cream or butter than the three pints first drawn from believe have now seen it; it is this—that the govern- A PROPOSITION is made in the Cork Town Council, them of all breeds the most gentle. There is one greatest attention must be paid to the cleanliness of the have lived, thriven, and prospered upon things as they peculiarity, however, belonging to the Hereford, and vessels in the first inchance, and to the mode of keeping are. Having, therefore, arrived at the conclusion that thousand gallons, half East and half West India, has arrested on his own confession at New Brunswick, for from want of a knowledge of which I lost three of the cream and making the butter. The vessels should the people have nothing to expect in the way of change been taken at 1s. 51d. per gallon. milked, otherwise the teat becomes diseased and it is dry, before the milk is strained into them. The milk And although it is quite clear that such change would impossible to bring them to their milk after calving. In may be set in summer for twenty-four hours, and then be unpalatable to the revellers in abuse. if produced by drawn first corrupting, and then turning to a hard wood is preferable to earthenware for making the milk imperishable laws, yet have I ventured to brave all by old hands for this purpose, while I would much and whose opposition is based upon personal vanity, "The common Irish cow can scarcely be surpassed prefer the clean hand and arm of a dairymaid, which disappointed ambition, hostility to myself, and a jeafor summer treatment. In summer, the cream should ably meet propositions which do not originate with draw conclusions from the present state of Ireland, £10,000. "As soon as your butter is thoroughly churned, all where they ascert that the small farm system has pro-"There is another breed which deserves notice, the the buttermilk must be let off; after which the barrel- duced slavery, dependence and misery, for the purpose thorough bred Scotch, generally of a black and white churn should be whisked round rapidly, a little cold of discouraging the English working classes from an colour, large, of beautiful symmetry, with head re-sembling a buck, flat in the forehead, and very pretty butter of a great portion of the butternilk. The puffing theorists, ignorant dogmatists, self-sufficient small horns. I know of no cow superior to a thorough butter should then be taken out of the churn, and taken coxcombs, who know no more of Ireland than they bred Scotch cow; but I regret to say that they have be- up in large lumps, and well clapped against the bottom know of Japan, and who are as hopelessly ignorant of come very scarce of late years, the Ayrshire baving of a large wooden keeler, and, being well opened with the capabilities of the land as the ox that treads or the fingers, the keeler should be filled with spring the bird that flies over it. The curse of Ireland has "There is another breed also that deserves mention; water, and the dairymaid should knead the butter been, not the small farm, but the large farm system; women. From such a Work it is difficult, as will be at once I mean the little black Galloways that are to be found just as a baker kneads his dough, changing the water while the requirement for a provision for the poor has apparent, to select an extract for the mere news- in the southern counties of Scotland. I have a great as long as it has any tinge of milk; and when the paper reader. To give an accurate idea of the fancy for this breed, which I would distinguish by the water comes off clean, then the butter, when thoroughly never approved of the political use made of Irish fortynature and scope of such a Work, requires the Work name of the poor man's cow. They are very small, of discharged of the water by another good clapping, is shilling freeholders; but the disfranchisement, and

which are chargeable upon the tyrant landlores, landsharks, land-agents, and middlemen, and not upon the maddened, plundered, and infuriated peasant, who, in the wildness of despair, takes that vengeance in lieu of the satisfaction which the law denies him.

"From these facts, then, the English reader will learn Irish murders are consequences of oppression and misrule; and that the want of the small farm system.

prosperity, and harmony, I see no remedy but an abandonment of our present artificial position, and a near approximation to the laws of nature. With these views, then, I proceed to develope the means by which society may acquire a feeting so firm that its peace shall not agricultural restrictions, commercial speculations, or ministerial change."

Next week the reader shall have that " developement." In the mean time we are sure that he has seen enough of the Work and its purely practical nature, to induce him to seek further acquaintance with it. He will not regret doing so.

Local and General Intelligence.

ENFIELD.-MIDDLESEX.-A public meeting of the Enfield Peace Society took place on Monday evening at the Temperance Hall, Ponder's End. M. M. Monroe. Esq., took the chair. Several excellent speeches were delivered during the evening by Messrs. Crawford. Paine, Roberts and others, entreating the young men not to leave their homes and friends to become the hired assassins of Kings and Priests. Many ladies were present, who appeared highly delighted with the proceedings of the evening.

Signs of the Times.—In the parish of Enfield, Middlesex, a place not more than ten miles from London, there are 100 houses to let, and some hundreds of acres of excellent land-uncultivated, which would give good employment to the starving labourers, if spade labour was encouraged by the rich stock jobbers.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD states that 70,000 Irishmen are ejected from their holdings every year. DR. CHALMERS has publicly announced his adher-

ence to the principle of Voluntaryism. IN THE Clifton Z pological Gardens a pointer bitch is now suckling a young leopard. THURSDAY, A DETACHMENT of the 49th regiment, from India, arrived at Walmer barracks; the remainder

BY THE FAILURE OF A BANK at New York, Fanny Elisler has lost all she acquired in America, about to five years imprisonment and five years surveillance, 120,000 dollars. IT WAS REPORTED AT BONA, by a merchant vessel,

THE SUBSCRIPTION raising for Miss Martineau, ment, reaches the sum of £1,000. THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON is prepared to concen-

trate the troops in Ireland, and all the small detachments will be called in. A COMPANY of the Sappers and Miners from Wool. wich, under Captain Haworth, R. E., arrived in Dublin | that the authorities are beginning to move again in

To THE intended new dock at Liverpool, called the Albert-dock, the estimated quantity of cast-iron is no less than seven thousand tons THE MISSES PORTER married to Col Fawcett and Lieutenant Munro are nieces of Miss Jane Porter, author ported from the United States during the past year, as

of the "Scottish Chiefs." it to the Hereford, above all others. I have had a dairy three times as rich as the first pint drawn from the such a system as would be most likely to lead to a trustees of Lord Forbes were safe in lending £100,000 of several thousand pounds as compared with the

> evils which afflict society, without incurring the dis- high as sixteen shillings the acre in Corkaguiney, Kerry delphia that he will meet them next year. Plenty of THE GOVERNMENT rum contract, for one hundred PATRICK LEARY, private of the 69th, who was

> > gums. Its mother's name was Lines. EITHER WAY WILL DO - Will you have me Sarab?" thing as a fabrication.

said a young man to a modest girl. "No John." said she, "but you may have me if you will." THE ENTIRE assets of a recent bankrupt were nine small children. The creditors acted magnanimously and

THE CHURCH liturgy is to be introduced into the morning services of the Wesleyan chapel, Fawcet-street, Sunderland.

Victor Emanuel O Farrell, Esq. THE DEAN AND CHAPTER of Wells Cathedral have nade arrangements for the thorough repair of this beautiful structure, at an expense of £70,000. this year, chiefly for ecclesiastical purposes, are about

THE Charivari announces that MM. Lamennais and certainly it is a dangerous article for others to use. Lamartine were each preparing an appeal to France in favour of Ireland. -So GREAT was the opposition among the venders of actually offered for sale at three furthings per peck.

A LEARNED DOCIOR has given his opinion that to add to the security of that district.

tight lacing is a public benefit, inasmuch as it kills all candidates.

sold for £75 550; the timber to be paid for by valua-

LATELY, A WORTHY BOOKSELLER and publisher in Paternoster Row announced that, in his shop, " a glass of water, and a tract, might be had for nothing!" Great numbers availed themselves of the temperate offer. SIR W. HERSCHEL has discovered that nitrate of

bitter substances, produce when mixed together, the sweetest preparation known. THE VEGETABLE MARKET was literally glutted with peas last Saturday, some of which were actually sold at two-pence per peck! Good scimitars fetched no more than sixpence per peck.—Brighton Gazette.

WONDERFUL PUMP—It is said there is a pump on a mighty stream; in summer it is often dry, but the Long Island possessing the surprising power of convert- water has now reached a height of twenty feet, and is A FRENCH peasant drowned himself the other day,

for a pair of bellows; and alleged his thorough conviction | surgeons.

NOVEL EXPORTATION.—Last week, Capt. Bouch, ther in an earthen pipkin. When thoroughly incorpoof the Emerald Isle steamer, from Hull to Rotterdam, had on board ten donkeys for exportation—to improve IRISH CATTLE.—The following are the numbers of

I reland during the last six months:-Pigs, 44,108; sheep, and perish 155; eattle, 318; horses, 33. IT IS IN CONTEMPLATION by the postmaster-general, of letters in London.

THE BRIGHTON theatre was broken open and robbed trim, met at the Summer Assizes, have unanimously

signed petitions against the Repeal of the Union.-Sanner of Ulster.

LETTERS from Philadelphia state that Mr. Nicholas by any possibility have been to any body, "Oh yes,"

adopted by an inhabitant of Banbury, Oxfordshire :- Prussian Rheniah provinces are afflicted, the King of A Daguerrotype pertrait of the gentleman is placed in a Prussia has ordered barges laden with corn and flour shop with the following notice underneath—" Wanted, to be sent from Treves up the Rhine, the Moselle. a female companion to the above: apply within." Sheffield, formerly an extensive cotton mill, is to be are allowed to take as much as they want, on engaging considerably enlarged; the estimated expense is to return the same quantity after the harvest. £10.000. which will be advanced by the Treasury LIGHT SOVEREIGNS.—It has been discovered, that in Exchequer bills, at 4 per cent. The loan is to be a considerable number of light sovereigns and half repaid by annual instalments.

Shields have thrown themselves on the parish, and are that the bullion dealers and Jews in Paris, Rotterdam, now employed breaking stones, and covering the church | Hamburg, and other parts of the continent, have been yard with gravel, at 1s. per day, whilst others have re-exporting to this country all the light gold they gone into the workhouse, where they receive the food of have had in exchange during and since the panic. the house, and lodgings.—Durham Chronicle.

A paragraph has been making the tour of some of the amounts to above 34,000 men! This statement is based in error. Our force in that country, including all arms and ranks, does not at present exceed 20,000 men. United Service Gazette.

believe that the friends of Mr. Purvis intend to petition

against the election of Mr. Bright for Durham, on the that Irish pauperism, Inish crime, Irish slavery, and ground of the intimidation exercised by Lord Londonderry on his tenants in favour of Mr. Bright.-Times. MORTAL BITE OF AN ADDER .- On Monday

such sources, no fair conclusions as to the profits of a soon as she 'cleans,' that is, as soon as she throws off classes as to the means by which land may be acquired for their virtuous resistance to the most cold-blooded hibited by the censorship of Palermo; and the condairy can be arrived at. From twenty-two to thirty the calf bag, it should be instantly taken from her, and for carrying out the plan. The morbid and insensate tyranny, committed under the plea of loyalty, necessity, sent, which had been reluctantly given, for the printing cows, according to the size of the farm, in general con- buried, as otherwise she will be sure to eat it, and pro- submission of the working classes of this country to the and devotion to English connection. Here, though out of Thiers's History of the French Revolution, has been

On Tuesday, whilst a man, named George Harding, tion and care, the cost of renewing the stock is excession. It is so asserted in the second volume of an adthe part of the people themselves to discover some practically constituting the English minister's swimming nearly across the river, he sank. He has left

wife is near her confinement. LONGEVITY.-There are at present seventeen paupers chargeable to the hamlet of Goedfrank, in the Neath Union, whose united ages amount to 1 377 years, the average age of each being 81. The age of the oldest is 102. ·

SEVERAL THRITFY wives, on the occasion of a recent bank failure in Leicestershire, wished to "prove" for notes of the broken bank, which they had hoarded unbe in danger from the madness of despair, from known to their husbands; but the Commissioner told them they must send their liege lords.

"GOOD BREEDING."-Thomas Hart, beer-seller, Halliwell, christened his twenty-ninth child on Sunday week. Of that number twenty-five are still alive, and should the prolific pair live a few years, further additions to their family may be expected. THE HOUSE of J. J. Meyer and Co., of Mulhausen,

has suspended its payments. It was engaged in the construction of locomotive and other steam engines. Their debts are said to be 1,200,000 francs, one haif of which is due to a banking house at Mulhausen. THE DUBLIN MAIL COACH to Galway, was upset on Friday week, at the bridge of Athlone; Capt. Williams. Engineers, on his way to Castlebar, to inspect the

his ankle dislocated. GEORGE THE THIRD AND HORNE TOOKE-" Do you ever play cards?" inquired George III. of Horne To-ke. "Please your Majesty," was the reply, "I am so little acquainted with the court cards, as not to know a king from a knave.

barracks, had his thigh broken, and the driver had

EXPENSE OF THE EXPEDITION TO CHINA .-- A Parliamentary return just published, shows, that the sums paid, or to be paid, on account of the war with China, amount to £2,879,873, of which sum £804,964 are required to be voted in 1843-44, as balance due to the East India Company. A FEW DAYS AGO, the gamekeeper of Strowan.

west of Crieff, in company with another keeper, witnessed a woodcock flying with one of its young between its feet for upwards of fifteen yards. Many of our readers may not be aware, that the woodcock is seldom if ever known to hatch in this climate. AT TYRONE assizes, on Thursday, the parties engaged in the late riot at Carland, nine at one side and seven on the other, were sentenced to imprisonment for

terms varying from two to nine months; in each case the prisoners to find bail to keep the peace for seven years. THE APPEAL of Vidocq against the sentence of the Tribunal of Correctional Police, which condemned him

came on before the Court Royal on Saturday. The court reversed the sentence Vidocq was immediately that the Bey of Tunis had been murdered by his set at liberty, and was warmly congratulated by his friends.

FROM THE CONTENTS of a private letter received from New South Wales, it appears Beaumont Smith, whose name obtained such publicity in connection with the Exchequer bill fraud, is employed as a kind of clerk to the superintendent of the Cascade Station, about fifty miles up the country from Hobart Town. THE Railway Magazine says "we are glad to see

the extension of wood pavement. Queen-street, High Holborn, and Bishopgate-street, have been for about a fortnight begun, and are proceeding with rapidity on the Metropolitan Wood Pavement Company's plan." TOBACCO IMPORTS -The quantity of tobacco imgiven in returns just presented to the House of Com-THE VICE CHANCELLOR has decided, that the mons, amounted to 38,618,012lbs, being a decrease

> preceding year. FATHER MATHEW IN AMERICA. This great Apostle of Temperance will not be able to visit this country during the present year. He has, however, work for him here.-New York Herald.

> the murder of the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, at Timoleague. in 1832, has arrived at Cork under escort, and is thing whatsoever of the murder, and represents the whole IT IS STATED, in a late French paper, that an experi-

> ment has been tried by some medical gentlemen at Paris, of inflating the lungs of a still-born infant, when, in a few moments, the blood began to circulate, and the child was returned to its parents alive. It is now five months old and doing well.

A WOMAN of the commune of Conde-sur-Marne, a few days back, perceiving a wolf in the street of the village TO THE LIST of the magistrates superseded we have where she resided, did not hesitate to attack it, strike it further to add the names of John Maher, Esq., and down, and finally master it, though not without receiving several wounds. A joint of one of her fingers was bitten off by the animal. DOCTOR BOARDMAN, of Hartford, America, lost his

life on the 25th ult., from taking kreosote for the tooth-THE DISTRAINTS upon the Society of Friends ache. A particle of it got into his throat, and caused such an inflammation as to stop the breathing passage. If a regular physician cannot safely take it himself. THE EARL OF CAWDOR, Lord Dynever, and the Hon. Colonel George Rice Trevor, M.P., and most of the gentry of South Wales, have, in consequence of the vegetables in Sheerness, last week, that green peas were Rebeccaite disturbances, determined to build barracks

MARIE BARI, a French woman, was convicted at the foolish girls, and leaves the wise ones to grow into the Mansion-house of having smuggled a large quantity of cigars from an Ostend steamer. She carried them in ELECTIONEERING ANXIETY. "Poor Mr. Smith a most ingeniously contrived petticoat, which she comhas fallen down dead of an apoplexy," said a gentleman | pletely padded with cigars, and yet created no dispreand sent to prison in default of payment.

upon a bowling green. ROCK SALT is more abundant in Cheshire than in

any part of Great Britain, where the deposits lie along the line of the valley of the river Weaver, in small patches, about Northwich. The saltiwas accidently discovered in the year 1670, in sinking a coal pit at Marbury, about a mile from Northwich; about 60,000 tons soda and the hydro-sulphate of soda, both remarkably are annually taken from the pits in the vicinity of the town. SAD COMPLAINTS are made in Switzerland of the

destruction caused by the overflowing of small rivers, On the evening of the 13th, the Saane, by Freiburg, suddenly left its channel, as though sluices had been unexpectedly opened. The rivulet Serme has become SOMETHING UNUSUAL .- Among the things worthy of particular notice connected with Father Mathew's

morning week twenty professional gentlemen, all from Bury, took the pledge before the Rev. gentleman. In the number is included lawyers, clergymen, and COCKROACHES -To destroy these, mix one ounce of

arsenic with four onnces of tallow, and melt them togerated by stirring, and partially cooled, small pieces of wood should be dipped in the mixture, which will form a coating over the wood. If these pieces of wood are placed in those parts of your kitchen which the DOCTOR LUCAS.—This celebrated Irishman, having, after a very sharp contest, carried the election as a re-

presentative in Parliament for the city of Dublin, was met a few days after by a lady, whose whole family was very warm in the interests of the unsuccessful candidate. "Well Doctor," says she, "I find you have your two sons did not." replied the Doctor. A NATURAL CHECK-STRING .- It is well known that Lord Monboddo averred that men were originally

born with tails, but they had worn them off with sitting on them. In a disquisition as to what use tails could

and the Sarre, and to deliver supplies at every village. A SIGNIFICANT SIGN.—The present workhouse in The inhabitants having a ticket from the magistrates

sovereigns have been making their appearance in the UPWARDS OF 200 unemployed working men of South | metropolis for the last few months; and it is ascertained. BRITISH MUSEUM.—The number of persons ad-

mitted to view the general collections during the past newspapers, to the effect that the army in Ireland year amounted to 547,718, being an increase over the previous year of 228 344; and the number of visits made to the reading-rooms for the purpose of study or research was 71,706, being an increase over the corresponding year of 2,403. The number of visits by DURHAM ELECTION.—There are strong reasons to artists and students to the galleries of sculpture has been 5,627, and the number of visits to the print-room 8,781.

JOHN WOODS, the livery-stablekeeper of London wall, and who has a country-house at 14, Bath-street, Dalston, was last week fined ten shillings for brutally "In the two previous numbers I have given direct and not its existence, is the immediate cause of Irish se might, as a little girl, aged four years, daughter of ill-using a poor workhouse girl who was in his service,



Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS-TUESDAY, AUGUST 1. The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Woollen Manufacturers Bill, the Loan Societies Act site in character, Plunket, Canning, and Castlereagh, Continuance Bill, the Bridges (Ireland) Bill and all enforced the same opinion. The Protestant peoseveral private bills.

The Commissions for Taking Affidavits in Scot-

The Duke of WELLINGTON presented papers relating to Scinde by command of her Majesty. Their Lordships then adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-MONDAY JULY 31. Mr. Hung withdrew his motion for ordering the ATTORNEY-GENERAL to prosecute Mesers. WARD and WILKINSON, the agents of Lord DUNGANNON at the election for Durham.

Several Bills were read a second time. On the motion of Mr. CHRISTOPHER, an order was issued for committing to Newgate a man named Samuel Potts, for affixing forged names to a petition presented to the House.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of GRAHAM went into a long statement of the objects of the Act, wishing that the general principle of not opposing the second readings of Bills that have

Mr. WALLACE opposed the second reading. He denied that this Bill had been brought in at the suggestion of the General Assembly of Scotland; it was Majesty's Government. He could state many things to show how sincere the secession from the Church of Scotland had been. It had created the greatest degree of admiration throughout the country. and he believed if this Bill passed into a law, great numbers more would flee from the Established Church, and flock to the Free Church. He moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. Mr. B. Cochrane supported the Bill.

Mr. RUTHERPORD was sorry a Bill so important should have been brought forward so late in the session : he condemned it as disregarding the Act of Union, as an invasion of the rights of patrons, which were now to be given to a Church-to a priesthood

who were the worst depositories of such a power. Lord J. Russell pointed out the confusion that prevailed throughout the Bill, between the declaratory and enactive clauses, stating that clauses of the former description were most unwisely introduced, and made a dangerous precedent.

Mr. For MAULE said the ministers who had left the Church had seceded "more in sorrow than in anger." Had they, as has been alledged, been desirous of securing more power in the Church to themselves, they would have had nothing to do but to have accepted Lord ABERDEEN'S Bill of 1840. But the present Bill and that Act were not the same. He objected to the present Bill that it threw too much power into the hands of the Church.

Sir R. Prei closed the debate, in a speech of no great length. He said it appeared to him that many of the observations he had heard during the discussion had no direct bearing on the measure discussed The great and main question was, whether the House would agree to this measure, or abandon any attempt to legislate on the subject.

On the division that took place on the close of Sir R. Perl's address, the numbers were—For the Second Reading, 98; Against it 80; Majority, 18. The House then proceeded to some of the other business on the paper. The Earl of Lincoln postponed till next session the Metropolitan Buildings Bill. The Theatres Regulation Bill and the Slave Trade Suppression Bill were read a second time to take up the floating mass of proposals and sug-The third reading of the Irish Arms Bill' was post- gestions for Organization, and out of the whole poned till Thursday; and the House adjourned at form a systematized plan: one that shall be per-

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1. The Honse had a morning sitting, the chief busi-

Coal-whippers' Bill. moved the issue of a new writ for the borough of

Mr. Blackstone moved, as an amendment, that leave be given to bring in a bill to make an effectual inquiry into the bribery and corrupt practices alleged to exist in the borough of Sudbury. Considerable discussion ensued, but ultimately the House divided, when the amendment was carried by

Mr. WARD brought on his motion:-" That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, reof local violence that the discontents of Ireland can be allayed, but by removing those grievances which have formed for many years the subject of recorded complaint and remonstrance between the two countries. That amongst the most prominent of these is the law by which the whole ecclesiastical property of Ireland is assigned to the clergy of a small section of the population; and that this House, deeply impressed with the belief that such a law is not conformable to reason, or to the practies of any Christian, pledges itself, after providing for existing proprietary rights, and for the claims of her Majesty's Protestant subjects, cordially cooperate with her Majesty in effecting such a settlement of Church property in Ireland, as will remove all just ground of complaint, and give satisfaction to the Irish people." He supported this motion by an able and elaborate speech, tracing much of the existing condition of Ireland to the established Church. Ireland had been only partially conquered when the Reformed Church was introduced; grasping clergymen were sent over from England, who, as Spenser complained, looked simply to their own temporal interest; and that great instrument of the Reformation, prayers in the native tongue, was neglected in Ireland, for to this hour the English Liturgy had never been translated into Irish. Reviewing the history of the countrythe spoliations, confiscations, penal enactments of earlier times, and the struggles, efforts, insurrecabsurd and ruinous as it was cruel. The tithe system, which seemed as a contrived by the devil himself to frustrate the efforts of the Church, and maintained with pertinacions stupidity, and enforced with all the rigour of law among a people who did not belong to the establishment; and even when at last the necessity of relieving the people late, it was preceded by a fierce party struggle. With reference to this topic, he entered into a rethe "appropriation clause;" the ultimate abandonment of that principle by the Whig Government and party, which he regarded as a great calamity, inastraced to the statute-book; probe these evils, and the those humble men, on whose head the wisdom of our ancestors would have set a price a century ago. episcopal population of Ireland at 752,000 whose religious instruction cost fifteen shillings per head, while that of the Presbyterians was only is per head, reserved for the instruction of the Roman Catholics to bishopries, were regarded and jobbed in by-past times, he proceeded to the present condition of the by one or two Irish clergymen, evincing that the old feeling still existed. The Catholics were now eight millions; they could no longer be treated as a separate cribed them to be. Let them break up the Irish establishment; get rid of its cumbrons machinery; it in the hands of commissioners for this purpose, respecting vested rights, allotting an equal sum, in proportion to the population, to the three religious; and, by a bold and fearless policy conciliate a people who still smart under a deep sense of humiliation and long-continued wrong. France and Spain had tried the exterminating policy, and had

Mr. Carew seconded the motion in a neat and Lord Ellor characterised Mr. Ward's motion. when expounded by his speech, as being at once bold and definite, which brought them at once to an issue on the question of the maintenance or subversion of the Established Church of Ireland. Without a pledge for its security, the Union would not have been accomplished, nor emancipation achieved; and as he saw no difference between a Protestant Sovereign and a Protestant Church, so he could not

spirit in which we have hitherto acted towards

The inviolability of the Irish Protestant Church was a leading idea in that resolution relating to emancipation traced by the dying hand of Grattan; and the advocates of that measure, the most oppople of England and Scotland were not yet prepared for the spoliation of the Irish Establishment; nor land and Ireland Bill was read a second time, and or civil was. Mr. O'Connell now held opinions on the subject different from what he and other leaders expressed when emancipation was granted; and without a distinct compact, not all the influence of the Duke of Wellington and Sir-Robert Peel would have sufficed to carry that measure. On the conclusion of Lord Eliot's speech, the de

THE NORTHERN STAR.

bate was adjourned.

THE CONFERENCE

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1843.

The necessity for the assembling of this body is the Scotch Church Bill was then read, and Sir J. now universally felt, and all but universally acknowledged. On the point of desirability, therefore nothing more need be said. The very general expassed the other House might be observed on the pression of opinion, almost throughout the whole country, settles the point that we must have it. Nor is there much disagreement as to time and place. Birmingham is, by a great majority of localities, clear that it originated at the suggestion of her fixed upon as the most likely place; and we think an examination of the votes come to and recorded.

> its assembly to the first week in September. We take it, then, as settled, that a Conference there must be. We take it, too, that it is nearly settled where it is to be holden, and the time it is to meet; for whatever contrariety of opinion may have existed as to these two latter points, every one

It is time, then, now that all preparations were duly made. The delegates are to be appointed. The funds for their expenses are to be raised. The subjects for their deliberations have to be considered, Representation has to be determined on.

On the latter point, we may say that it will not be needful for the Conference to be a very large body; not so large as the one that assembled in Birmingham in December last; nor so costly. We deem the proposal of our South Lancashire friends, for a large district representation worthy of great consisideration. By caution and prudence in the selection of delegates, this course may be made to answer the intended purpose best. A small number of well-informed business-men, active, intelligent, and prudent, will be far better for all good ends, than a large number of persons selected without regard to these essential qualifications. A small committee always performs more work, and better, than a large one, even when personal qualifications are equal. In this case it is business alone that is to be attended to. We want men of aptitude. feetly legal; secure to us THE PROTECTION OF THE LAW: be, withal, workable, and easy to be underness of which consisted in discussing the London stood; having the duties of all, body and head, members and office-bearers, plainly defined. This is At the afternoon sitting, Colonel RUSHEROOKE what is wanted to be done in the first instance. This is the main work.

Now for this purpose a "smallish" number of wise men, well and judiciously selected, will be far preferable to a large body heterogeneously mixed together. The question of expense is also deeply involved: and it fortunately happens that the least abled to hold dominion over the great majority of expensive mode will answer best for all other purposes. This is not a trial of strength between two presenting to her Majesty that, in the opinion of opposing parties, where it is needful that each potism of "leadership," we shall be eq. ally prethis House, it is not by measures for the repression should put forth its full measure of power, to sway pared to defend the principle, as the best, indeed as public opinion on its side. It is a meeting for busi- the only, means of marshalling political parties. ness, to give national sanction to the best, most comprehensive, legal, and workable plan of Organization that can be devised. Do not these reasons and considerations, then, support the proposal of our Lanca-

> shire friends for large district representation ? At the same time great care will be requisite in the appointment of delegates. These should be chosen for their business-talents and prudent devotedness to the great cause that will be entrusted to their care. They will not need to be orators." Speech-making will not be the work the delegates will sent be to perform. Ability to speech-make alone, therefore, is no qualification for the office. Sound, practical, discriminating common sense is what will be mainly required.

To these matters, then, we now invite the immediate attention of the Chartist body. Look out your men. Determine on the scale of representation. Prepare your funds. Agree upon, and give your instructions.

There is another point, to which sufficient attention has not yet been devoted. It is in our opinion tions, and concessions of more modern days—he all-important; and we have waited to see whether showed that our whole policy in Ireland was as it would be taken up by the Chartists generally, without being pressed upon their notice. It has arrested a glance here and there; and a word or to bring the reformed religion into contempt, was two have occasionally passed respecting it. But not task in far more difficult times, and performed it suits, the amount of records between the Shepherds ened by the withering curse of Mammon; enough has been either said or done in relation to it. We mean the question of Scotch Union with THE ENGLISH! Is it not desirable to effect such from this burden compelled Parliament to legis an Act of Union between the two bodies of English and Scotch Chartists, that shall work so well that when they went to Scotland to establish Rifle Clubs, subsequent expences in execution, have fallen: we will must eventually overcome and overthrow brute neither party shall wish for "REPEAL"? Why and sell rifles at 12s. 6d. each! And never let it be for- ask, have these "sundries," comprising a total three force, that gives rise to the hopeful conviction that view of his own labours in this field; the breaking neither party shall wish for "Repral"? Why and sell rifles at 12s 6d. each! And never let it be forposent system of inequality and injustice will has compelled them to it. Dr. Holland observes in to be derived from it? Is there any benefit manifest, the whole squad RAN AWAY, Arrwood the little sin of the Church, been taken into consi- be superseded by one which shall recognize in every in disunion? If it be needful for the English saying he only wanted the "National Holiday" for deration? Has the blood shed at Rathcormac and man a brother to his fellow-man, and deal with all as we believe, in a great majority of cases, not so much as it broke faith with the people of Ireland, and Chartists, and for the Scotch Chartists, to the "Little Shilling"!!! threw doubt on the hononr and faith of public men. have separate general Organizations, because of The main evils which afflicted Ireland were to be the advantages accrucing from GENERAL ACTION and Church would be found at the bottom. Who was systematized movement, surely it would be not less the author of the great "moral miracle," the tem- advantageous to have a real General Union for all, perance movement? Not the Church; but one of which should promote feelings of amity, induce oneness of purpose, and direct energetically the whole Taking the census of the population and the last force of public opinion upon any one given point ? This report of the Ecclesiastical Commission, he stated the is an "Extension of Commerce" in good works that even we think would be beneficial! Could not it be effected? Is it not worth the trial? Should though he had never heard that the one was the less we not endeayour to accomplish it! We moral or religious than the other; while nothing was think every sincere Chartist will, with alacrity, or Dissenters. After giving some amusing reminis- say "yes"! Then let us to the work. Let cences of the secular and political spirit in which us to the endeavour. SCOTCHMEN, WHAT ecclesiastical preferments; from humble chaplaincies SAY YOU? Give the proposal due consideration. Weigh well the advantages to be derived to your-Church in Ireland, admitting that much improve- selves, to your English brethren, and to the com- if the land was to be infested by one poisonous monment had taken place, but pointing out those unions mon cause, by such a junction. Reflect well on it; ster, who, like the harpy of old, destroyed all that of preferments which still continue the oppro-brium of its ecclesiastical government, and rounded off this portion of his speech by giving extracts from the correspondence with which he had been favoured ration of your untiring unswerving "brither Scot" served for the public ear some half century back. or worth the seeking? Is it not worth courting? may, even now, do for the outlines of a Magazine Will it be nothing to unite with a body of people Article; but they are to spiritually-temporal for community, or regarded as the "hewers of wood who have stuck true and steadfast, through good the ear of the landlords, and too absurd to receive and drawers of water" which Dean Swift des report and through evil report, and conducted their favour from man. Lord Brougham, who has rereport and through evil report, and conducted their favour from man. Lord BROUGHAM, who has reaffairs without one mishap? See the field of exer- cently appeared as the Tory chronometer-whereby give to the whole Irish community an equal and tion widen before you, and see the number the youngsters in the Commons may set their time, fair share in the distribution of the tithe fund; vest of well-drilled working labourers ready to do endeavoured previously to Mr. Ward's motion to it in the hands of commissioners for this name of well-drilled working labourers ready to do endeavoured previously to Mr. Ward's motion to their part in gathering in the rich and ripening open the eyes of the ignorant upon the subject of harvest! See too the extended range of the Irish Church, by assuring the Lords that it selection for first-office-bearers that opens out. Many parties fear the experiment of another Executive. They fear that envy and jealousy may be again lost the choicest of their population. By obstinately at work, and produce more division and disunion Lord appears to look upon the revenues of the refusing concession, we lost the United States, It than we even now have, or have had. Would not Irish Church as a kind of chief-rent, payable by the was only by yielding to the people of Scotland on this in a great measure be prevented, by bringing in owners of land, and subject to which, the land has the score of their national religion, that the union with that country was obtained and completed; and new parties to act 1-parties who have no partieans been transferred from time to time. Lord Elion. from all these examples he called on the House to be prodent in time, and substitute a wise, a generous, and a confiding policy, for the narrow and jealous

will amply satisfy for the pains taken.

heels who will be dissitisfied if they do.

with convenience to all.

matters which will of necessity urge themselves on

hand. feet harmony in the ranks, will no doubt arrest the attention of the delegates.

will show that a great majority are for deferring adopting some mode by which, the non-elective into return an active, talking, business-like, commonincressed zeal and activity.

All these are questions which must necessarily arrest the attention of the delegates; while it may "leadership"; while every party tends to the recog- lord's feeling, which threw his love of Church nition of the principle. Are not delegates, although instructed as to their course, "leaders" pro tempore, is to be attributed the rapid progress made by and with the consent of the people? Are not the the Catholic Association demanding what was called members of an Executive Committee acknowledged Catholic Emancipation. Goulburn was the means "leaders"; and what is the object of our re-Or- of carrying Emancipation some years before it would Ranization, but that of recommending and practising otherwise have been accomplished, inasmuch as the caution in the election of "leaders" ! What would be the position of a Chartist representative in the House of Commons, but that of "leader"? How have the minorities of factions been so long enthe people, except by "leadership"! Therefore, while we shall be ever ready to denounce the des-

Let us trust, then, that the several localities will forthwith put their shoulders to the wheel and prepare for the day of redemption ! We anticipate much from the bringing together of the leaders of the people. We live in times when all personal conside- a rallying point for all the evil passions for that rations must be merged in the general good. In order to make the proceedings of the Conference instruwe would strongly urge upon the men of Birmingham the propriety of making arrangements to as of national importance, and if a great English give OUR GREAT LEADER, THOMAS DUN-COMBE, Esquire, M.P., a public entry into Birmingham on some day during its sittings. evening. This will have the double effect of doing

THE IRISH CHURCH.

On this question of Irish Churchism we have often little purpose that the good Saint PATRICK,

"Drove the toads down in the bogs. And bothered all the varmin,

was no grievance at all; that its existence imposed no tax upon the Catholic people; and that its destruction would confer no benefit upon them. The Noble -who have not at their backs those who will be dis. in the Lower House, takes the same view of the satisfied if they do not get in; and others at their | question; and, in the attempt to confine the subject

footing of equality with their other fellow subjects. have but to say so; and we are sure that every done to society at arge by the precarious mode of to live so long; and when it is interred, the proper prices low, AND PRICES HIGH !!! Would they have effort will be made to accommodate them. compatible leasing Church property. We do not mean that | epitaph upon its dry tomb and unhallowed memory bishops demand a higher rent than lay lords, or the will be :-Having considered the question of the Conference contrary; but we do assert, that the peculiar conand its labours in a somewhat circumscribed ditions annexed to those contracts, and the uncersense, we shall now take a more general view of tainty of tenure under them, leads to a lax, the whole question, and indicate several other slovenly, and negligent system of husbandry, by which the largest portion of benefit, which, under the attention of the assembled body; and which better circumstances, would be conferred upon society it will be well to canvass over some little before- is wholly lost. Did either of the noble Lords take into account the property belonging to Trinity The question of Organization and the leading College, the hot-bed of Protestant prejudice, and features connected with the subject have been long the cradle of Orange principles? If we were now before the country; and the further steps which settling the account in good mercantilo style beit may be necessary to take, after a plan of tween party and party, peradventure we might be for the sound truths it enunciates, but also on bition of their incapacity to understand the com-Organization is agreed upon, will require some seduced by commercial principles to make a sum of time for completion. The Organization is but the rule of three of it, and assume the calculations means; the direction of public opinion, the end. of the noble lords to be perfectly correct: but hitherto had the reputation of being the mere tools ledge to the whole world, saying to all. "see what Of course the election of an Executive body, and when we come to view the question as a whole, and the preliminary steps prior to such election: rules to consider that this kind of "pepper corn" rent for the appointment of lecturers, with directions for paid to the Church, is not only an injustice as the government of their body; some improvement a Protestant imposition upon a Catholic people, in the slovenly method of holding public meetings but that the amount, be it large or be it small, their dream." They appear to have discovered the hitherto practised; as well as means to insure per- loses its real arithmetical value; and instead of blessings (?) of former "Extensions of Commerce," being looked upon as a kind of chief-rent, amounting to something short of half a million annually. The announcement of the League at Bristol that it is viewed as the foundation of every grievance their battle would henceforth consist in bribing of which not only the Irish Catholics justly comelectors to support "Free Trade" principles, will plain, but as an intolerable abuse against which naturally present to the Conference the necessity of the whole nation has set its face. It is the nestegg apon which every other grievance has been fluence may be brought to bear efficiently against the laid. It was the Upas-tree planted in Ireland, elective power upon the next dissolution of Parlia- upon the conquest of the Irish Catholics by their ment. We must be cautious, lest the denial of "Free- | Saxon oppressors, intended as a badge of conquest, Trade" principles by the League, and the conve- and as the standard round which the Orange faction nient adoption of the Chartist pledge upon the hust- | could rally, summoned by the cry of "the ings, should lead us into a hasty confidence in our Church is in danger." It may now suit the policy will give in to what is the expressed wish of the greatest oppressors. It is evident that upon the next of the Church-party, grown weak by abuse, dissolution the tactics of the League will be to unite to speak in tones of moderation; but the outery now with the Complete Suffragists; and, in the event of raised against the Protestant Church in Ireland is the working classes directing their undivided atten- not confined to mere Catholic dissent. It has been tion to the return of twenty out-and-out Chartist can- forced into the Protestant camp by the Tithe Compodidates, the coalition will be tried to be effected with sition Bill of Mr. Goulburn whereby the Protestant sently break"! These "cast-metal" gentry are and general instructions given. And a scale of Free Traders," ready to swallow not only the six grass-land, made tithe-free by a resolution of the propoints, but name and all! But the Chartists must testant Irish Parliament, was brought in to gavel and bear in mind, that they do not want to make their made to bear its proportion of the Church burden. principles in the House of Commons a MBBE SECOND- From 1825, the period at which this Bill took effect. ARY QUESTION! now and then receiving the luke- the Royal, Loyal, Protestant Landlords of Ireland warm support of "Free Traders." Their game is have been like the Duke's daughter and the Moor's wife; hampered with a divided duty; the one to the PLACE-MEASURE-OBSTRUCTING STAFF, who will sit night | Church as loyal Protestants, the other to the pocket after night, and day after day, using the House of as struggling landlords. Prior to Mr. Goulburn's. Commons in the first instance, as a channel through | bill, the Protestant landlords, the Protestant parsons. which Chartist principles can be inculcated through- the Catholic landlords, and the Catholic owners of out the world; and, secondly, as a rallying point | Church property invariably made common cause in round which the working classes will muster with resisting tithe agitation; that is, as long as the Catholic pauper with an acre of potatoes supported the Protestant parson, while the Protestant landlord are fast rendering the name of Sheffield a bye-word the vast exportation of it to foreign countries (and with his luxuriant grass domain contributed not and a mockery from the Thames to the Ganges-from | we believe at the present time we are exporting take some time after the plan of Organization is one farthing towards the salvation of his own soul. agreed upon to bring the necessary machinery into the people were transported, butchered, and working order. The question of "leadership" has destroyed by the associated defenders of the rights been very whimsically treated by politicians of all of the Church. As soon however as this first innoschools, they agreeing for the most part in denouncing vation was made, there was a quickness in the land-

the shade; and to this act more than to any Protestant landlerds recognised an injustice to themselves in his Bill, whereby they were taxed for the support of their own Church; and from its enactment to 1829 we find the ranks of the Catholic Association considerably swelled by Protestant volunteers. Lord Elior, therefore, has made an erroneous calculation, when he considers Emancipation, carried in 1829, to have been a fulfilment of a contract made in 1800; and he is equally in error, when he would lead us to a belief that, by implication, the Emancipation Bill was a re-acknowledgment of the Act of Union. We, then, look upon the revenue of the Irish Church, not only as being unnecessarily large in amount, but destructively so, as

dominant faction who look upon it as the trophy of their party, won in a war against the Catholic looked upon the possession of the Gates of Somnauth statesman acquiesced in the national prejudice, something is due to the feelings of the Irish Catholics, who in the pillars of Church and State recognise the

elsewhere been set down in the account? Has the the children of one common father.

thus :--The Protestant Church of Ireland in account with the Catholic People of Ireland.

£432,123

Credit

The destruction of industry, the

ding of blood, the expense of € 8,000,000 collecting tribute collecting tribute Interest upon one half of the National Debt, law expenses, Sti-pendiary Magistrates, &c., &c., 17,000,000 &c., &c., &c., &c. Frightened out of the country by Protestant Parsons and their 5,000,000 uncertainty of tenure 20,000,000 £50,000,000 432,123 From which deduct

And we find the balance due by the Church to the Catholic peo-ple amounts annually to... £49,567,877

In this calculation we are very much under the to a mere question of figures, he assures us, that shall be glad to know then if the noble lords con- founded! To the Chartists of both countries we commend the total revenue of the Irish Church, is only sider the complaint too loud for the amount of injury these considerations. Weigh them well. They are £432,123. We believe the figures of the Noble sustained? and if the whole question is to be merged Sheffield, had waited upon the Premier, to bandy deserving of your every attention. Accomplish the Lord to consist of the aggregate amount compounded into one of pounds, shillings, and pence, why are the compliments with him about the "general distress" work, and you will find that it will be of the utmost for by Church parsons, under the compulsory Tithe Irish Orange members, and the English Plumtnes as the Iron-masters of Staffordshire lately did; by the amount sent annually away; not considering service to the movement, giving it an impetus that Composition Act; leaving out of view altogether the allowed to make such a ferocious noise, about a they telling him of what he but too well knew; whether the masses are benefitted by the return. The enormous amount of Church property consisting of grant of a few thousands a year to the College of and he telling them that he DEPLORED the Let our Scotch brethren look to this matter well. glebe lands, bishops' lands, and income derived by Maynouth?! We could say much more upon this unfact, and COMMISERATED with the sufferers: producers. If we admit the moral axiom that 'lapout' If they decide in its favour, no combit their English a lay impropriators," which would reach, negatively holy subject, but as the putrid monster is in the death- would a deputation of working men, had they gone is the source of all wealth, it ought to follow that brethren will be happy to meet them at the Con- and affirmatively, to more than double the total throes, we refrain from disturbing that quiet which to Sir Robert Peel, have stultified themselves and the producers of the same should be proportionately

"Here lies the Irish devil! The last reptile That infested the land."

"SIGNS OF THE TIMES." THE SHEFFIELD ARTIZANS.

Below we present the reader with a most important address which has within the last few days been published by "the Delegate Committee of the Associated Trades of Sheffield," important not only "wealth": these men not only made such an exhiaccount of the parties from whom it emanates, the leaders of the Sheffield Trades. These men have actually proclaimed their wonderful want of knowof the "Freebootery," and as such have often been daubed with the praises of the pot-organs of Sheffield Whiggery, the Independent and Weekly Chronicle. But a "change has come o'er the spirit of classes"! Fortunately, it does not. While these and are no way desirous of having a renewal of that is propounded; attaching themselves to every the dose; consequently no approving paragraphs species of quackery and empiricism, the working from the pens of the LEADERS and the WARD's will now, as heretofore, reward their toils. And no wonder; for, from beginning to end, the address is a complete refutation so far as Sheffield is concerned of all the fanciful theories on they acquire the POWER to apply that knowledge to which the "Freebooters" found their system of chicanery and humbug. Machinery and the "Devil'sdust" system of exporting trashy articles, are alleged by the authors of this address to be one of the main causes of the present distress so prevalent in Sheffield. What will the "Extension" men say to that? What a picture, too, of the Sheffield profitmongers the addressers present us with! See "the cast-metal articles sent to China;" the "razors that will not shave; the strops that take off the edge; the scissors that refuse to cut; the knives that prethe "respectable," "chapel-going," "intelligent," and therefore the "electoral" class of the community, Will the Independent, that along with the rest of the "Liberal" curs yelped so loudly at the heels of Mr. FERRAND when he made his famous "devil's-dust" exposures in the House of Commons; will this base Whig hack dare to defend the characters of its 'pious" and "religious" patrons against the damning charges preferred against them by the addressers? It dare not attempt the hopeless task! It knows well that the accusers are parties that cannot be misinformed, for they are the parties who are compelled by the present accursed system to toil at of a many more under a wise and humane system. the making of these "cast metal" deceptions, which the Rhine to the Mississippi.

It will be seen that, instead of "Free Trade," which was wont to be the cry of the Sheffield trades. -those who must always influence the mass of their must be by the excellence of our prothe wrongs of the suffering poor.

But what are their proposed means for attaining that end? The union of all the trades. Good, as town is concerned, it is of such an alarming magnifar as it goes. A general union of the trades for tude as behoves all classes to take the matter into purposes of experiment and partial relief will be scrious consideration. The following facts are strikproductive of good; and God speed them is our and the employers in the aforenamed trades. In the crv. But would they really achieve the indepen- Fork Trade, for instance :- such is the overglutted dence and happiness of their class by again resuming state of the market, in consequence of cast metal their stand on the soil, something more than a of steel forks are reduced to a state of poverty and general Trades Union will be necessary. They must want, in consequence of the low selling prices. The struggle for the right of self-legislation! THEY MUST | condition of the poor Grinders is still werse, as it is ESTABLISH THE PRINCIPLES OF THE PEOPLE'S CHAR-TER! THEY MUST WIN THE POLITICAL, TO trade so destructive to the human constitution, that ARRIVE AT THE SOCIAL RIGHTS OF MAN.

For this they are not yet prepared. There is no mentalin establishing the strength of the popular will, people, Surely, if any portion of the wild Indians fear but that they soon will be! They have hit upon dye to make the perpetrators of them work the right cure for the evils of the present system; at fork grinding the remainder of their AND THEY MUST OBTAIN IT BY SOME MEANS. If lives.' As to the other grinding branches—and in Trades Unions will not answer that purpose, THE

What a glorious "sign of the times" it is to see and to invite him as a guest to a tea party the same triumph of the enemy, as well as a barrier arresting the associated Trades turning their attention to dwindling away. The shopkeepers experience similar their promotion, and paralyzing their energies. What these important questions. Alone and of itself this effects, by being deprived of a portion of their cushonour to the champion who has fought our cause has caused the necessity for a standing army in Ire- single fact is sufficient to sustain hope that we shall alone, while it will prove that we are thankful for land in times of peace, or of a mere Church war in come right at last, notwithstanding the gloomy good intentions. If "Eugland has her ATTWOOD." that country? What has led to an extensive police prospect that everywhere presents itself when we the Chartists have their Dunconner. Both are pre- establishment? What has been the amount of costs look at things as they are, and bring to mind the senters of Chartist National Petitions; with just in the Ecclesiastical Court, in the Prerogative almost universal confusion and dismay that everythis difference between them: one raised up the Court, in the Chancery Court, and in the Exche- where abound. It is only to the working class ferment, and was frightened at the monster he had quer Court, expended in defending the Catholic that the politician and the social regenerator need created. He slunk from his post, telling us that defendants against their clerical antagonists? look for means wherewith to work out his beneall that he meant by the People's Charter Have the salaries of Commissioners, the expence ficient purpose. The MIND, and the "PHYSICAL" to and Universal Suffrage was "Little Shillings" of citations to Bishop's Courts, the costs of bills give actual embodyment to that mind, dwells a lone be manufactured; and Sheffield, it appears, is to and "One Pound Notes." The other undertook his filed in Chancery, the legal expences of Exchequer amongst those whose souls have not been deadmanfully, and has stuck to us ever since! Never let it and their flocks arising out of actions tried on and whose aspirations for liberty are not be forgotten that it was Arrwood that propried the circuit, or at Nisi Prius, the enormous fees paid at sent through the till, but are pure emanations from National Holiday; that it was Muntz and Douglas | Quarter Sessions by those who have been processed nature's self. Of that MIND the address we here | -still we cannot attach much blame to them-the that commenced the "Physical Force" Mevement, for tithe and against whom decrees, with all their present is an evidence; and it is the knowledge that

ousting of Catholic tenants by Protestant landlords, Yes! England will be saved! and saved. too. by lest as electors qualified by their land they should her despised, derided, degraded, and spitten-upon vote for an Anti Church Candidate, been set down working people! Look at all the other classes By our Parliamentary Reports, it will be seen in the general account? And, if not, are we not What are they doing? What do they know of the that this vexatious and irritating question has been justified in charging it under the comprehensive evil that is now reaching them? They see their probrought before the House of Commons in something head "sundries"? The noble pillars of the Church, perty melt out of their grasp. They see that like an understandable shape, by Mr. WARD; and Lords BROUGHAM and ELIOT, were too mercantile in all their efforts to retain it are futile his so doing has thrown the church-saints into great their mode of dealing with the Church property; They see RUIN staring them in the face. They and having failed to render a satisfactory account, one by one drop into the bankrupt list, or the we, to whom it has been referred as auditors, insolvent list. They knew that all about them is had our say; having, from the very first existence of would make the following corrections, accepting consternation and alarm. They know that Ireland this journal, continually shown the necessity of the low total of the one, and the slight inconvenience is agitated to her centre, for Repeal; they know masters for such a state of things, as they have the banishing the last viper from Ireland. It was to of the other as our data, and we state the account that "Resecca" is waging successful war in Wales, same equal right to a livelihood with any member of the entire population of the Principality. They the earth with their "lives in their hands" to proworld is not more perfect, nor more general, than break. the confusion that reigns in their own minds. Incapable of thinking clearly, it is impossible that they to your trade, is far from being enviable. It seems can apply a remedy. They have the power! as if you was receding fast back to a primitive state. had they the MIND, they could easily effect the In fact the degrading system leaves no room for the change so much needed, even by themselves, to save expansion of the human intellect. To remedy this their own property from silent but effectual transfer the necessity of diverting a part of your labour to Lacking MIND. however, power is useless-nay, another pursuit; and there is none more worthy of worse than useless; for the efforts made by these your notice than that of the LAND. The most mark, not having set down any thing under the classes, in ignorance, do but enhance the suffering to the principles upon which it, and the preceding subusual comprehensive head "sundries"; and shall all parties, and augment the general turmoil and jects are based, are widely distinct—the one being now conclude with a bit of spiritual tit for tat. We discontent, until confusion has become worse con- political economy, the other moral economy. The

would place the Roman Catholics on the desired place of meeting is inconvenient, the Scotch people negatively, we mean especially the great injustice perish s, the only wonder will be that it was allowed at one and some time, to take measures to make under a wise system of distribution few distributors

asked for "free-trade" to make our "FIXED BURDENS' more burdensome still, through reduced means: and also asked for One Pound Notes, to RAISE prices to a "range ADEQUATE to our FIXED engagements" ? Would working men have done this? And yet those who despise them; those who ape "intelligence"; those who assume airs of superiority: those who affect to prate of "ignorance", and deny the producer of wealth all part or lot in political power, "because they are not intelligent"; those who have the vote, because low cunning and a disregard of moral obligation has given them monest principles of political economy, but they asses we are"!

God help thee, poor ill-used country, did thy redemption depend upon the "upper and middle are driven to and fro. beguiled by every Will-o'-the-Wisp that shows itself : running after every nostrum people are steadily applying themselves to discover the cause of the evil that afflicts all: and as steadily looking for the REMEDY. Assuredly as they do this, and acquire the knowledge, so assuredly will practice. England will be saved; but her salvation will be effectuated by those who have fared the worst, endured the most cruel treatment, suffered the greatest indiguities, been the most despised by the gaudy painted butterflies that the corrupt maggotty system has so numerously engendered.

Of the mind that is actively at work amongst the WORKERS, the following address is evidence. Its operations are not confined to the Trades of Sheffield. These are but acting in common with the rest of their brethren. The tide of thought has set in! The ripple of the waves is distinctly seen; and ere long the dry and parched beach of politics will be covered with the WATERS OF LIFE; and beauty and order displace confusion and turmoil. Here is the address of which we have spoken :-

" Fellow Workmen,-In a late address we parti-

ularly pointed to two of the hydra of evils, which

have a strong influence on your trade-namely, the

vast increase of machinery, and the trashy articles that undermine your credit and character. With respect to the former, we again say, that notwithstanding the injury it has inflicted, it has conferred many benefits on mankind, and might be productive As to the injury resulting from it, it would be some consolation if that was confined to our shores; but more than ever) must, ere long, tell with fearful effect upon our commerce, and cannot be passed over without exciting the most painful feelings, as it must be evident we are doing all in our power to 'THE LAND" is the remedy for existing evils argued enable foreigners to close their markets against us. for by the addressers. This is most heart-cheering! Nor are the trashy articles we send them calculated to allay those feelings—as we are quite certain, that It tells that the thinkers among the working classes the only way to save us and the town from ruin, order, are thinking to some purpose !- that these enumerate all the evils arising from bad and low thinkers are beginning to look for the restoration of priced articles, would occupy too much space: we shall, therefore, notice those which are made their own heritage in the land of their fathers as of cast metal, and the commonest steel, which is the means of restoring themselves and their order to very little better for purposes of utility. The trades the means of restoring themselves and their order to that are suffering the most from cast metal articles, are the Fork, the Scissor, and the Table knife branches; and those that are great sufferers, in LAND. THE LAND is the only effectual remedy for consequence of common steel articles, are the Razor. the Saw, and Penknife branches. There are a many other trades that feel the baneful effects arising from this double cause. Indeed, as far as the ingly illustrative of the remotion of the employed trash, that the far greater part of the manufacturers impossible for them to drag on any other than a the late Dr. Young once emphatically declared-That, under any circumstances, it was a punishment adequate to the crimes of the blackest particular the razor grinders—the poor artizans engaged therein are but very little better in circumstances to the one just named, in consequence of such a system, while the respectable manufacturers see, with the most painful emotions, their trade gradually tomers; but the crowning evil is the loss of our credit and character as a manufacturing town. We talk of an Extension of our Foreign Commerce! but we ought in the first place to redeem our character as manufacturers of genuine articles. At this moment large quantities of cast metal articles are wending their way to the Chinese market. Thus it appears, after butchering a great number of the inabitants, because they would not tamely submit to be poisoned with opium, we are increasing the disgust they have conceived against us as a nation, by sending them the most abominable articles that can stand the foremost in such a base transaction.

by the breaking up of the Cutlers' Corporation, is the great number of little masters, who have done a great deal in producing the present state of things: fault lies entirely with the system. If nine-tenths of them could only have obtained living wages as journeyman, they would never have commenced one of his excellent works, "that their credit seldom extends beyond the duration of a week.' And. much. This renders them an easy prey to the factor or capitalist, who are always on the alert to profit out of their necessities; and the dealers in hardware, act upon the same principle. Indeed, it is a well-known fact, that a coalition exists between them and many of the factors-their object being to force the little masters to sell their own labour, and that of others, for almost nothing. Can we, then, be surprised at the present state of our workmen, when their labour is thus sacrificed at the shrine of such unfeeling and gravelling selfishness Is it possible that property, in wheels, in shops, or houses, can maintain its value, under a system which forces multitudes to barter their labour for the first necessary of life, and not a sufficiency of it; We again repeat, that we do not blame the little and that her "Daughters" seem to include almost the community; and the only way to prevent them from manufacturing, must be by finding them employment whereby they can live respectably as jourknow of the " alarming state of the mining dis- neymen. This is a matter that particularly intertricts." where those who daily go into the bowels of ests the workmen and the respectable portion of their employers, if they mean to save themselves cure the means of enjoyment and comfort for the evils, but shall refrain from so doing, on the present rest of society, are required to do so for EIGHTEEN- occasion. We therefore close this part of the subject, PENCE-a day! They know that "CHARTISM" is but by giving a quotation from a letter of a gentleman, in abeyance; that it is not "put down;" that it of unquestionable veracity, who has travelled into many parts of the world. His language is as merely smoulders, liable to be fauned into a terrific follows:—'A traveller, alive to the honour of his flame with the first wind that blows. They know country, and jealous of any impeachment of its prinall this, and see all this; and yet WHAT KNOW THEY ciples, cannot but be sensitive to the reproaches of foreigners complaining of English razors that will OF THE CAUSE !!! What know they of the remedy? not shave, or strops that take off the edge; of The confusion that everywhere abounds in the social seissors that refuse to cut; of knives that presently

"Another evil, and which has been partly caused

"Fellow-Workmen-You will perceive from what has been already stated, that your position in respect partly, we again urge upon your serious attention strenuous advocates of this measure contend, that chief consideration of the political economist is production, leaving distribution to regulate itself. The If a deputation from the associated Trades of moral economist would unite both, so as to produce the 'greatest happiness to the greatest number.' The political economist calls for great production for moral economist looks to production as only valuable Sovereign and a Protestant Church, so he could not society in the ratio of their usefulness, admit that the removal of the one without the other ference, to consummate the desirable object. If the set down as Church revenue by Lord Elion. By it has ever denied to its victims. When the monster proclaimed their astute ignorance, by asking him, and the idlers, or non-producers, the reverse. For

mould be needed, in comparison to the number earth has believed up many uncultivated slaves. Let | STARS TO IRELAND .- The Sheffield Council again at present in occupation. Again the great those upon its surface, who have had better opportunicommand is, Thou shalt labour; and would not even the capitalist be benefitted by bodily exertion, knowing that it is essential to health? and embrace them; and instead of looking upon But without pressing this subject any further, we them as an additional increase to the system-madewould again urge upon our artizans the importance surplus-population, let them look upon them as an of spade husbandry, as we can produce abundant facts, that whenever persevering individuals and enterprising communities have had a fair trial of the in the Land, will increase the demand for its applicaprinciple, it has been crowned with success. There tion to its legitimate purposes. The colliers are to are individuals in several of the Sheffield Trades, who OF SUPPORT ARE BETTER THAN THOSE WHOSE SOLE question; but they must be woord and led by gentle are parily employed on the land, and their means DEPENDANCE IS ON ARTIZAN LABOUR. An instance courtship, and not driven by declamation. Our first of this kind presents itself among the razor grinders; step should be to save them from their seducers by a portion of the members of that trade work in the country, and (with some exceptions) they are partly employed in agricultural pursuits. The consequence ment. We desire not to rouse an angry feeling is, they live better-are longer lived-and, in the against their masters; while we would place them

upon for a livelihood. to your attention, the propriety of giving assistance to any trade that joins your ranks, whenever the comprising a general union of trades. For let us Enppose there are ten thousand workmen in the variwould amount to £41 13s., and if this was continued weekly, for the space of six months, would amount to £1,083 6s. Now let the same be added to the ing certainty that a better state of things would soon be the result. We would just point out an example of union and unanimity in the most powerful body of dissenters in this country—we mean the Methodists, who at their commencement were a despised the most convenient place, not sitting beyond three attitude as to command respect from this or any days; whose business it should be to decide upon, and to recommend, some uniform system whereby other government: and yet they owe no small share

of their importance to penny-a-week subscriptions. "Fellow Workmen.-In thus dismissing the above. we think we have stated sufficient to show you, that it would be greatly to your interest to come to colliers and Chartists is, to beware lest what forward and join us. We have the heartfelt satis- belongs to other circumstances should be saddled faction in telling you that we have already a great majority of the most influential trades with us, and there are several others that are nearly ready to or sectional leaders, should succeed in exciting the declare their adhesion. We trust that in a short angry passions of the starving colliers, let the remontime all the trades will form one compact union, as strance and the language of their Chartist brethren their interests more or less depend on each other. In conclusion, we say we have performed no more wish for a development of our views, in wanting an indiscretion." organization of all the trades. If they approve of the sentiments contained in this address, it will certainly impel us to go on as we have begun. If they disapprove of them, we shall still enjoy the conscions satisfaction of having served them to the best of our ability. We are, Fellow Workmen, with

the best wishes for your welfare,
THE DELEGATE CONSITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATED TRADES."

THE COLLIERS, THE STRIKE, AND THE "LITTLE-SHILLING" MEN.

WE find the injurious effects of an . Extension of Trade" developing themselves more prominently day after day, as the struggle between capitalists and their slaves progresses. Not only was the supply too great for the existing demand, but it was further angmented by the facilities which an artificial Paper Corrency afforded the speculators of dabbling in the labour market: and as charms are balm to the soul and captivating to the mind, we find the old Paper Currency advocates proposing an extension of this latter evil, as a means of correcting the calamity to which, in a more mitigated form, it has led.

The cry has been raised that "as Ireland has her O'CONNELL, and Wales her REBECCA, why should not England have her Arrwoon?" The answer is, England has her ATTWOOD, and is ready to REIN-STATE her Arrwood in that position from which his own timidity hurled him; but the qualification must be not his advocacy of a return to One Pound Notes, or the "Little Shilling," but his return to those principles which he and his party most shamefully

A disordered multitude will never lack leaders professing an entire sympathy with the sufferers; while experience must have taught the working classes, that those circumstance-made-generals, have invariably attempted to use the soldiers for the attainment of their own peculiar objects. The colliers, appear to us to have gained experience in the school of adversity. They are daily learning the state of unopposable dependency to which they have been; brought; and in each successive failure that dependency is more widely imprinted on their minds. They have discovered that they are mere machinery used by capitalists, who are directed in their speculations by the amount of confidence with which they can inspire the managers of joint-stock paper; and, in the grievance they recognize the working of the system by which they are disinherited from any participation of the making of those laws, and in the framing of those rules and regulations, by which their affairs are governed : and, therefore, instead of skimming the soum from the surface with a One Pound Note, they look for political equality as a means of cleansing the filth from the bottom. Nothing could inspire as with greater confidence, or fill as with more joy, than the discretion by which their movements have been hitherto marked. The press, however, is already beginning to associate Chartism with the "Strike," and it becomes our bounden duty to guard our clients against the admission of the Chartist scum into the "wages"-well. In the Morning Advertiser, now lying before us, we find that "a meeting of colliers was addressed by Mr. Thou-ASON, a Chartist." When the Sturge party attempted, under the guidance of the League, to enlist the Colliers of Staffordshire in support of "Free Trade" principles, we hesitated not to cantion them against the wiles of that party; and we shall not now withhold our advice when similar danger threatens the body. Instead, then, of giving our own opinion, as requested by several Correspondents, as to the fitness of Mr. Thomason to fill the office of a Collier Lecturer, we would refer the applicants to those localities where Mr. Thomason is better know than he is to us. Let them apply to the Chartist Association at Nottingham, to their own party at Newcastle, and to the people of the Vale of Leven; the localities where the services of Mr. THOMASON are best known; and if he succeeds in getting such a character from those places as will prove him to be worthy of their confidence, by all means let him have it; while, should he fail, he ought not to be trusted with any participation in the movement. Let them also inquire of the Chartists of Bilston and Wednesbury, and ask who it is that has been instrumental in causing the People's Hall to be taken from them? We feel ourselves called upon to administer this wholesome cantion; one, from the observance of which Mr. Thomason can receive no injury; one, from the neglect of which the Colliers and the Chartist body may receive irre-

We rejoice to find that our advice as to the appointment of lecturers has been acted upon; while we are no less pleased to learn that the ungenerous attempt in Staffordshire to make the Strike a mere local question, has been repudiated by the sound feeling and good sense of the great body of Colliers. evinced in their resolution of not limiting their support to those immediately connected with their locality. This is the true principle; and if generally acted upon, will lead to an extension of that sympathy upon which, together with their own Elections, they must rely for success. That there is no hope for them now at their own trade of delving under the earth is self-evident; and therefore, instead of delving in its bowels like alaves, let them turn their attention to the cultivation of its surface like free men. The labour to which a collier is inured from infancy particularly fits him for an skrienkural life; it is easy, in comparison, more fascinating, and far more remunerating than the trade of a collier ever was, and far more so than ever it will be again. Great however as the importance of the Landed question is, in our estimation; and sur-Patting all others in importance as is that of the People's Charter; yet, for the present, would we recommend those two great questions to be made of secondary consideration until that of more immediate consequence, the labour-dependency question, is settled by the Colliers with their masters. The

parable damage.

ties of instructing themselves, receive their brothers angmentation to that force, which, seeing abundance be won to the advocacy of the Land and Charter caution; our next to win them to ourselves by argucomforts of life, are superior to the Sheffield grinder, in a condition to resist their further powers of op-who has nothing else but his artizan labour to depend pression. In case a speaker should frequently pre-"Fellow Workmen-We would likewise submit sent himself as their instructor, let their leaders

instantly and openly through our columns, or by said trade feels it consistent with their interest or letter if they prefer it, communicate with the Charduty to try to amend their condition. This might be tist body in those several localities where the easily done by a small trifle paid by each member, character of such speaker is best known: and until this preliminary step is first taken, we would strongly ons trades of Sheffield, and these workmen members recommend them to discountenance and discourage of one general union. A penny from each member any alliance with strangers to their body. Of all things let them abstain from private letter writing, and scoret associations. Amongst moral force that such an union would be capable of their own order in Staffordshire, Northumberland wielding, and we will venture to predict with userr- Yorkshire, Wales, and Scotland are men of the very highest order of talent, and of unimpeachable integrity. We would, therefore, suggest the propriety of their calling a Convention of their own body, to meet in

their operations may be directed. So much for the colliers especially; while our advice to colliers and Chartists is, to beware lest what upon the back of Chartism! If the "free traders." be-" You were caught before in the same trap: than our duty. Our respective trades naturally and we were charged with all the consequences of your

> There is little doubt but the old rump of the Birmingham faction will attempt to foist themselves as leaders of the irritated colliers. We caution them against any alliance with any party who would use them for mere class purposes.

To Readers and Correspondents.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF A PARSON AND HIS TOOLS. THE CHURCHWARDENS. - Some few weeks ago we published an account of a vestry meeting which had been salled at Sutton to lay a Church Rate; and which, when it was assembled, was suddenly adjourned by the parson-chairman on his individual authority. Since then the adjourned meeting has been holden; indeed two adjourned meetings as the following account will show:

The churchwardens having given notice that a vestry meeting would be holden on the 13th of June, 1843, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose levying a rate of sevenpence halfpenny in the pound, the ratepayers assembled at the time appointed. The Minister took the chair; and being furnished with a book he commenced writing in it, without any business being brought before the meeting. After some time, he read over the notice calling the meeting, and then what he had written, the purport of which was, that the meeting stood adjourned to the 27th of June. On that day the ratepayers again as sembled, and in larger numbers than before. The Minister did not make his appearance; but one of the churchwardens took the chair, and without consulting the meeting wrote another adjournment. He was reasoned with upon the impropriety of such conduct, when he declared that it was legal, closed the book, and bid the ratepayers to help themselves -he stood responsible. The other churchwardens took the books and went away with them. According to the last adjournment the ratepayers assembled on Tuesday morning last, at ten o'clock, in larger numbers still; but neither Ministernor churchwardens made their appearance. After waiting some half hour in the church-yard, an individual went down to the Clerk's house to see what was up. The Clerk said he was just coming to the church; and come he did, but not to let the ratepapers into the church, but to put the following notice upon the church

"The legality of the last adjournment having been disputed, fresh notice will be given; when we shall be able to lay before the vestry the business for which it was originally called. (JOHN KNOWLES DAWBENEY

Churchwardens. | JOHN BUITERWORTH, BENJAMIN BURTON,

Sutton, August 1, 1842."

Now the whole of this business is grossly illegal, after the first assembling of the meeting. At a vestry meeting the minister, or parson, can legally assume the chair; but he has no power to adjourn a meeting of his own individual will, unless in case a poll is demanded, when, after taking a few votes on the spot, he may adjourn to another time and place, for the convenience of finishing the poll. But even in that case, if he put the question of adjournment to the meeting, the power to adjourn of himself is given up. The conduct of this parson, then, in the very first instance, was grossly contrary to law; and this is, for him, a very unfor tunate circumstance; for we have no doubt but that he looks upon a great portion of his flock as a very lawless rabble, and turns up his nose—(is it well-dyed?)-accordingly: whereas in this business so far, he, the parson, is the only "lawless" ragamuffin in the whole parish. There is an old saying, " like master like man;" and the truth of it was exemplified at the first "adjourned" meeting. "The churchwarden took the chair." What were the ratepayers doing to let him? He had no more legal right to do so than we should have had, had we chanced to have been strolling through the place. The law of vestry meetings is, that in the absence of the parson from the chair, the ratepayers shall appoint some one to preside. The ratepayers, therefore, in this instance ought to have elected a chairman, and proceeded to business. If the churchwarden had then interrupted the harmony of the meeting. and tried to cause confusion, the chairman should have caused him to be removed out of the place,to a dunghill if the parties taking him liked. The ratepayers having neglected the necessary appointment of a chairman, the churchwarden assumed it; and played the illegal prank of the parson over again. He, of himself, again adjourned the meeting! More fools the ratepayers to let him! They should have laughed at him, and gone to business. If the officials would not leave the vestry-book with the chairman, for the recording the business transacted, the chairman should have taken it from them. Meetings should not be mere play-things in the hands of officials. Teach them their proper place, whenever they go beyond it. There is no wonder that the church vardens felt themselves compelled to give notice that the legality of these adjournments was disputed, and that "fresh notice" for a meeting must be given. The conduct, all through, of the parson and his tools was highly illegal. The first adjournment was illegal, and no future steps could cure the defect. Had the second meeting gone to business, whatever they had done would not have been worth a straw; and so with the third meeting. This Mr. Parson seems to have found out; and we have no doubt but that he induced the churchwardens to play the bully at the second meeting to get himself out of the scrape. "The legality of the last adjournment is disputed", say the churchwardens. The last adjournment was as legal as the first one; every whit so. But it is convenient sometimes for a law-breaking parson to have a scape-goat to carry off the odium. The ratepayers are, however, to have another meeting. " Fresh notice will be given." Let them then assemble. Let them then go to business. If the parson comes to "take" the chair, well and good. If he should not do so, or if he should again play the prank of "adjournment", and leave the chair, appoint one of the ratepayers to fill it, and go to work. Be not ridden over, either by Mr. Parson or his lacqueys. JOHN HICKEY, MANCHESTER, has collected for Mr.

Railton the sum of 6s. 10d. W. MAJOR, BERMONDSEY, is informed that Mr. T. R. Smart, late of Loughborough, is now at Shawlane, near Markfield. PAY-UP.—We are desired to notice, that unless all

persons holding money for the late concerts, held at the City of London Institution, p y the same into the hands of Mr. Wheeler, on or before Wednesday, 9th of August, they will be published as dejaulters. LOTTERIES AND RAPPLES.—All lottery and raffle announcements are expressly forbidden by statute.

The insertion of one in the columns of a newspaper involves a fine of £100 This is sufficient explanation to our Newcastle friends. PRESS OF MATIER has caused us to reserve the communications of Mr. Galpin, Gracchus, Mr. Stollmeyer, and several others, till next week. MRS. LOOPER desires to acknowledge the receipt of £2 from Robert Haines, E.q., of Ovendie; £1 from Mr. Wm. Tatlow, Manchester; 10s. from the female Chartists of Todmorden; and 10s. from the jemale Chartists at Sheepshead.

press upon the Sheffield Chartists the necessity of sending their Stars to Ireland. A committee is in attendance at the Fig Tree Lane Room every Wednesday evening, to receive and forward all papers they may be favoured with. Let our Sheffield friends see to this; without any trouble to them the committee will forward the papers, and immense good will doubtless be the result. The Council beg to acknowledge the receipt of several copies of the Northern Star from unknown friends, sent as the Council suppose to be forwarded to Ireland. Our Chartist friends in any part of the country who will favour the Sheffield Council with their Stars, are informed that they will be duly posted to Ireland. Papers may be addressed to Mr. John Green, shoemaker, Vine Yard, Hartshead, Shef-

IR. JULIAN HARNEY would feel obliged to his friends in different parts of the country, if they rould favour him with any local papers they may "take in" and have no further use for when read. Their politics will not matter; and English, Scotch, Welsh, or Irish papers will be equally acceptable. Mr. H. desires them for purposes connected with the furtherance of the democratic cause. Address No. 24, Sheaf Bank, Lead Mill Road, Sheffield.

W. B., Sheffield.—The lines won't do either him or us credit, if published. A POOR SLAVE IN THE COAL MINES, DUCKINFIELD, sends for insertion an address to the coal

miners that has already appeared in our pages. We think one insertion ought to suffice.

LEICESTER DEMOCRATIC HALL OF SCIENCE.—We are happy to hear that this project is well received by the working people and their friends. We have advice that the society is going on well: that more than one hundred shares are already taken. This is cheering. Most heartily do we wish that every large town had its Working Man's Hall devoted to the Working Man's welfare.). CATER, LONDON.—All is right. It was our mis-

I. WHIDDON, LONDON, will see in this day's Star where he can send his Stars to for distribution in Ireland. He has only to make them up in a cover open at the ends, and adaress them to Mr. Green, of Sheffield. Of course they will go post free. OUR CLERKENWELL FRIENDS .- We are sorry for

their disappointment, but could not help it. We were compelled to act as we did. We had no alternative. The press of matter upon us last Thursday was so great, that reports from a score of places had to be cut down. theirs amongst the rest. We tried to avoid it in their case, if it had been THE VICTIM FUND, AND THE VICTIM FUND COMpossible: but could not find matter to displace for MR. MOIR AND THE GLASGOW CHARTISTS-We have

received a long account of a severe contest in Glasgow for the office of Commissioner of Police, just now vacant. The Charlists started that sturdy democrat, JAMES MOIR. This stirred the shams; and THEY have opposed Moir, with a man who had promised him his vote and support! Trickery the most unblushing has been resorted to. When they saw Moir a-head, they actually got a number of -persons who had already voted for Moir to go register their votes for his opponent. At the close Moir was in a minority of eleven A protest has been handed in, and a scruting demanded The result is expected to be the seating of Moir by a majority of fifteen.

TRUTH NEVER FEARS THE LIGHT.—Under this head a correspondent writes from Bishop Auckland, on July 31st, as follows:-

It is painful to see what men will sometimes do. and to hear what they will sometimes say when under the influence of jealousy. We have had an instance of this lately in the Bishop Auckland district of the Miner's Association. We had been almost inclined to follow the advice of Mrs. H. More, and to "let asses kick and puppies bark unnoticed"; but, lest silent contempt should be construed into conscious inability to refute, and thus a breach he made in the Brotherhood, I have thought it best to give a statement of the facts of the case. Some persons have been very industrionsly engaged in circulating derogatory reports respecting the worthy secretary of this district. Mr. Wm. Downs, to the effect that he has pecketed a considerable sum of money, the property of the society. Now nothing short of deep-seated malice could have invented such a calumny; for on last Saturday a delegate meeting was holden at Cockton Hill, to investigate the matter, when not only was the charge found to be false, but his accounts proved to be so admirably kept as to call forth the admiration of the delegates, and a vote of thanks was unanimously awarded him. Let this stop the mouth of slander, and put the members of the society on their guard against giving credit to every story they hear,

JAMES BALLANTYNE, Delegate." MR. LOW WAGES COBDEN AND THE AGRICUL TRALISTS .- Mr. Cobden has lately been making great fuss in some of the agricultral counties, taking advantage of the distress and dissatisfaction produced amongst the farmers by Sir Robert Pael's Free Trade Tariff: and persuading the poor innocents that their distress is only to be cured by another and longer dose of the very "medicine" which has produced the general debility and flatulence from which they now suffer. Amongst other places he has visited Hereford; and respecting that visit we have received the following letter, which gives another specimen of the manifest "fairness" of the "freetrading" (in lies and deception) gentry: -

By order of the delegates,

Six.—Perhaps you will allow me to state that I me Richard Cobden at Hereford, on the 26th ult., and proposed an amendment to their resolution, in which I averred that former approaches to free trade had been followed by an invariable reduction in prices, profits, and wages; it was declaratory of resistance to Corn Law Repeal for those reasons, and concluded by recommending the allotment system. The meeting was to begin at eleven o'clock, but as the people took little interest in the affair, the Leaguers did not begin to speak till one p.m., thus robbing parties of the two hours in which they had a right to reply, by occupying them themselves. Cobden and Thompson were there. Cobden opened, but in a totally different strain of argument to that in which he addresses a manufacturing audience. For instance, in his reply to my argument, that machinery displaced labour, he said he employed 600 hands on ten acres of land, to prove his assertion that it did not. How evasive. told him the 'raising-gig,' 'lewis-muchine,' and perpetual, had displaced 170,000 hands since 1795. This he could not answer. Over-production, he said, meant that the people were too industrious. Pooh! said I; over-production means that the labour and energies of a portion of the people have been too long and too partially employed in manufacturing pursuits. That is what over-production means, When a smith has shod all the horses of his customers, does he keep on hammering red hot iron? When a butcher has supplied the full demand on him for meat, does he keep killing on at his cows, and let the beef spoil? No; these parties turn to their large garden, or their plot of land; and precisely so must the manufacturers do, or starve. We must keep to the land question. Well, I had twenty minutes good hearing, but when I began to pair their nails too close for their comfort, they hatched a con spiracy and got the chairman to ask the meeting if was not wide of the question; of course the geese responded to the foxes, and I had to conclude. Cobden then requested the chairman to suspend the resolution, that he might speak again. This was to draw my machinery arguments out of them. He and Thompson spoke fifteen minutes each, without saying one word to the question. Their resolution was only just carried; and thus ended the meeting in which Cobden, in his own words, used delusion and decep-

Faithfully, JOHN W. CLARKE.

Ledbury, 1st August, 1841. MR. J. PEPPER, AND THE FRIENDS AT SELSTON.-They surely never could wish us to insert the resolutions they have sent. The whole affair is paltry. Surely they could have managed to settle the business, without bringing it before the body. It is trifling to spend the time that should be devoted to the advancement of the principles of right, to manifestations of little local quernlousness. It is time to have done with this baby play, not only locally, but generally. Jealousy and envy have done more to split up our ranks than almost any other cause, the STRIKE-PLOT excepted; and envy is hateful, present itself where it may, whether amongst the local leaders or amongst those of a higher grade. The rectification, however, rests with the people themselves. As long as they nurture the spirit of uncharitableness and hard-judging in their own intercourse one with another, the ranks will never be free from the blight of jealousy. Precaution and watchfulness are highly necessary; but these are not suspicion or ill-will. A proper bearing one towards another; a manifestation towards our brother of that confidence and good-feeling which we expect him to entertain for ourselves; a desire to be just on all occasions, and give every man his due, will soon eventuate in a better aspect of things generally. When the several members of the great body of Chartists act in this spirit, they will instantly detect any attempt to work upon their grosser passions; and the man who endeavours thus to play with them will be soon convinced that he must either instantly desist and confine his exertions to a legitimate sphere of action, or he will be quietly given the "go-by." This spirit, we are happy to say, is fast extending. Let it but actuate all, and we may bid defiance to the envious and the jealous; for they will then be powerless for evil.

LIBERATION OF A "VICTIM."—On Saturday, the 12th of Aug., one of the STRIKE-PLOT victims will be at liberty to breathe the free air of heaven, and receive the congratulations of his friends. We mean poor but honest DEWHURST of Dewsbury. Frem a notice amongst the "forthcoming meetings" it will be perceived that the Chartists of his locality intend to evince their sense of his moral worth and political goodness, by some mark of public approbation on the day of his release. This But previously to advancing my objections to such is well. Such exhibitions do great scod, and

the man who has braved danger, and heroically suffered in the people's cause, that his efforts and services are not forgotten, they also teach the enemy the futility of persecution in "putting down" opi nion; and they also serve to bring the persecuted persons and principles prominently before the public and gives the latter an impetus towards general adoption. The known spirit of the "Dewsbury lade" forbids all fear but that this demonstration of respect for suffering integrity will be all that the most ardent friend of Mr. Dewhurst could desire.

OUR ROCHDALE FRIENDS AND THE VICTIMS .-Most readily do we give insertion to the following from our Rochdale brethren, and would strongly urge their example as one worthy of being universally followed :-Sir.—On reading your remarks in the Star of Saturday

last concerning the Victim Fund, and the election of a committee pro. tem. to superintend the management of that fund; and having perused the two letters in the Star of the previous week, from Hoyle and Williams, at present confined in Kirkdale gaol, as a Chartist and a man I blush to acknowledge the truth of the charge against the Chartists generally for neglect of victimised brethren; yet I feel proud to be able to record that the associated Chartists of Rochdale have rendered considerable assistance to victims not immediately connected with their own town, while the family of the only Chartist victim of Rochdale has a regular weekly allowance from the Association funds, which keeps them at least from want. Our locality was one of the thirteen which Williams speaks of as having been applied to to memorialise the Queen on their behalf; and the Chartists of Rochdale did not merely 'signify their intention of complying with the request, but set about the work immediately, and forwarded a memorial to our excellent member, Mr. Sharman Crawford. Our memorial was on behalf of all political prisoners connected with the strike of August last. Our kind-hearted female Chartists sent a special messenger with six shillings to Williams, of Oldham, the same Chartist that found his family in such a deplorable condition on his release; and we gave him rather more, which the poor man came and thanked us personally for, with manifestations of gratitude that I far one shall not soon forget. This was before the letters of Hoyle and Williams appeared. I have taken the liberty of saying this much to induce other localities to 'go and do likewise': and let us render what assistance we can to our victims, as I consider they can never be fully recompensed for their sufferings.

Rochdale, 31st July, 1843. MITTEE. We are happy in having to record that our Manchester friends have done in this matter, just what the country expected they would do,-THEIR DUTY. They have with alacrity responded to the call made upon them, and appointed a VICTIM FUND COMMITTEE. The following is the ascount

JORDAN CHADWICK.

we have received of that appointment:-At a meeting of the Committee of Management for the Carpenter's Hall locality, held on Monday evening last, the recommendation which has appeared in the Star for two Saturdays past, relative to a General Victim Fund Committee being appointed in Manchester, was taken into consideration; and after a good deal of discussion, it was agreed-"That If you had had a proper Organization all this would we comply with what appears to be the wish of our brethren in the country." A committee was then appointed, and a highly respectable gentleman of the name of Tatlow was chosen Secretary. All commu nications for the committee to be addressed to Mr. Wm. Tatlow, at Mr. Redfern's, hardware dealer,

18, Swan-street, Manchester. We can assure our Chartist brethren that the abovenamed Gentleman possesses the entire confidence of the whole of the General Council and the Members of this locality, and we have not the least doubt but the Committee will do their duty, strictly and impartially, in the administration of the funds placed at their disposal. The following resolution was also unanimously agreed to:-" That we, the members of the Manchester Council, are of opinion that none but recognised members of the Chartist Association, or their wives and children, are justly entitled to receive any relief from the General Victim Fund, established under the auspices of Chartists; and we call upon the different localities to express their approbation of, or dissent from, this resolution as early as possible, in order that the Committee may know how to act in the appropriation of the funds, should application be made from parties who are not immediately connected with the Chartist agitation, or who were not members prior to their being imprisoned."

Now this is as it should be. The Manchester Chartists have gone to work in a business-like manner. They have appointed a good committee, with a gentleman for Secretary possessing their entire confidence; and possessing, we understand, good business-habits. They have also started a point, which ought to be immediately settled, as a guide in the distribution of the relief to be afforded. The Chartists in their different localities will do well therefore to turn their attention to that point, and comply with the request made. For our own part we would say, be discriminating. Many do not join the Chartist body, for fear of the certainty of starvation through loss of work if they did; and who yet are good Chartists in their hearts; and would be likely to be the foremost in such affairs as August last saw, they not having the benefit of the counsel and judgement of an associated body to guide them through the strong and almost overwhelming excitement. Many a one, also, is too poor to pay contributions to any society, who would gladly do so, would it not deprive the almost empty platter of the foodless children of the crumbs scantily scattered, thereon; and such an one would be likely to be "drawn in" into the "strike mess," in the vague and desperate hope of mending an awful and unendurable state of things. These are VICTIMS; and we hold them to be as much entitled to our succour and support as the best man amongst us who has been so circumstanced as to be able to join the Association openly. We say, then, that in our opinion, the Committee ought to be left at liberty to discriminate; to judge of the merits of each case presented to their notice; and to afford relief to all who have been VICTIMISED, as far as they have the means. Chartism is not exclusive. The favours of Chartists ought not to be exclusively conferred. These considerations we press upon the Chartists generally; and ask them to decide the matter.

The Committee, then, is now appointed. They are ready for work. The Manchester friends have done so far their duty. A duty now devolves upon the localities. They must find the VICTIM FUND COMMITTEE something to do. They must seek out the cases. Seek all out; ascertain all the facts; collect all the particulars; name, occupation, situation in life, when convicted, how long imprisoned, number of family means of living, and actual condition. Send these to the Manchester Committee. They can then judge of each case; and, according to the means they have,

afford the necessary relief. Now this is a duty which must not be neglected. If it be, all hitherto done goes almost for nothing. There are many pining in want, who do not even know of the existence of either VICIIM FUND, or VICTIM FUND COMMITTEE. There are many also who would sooner pine in secret, than make their case known of their own accord. All these must be sought out. To seek them out is the duty of the Chartists in each locality. Let them, therefore, see to it at once. No time should be lost. Too much has been wasted already in forgetfulness. Let the Chartist Council of each locality from which "Victims" have been dragged, appoint an active Committee, who will engage heartily in the work and go through with it.

It will be mainly round and about Manchester where these subordinate Committees will be needed. Of course they will be required in all places where VICTIMS have been made, unless the Councils themselves do the necessary work; but it is round and about Manchester where the large majority of the cases will be found. The Victims were mainly made at the Special Commissions at Chester, Lancaster, and Liverpool. York and Stafford contributed no mean quota; but Chester, Lancaster, and Liverpool bore away the paim! ABINGER was at the latter places! In relation to this matter, we have received from Mr

Cleave the following letter, which we shall first insert

and then offer a few words of explanation:-TO THE CHRTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. --- MY FRIENDS.—In the Charlist Circular of last week presented you with a somewhat lengthy-but yet, I believe, an interesting—statement of the history, so to term it, of the Political Victim Fund from its origin with my nomination as Treasurer by the Birmingham Conference down to the present time. 1 trust that that statement was perfectly satisfactory so far as I am individually concerned, however general and just the dissatisfaction which we must frankly acknowledge ought to be induced in the minds of every humane Chartist at the almost criminal disregard which it evidences to have existed of the bitter sufferings so long endured by our "Political Victims."
It is now my desire to confer with you upon the best means of disbursing, without further delay, the too triffing fund which you have entrusted to my keeping. It is indeed alike necessary and proper that a correct

ether, and to the victins, should be so clearly defined as to preclude the possibility of subsequent cavillings perceive that the Editor of the Northern Star entreats you to establish a "General Victim Fund," and to entrust the disbursament of that fund to a committee consisting of, and appointed by, our friends at Manchester. To the former suggestion I answer that these is no occaion for "establishing," while there is a necessity for upholding a "General Fund." The Birmingham Conference aid establish such a fund, but you have not supported it. Your delegates laid the foundation, but you have neglected to rear the fabric. To the second part of the proposition (the vesting the distribution of the funds exclusively in the hands of

understanding should exist between you, as the sub-

scribers, and muself, as the Treasurer of the fund in

question: in fact, that our relative duties to each

proposal, I must assure the Manchester 'folk,' in all serve more than one purpose; for while they show sincerity, that I am not influenced by the slightest

our Manchester friends) I do certainly demur.

distrust or antipathy to them. I appreciate as highly as any man can, their undaunted and consistent devotion to our common cause. I can dwell with satisfaction upon their past efforts, and anticipate with confidence their future exert one against tyranny. I cannot theref re, hesitate in affirming my belief that -if entrusted with the duty-they would disburse the Victim Fund with the utmost impartiality.

With this emphatic disclaimer of any distrust in the integrity of our "good friends and true" at Manchester, I will now, very briefly, tell you why I dissent from their appointment as a "General Victim Fund Committee."

1st Because I am of an opinion that the appointment of a General Committee for the management of a National Fund should emanate from a National Conference, and not from a local body.

2ndly. Because I cannot but feel that the appointment of such Manchester Committee, having an exclusive controll over the fund, would virtually set aside my appointment as Treasurer by the last Conference, and would be a de facto vote of "want of confidence" in myself personally.

The Editor of the Star will probably say that he also approves of the appointment of a General Committee by the forthcoming Conference, but that the immediste wants of the Victims demand that we should not defer, even for a few weeks, the distribution of the fund in hand. And so say I; but this does not prove the existence of any necessity for there being a Committee at Manchester, and a Treasurer in London. Cannot, I ask, the Manchester folk, and, in fact, the people of every other district, form their local Committee, seek out the Victims, and then forward to me (as the duly authorised Treasurer) the names of those Victims, the terms of their imprisonments. the number, ages, and circumstances of each family. and such other information and suggestions as may be requisite. This course ought to have been adopted long since, and you—the people—are to blame it has not been so. Let it now be done, and I will immediately convince you that my only desire is to have the fund applied to its legitimate purposes. But I do think that I am fairly entitled to some of the pleasure of distributing the fund in return for the trouble which it has cost me. I must really remind you that within the past twelve months upwards of six hundred pounds have passed through my hands by way of subscriptions for "Defence and Victim", and other funds; but principally for the former. This fact alone must show these funds to have cost me much time, and no inconsiderable amount of labour-not to mention money frequently expended for paper, postage, and so on. I have received not hundreds, but thousands of letterseach letter containing a remittance by way of postoffice order. It was necessary that I should sign each of these orders, and procure payment from the General Post-office. I need scarcely tell you that this alone required hundreds of walks-in the course of the year—from my house to St. Martin's-le-Grand, and consequently occupied many, many hours that otherwise would have been devoted to my own affairs-and "to a man of business time is money." But this was not all. There was also the labournot a trifling one—of entering each subscription into a book kept for that purpose-and then copying out the list every week for publication in the Northern Star, and in the Evening Star, so long as the latter existed.

have been the duty of a regularly salaried Secretary; but in the absence of such an officer it has been done by me—or by parties employed by me—without receiving, or even destring, one farthing. Is it not natural, then, that I should demur to a proposition which would deprive me of the only reward I covet -that of having a voice (such as I maintain my appointment by the Conference entitles me to have in the distribution of a fund which has already required from me the sacrifice of so much labour and time?

It is said, that with the truly benevolent there is as much pleasure in giving as in receiving. So I anticipated as much delight in disbursing as in receiving your subscriptions. If, then, the fund is removed to Mrnchester, you deprive me at once of this reward, and my pleasure. But, I shall be told, that my personal feelings ought not to interfere with a public duty. True, very true, but cannot both be regarded, without doing injury to either? Have we not as good, as faithful, and as zealous friends here, in London, as in the provinces? Have not the people as much confidence in such men as Wheeler and Cuffy, and M'Grath, and O'Connor himself, as in those of Manchester? I repeat that I esteem highly the latter, but I have equal respect for the former. Aye, but then the Manchester Committee could ascertain what victims there are. Who doubts this? Is it not their duty to do

so? Cannot they so enquire now, and forward the result of their enquiries, and their recommendations, to me? They need only do this to ensure all that can be required. If it should be then found that I hesitate to perform my duly. I can very speedily be sent "to the right about," and a more trustworthy treasurer appointed; but I cannot see why even the appearance of confidence should be withheld from me. I am bold enough to say that not one man can challenge a single instance in my past conduct with reference to this matter as meriting distrust in the slightest degree.

When the Conference assembles, I shall be prepared to render them an account of my stewardship, and to abide by whatever decision they may come to on this subject; but during the brief period that will intervene between then and the present time, I must, in justice to my charge and to myself, desize that all subscriptions—by whatever party held for the Victim Fund be forthwith transmitted to me as the Treasurer of that Fund; and I must also most earnestly impress upon all the necessity-nay, more, the duty-of forwarding me all the information that can be collected as regards the victims. Let there be no delay in supplying me with such means, and such information, and there shall not be any delay in supplying such assistance as the fund will allow. Let each of you see to the immediate performance of your own duty, and you shall not have any opportunity of charging a non-performance

f duty upon Your friend, and fellow Chartist, 1. Shoe-lane, Fleet-street. London, August 1st, 1843.

Now we must beg most distinctly to disclaim all intention of purpose to induce a feeling of "want of confidence" in Mr. Cleave as Treasurer, or even of casting any, the least, slight upon him. in proposing a Committe at Manchester for the disbursement of the VICTIM FUND. In making this suggestion, we but suggested what was done in 1839 40. THEN Mr. O'Connor was treasurer to the "VICTIM FUND." THEN was a VICTIM FUND COMMITTEE appointed in almost the same manner as now, and under almost similar circumstances, and for similar reasons. To that Committee was accorded the confidence of the Chartist body, same as now; and to that Committee Mr. O'Connor, as treasurer, transmitted the monies in his hands just as they needed them. It was considered no slight then. We could not, in proposing the same machinery over again, intend slight now. What we had in view was, to get some one to work. Cases

home to the Chartist door. Men had been allowed to suffer for ELEVEN MONTHS without almost a hand being raised to aid them, or a voice to comfort. Their wives and families have had to endure all the horrors of actual starvation, both in the BASTILE and out. added to the painful pangs of separation, and the regret and shame that their natural protectors were in prison! When this fact was brought home, our ears burned on our head for very shame that we had neglected our duty, in not rousing others to their duty long since. But there was now no time to lose. Every hour wasted added to the disgrace already heaped upon all. Considerations of personal etiquette never entered our head. We proposed that which seemed most likely to accomplish the end wanted,-relief of the suffering. We proposed the means we did-because we knew they had worked well and satisfactorily before.

of gross and indeed criminal neglect were fairly brought

To the objection that a GENERAL Committee for the disbursment of a National Fund, should proceed from a National body, and not from a local one, we fully accord; and had it as fully in view as Mr. Cleave when we suggested that the Manchester Committee should be appointed pro. tem. Pro. tem. for what? For constant sitting? For a constant disference, when it assembled."

as national as it can be.

over to the parties without expense; if this will be

the main portion of the VICTIMS have been dragged and because there, on the spot, are the main of the wives and families of the VICTIMS to be foun! who need relief. We allude to this matter again, for fear that it should be for one moment imagined that we did not name London from any feeling of want of confidence, or of "as much confidence" in L. don as Marchester men. No such idea crossed rentered the mind. In the proposal, we had merely the object to be accomplished in view, and the means how best to accomplish it. We trust our mind is not so filled with petty little jeakanies; with pairry despisable suspicious, as to cause us to look more at one locality than another, except for business arrangement and accommodation; or to be "all bristles up" if our own favourites are not invested in effice. The Landon men are as much worthy of confidence as the Manubester men. The London men have nobly done their duty in this very matter of the victims, as our sheet of this very week testifies. They furnished relief to the "conspirators" while in town, to the amount of about £12. They have purchased furniture for George White to the amount of about £5; besides s weekly allowance averaging about 12s. They have also given £1 to Mr. Railton towards redeeming his tools, in addition to their support of the General Fund. They have in this, perhaps, done their duty as well, or even better, than any other locality; and for it they deserve all commendation, and have ours most heartily. But still it does not follow, that because Manchester is named as the locale of a Conventine for business accommodation, that therefore "want of confidence in London men" is implied. No such thing! We must get over these suspicions of one another, and these fealousies as to who shall be honoured with particular appointments, or we shall never know peace. There is by far too much sensitiveness on these matters between the "London men" and their country brethien. The fact is so; and it is to be deplored that it is so. "London men" have their peculiarites; and so have the "country men"; and until each learn to know one another, and to bear and forbear with each other, suspicion and jealousy and ill-feeling is sure to be engendered and manifested. Let us all try to harmonize, and not to drive assunder.

Leaving, then, the question as to who shall send or vive the monies into the hands of the needy to be settled hereafter, let us again urge upon the country at large to see that means of relief are afforded, and that they are instantly applied. ISAAC HOYLE has had no relief yet! ISAAC HOYLE'S family have had no relief yet. He has been in prison nearly twelve months! So has JAMES WILLIAMS, WILLIAM BOOTH, and THOMAS OGDEN; and they are cl. similarly circumstanced. Is it not time Chartists were at work? Then there is COOPER and his wife. Ti re is Richards; and God knows how many, to be ferreted out of their obscurity, and their wants attended to. Remember the charge of HOYLE and WILLIAMS against you. They charge, you with having showered your favours upon some few wellknown characters, and left others to die, neal ated. Remove this stain. Provide the means of relief for all. Let all share your bounty, as far as you can. Treat all alike; and if one has to go short, he cannot upbraid you with selection and favour in the disbursements of your gifts; for in that case all would be To our own appeal let us add that of a well-known

friend, as follows:-For I was hungered, and ye gave me meat: I was thirsly, and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger, and

Naked, and ve clothed me: I was sick and ve visited me: I was in PRISON and ye CAME to me. BROTHER CHARTISTS,-Permit me to ask, how is it we have been so forgetful as to overlook so important, so imperative, a duty as that of providing for the families of our persecuted brethren? Shall we attempt to palliate our neglect by any little evasion or excuse, or, like Mr. Harney, honestly and at once plead guilty to the charge? Remember this is not the time for excuses. Away with them there should be no such word in your vocabulary! Guilty is the term; and reparation should be the penalty for your spathy and neglect. Are you REALLY Chartists? Are you men who si cerely wish to obtain what you profess to seek; to pull down the stronghold of oppression and establish upon its ruins the immaculate throne of justice and truth? Are you philanthropists, or are you Christians? Then prove yourselves worthy your high pretensions. Do not let a Chartist who has struggled with you, and who is suffering for his advocacy of, and fidelity to your principles, PINE NEGLECTED IN PRISON; or the partner of his sorrows, the wife of his bosom, the children of his love, perish whilst you can, nay, ought to protect!

it is a mockery to cry out against oppression if you permit your VICTIMS to suffer the oppression of their enemies, and at the same time oppress them with the weight of your REAL or APPARENT ingratitude. It is folly to say you are lovers of humanity unless you take effectual steps to relieve the sufferers.

Let us give the world a convincing proof of practical Christianity by adopting the moral virtue of the "text" with which I have headed this appeal. Let us do this, and still we shall only have done our duty. Our political brethren in distress ought to be as dear as our natural relatives; for, let me ask, why do our friends suffer? Is it not for seeking our redemption from tyranny and miscule? Surely, as men, you will not close your ears against the "DUNGEON'S VOICE," or listen with indiffeaence to the cries of TYRANT-MADE orphans for bread! Will you, who are fathers, hesitate to join in so holy a work, when you reflect that your "prisoners" have also children whom they love, but of whom oppression has bereft them? Ah, no! When you are anxious to supply the wants of your own children, REMEMBER THE LITTLE "VICTIMS," who, although innocent as angels, are compelled to share the punishment inflicted on their parents!!! Will Chartist mothers, and females refuse their aid when they call to mind the "GARRET" and the "BED OF SHAVINGS," and picture to themselves the vast amount of bodily and mental suffering which must in this case have existed? No. no. it cannot be! Forbid it heaven! There is, I am persuaded, little fear that appeals of this kind will be made in vain, or that the "victims" of loppression—the martyrs to our cause—shall still suffer at our hands. Stir yourselves then, and give proof of your zeal! Let every locality, both female and male, do their duty. You can easily, by your united efforts, though ever so humble your "mites," place those unfortunates beyoud the reach of starvation and premature death. Let every man and woman who is a Chartist IM-MEDIATELY (and I beg leave to request they will not neglect it), pay into the Victim Fund of their several localities at least one penny as a first instalment; and admitting that only twenty thousand, which is only a small number of our strength, would do so, there would be at the expiration of one short week the very handsome sum of £83 6 - 8d available for present use; this sum, with the £30 in Mr. Cleave's hands, and £6 14s. 2d, in the Star office, would make £120 '0s. 10d.! and who amongst you, even the poorest, would feel the loss of a PENNY upon such an occasion? I implore of you to take this question into immediate consideration. It is one which justice, honour, virtue, demands you should look to! And, above all, it is by such generous support of your suffering friends you will and CAN ONLY obtain your darling object, the

Chartism is now suffering, and militant; and why should you not make it triumphant? W. H. CLIFTON.

The 1s. 6d. from London, and noticed as for the Defence Fund in the Star of July 8th, was for Mrs. Richards.

D. HARROWER.-Four shillings and fourpence. VICTIM FUND. A Friend, White Lee Side - - - - 0 2 6

From a Friend, Knaresbro', per J. Dooker, 0 0 4 From the Chartists of Morley - - - 0 6 6 FOR THE DEFENCE FUND. Dawgreen, near Huddersfield, collected by David Gledhill - - - - - 0 5 0

bursement of a National Fund? No such thing. For the immediate relief of the NEGLECTED victims, day last a poor woman who has been living at Stanwho were starving when money was in hand sub- ley appeared before the Wakefield board of Guarscribed for their relief; while, as was well put in dians for relief when the overseer of Stanley said the resolutions of the Huddersfield district delegates, that the woman and her children had been removed "means for the establishment of a PERMANENT vic- to the parish to which she belonged (Hudderfield). tim Committee could be devised by the National Con- and that on her arrival there the Huddersfield relieving-officer had placed her and her children in a The manner in which our proposal, for the establish- cabin, in which there was only a straw mattrass and ment of this Committee, pro. tem., has been received no furniture, along with a man, and she was told by the country at large, makes it, for all purposes, as that he must remain there, or if she was dissatisfied good as if appointed by the Conference itself.

She must go back to Stanley, whither she returned.

Nearly every Chartist locality have voted their acThe woman was questioned by the board, and she quiescence with it; not one has voted against it. The said, weeping, that such had been the case. Applepresent and last week's Northern Star afferds as good yard, the overseer, was directed to take the woman an expression of Chartist national opinion on this before the Huddersfield guardians. Mr. Craven said, point as it is possible to obtain under present circum- that at the last Pontefract sessions a similar case stances. We certainly look upon the appointment of came before the grand jury, of which he was one. that Committee, and the duties assigned to it, to be It was then stated in evidence that the relieving officer of Huddersfield had actually given a female We care not who has the honour of giving the relief, pauper a ticket for lodgings in a common brothel so that it be given. This point may be easily settled and also that the relieving officer was in the habit of between the Manchester committee and Mr. Cleave. paying the lodging account at brothels for the pau-We advise them to look more to accommodation than pers sent there? Comment on such a case as this is to honour. If it will conduce to the furtherance of out of the question. We could not have believed business to have the means of relief on the spot that such a monster was in existence. Will any where they are mest needed; if it will be better to father support a law which gives to such inhuman have them at hand, where they can at once be given | brutes as this man such power ?- Wakefield Journal. ACCIDENT.-A few days since a dreadful accident any benefit, we would advise that the arrangement happened in the family of Mr. Durrant, of Mayfield, be made, irrespective of other minor considerations. near Bristol, from the incautions use of fire-arms. It may be the best course to collect all the informa- It appears that a son of Mr. Durrant's was in the tion, and send it up to London, so that the payment fruit-garden, attached to the house, shooting small may be made direct in each individual case. Of this birds, and his sister, a fine young woman, about we will not judge, leaving it to be determined on eighteen years of age, was walking unperceived in by the parties named. No doubt they will detertibe grounds, when her brother levelled the gun to mine on the least expensive course; for the fund is shoot a sparrow, and the unfortunate young lady, but small, and will not afford much for postages. who was hid by the hedge, received the whole of the We have before assigned a reason, a conclusive one with charge in her face. She was carried bleeding into us, why we suggested lanchester as the locale of the the house, when in addition to other injuries it was Committee: because free and around Manchester discovered that her right eye was nearly destroyed.

commed in every part.

Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Roberts arrived precisely at eight o'clock, and were received with the most hearty

Mr. Newman was appointed to take the chair, and after a brief and appropriate address, introduced Mr Feargus O'Connor, who, upon presenting himself, was received with lond and long continued applause. Besides a goodly number of the middle classes, there were not a few of the city aristocracy present, and Mr. O'Connor, having measured the stuff of which his audience was composed, divided his address into several heads, each suiting the position, the interest, and the principles of those sections to whom they were directed: and in his summary, he proved to the middle and the higher classes, that from the enactment of the People's Charter, and that alone, could they expect any redress of those grievances which afflicted their order, and to remove which they were now struggling in vain. He explained how the several represented classes had hitherto been enabled to insure a redress of their own grievances by using inflamed public opinion as a means of extracting redress from the fears of the Government: but that now, public opinion was too sound, too highly cultivated, too virtuous and united to be turned into a akirmishing force to battle for the interest of others. He explained the Land question from the beginning to the end, showing how the political power that it created induced its owners to misuse it, while the very meanest possession of a portion of it enabled the oppressed Irish people to stand out more fearlessly for their rights than the English working men, who, being wholly deprived of it, are compelled to live from hand to month, and thereby rendered dependent upon the will of their task-masters. Mr. O'Connor also entered upon the question of a Repeal of the Union, showing its inefficiency unless accompanied by the Charter, and reprobating the folly of attaching all-importance to the mere existence of an Irish Parliament. As far, said he, as a mere Parliament goes, surely Ireland has no reason to complain, as she has the United Paliament all to herself! Nothing but Ireland, Irish landlords and Irish parsons, Irish magistrates, Irish policemen, Irish meetings, and Irish Arms' Bill, being discussed in the senate house; so that in fact, Ireland has a great big Parliament sitting in London, and England has no Parliament at all: and if Ireland had a Parliament sitting in College Green, and returned by the same standard of franchise that the Irish Parliament sitting in London is returned by, why in that case all the difference would be, that demestic tyrants would manufacture domestic chains for their alayes; while with a general exchequer, all the money, oppression money, corruption money, and bribery money required for gorging Irish members, would be extracted from the industry of the English middle and working classes. The very same objections hold good against a federal alliance; and therefore, said Mr. O'Connor, I am for a distinct, independent, native Parliament returned upon every principle contained in the People's Charter; and hence, I am a Repealer and a Chartist-this reasoning was followed by load and long-continued cheering, the Irishmen, of whom a large number were present, joining lustily in the chorus). Mr. O'Connor then entered at considerable length upon the present state and prospects of the Chartist body, explaining the benefits that he anticipated from the reorganization of the party, and reiterating his determination to use his every energy to reconcile ail existing differences; to unite the party into one great phalanx, and then to rely upon the discretion, the courage, and the judgment from such the poet—that if England was not strong enough to keep the dog from her own door, let her be worried and bitten. One of his greatest difficulties had been that of arranging and classifying opinion at home; and he hoped that he would never live to see the day when Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, or Welshmen, would be mad enough to hazard their cause, by an appeal to foreign arbitrators, who, having adjusted the quarrel their own way, would then erect the standard of foreign middle-class tyranny, to which he much preferred the tyranny of "the rogues they knew." At the conclusion of his address, the speaker sat down, amid the most rapturous and enthusiastic applanse,

lasted for several minutes. A cordial vote of thanks was then accorded to Mr. O'Connor, in reply to which, he stated, that the necesnity imposed upon him; of standing so long upon his wounded leg, had given him considerable pain, and put it to the meeting whether they would not excuse his attendance upon the following night, in consequence of the injury, and upon a promise that in six weeks he would again address them. This apology was received with shorts of "don't come to-morrow, and we'll be glad to see you again. The speaker then asked them if they had received any instruction from his address, which was responded to with one manimous shout of "Aye, we have that." Mr. O'Connor then proposed, and Mr. Simeon seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman, after which the assembled thousands retired much gratified, and, as Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Roberts drove from the Circus, they were greeted with lond and enthusiastic cheers; the brave Hibernians struggling

followed by waving of hats and handkerchiefs, which

hard for a shake of their countryman's hand. It would be impossible to describe the altered tone of the several parties since Mr. O'Connor's visit; all classes joining in the avowal, that he is resolved upon doing what lies in his power for the amelioration of the working classes; while they are ready to admit, that they have been mistaken in their epinion of him. The Irishmen in particular express their thankfulness at never having joined in any abuse or denunciation of him, whom they call the "RIGHT SORT OF AN

F. O'CONNOR, ESQ., IN TROWBRIDGE.

Bills having been distributed in this town and vicinity, announcing a public meeting to deliberate on the present distressed state of the country, and that F. surrounding nations and the admiration of the world, and information was necessary for the possession of O'Connor, Esq. would be present, at the time apthe surgeons discovered nothing in the stomach of the Franchise; but they had never pointed what pointed for the arrival of that distinguished patriot on this woman, but a small portion of pudding; and the test was to be. He thought by a fair Saturday evening, crowds of the working classes were to what think ye, daughters of England, was the covering judgment the working classes would stand as good a be seen proceeding towards Bath from whence Mr. O'Connor was expected, and waiting his arrival on remains of an old shawl-(shame). Yes, there lay our men who taunted them with being educated were to Troni Common (between Trowbridge and Bradford), sister in Bath, the Queen of cities, clothed in these rags, be the judges, why they would be educated sufficient where an excellent band was in attendance. The congre- and dead for the want of the necessaries of life- for a vote somewhere about Tib's eve, and that came gating crowds soon became anxious thousands; accessions of numbers continually arriving from the surrounding villages. Mr. O'Connor at length arrived and was showing them that distress was not confined to Trow- of the education necessary for the enjoyment of their

multitude. After the cheering had somewhat subtowards the town, the numbers increasing as they approached, till on entering Trowbridge, the streets leading to the Inn at which Mr. O'Connor was expected to put up were crammed, and the windows of nearly every house crowded with anxious spectators to see the great champion of the cause of the people. The numbers could not have fallen short of 10,000. Mr. O'Connor having alighted from the carriage, after remaining a short time for refreshment proceeded to the place of meeting, Hope Chapel, which from the idea of many; (as we heard expressed afterwards) that it would be nseless for them to come to attempt an admission, or from the distress of others, the admission being two- Charter was. Its first principle was Universal Sufpe ce, and reserved seats sixpence, was not so full as frage. What does this mean? It means the power of here; all ought to be filled. They were beginning to ment would be in harmony. One might well ask, might have been desired-

elected to fill the chair, said-Ladies and Gentlemen. working man to the chair this evening. I will proceed they would elect a House of Commons which would and vote for the Whig, or the progressive Whig, ter.) It has not been, I think, 'Rule Britannia'at once to read the bill calling this meeting which is as bring ruin upon the country; but he would ask them rather than for the supporter of the People's cause.

dent distressed state of the country, will be held at Hope Chapel, when that indefarigable friend of the people. Did they mean to say the people would not prevent taxation from being made a substitute for the people, Feargus O'Connor, Raq, will address the mean best fitted to serve them? Let the land, or the Poor Laws for food. Mr. U'C. the glee singers at public dinners, 'We're a' noddin'.

The inhabitants of the town generally, and its them look to their trade societies, their benefit societies, their benefit societies, and all the other societies with which they were candid, and unprejudiced minds.—The chair will be taken at seven o'clock precisely. The patriot, being manufactures were of a fallacious who had acted as recruiting sergeant to their cause the best men to fill the various offices in the open air, there will be no processor, were a bend of music, to welcome him into the they were thirsty, when they were thirsty, when they were harded? When a described the conduct to the fifteen shillings in the pound you were paving as of the Minister in withholding the naners referring to the alarming continue.

LORD HOWICK after adverting to the alarming continues, then show who do the intended only to meet the support of the Crown. He spoke of the appropriation of the land which they were the support of the Crown. He spoke of the appropriation of the land which they such admirable to speak in the open air, there will be no procession, when they were thirsty, when they were thirsty, when they were thirsty, when they were thirsty, when they were harded as recruiting sergeant to the country. The patriot, being the passing of their own pockets. They cared not for against the Ameers of Scinde; he described the conduct to the set apart for the support of the Crown. He spoke of the appropriation of the Right Hon. Gentleman gave out as connected, and see if they did not know who to elect the spoke of the Income Tax, of Sir Robert Peel the spoke of the country. With respect to the country. With respect to the country. When they were the state of the support of the Crown. He spoke of the appropriation of the Right Hon. Gentleman gave out as connected, and see if they did not know who to elect the spoke of the Income Tax, of Sir Robert Peel the spoke of the Income Tax, of Sir Robert Peel the spoke of the Cro

But he was happy to say they had not succeeded as was had much pleasure in seconding the resolution. manifested by the numbers who had welcomed the patriot O'Connor to their town that evening—(cheers). He would call on Mr. Rawlings to move the resolution. Mr. RAWLINGS said, he was proud to see the numbers assembled to listen to the gentleman who had come there to address them, but he was sorry there

GREAT CHARTIST MEETING AT BRISTOL, IN was not from the freding of the people that they saw which had been stated by the gentlemen moving the paralysed labour, and now they are in a state of tablishments were rendered still necessary, because be learned at London, but now the inquirer would best means of removing it from the shores of their land-(cheers). He believed that all the evils under which depised by the rich, but approved of by the poor—the People's Charter-icheers). He would read to them the resolution he had to propose, embodying these senbrought him into his present distressed condition.

his request; for as long as life animand his frame, and the Charter, because it would too much expose their weeping, wailing, and gnashing of teeth so requisite on upon minor matters. There had been seventeen for his recklessness in assertion. Though not indifferent the bleed flowed in his veins, whilst he had a duty iniquity. Let them take the masters in the aggre- here; why should not they be allowed to put on the nights of discussions and divisions upon the Arms' Bill. to party considerations, he had listened with comparato perform in the cause of liberty, he would be found gate. The trade of Trowbridge had been of some sackcloth and ashes, and doff the ermine and fine Parliament had a strict right, no doubt, to occupy all this tive indifference to the mere party portion of the debate; by perform in the cause of interty, he would be found gave. The trade of trowbridge had been of some sackdoth and asnes, and don't the ermine and nine in this post to fulfill it. (Cheers.) You have heard the importance. Suppose the profits of the masters to linen. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) It was high time in this way; but after doing so, let them not taunt the country was in a situation of extreme difficulty, be £1,000,000. Many had retired from business, that the working classes should change their position of the debate; time in this way; but after doing so, let them not taunt the country was in a situation of extreme difficulty, be £1,000,000. Many had retired from business, that the Government with not having employed these and there prevailed a strong feeling of disappointment nights in other ways. The Noble Lord had twitted that the Government had not followed up their own the change in the country was in a situation of extreme difficulty, the country was in a situation of extreme difficulty, the country was in a situation of extreme difficulty, the country was in a situation of extreme difficulty, the country was in a situation of extreme difficulty, the country was in a situation of extreme difficulty, the country was in a situation of extreme difficulty, the country was in a situation of extreme difficulty, the country was in a situation of extreme difficulty, the country was in a situation of extreme difficulty, the country was in a situation of extreme difficulty, the country was in a situation of extreme difficulty, the country was in a situation of extreme difficulty, the country was in a situation of extreme difficulty, the country was in a situation of extreme difficulty, the country was in a situation of extreme difficulty, the country was in a situation of extreme difficulty, the country was in a situation of extreme difficulty, the country was in a situation of extreme difficulty, and the country was in a situation of extreme difficulty, the country was in a situation of extreme difficulty. lings, which shews the only means of removing the capital amassed by the labour of the people. And bring their feelings into unity, to destroy the oppression, and make labour free. They principles, by removing prohibitions from the important distress of the country. Our friend has regretted this capital was called legitimate property. This siveness of class legislation, and make labour free. that many gentlemen whom he thinks should be here was one of the many causes of the present dis- They must club together the intellect of the country, of combined education, and at first the House seemed are not with us; that many professing Christianity are tress. This was what had helped to impoverish and then, with a good Executive, bring it to bear almost unanimous is its favour. But it soon appeared be prepared. found wanting in real sympathy for the wants of the them. The masters had robbed them by pecula-against all the citadels of corruption. Mr. O'Connor that there was not that generally favourable disposition. poor. Well, they were absent, and where were they? tion, and then given them a poor law instead of then, in reference to the accident at Frome, said tion towards it which was indispensible to its useful They were at home in their parlours, or on their sofas. their just and equitable rights. The present laws that whilst the Factory Bill was being opposed, (Hear, hear.) They know, you know, I know, that the prevented men from reaping the benefits of their every chapel in Frome would have been opened for concurrence of the Dissenters, would but have aggra-Chartist form of government would bring happiness and labours. What would have been the case if the the purpose of meetings, and all would be on the vated religious animosity. The Nobie Lord had passed prosperity to all classes of society; and so selfish are they would not, for one moment, the working of the masters had possessed their own profits themclasses were placed on the same footing with theraselves. He had read of their having a large meeting in hear). Mr. Bolwell had very justly referred to the where he and many others were likely to have been had been left by the late Administration. The time Trowbridge to oppose the Factory Bill, and those gentlemen who were now absent were not sparing in their tion Bill. They (the opposers of the bill) mustered to the House, but in the committee of Supply was postcondemnations of Sir James Graham and tyranny. (Hear, hear.) It then touched themselves; but now a meet- bridge. They sought your co-operation when their much charity. But he had one consolation left; the Government would not be justified in making large ing was called to consider that which more particularly own interests were touched; but now your grievances he should have the gratification of knowing, that communications. He much regretted the present state affected the working chases, they were not to be found. are to be discussed they are not here to assist you. had he been killed, he should have left the world of our commercial intercourse with the United States The resolution they had heard proposed, after speaking Now I want you to learn that if you have strength in a better state than he had found it—(loud cheers). but this commerce had always been subject to great of the universality of the present distress, stated the to oppose the ministers, if you are strong to resist But he was determined to combat and beat oppress-fluctuations. He should not think it prudent on this cause of it to be class legislation, and the only remedy power when they require it, you are strong in your sion—(cheers)—and the next thing was to make the occasion to express an opinion upon a commercial to resover happiness and prosperity was the enactment aggressive power when you require it for yourself. victory of their enemies as short as possible, and treaty with any power, though certainley the past exof the People's Charter. This was his opinion. Now, We dont want them with us. Our principles are for that purpose he had fixed on Monday next periments had not been very encouraging. The late with regard to the prevalence of the distress. They not of a class or sectarian character. A oneness of as the time when he would again visit Frome, reductions of import duty on American produce felt it—as a manufacturing people, they felt it more than | mind and singleness of purpose for the good of the and though contrary to his expressed determinaothers; but they were not alone. Many of them might whole pervaded the principle of their Charter. No tion, he would on this occasion address the people tions on the part of the United States as think that distress was unknown to the people of Bath power was now able to lead them one road or the on terra firma, in the open air—(cheers). Principle to justify any very sanguine hope in that particular that it was a thing not to be found in that aristo, other, but they continued in the strait path and there was not a cock-shot, to be shot through with a bullet quarter; on the contrary, they had been followed by

from exhaustion, in consequence of want of food.

died of want. He consequently expressed his opinion the introduction of details they could make the to his brother jurors, and they requested that a post Charter as useless as the Reform Bill—(cheers). mortem examination should take place, and what did The People's Charter would extend to them what they think was the result? In England, in Bath, the they were looking for. He attached all importance Queen of cities, and seat of the aristocracy—the Queen to that measure, and would not it should be altered of cities in a country boasting of being the glory of —(hear, hear). They had been told that education of this poor woman?—it was nothing but the ragged chance as the higher classes in this respect; but if the (shame). He did not wish to excite their passions. sometime neither before nor after Christmas (laugh). He mentioned these instances only for the purpose of Men won't be informed whilst they remain ignorant met with the most enthusiastic greeting of the assembled bridge, but was to be found in Bath. Distress was rights. But as Mr. Bolwell had shown them, give not to be found alone in the agricultural or the manu- the man a right and he would learn the way to use would be, is to be done? Several remedies had been having a desire to take the money from those who result of the great majority possessed by the Ministry? proposed by various parties. Some were for the Repeal have it. I wish no such thing. I honour the man Had all the measures they had abandoned been given of the Corn Laws, others for building churches, and a who makes his fortune by his industry, so long as he up on account of the violence of the opposition in that number of remedies besides had been proposed. He makes that fortune in good game, and not by oppres- House? He contended "that they had failed withbelieved that the only remedy to bring about permanent sing his fellow-men (cheers). But as the present out any factious opposition. He might well ask prosperity, and restore England to that state she system leads to poverty, I am not a conservator of what has been the result of that happy state of things formerly was in was the enactment of the People's the present system. Why are the masters not here which the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite announced Charter as the law of the land. But perhaps there now. Where are the shopkeepers, those middle links when he went to his election as a Minister of the Crown were some there who did not understand what the between the producers and consumers, who thrive on and told his constituents that the majority in the House Mr. JAMES MARCHANT having been unanimonaly This was cried against by the middle class, and it ugiy wife on Sunday morning. There was no excuse music which it plays?—(Laughter) What are the was pretended the working classes were not suffi- for them. But if there came an election to-morrow, town.—Admittance 2d. each; reserved seals 6d., to defray the expenses."

when they were taunted with being ignorant he would say give the fifteen shillings in the pound you were paying as defray the expenses."

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they would have the pleasure of kearing that evening dom, and you will make him wise. (Cheers.) He Mr. O'CONNOR then rose and was loudly and enthusiastically cheered. He said, Mr. Chairman and the establishment of just ones in their stead. ciples of trade so ably expeunded by the Right Hon, ment were so badly prepared, that they gave occasion class p and working men of Trowbridge, I draw a double They say they don't like to trust the working classes. Gentleman the President of the Board of Trade— to protracted debate; and besides, there had been much the said of the Board of Trade— to protracted debate; and besides, there had been much the said of the Board inference from what I have seen to-night. The denomination outside proves to me that the people hold the right opinion; whilst the numbers inside shews that the people are to protested denomination outside proves to me that if there be one hundred classes, and shews that the people are to protested denomination outside proves to me that I have seen to-night. The And why not? Why, because they know, and I (hear)—you might have done something to make up merous occasions during the seasion, in which there had either been 'no House,' or the House was adincutting up a log of cedar, at the High Mill, in Thorn-parable skill—(laughter)—and though you taxed us journed at an early hour. The Government were incased to prove the contract of the log, whilst the people are too prove the merous occasions during the seasion, in which there had either been 'no House,' or the House was adincutting up a log of cedar, at the High Mill, in Thorn-parable skill—(laughter)—and though you taxed us journed at an early hour. The Government were incased to prove the merous occasions during the seasion, in which there had either been 'no House,' or the House was adincutting up a log of cedar, at the High Mill, in Thorn-parable skill—(laughter)—and though you taxed us journed at an early hour. The Government were incased to prove the log of the log o were not more. And why were these not more? It shews that the people are too poor to carry out their that gentleman. If they had any doubts on that point town he had heard cheering accounts of the spirit working class of the spirit working class of the spirit working class of the represented, and the working class parable skill—(laugnter)—and though you taxed as journes at an early not the represented, and the working class parable skill—(laugnter)—and though you taxed as journes at an early not the represented, and the working class parable skill—(laugnter)—and though you taxed as journes at an early not the represented, and the working class parable skill—(laugnter)—and though the represented, and the working class parable skill—(laugnter)—and though the represented, and the working class parable skill—(laugnter)—and though the represented, and the working class parable skill—(laugnter)—and though the represented, and the working class pour their not, then it is the interest of the ninety-nine to represented, and the working class parable skill—(laugnter)—and though the represented, and the working class parable skill—(laugnter)—and though the represented, and the working class parable skill—(laugnter)—and though the represented, and the working class parable skill—(laugnter)—and though the represented, and the working class parable skill—(laugnter)—and the working class pour the represented, and the working class parable skill—(laugnter)—and the work in the represented, and the working class parable skill—(laugnter)—and the work in the represented, and the work in the represented as the class parable skill—(laugnter)—and the work in the cases of the Factories and Eccle-laughted the pour the represented as the work in the represented as the work in the cases of the Factories and Eccle-laughted the pour the represented as the work in the cases of the Factories and Eccle-l

opinion of this meeting that the unprecedented distress They had poverty amongst them in Trowbridge. of the labouring classes is owing to class legislation; When he saw the thousands outside who had expower until that document becomes the law of the principles from a person in whom they had confi-

the power that would again close their eyeshad died suddenly. A Coroner's inquest was held upon They would prevent and distroy the principles of the body, and he was one of the Jury. From what the People's Charter, as they did the Reform Bill— looked to God, the Charter, and their principles, as progressive, being greatest in the last month. Could it, he heard in evidence, and from the appearance (hear, hear). But how could men destroy a principle of the body he was induced to think the woman had perhaps they would ask! He would tell them.

for the svil effects of those causes. (Hear, hear.) thinking and of inquiring. Well, you give John a system has lavishly expended the resources and dried-error of the Government in introducing so uncalled for a They had not called that meeting as a ticket meeting vote. He directly inquires what he shall do with it? up the porces of the country. They have been expended measure as the Canada Corn Bill, which had alarmed as some parties had done in town; but as a public He feels, he knows he has got something given him for the benefit of the few to the injury of the many. the farmers without benefitting the community at large, meeting, where every, or any one, would have a right to express his opinion, and the object of which was to discuss the great question of what was the best means got to him and says.—Tom, I have got something here, benefit of the best means government of the best means got to him and says.—Tom, I have got something here, benefit of the best means got to him and says.—Tom, I have got something here, benefit of the best means got to him and says.—Tom, I have got something here, benefit of the best means got to him and says.—Tom, I have got something here, benefit of the best means got and the object of which was to discuss the great question of what was the best means got to him and says.—Tom, I have got something here, benefit of the best means got and the object of which was to discuss the great question of what was the best means got to him and says.—Tom, I have got something here, benefit of the best means got and the object of which was to neighbour who knows something here, benefit of the best means got and the object of which was to neighbour who knows something here, benefit of the tributed of the best means got and the object of which was to neighbour who knows something here, benefit of the best means got and the object of which was to neighbour who knows something here.

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States of the containing the neighbour who knows something about politics—here. of removing the present distress which existed in this what is it? Tom looks at the paper and says, it's a large standing army in time of peace, or the navy He stated the general financial scheme of the late con try. (Hear, hear.) They would remark also, and vote Jack. A vote, says John, what's the meaning of costing £7,400,000 per annum, or that it is essential Government, and compared it with that of the present has wished to improve the same of the same and the same and the same are the same of the same and the same are the same he wished to impress it upon their attention, that the that? Why, Jack, it is a vote for a Member of Parli. we pay £7,800,000 for a church establishment. These one, contending that the endeavour ought to have been the trade and consumption of the property of the propert inhabitants were invited to attend with open, candid, ament—you have the power to give your voice for or are abuses you never hear the middle classes comto increase the trade and consumption of the people,
and abuses you never hear the middle classes comto increase the trade and consumption of the people,
and abuses you never hear the middle classes comto increase the trade and consumption of the people,
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and abuse you never hear the middle classes comto increase the trade and consumption of the people,
and abuse you never hear the middle classes you never hear th and unprejudiced minds. He hoped they would act against the election of any man to the House of Com- plain of; because they were seeking to participate in rather than raise a revenue from direct additional burdens advised them not to try the experiment. Sir Rebt. Peel yards; 100 lbs. of cotton will produce 89 yards of cloth in fall accordance with this request, though he was no a. Well, here is the man led to inquiry, and the listed that invitation had been published, ensuring soft the people were not wanting who had endeavoured to create the most unfair residual against the election of any man to the House of Complaint of the House of Complaint of the second and the strength of arguments of the people were seeking to participate in rather than raises revenue atom one of the House of Complaint of the second and the strength of arguments of the people were seeking to participate in rather than raises revenue atom one of the House of Complaint of the second and the strength of arguments of the people were seeking to participate in rather than raises revenue atom one of the House of Complaint of the second and the strength of arguments of the second and the strength of arguments of the people were seeking to participate in rather than raises revenue atom one of the House of Complaint of the second and the strength of arguments of the second and the strength of arguments of the second and the second and the strength of arguments of the second and the s had endeavoured to create the most most residence to that which he has had given him. (Hear, in our laws that is old and not for the good of the course fendeste possession and have adopted a resolution and of the appointment of the most ignorant. But place man in a state of free-there whole; for as the tyrant may be sometimes philan-own printing and the most ignorant. But place man in a state of free-there whole; for as the tyrant may be sometimes philan-own printing and the most ignorant. But place man in a state of free-there whole; for as the tyrant may be sometimes philan-own printing and the most ignorant. But place man in a state of free-there whole; for as the tyrant may be sometimes philan-own printing and the most ignorant. But place man in a state of free-there whole; for as the tyrant may be sometimes philan-own printing and the most ignorant. But place man in a state of free-there whole; for as the tyrant may be sometimes philan-own printing and the most ignorant. But place man in a state of free-there whole; for as the tyrant may be sometimes philan-own printing and the most ignorant. But place man in a state of free-there whole; for as the tyrant may be sometimes philan-own printing and the most ignorant. But place man in a state of free-there whole; for as the tyrant may be sometimes philan-own printing and the most ignorant an thropic, so there may be some good laws among our Lord, "Magnum vectical Parsimonia"—(laughter)—but) reminded him of the complaint of the man who, being of £150 a year for two horses and a residence: of six legislative enactments which we would preserve. I might say now, 'Magnum vectigal sapientia'—(cheers eminently ridiculous himself, was annoyed because That was all we desired—the destruction of bad laws and laughter). If you had only recourse to those prin-

let them look to the procession previous to that meeting and those doubts would be dispelled. There they could have seen the thousands with gazing eyes and with warm that evening and the opinion he had formed from the patriot to their town. No, it those accounts—(cheers). It was a striking fact.

It may no doubts on that point to the spirit working classes, they cannot do justice to themworking classes, they cannot do justice to themselves without benefitting the other ninety-nine. In the time for retrenchment go by. They might have reopposition not within but without the House. His selves without benefitting the other ninety-nine. In the time for retrenchment go by. They might have reopposition not within but without the House. His selves without benefitting the other ninety-nine. In the time for retrenchment go by. They might have reopposition not within but without the House. His selves without benefitting the other ninety-nine. In the time for retrenchment go by. They might have reopposition not within but without the House. His selves without benefitting the other ninety-nine. In the time for retrenchment go by. They might have reopposition not within but without the House. His selves without benefitting the other ninety-nine. In the time for retrenchment go by. They might have reopposition not within but without the House. His selves without benefitting the other ninety-nine. In the time for retrenchment go by. They might have reopposition not within but without the House. His selves without benefitting the other ninety-nine. In the time for retrenchment go by. They might have reopposition not within but without the House. His selves without benefitting the other ninety-nine. In the time for retrenchment go by. They might have reopposition not within but without the House. His selves without benefitting the other ninety-nine. In the time for retrenchment go by. They might have reopposition to them.

was not more there that evening. It was because of their resolution, in animadverting on the distress of the bankruptcy, and eating one another like so many they had not adopted that line of policy which tended discover them by application at Paris or St. Petersburg. RYANS ROYAL CIRCUS.

On Wednesday last, the largest in-door meeting that has taken place in Bristol for many years, was held in the above named spacions building, for the propose of the above named spacions of the above named space of their policy, and eating one another like so many they above them to they discover them by application at raise of the powerty. A few years ago in that town, twopence country, of the people's ability twenty years ago ought to preserve peace, order, and content. He aliuded to Their policy above them by application at raise of their policy above them by application, in animacovering on the distoration, in animacovering of the people's ability twenty years ago they powerty. A few years ago they powerty. A few years ago they powerty to preserve peace, order, and content. He aliuded to Their policy above the powerty of the people's ability twenty years ago they powerty. The accurate they had they powerty the powerty of the people's ability twenty years ago they powerty. The second of the powerty of the people's ability twenty years ago they powerty of the people's ability twenty years ago they powerty of the people's ability t ble of holding somewhere about six thousand, and was under which they lived had ground down the poor to Because when you were in a better condition you men who proclaim cheap bread, high wages, and which the Ministry, quoting from a speech of Mr. But Parliament should not be allowed to separate such a state that men could not come, for their chil- would not spend the pound in securing your politi- plenty to do. There was a time when men had no O'Connell, repeated his preference of the present ruler without a distinct explanation on this important subdren were crying at home for the two pennyworth of cal rights, but allowed yourselves to be cheated reason to quail before the master, when there was of Ireland over either Lord Normanby or Lord Fortes ject. Turning to other parts of the world, to Turkey bread—(hear, hear). They had come there for the pur- with impunity, and the chain rivetted while askeep, no need for subserviency; but circumstances had cue. "I say, giving Mr. O'Connell credit for patriotic and to Spain, whose independence it was peculiarly pose of considering that under which England was now until the screw became too tight, and then you began rendered men wholly dependent upon their task- objects (I am not giving him credit for any extraor- our business to watch over, he expressed his regret at groaning—distress; and he was sure that every honest, to awake and find you have not two pence to assist masters, and he would confess he should look twice dinary degree of virtue or indifference to power), I can the revolution which had occurred, and which all the every reasonable, every just man that wishes well in procuring them—(hear, hear). So it was with before he left a master, was he a working man, at not wonder he should prefer the present Government— world believed to have been brought about by money towards his fellow men, could not object to discuss the latter and instigations from France. Were they to sit by suffer themselves—(hear, hear). Now, if it was he desired to prevent the masters from possessing has risen from a few hundreds to £15,000 the quarter, contented, and see a French prince sitting on the necessary that the pound should become two pence this power to tyrannise over the working people. the working classes were now growing originated in in order for democratic principle to gain the Mr. O'C. then exposed the conduct of the Exchequer. (Cheers and laughter.) tions of the Government, but he doubted their capaclass legislation—(cheers). We look for prosperity ascendancy over aristocratic principle, he rejoiced the League, and the £50,000, the great part of When he finds his power over the people of the city. The Conservative party still gave Ministers their alone from the enactment of that document so much that it had become so. If it was necessary which had been expended in travelling expences, country almost unbounded in comparison with the support, but had they their personal regard and confithat the levelling system should take place &c., for the leaders who boasted of their philan-before the mind could be roused to a sense of man's thropy and patriotism. He never received anything power, and seeing the means at his disposal, he should recess, in a precarious and dangerous state of the degradation, he for one would say the sooner that except as a guest at their festive board, which he rejoice he has to deal with such a Government." He country; but if Government would resolve on a timents, and which was as follows:-"That it is the system came into operation the better. (Cheers.) would rather attend than the banquets of their dwelt on the present state of Ireland at some length, decided line of policy, they could at least calculate tyrants-(cheers). The Rebeccaites in Wales, the and, referring to the Repeal meetings, said he could on receiving a disinterested support from the oppoand the only remedy to recover happiness and pros- pressed their approval of the democratic principle, nufactures in England were all striving for their unchecked? Would the Government wait till O Conperity is the enactment of the People's Charter; and and when he saw but the hundreds who were able to secular interests. But nothing would be gained afford to come and take an exposition of those for the people, until the People's Charter became actual Government of the country out of their hands, iznd"—(cheers). Now, he would ask them, was there dence, he could not but think that even that would thought he had done much, and the redress of grievan- superiority in debate. If he meant in point of length, ever a time in the history of Great Britain, when dis- have a good effect. Those who were without would tion had done a great deal; yet they had done ces, rather than coercion—such a policy as should enatress was so general as at the present time? There be led to inquire into the cause which had kept nothing to what would be done in the next three ble them to reduce their military strength in Ireland, was not till the present time a period in our history, but them out, whilst the favoured and fortunate, and months. They had been thought dead. But they and better enable them to meet their enemies in other that the honest and industrious man could live by the fruits of his labour. The man at the plough used to go to the field with pleasure, and whiste whilst at work with a secret joy. And why did he do so? It was because when he rose in the most industrious man could live by the find the killed Chartists rising from the parts of the world. The Noble Lord concluded in the parts of t employed in his daily labour, he could look to the even- justice had not been done, and therefore it was they Mr. Roberts, they were now able to go on in their you will increase the means; you will add to the mateing, and know that after his toil for the day was finished had recourse to his preaching to know the nature good cause. Mr. O'Connor passed a high eulogium rial wealth of the country; you will augment its com- Factory Bill he deeply lamented; had it not been for he could return to a good home to enjoy the comfortable of the laws under which they were governed. It on Mr. Roberts, and the meeting gave three hearty merce, and you will enable this country still to mainment with his wife and little ones. But now when the was Saturday night. They were paid their wages, cheers for that gentleman, which having subsided, man rises in the morning, he proceeds to his labour and left their labour at an earlier hour than on any Mr. O'C. said, the carrying out of his purposes cial country in the world. It is in your power, I believe, with a gloom on his countenance and a heavy heart other evening. And why were they paid earlier? depended on themselves. They must unite for their to wean the people of Ireland from their attachment to without a hope to cheer the day or raise his drooping Because they were to be allowed a little time to rest own cause and nothing else. No sectarian quarrels spirit He knows that when his labour shall be com- after their week's work—because they wanted a would do. They had no interest in any of them. this House is willing to do full justice to any cause of pleted, he has to return to a hovel that scarcely shelters short time to spend their earnings to the best advan- They must unite for that which would alone ensure complaint, and to remedy the grievances under which him and his family. Such is the change that has tage—because they should enjoy the domestic com- their rights—the full establishment of the People's they labour—(cheers). If you take this course, I taken place. Instead of happiness and cheerfulness fort, and make the preparation for their families for land confidence and comfortable clothing he sees his wife and family in why had any man a right to bring them from land controlled the respectance of the people gave him confidence land controlled them from land controlled them for future victory. He controlled the form land controlled them from land controlled them from land controlled them from land controlled them for future victory. He controlled the form land controlled them from land controlled them rags. There is no food in that pantry that used to be those necessary engagements? It was because they rejoiced that in the present state of the people, of home policy which you may have in contemplation the Affghan and Chinese wars, showing the insufficiency full; the pig-sty too that used to contain a good had felt the screw of the times, which made it neces- reduced to the lowest possible point, they were more pig. is now without one and has been so for some sary for them to come to listen to one whilst he difficult to be bought, more strong in their principles | course—if you represent, as I think you do, two dis- Ministry. It had been objected that the free trade time as is shown in its ruined condition—broken, compared the errors of the system under which they than in their more prosperous days. He rejoiced that of standing still and re-principle had not been followed out in full. No; and almost demolished; the pantry that used to contain a vere groaning, and the advantages of the system that the next change would not be brought about by sisting all change, and the other that of going on with any Government which should attempt any such thing good flitch of bacon and barrel of beer, now contains no desired to advance in its stead. (Cheers.) He physical force; but would be by the people's taking bacon, and the barrel without the beer, and often the would draw a lesson from their comparative situagood flitch of bacon and barrel of beer, now contains no desired to advance in its stead. (Cheers.) He physical force; but would be by the people's taking a christian land; there is mere christianity professed in more comfortably situated. Let them learn wisdom But now the people knew they were contending this country than all the world besides; but the beloved from this comparison. Let them take care lest any for the Six Points, and that the very first Parliament placed." We had abuse and oppression arranged against us had been indications of improvement in some important ance was promptly procured, and we are happy to (Shame.) Another case was that of a poor woman, who cheers). We do not want them, he again repeated. in various forms, but as long as it was oppression, they looked upon all with equal disgust. And they

Emperial Parliament.

the only salvation from their common enemy.

Chairman was carried unanimously.

Mr. O'Connor sat down amidst tremendous cheer-

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY. Lord J. Russell rose to bring before the House the general state of the country. After defending the reason for not making a formal motion of want of con-(Loud cheers and laughter). The agricultural gen-

and he has a far better budget to produce than the throne of Spain? He did not doubt the good inten-Church in Scotland, and the agriculturists and ma- not believe they were legal. And were they to go on sition. law. He might be considered a vain man, but he while the Lord Lieutenant sat idle in Dublin Castle? -(cheers). But if you resolve to adopt the other of the arrangements and provisions made by the Whigh

barrel is gone too. The present distress made it tion in that room. In the body of the room they be prepared. The Reform Bill failed because the care to take no measures in support either of the one but so far from making prohibition their war cry, the high time for England to awake, to arise, to inquire the had paid 2d. for admittance; in the reserved people knew not what they had to expect—they view or of the ether, depend upon it that the country present Ministers had brought in the largest measure of cause that pressed her down—(cheers). This is called seats they had paid 6d., and were in consequence knew not for what they were contending. Will long lament that in the hands of such men the destinies of so great and powerful a country have been to an allusion of Lord Palmerston, the reason why the spirit of charity of Jesus had sunk deep into the spirit little neglect of duty should consign them in a short so elected would properly develop the resources of Sir R. Peel admitted the right of the Noble Lord and excused himself from going into the question of of forgetfulness amongst them, and this had made more time to the body of the hall, and shose in the body the country, and that if, in 1844, the Parliament to attack the Government on a question of supply. Ireland and her church. No doubt it was true, that infidels than all other causes besides. It was the duty of the hall outside the door-(cheers). The exist- did not follow out their wishes in 1845, they could without a specific motion of condemnation. But if that when the Whigs were in office, people asked, on every of christians to awake; it was the duty of ministers to ence of the distress was generally acknowledged; appoint another. (Cheers.) Mr. O'Connor then Government were as culpable as the Noble Lord had movement abroad, what England was going to do; stir up their hearers to action lest the flood-gates of but few could be found to tell how to get rid of it. warned the people against any physical outbreak, represented it, he might well have concluded with a because no stir ever happened in any corner of the infidelity be opened and overflow the land. Class legis. He believed in the People's Charter, as the only latien was the evil that oppressed the working man and means of bringing about an effectual change—history. He then showed that all the great inven-(cheers). When he said the People's Charter he did tions and improvements had been made to benefit a painted them, he would hardly have indulged in the French interference: France was absolutely his beis Mr. Bolwell, of Bath, in seconding the resolution, not mean a part of the Charter, but the whole few instead of being used for the general good, and levity with which he began his speech. The Govern- noire. Lord Stanley then maintained that all possible said, it was a long time since he met them upon Charter and nothing but the Charter—(cheers). said it wanted reform to give the proper effect to ment has endeavoured to improve the administration support had been given to the Spanish Regent, with an occasion like the present, but though he had Their Charter was like a pretty woman; if you all these good improvements, and whilst class-legis- of the law, to extend the benefits of education, and to whom he expressed his strong sympathy. And lastly, an occasion like the present, but though he had of like a pretty woman; if you had an opportunity of attending their meet-lings, he had not forgot the many times he had enjoyed democratic fellowship with them. When he entered ask how will the Charter remedy it! He would their town he had no intention of taking any part in ask how had the old system made them what they good of our souls hereafter. Now, if such was few resolutely hently non-adjourning debates from night. oncentration, for the success of the democratic prin the roccess of the democratic prin the proceedings of that evening. But since their the proceedings of that evening. But since their the proceedings of that evening the proceedings of the democratic prin the proceedings of that evening. But since their part. (Hear.) few, resolutely bent upon adjourning debates from night were in the proceedings of that evening the proceedings of the could tell them what they necessary, why did they not take their part. (Hear.) few, resolutely bent upon adjourning debates from night were in the proceedings of the could tell them what they necessary, why did they not take their part. (Hear.) few, resolutely bent upon adjourning debates from night were in the proceedings of that evening. But since their were in the proceedings of the term what they necessary, why did they not take their part. (Hear.) few, resolutely bent upon adjourning debates from night were in the proceedings of the term what they necessary, why did they not take their part. (Hear.) few, resolutely bent upon adjourning debates from night were in the could tell them what they necessary, why did they not take their part. (Hear.) few, resolutely bent upon adjourning debates from night were in the could tell them what they necessary, why did they not take their part. (Hear.) few, resolutely bent upon adjourning debates from night were in the could tell them what they necessary, why did they not take their part. (Hear.) few, resolutely bent upon adjourning debates from night were in the could tell them what they necessary, why did they not take their part. (Hear.) few, resolutely bent upon adjourning debates from night were in the could tell them what the could tell them what the could tell them what the could tell them. The proceedings of the tell proceedings of the tell proceedings of the tell proceedings of the tell proceedings of the working. To have forced it on, without the cordial selve why they would have had £100 a piece—(hear, their grievances, they were driven to a rotten room, what situation other regions, not very semote from it, all the prejudice and not the intelligence of Trow- those gentlemen who were the professors of so House; but in the existing position of that subject, had not been so met by corresponding reduccratic city. He would give them three instances to they were determined to abide. These deceivers or cut down with the sword. What so powerful as that high American tariff, which had been the main shew that poverty did exist even in Bath. A few had been unmasked. The working classes had be- the decree of justice? What so omnipotent as right? cause of the decrease of English exports. He had the months ago a boy and a girl fell down in the streets come awake to their machinations, and where was And they had both justice and right on their side. satisfaction to think that in the last six months there and Anchor Inn, Redeliff-hill, where medical assist-

ing, and the resolution having been read by the Noble Lord had talked of the Canada Corn Bill as if it had been some new matter, originated in this year; but the result of which has caused great sensation, in An address was then presented to Mr. Feargus O'Connor, by Mr. Alfred Marchant, which having in truth it had been a mere performance of an engagebeen adopted by acclamation, three cheers were ment made with Canada in the year preceding. Then, given for Mr. O'Connor and the Charter. After a as to finance; the cause of the imputed deficiency was, vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting quietly that when the account was made up, a large proportion of the proceeds of the income-tax had not come in There had not yet been time to ascertain the full results of the Tariff; but, as far as they were known, they were highly satisfactory. Even the reduction of timber duty, large as was the present sacrifice, would, he believed, be eventually beneficial. On the subject of the Welsh insurrection, he must say that the causes of it were not chargeable upon the Government. The Noble Lord might recollect what had happened at Newport in his own course he took as perfectly constitutional, he stated his time, and the cordial aid by which he was then enabled to strengthen the hands of Government with fluence in the Government to be, that the House had 5,000 additional troops. The present Ministers, howsided, the carriage, preceded by the band proceeded facturing districts, but everywhere. He would ask it. There was a power in the idea of a man's being already expressed that confidence by the vote it came to every had omitted no precaution; and he hoped the M. Kant. them as men after this if there was no need of a re- a freeman that would make him determined not to on the motion of Mr. S. O'Brien, in reference to the same aid which they had given when in opposition medy? Whether or not, something ought to be done be behind his fellow-men (cheers). Those big wigs state of Ireland. He then referred to the legislative would be returned to them by those who had then held before we were annihilated? What then, the question who live in stone houses, call me a destroyer,—with failures of the session, and asked what had been the office. Now, as to Ireland, the course of the Government had very lately been explained in full. They had declared their resolve to leave no means unemployed for preserving the union, but to reserve to themselves the choice at the same time when they might deem it necessary to apply to Parliament. Meanwhile, their forbearance had met, he believed, with very general approbation; though the removal of the magistrates had not been equally well received. He briefly defended that removal, but declined to enter into the details of Irish questions. He admitted that the Government had failed to conciliate one party, and had electing those men by whom they were to be governed. learn that an empty till on Saturday night made an now this instrument is in such harmony, what is the music which it plays?—(Laughter) What are the their duty to govern impartially, and without reference about a foot long, and another on the right side of tunes with which our ears have been delighted in this I feel proud that you have seen proper to elect a cientity educated to possess a vote; and that they would hope to pass over the present difficulties. happy state of musical concord?—(Continued laugh-House would not have forgotten the difficulties in which he and his colleagues had found the country. In who had got the power of voting at present? It was If there be fifty persons in this town, owing £50,000 tlemen would hardly say that it has been 'The Roast foreign affairs, in finance, in commerce, the Govern-"TROWBRIDGE.—The Charter, the League, and impossible they could have a House of Commons less each, the Charter would not take one farthing from Beef of Old England.' The Irish Members are not ment had made every effort, and their efforts were be-Repeal !- Feargus O'Connor, Esq On Saturday, qualified than this present one, let them elect them how one of them. But the Charter would prevent them agreed in saxing that it is 'St. Patrick's Day in the ginning to produce a good result. He hoped they had July 29, a public meeting to deliberate upon the pre- they would—(hear, hear). There was very little from making more than they ought by the morning. I am not sure (as we understood) that it has not forfeited the confidence of their friends; and with

linen, and woollen; and this improvement appeared

here to deliberate on a subject full of import to every generate the distressed state of the country. As a continuous for that distress, and inquire what was the best remedy as will make them wise. For instance, suppose John to be took three per cent. Irom them they came for the then reverted to domestic aniars, and so won't stand it any longer—(cheers and incapable of dealing with the for American pine wood for their manufacture. Activities with which we were surrounded. He had been an alarming decrease. He pointed out the for the state of our and stand it any longer—(cheers and incapable of dealing with the said we won't stand it any longer—(cheers and incapable of dealing with the said we won't stand it any longer—(cheers and incapable of dealing with the said we won't stand it any longer—(cheers and won't stand it any longer—(cheers and won't stand it any longer—(cheers and incapable of dealing with the said we won't stand it any longer—(cheers and won't stand it any longer—(cheers and incapable of dealing with the said we won't stand it any longer—(cheers and won't stand it

sumption of lucifer matches amounts to 97,200,000 Sir Benjamia Hall, Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. or 5,055,000,000 yearly. trade policy.

VERNON SMITH, Mr. E. B. ROCHE, and Mr. WIL-LIAMS having severally addressed the House, ference to his opinion about the probable restoration of of raw cotten per week. The annual amount of raw Ministers, in the event of their resigning, reminded the cotton used is 22,568,000 lbs., enough to load 50 ships House that he had "recanted" that declaration, and had of 350 tons each, and of cotton manufactured 70,275,910

Lord STANLEY doubted whether even the discussion of that evening were a very useful employment of that time, about the waste of which so much had been said The Noble Lord had assumed for his own side a vast perhaps it was so; but the frequent failures in making or keeping a house, chiefly on evenings not devoted to Government business, did look a little as if the House of bringing it to 2 second reading. The fate of the the feeling out of doors, he believed that this bill would have been temperately discussed in the Legislature, and passed. Lord Palmerston had regretted the Whig deficiency; but all that the Whigs ever did was to regret it. They did nothing to repair it, whereas this Government had boldly, and at all risk of unpopularity, imposed an income-tax, the produce of which was only half collected at the point of time at which the deficiency relaxation ever passed. He explained, with reference Scotch Church Bill had not been earlier introduced:

both in England and Ireland, and it behoved them to

Lord STANLEY said a few words in explanation, and offered to aid Mr. Labouchere if he would move for the production of papers respecting the despatch of troops

Mr. MUNTZ thought that the people of England valued these party debates as little as he did. In his characteristic way he called upon the Government to provide for the present alarming condition of the country, promising them general support if they did.

poned till Monday. The other business was then dispesed of.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE TO WET AND COLD ON Dartmoor.—Lately, a poor boy, 11 years of age, who was employed by a farmer, near Prince's Town, to look after some cattle, lost his way, and was not found for three days, when he was found dead.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Thursday morning, as Samuel Bisdee, a farmer, was treating for the purchase of a cow and calf, belonging to a farmer of Gloucestershire, named Parfitt, in the Cattle-market. Bristol, the cow suddenly turned on him, and goring him in the abdomen, inflicted severe injuries. The wounded man was immediately removed to the Hope branches of manufacturing industry, particularly cotton, state that he is proceeding favourable. The cow is said to have been a quiet animal, but whilst passing through Temple street, on her way to the market then, be justly said that the measures of the Govern- her calf was attacked by a ferocious dog, and from ment respecting the Corn Law and the Tariff had been that time she was much enraged.

thus far unproductive of benefit to the country? The THE LIEGE JOURNALS give an account of a duel which took place a few days back in that town, and consequence of the severity of the laws in Belgium against duelling. An officer named Kant, in garrison there, was coming out of his quarters with a comrade, when a M. Dutilleux met him, and inquired why he looked at him so insolently?" M. Kant replied, that "so far from looking at him insolently, he had not even observed him." The other, raising his voice, and seeming determined to insult him, more words ensued, which ended in a challenge. M. Kant, as the insulted party, having claimed the choice of weapons, the sword was decided on. They met near the town, and after a few passes. M. Kant having stretched out his arm, and his adversary, in rushing in, came right on it, and was transfixed through the right lung. He died on the 9th inst. A criminal prosecution has been instituted against

> DREADFUL PRECAUTION, AND AWFUL CONSEQUEN ces - During the late thunder storm which passed over Inkberrow, Worcestershire, a poor woman named Frances Hopkins, who was greatly terrified at thunder and lightening, went with three of her children to the house of her mother, who resided near, for company, being afraid to stay at home. She sat down in the chimney corner, in a state of great alarm, and buried her head in her hands and ap, and sat trembling and rocking herself backwards and forwards. While in this position the lightning struck the chimney, and the poor creature, who had run to this spot for shelter and protection from the fear which haunted her at home, was instantly doubt the effect of lightning, and the cause of death. Choice of Death.-A Court buffoon having offended his Sovereign, the Monarch ordered him to be brought before him, and with a stern countenance reproaching him, "Wretch! you shall receive the punishment you merit; prepare yourself for death. The culprit in great terror fell upon his knees, and cried for mercy. "I will extend no other mercy to you," said the Prince, "except permitting you to choose what kind of Ceath you will die. Decide immediately, for I will be obeyed."-" I adore your olemency," said the crafty jester, "I choose to die of

STATISTICS OF LUCIFER MATCHES, -One of the witnesses before the Children's Employment Combox contains fifty matches. Upon these data the Mr. Hume expatiated on the importance of a free- sub-commissioner calculates that the weekly con-

Lowell.—They make nearly a million and a quarter yards of cotton cloth at Lowell per week; empley Lord PALMERSTON, alluding to Sir Robert Peel's re- about 9000 operatives (6375 females), and use 434,000 lbs. -New York Express.

REBECCA IS SURE TO BE "PUT DOWN." SEE THE STEPS ADOPTED .- The Carmarthen magistrates mounted superintendants at £154 a year, including their horses; of 10 sergeauts at 22s a week; 20 firstclass policemen at 20s. a week; and 20 more at 18s. a

LECTURE ON THE STATE OF THE NATION. BY THE REV. W. LINWOOD, OF MANSPIELD.

On Wednesday evening last, July 25, the Guild-hall. in this town, was crowded to excess to hear a lecture on

the state of the nation and other topics; hundreds of persons went away unable to obtain admission. At half-past seven o'cleck, on the motion of Mr. Crockford. Mr. Geo. Parkin took the chair. the present day, there were bold and palpable signs in be of great advantage. the religious, the political, and the social world. In the Hearty cheers followed the proposition of thanks religious world, there was great defection; but this did to the lecturer, and also a vote of thanks to the not prove that the people were naturally averse to the Mayor, Thomas Wakefield, Esq., for his liberality in great subject of religion, but the ministers of religion were allowing the use of the Town-hall for the lecture. behind the education of the people; again, in the political world, there were party recriminations, and the people; so it is the social world, the advanced education of the people valued intellectual and moral worth among were signs of the times which could not be mistaken, and betsken that the country grouned under oppression and injustice, which produced discentent; and then the present agitation, which never would cease until the vast fabric of aristocratic oppression and misrule shall be brought down to the dust. He said he should be glad to see the man who was obliged to go supperless to bed, and, on acknowledge the full rights of the full people, and do rising in the morning, did not know where to get a their utmost to obtain and enforce them.] breakfast for his famishing children? Let men have means to obtain a livelihood, and then they will be in a state to listen to, and to put in practice, moral lessons He louched upon the Constitution of our country, remarking that it was made for all, and not for a few. He was decidedly in favour of an aristocracy, and should moarn for the fate of Britain if there were no aristoeracy, as he felt that God always meant there should be an aristocracy; he has made mountains as well as mole-hills; great beasts and little beasts; great stars and little stars; great minds and little minds; and he designed the great to lead and instruct the little minds: hence we have an idea of the constitution of a House of Lords, but it should be a House of gennine noblemen, not of noble purses. What sort of an aristocracy is that which consists of blood and not of brains? The people do not wish to put down aristocracy, but to raise it up: it is an aristocracy of intelligence and moral power that is wanted—that is, of men who have morals to command respect and intelligence to win it; men of this description are the true nobility of a population, and these are the aristocracy founded by God. He dwelt upon the state of the country, its distress, discontent, and agitation, and added, that such being the actual state of the country, it became the really scientific mind to consider the remedy. They talk of Church extension-(laughter);-" only," say they, get a church on every hill and in every would be the millenium of parsons. (Cheera) He would make every man in a certain sense his own priest; every man's home his own altar, and every man's cottage his own church—thear, hear)—Only surround the people by happy circumstances, and free them from slavery, and they will feel the higher obligations of religion, and conscious gratitude will swell within the poor agreed with Socialism; but still he thought there were honest men amongst the Socialists, and therefore he would not heap upon them wholesale abuse, especially as they seemed to wish to see a purer state of society. they might differ; and though no one would deny that free trade was a good thing in the abstract, yet the question was, whether a gigantic evil could be cured by the repeal of the corn law? He should say it could not -(hear, hear). Then comes the Charter, a thing which the people had introduced; and he begged to say that for the cure of these evils, he proposed the Char-ter—tremendous and long-continued cheering). There is, said the lecturer, something prophetic in that cheer; aye, people may sneer at such a thing, but I may there is something prophetic in that cheer; I regard it as the key-note to the great and universal cheer that will echo -the empire where tyranny shall be overthrown, and the Charter established—(cheers). I hear some say, what can a christian minister have to do with the Charter? what has the Rev. Wm. Linwood to do in here, but I have been criminal enough to advocate it in my own pulpit. Why say some, what can Christian ministers have to do with the Charter? My answer is they have as much to do with the Charter as they have to do with common sense; and as surely as I stand upon this platform, when the people have got the Charter, they will have something to do with their ministers. The sheep who get a head of their shepherd will not mind him, and the people who get a head of my, that if half the pulpits were swept clean with a besom of the men who stand in them, it would be a great advantage to the community-(cheers). I defend the Charter, on the ground of simple justice. You may call it the Charter or Complete Suffrage, for the Complete Suffrage party is pledged to the Six Points, and they are prepared to carry out the Charter. The moment they cease to be prepared to carry out the Charter, he ressed to be one of them—(cheers). He defended the Charter as a matter of justice; he would have nothing to do with expediency, as that would never get anything. He was opposed to class legislation; and he saked the middle classes, what right they had to refuse the working classes the Charter, if it were just; and he defied them to prove that it was unjust-(cheers). Men go to chapels, and hear in sermons that they are to love their brethren; but in reality, instead of doing so they love their pockets. He would ask, what sort of Christianity did they call that? Because he was a Christian minister he was a Chartist. and if they were Christians they were Chartists also. Whom did Christ associate with? The poor, the despised, and the outcasts. He argued to show, if a man obeyed laws he had a right to say who should represent him in imposing them, and he contended that every man of twenty-one years of age, of sound mind, and autainted by crime, ought to have the Suffrage-(cheers). With regard to ne property qualification, what was it that constituted a good senster? Is it a long banking | England. account, a large estate, and a good carriage? Would they send a man to the House of Commons merely because he had a good purse in his breeches pockets. He knew they did not wish, though they often did send fools there; but they desired to have men of intellest and moral power, which alone can qualify men to become senators. Money does not qualify a man; there are many bright men who have not £300 a-year, but they possess that which £1,000 a year cannot purchase-icheers). He agreed with the payment of members, electoral districts, vote by ballot, and annual parlitments, and argued strongly in their favour, repuhaw of the land they would have nothing but vulgarity; want the means of obtaining refinement, and instead bushle; would they destroy it when they had the means of enjoying it-(cries of "No, no".) Grant them the Charter, and property will be well protected -|cheers), They say if the Charter is granted, the country will be revolutionised? What state is the country now in? Is it not already revolutionised? Look at Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and England; could they find a peaceable square mile?-("No, no.") The revolution, which is said may come from granting a because of justice, is now going on, like a mighty Eream; and without it is instantly arrested in its course, will overwhelm and plunge the nation in one vast mass he would say, to those who dany justice, beware that cruelty: Frost has not been allowed any communication hope deferred maketh the heart nick; and he would and, take beed, lest they oppose till the mighty tempest have swept them irresistibly into one common leab (cheers). He appeared there to address the hiddle clames, and he trusted they would not condemn im for speaking his honest sentiments. They might be told to look upon such a demagogue as the lecturer with cartion; but he reminded them, that the man was their true friend who pointed out their evils, and that their greatest enemies are those ministers who,

Present state of the British population, he quoted the following beautiful lines: "Did God set his fountains of light in the skies, That man should look up with tears in his eyes? Did God make this earth, so abundant and fair, That man should look down with a groan of despair? Did God fill the world with harmonious life, that man abould go forth with destruction and strile? Did God scatter freedom o'er mountain and wave, That man abould exist as a tyrant and slave? Away with so hopeless—so joyless a creed, For the soul that believes it, is darkened indeed."

Sunday after Sunday, tell them a flattering and delusive

ble. After giving a most eloquent description of the

He advised that the people should not compromise or give up one lots of the Charter—[cries of "no, no! that has been decided upon long since"]—and he assured the middle classes if they did not join in the struggle, they would all fall into the gulph of misery and want; and then her way of smoouragement in and want; and then, by way of encouragement in the work of political regeneration, he said—

"Oh, ide of my fathers! fair queen of the sea! Men call thee the land of the fearless and free; They say thou art first on the records of fame; They speak of thy glory, but not of thy shame!

Despair not, my country, for truth is revealed .-Her hands have the fountains of knowledge un : befaes Thy children shall gather new life from the stream, Tell the pains of the past, are forget as a dream."

The lecture being concluded, a vote of thanks was moved to the lecturer. Mr. Beggs, in seconding the systematic oppression which, for years has crushed us The Rev. W. Linwood, on presenting himself, was motion, informed the meeting that there was a newswarmly cheered. He commenced by stating, that before room established in Swann's yard, opposite to the any great change was brought about, there were always | Police Office, for the working classes, at one penny per certain signs or tokens which could not be mistaken. In week, which, during the present exciting times, would

The meeting broke up at a quarter-past ten o'clock.

IWe have great pleasure in giving the above report ntmost depths of discontent; but these signs only proved from the Nottingham Review of last week. It is refreshthe rottenness of our political institutions, and required ing to find a minister so faithful to his calling as to them to be adapted to the advanced education of the " rebuke the wickedness of those in high places," and to make common cause with the " poor oppressed," trumpeting forth their wrongs and asserting their rights. women, more than they do fine and grudy flowers. These It would be well if the fair, and candid, and catholic spirit of the reverend gentleman was generally imitated. not only by the members of his own profession, but by all parties. There would be less of misunderstanding, illnature, bad feeling, and uncharitableness in the world than there is, were such the case. From a private letter from a friend we learn with much satisfaction, ministers of the Christian religion advocate these views; that the reverend gentleman has arranged to give but they had the fear of lesing some of the loaves another lecture in Nottingham, at the request of the and fishes, and therefore they neglected to most these Nottingham Chartists; and that they intend to obtain great principles. He pointed attention particularly to the use of the large and splendid Exchange Hall for the present amount of discontent, and asked what effect the occasion. This is right. The arrangement does preaching contentment could have to a man who was credit to both parties, and speaks well for the good starving or what use it was saying, "Set your affect spirit and right understanding existing between them; tions on things above, and not on things below," to a and which ought to exist between all who honestly

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-" The glorious uncertainty of the law" has been a proverb for time immemorial; and never has that saying tion to your Organization, for by the perfection of that been better verified than in the conduct of the Whigs alone can we hope for success. It is by means of Orga- particular directions to follow the Admiralty barge, during the late debates on Irish affairs. What magic innization our employers have been able to oppress us in
fluence the opposition benches have upon the perceptive the manner they have done. Whilst we have been down the river, keeping rather towards the north organs of parties, from the most learned to the lowest divided, they have been united. They have kept up a shore, and on reaching the Dublin tier off the Tower, satellite. From the proceedings of the last ten days it is complete systematized Organization. Even now in this the Admiralty barge all at once shot across the obvious that our legislators not only change their county, they have a meeting of the Employers on the river towards the south shore. The Queen's wateropinions as to law making as they change benches, first Monday in every month. In those conclaves they men followed in pursuance of the orders given them. but that they change in what is more important to concect their new plans of eppression. Having these and they met the Syren steamer coming up the society, their views as to the powers of the Executive. facts before as, can we hope to accomplish any good, river in a contrary direction, at full speed. The The Whigs have attacked the Tories for having dis- or produce any lasting benefit, without having a power- master of the steamer who had been keeping a out, will be commenced, fought, and concluded, like missed Magistrates, on the ground of having attended ful National Organization? Let then all our energies be straight course, and who did not expect that the the battle of the frogs and mice, within the compass Repeal meetings, and have gone so far as to declare the devoted to this purpose, and this alone for the present. state barges would have so very suddenly altered of a day. The Irish fleet is managewering we supconduct of Sir Edward Sugden to be unconstitutional. We have borne with patience our manifold sufferings theirs, was close on to the Royal barge before he pose in quest of a fee; or perhaps to entrap Ameriinasmuch as these Magistrates were entitled to attend for years. Let us exercise that virtue a little longer, any regularly constituted meeting, having for its object until we are able to meet our enemies on equal terms. to petition Parliament to repeal a certain legislative But for the sake of our cause, our wives and little ones, enactment. I shall not attempt to follow all that has let us not by Sectional and premature Strikes throw away been said in the Commons, nor by the party press, but our vantage ground, and give the enemies of justice hand, and, anmindful of the presence of Royalty, shall confine my observations to the conduct of the late another opportunity of laughing at us and effectually sang out at the top of his voice "Halloo! halloo! Whig Chancellor and Attorney General. On Friday, July 14th, the Marquis of Clauricarde

brought forward the following motion in the House of valley, and you will have the millenium. Yes, but it Lerds, "That to dismiss magistrates from the commis- Manchester, July 26. sion of the peace under such circumstances as those in which Irish magistrates had been dismissed by Sir R. Sugden, was unconstitutional, unjust, and inexpedient." During the debate that followed on the above motion. Lord Campbell (late plain John) said, "the magistrate stood in the position of a judge, and he utterly denied that a judge could be dismissed until he had committed man's bosom, cherishing the noblest virtues. He dis- an offence." To hear this from the man who boasted at a public breakfast at Edinburgh that Chartism was dead, that he had crushed it, is not so extraordinary as the following from Lord Cottenham, John Campbell's superior in the years 1839-40. The Noble and Learned thought the conduct of the Irish Gevernment, though not amounting to High Treason, as had been stated, had been perfectly unconstitutional; and this was shown by the statements contained in the letters of Sir E. Sugden himself. His interference was not sanctified by law, and was most uncenstitutional in its character." Now this is all right. Lords Campbell and Cottenham have taken a correct view of the Irish Chancellor's conduct. While the Repeal magistrates had done nothing contrary to law, the Chancellor ought not to have had the power to supersede them. These who contend that he is invested with that prerogative, on every hill and valley throughout England, Scotland may with equal propriety say that he has the power to disperse by force any public meeting covened for whatever purpose, when it suits the party in power to say that such meetings ought not to be held. These Whig lawyers have very properly condemned the conduct of coming forward to advocate the Charter? I will tell the present Government in removing from the commisyou something more. I have not only introduced it sion of the peace certain magistrates for having dared to exercise their rights as citizens. If it be competent for a member of Parliament to bring forward a motion to Repeal the Legislative Act of Union, it must be competent for any portion of the people to petition for it. This is constitutional—without this there is no consti-

Lord Cottenham, ex-Whig Chancellor, declares the conduct of the Tories to be little short of high treason; and I agree with him. Yet these very Whigs, four their teachers are not to be led by them; and I must years ago, removed from the commission of the peace, on the same grounds, one of the most upright magistrates that every sat upon a bench—the humane, the philanthropic, the virtuous JOHN FROST! In case this should meet the eye of any who may not be acquainted with the circumstances connected with Mr. Frost's removal from the magisterial office, let it be borne in mind that he was superseded long before the Newport misfortune. Do the Whigs suppose these things are forgotten? If they do they are woefully mistaken. Lord Campbell is not to fiatter himself that the people forget that he is the same Sir John Campbell, Whig Attorney General, who in person prosecuted the expatriated Frost Williams and Jones; or that the people forget the means used to secure the destruction of Prost and his companions. Whatever steps the Tories may take against Ireland they cannot be more execrable than those pursued by the Whigs when in office. The Whig which was of course given to him. On the following Mayor of Newport knew from Thursday that the town was to be attacked—this was four days before the outbreak took place-yet he took no steps to avert the attack. Pray who could give the information on Thursday? The first meeting of Frost with the delegates was on Friday night, twenty-four hours subsequent to the Mayor knowing what was to happen. This was admitted by the spy-witness himself when cross examined by Frost's counsel; and it demonstrates the damnable machinery put in operation by the late Whig Government in order to crush the infant cry of liberty in

The Mayor of Newport, notwithstanding the information which he possessed, did nothing to prevent the people from the hills entering the town: he allowed the people to approach the Westgate Inn, where he had surrounded himself by a body of constables and a party of soldiers. To certain inquiries by the people, the constables returned irritable replies: a collision took place; the Mayor ordered the military to fire, and they being in a room specially selected, (the people up to that moment knew nothing as to them leing within the Westgate,) they were enabled to do so with fatal effect, and which there is every reason to believe they condiating the assertion that if the Charter became the tinued to do after the people had given way. A number were mortally wounded; some of whom lay in the the fact was, that men did not want valgarity; they street for a considerable length of time weltering in their blood, and in the last agonies of expiring nature of desiring to go down, they wished to ascend. Did cried for one mouthful of cold water to cool their dying he not speak the sentiments of the andience?- | Cries of hearts; but, no! there they were doomed to perish, "Yes, yes.") Poor men had respected property in and when some of the inhabitants offered to give them distress, and rather than destroy it had gone to the a drink of water, the soldiers threatened to fire upon them "if they advanced a step further!" A magistrate (a clergyman) passed by them; but, deaf as an adder. paid no attention to their agonising cries. Frost was known to have been with the people

that morning, but not at the Westgate Inn. He was apprehended, and charged as the leader of a treasonable plot; and, in the words of Sir Frederick Pollock, "the greatest monsters that ever disgraced a court of justice were produced against him as witnesses; and upon the testimony of third parties as to language said to have been expressed by Frost, (the man in the "drab great coat and glazed hat," of whom Frost and his friends of rain and wretchedness. The revolution is going on could learn nothing, was not placed in the witness-box land amongst the peasantry; in many a garret and many a cellar; in many a heart by Sir John Campbell,) yet on the testimony of this many a garret and many a cellar; in many a heart by the late Government taked and obtained a murder has been perpetrated in North Tipperary.

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In many a heart by the late Government taked and ob oppression. The revolution is going on in the minds of verdict against one whom they found to be an uncomminy thousands and tens of thousands possessed of in. promising political opponent; and though from sircumstances the sentence was commuted, yet it is being four men between these two mentioned places, who poor rates. Mr. O'Connell addressed those present

with his bereaved family for more than two years. The Mayor of Newport instead of being called to second for not having taken steps to have prevented a this night, when he parted life in the extremity of numerous salaries of bloated commissioners. The breach of the peace, was called up before the Queen and honoured with the title of Knighthood. Thus the man who allowed SPIES to pursue their hellish work of espionage till their diabolical object was secured, instead of being punished for having permitted, with his knowledge, such things to be committed, was by Lords Campbell and Cottenham's friends publicly rewarded. This is not a solitary instance of Whig treachery towards the people of England. They were justified in employing means to obtain information; but they were guilty of treason against the state, in omploying men first to lead the people astray (in order to murder, any weapon is as deadly and as fatal in who paid neither capital nor interest; at the fall of that they wight betray them into the hands of Govern-their hands as "fire-arms." The diabolical wretch the "moder to murder, any weapon is as deadly and as fatal in who paid neither capital nor interest; at the fall of that they wight betray them into the hands of Governthat they might belray them into the hands of Govern-

ment), and then become witnesses against them. This was the conduct pursued by the Whigs towards those who had raised them to power. It will be their conduct again should they be restored to office. What they have done in England they are prepared to do in Ireland when it suits. Whenever the Irish people in freiand when it smits. Whenever the Irish people with one or two exceptions, claims for its cause the while a gentleman belonging to this town, who is a shall sak for anything calculated to benefit the masses, with one or two exceptions, claims for its cause the while a gentleman belonging to this town, who is a the Whigs will be as much their enemies as ever the taking of land. There is one melancholy circum-capital swimmer, was enjoying the luxuries of that the Whigs will be as much their enemies as ever the taking of land. There is one melancholy circum-capital swimmer, was enjoying the luxuries of that Tories can be. Cursed be the name of the hireling stance connected with it, which, if possible, makes delightful exercise at Broughty Ferry, one of his that may lend himself to either party.

Glasgow, July 24th, 1843.

TO THE RIDICULOUS."-Sir C. F. Williams, the Bank- for the greater part of Thursday evening, and it made with all possible despatch for the shore; and, ruptcy Commissioner, observed a bankrupt leaning upon was out of it they rushed upon their unsuspecting on landing, found that his antagonist was a huge crab, the deak. "Sir," said the great little man, (or vice and innocent victim. The mistaking of one brother which even then would not relinquish its hold till its versa) "Jon have been sworn, and your present for the other is a further confirmation of the four clenched "claw" was broken to pieces. Bathers! attitude is neither respectful to your God nor to me!" | men being strangers in the locality."

TO THE MINERS OF GREAT BRITAIN. BROTHERS IN BONDAGE, -My reason for addressing you on the present occasion is to warn you against the machinations of several unprincipled scamps that are abroad in the pay of the masters, endeavouring to entrap you into a premature strike, and thereby prevent to the earth, and which every day becomes more and more unbearable.

Brothers,—I hope you will be on your guard against those, whose only object is to crush our movement, and make us again an easy prey to our cruel task-masters. having lately lost £2 which was stolen out of her They have always hitherto been able to crush our sectional movements against their oppressive exactions; more galling. I hope, therefore, that you will not cepi they be the authorised agents of the Coal Miners'

trampled upon the rights of the toiling miners. My respected friend, Swallow, and myself, are doing guine expectations. I hope that in a short time Lan-Clayton, Rochdale, Bury, Bolton, Wigan, Chowbent, Ratcliffe-bridge, Ringley-bridge, Halshaw-moor, Hindley, Chorley, West Haughton, &c. &c. But we are watched at every step by the creatures of the masters, acting as spies upon our actions. They even get into our sleeping rooms to listen to our private conversation; but as our work is done openly and aboveboard, we have nothing to fear, and defy their malice.

oppressing us for years to come.

Yours, in the good cause. D. THOMPSON. 1843. Agent to the Association.

I am, brother Miners,

TRAGICAL AND SINGULAR OCCURRENCE AT THE CAMBRIDGE GAOL

On Thursday week a young man named Henry Burnham was, at the Cambridge Assizes, convicted upon an indictment charging him with having stabbed his wife with intent to do her greivous bodily harm The evidence against him was conclusive, and would indeed have justified the jury in finding that the intent of the prisoner in the outrage upon his wife was not birth to four children, one of whom at the time of com-19th of May he returned to his home drunk, and after some angry words with his wife, he fetched a carvingknife from the kitchen, which he sharpened on a steel: and declaring that "he would finish her," he indicted wounds on her throat, face, arms, and hand. They had not before that time lived happily together; indeed, she teld him during the quarrel which preceded the outrage, "that she had lived the life of a transport for the last six years." The learned judge sentenced him to be transported for 15 years, and it was remarked Having been supplied with a pint of beer, which he said | Courier. was all he should need, he went to bed, the turnkey having taken away all his clothes except his shirt stockings, and braces. Between seven and eight o'clock the following morning, the under-turnkey entered the cell, when he was horrified at finding the wretched man suspended by his braces from an iron bar, quite dead. Assistance was procured and he was cut down. It appears, that in the wall over the door of the cell there was a small opening, about a foot square, which had been made for the purpose of ventilating the cell, and up the middle of the opening there ran perpendicularly a bar of iron placed in order to prevent escape. To this bar the wretched man had tied his stockings, and to them one end of his braces, the other end of which he fastened round his own neck, and having probably jumped off his bed, the act of selfdestruction was completed. The body presented a shocking appearance, being black and livid, and the fatal noose had left a broad and deep mark round his neck, which was much lacerated by the buckles of the braces. He was in the habit of having his Bible and Prayer-book given to him when he went to bed, but when the turnkey locked him up on Thursday evening he told him he should want only the Prayer-book, morning the book lay on his bed folded down at the service "for the burial of the dead;" and it would appear from some noise, as of reading or talking, that was heard during the night by a convict in an adjoining cell, that the unhappy man must have read his own funeral service shortly before he committed the dreadful act of self-destruction. Another very singular fact remains to be neticed. The cell in which he hanged himself is paved with bricks, and with the metal tongue of the buckle of the braces with which he destroyed named Bryan M'Enany. It appears that the outhimself, he had written on the bricks what he intended rages committed in that neighbourhood lately have as his last will and wishes, which, as nearly as it could be decyphered, was in the following words:-

"Take notice. Farewell. Give my property to my mother, sisters, and brothers."

This was not written continuously, but on a brick here and there. It will be seen that he only mentions one of of wood. The ruffians endeavoured to break the his four children, and does not alinde to his wife. She door open with stones, and while they were thus called at the gaol early in the morning to ask if he employed, the boy who remained in the field ran to wished to see her, or to leave any message for his his uncle's house, a resolute and able young fellow. children, but he was then dead.

the same day, and it was proved by his brother-in-law, a reaching the road he was intercepted by a crowd of solicitor, residing in the Isle of Ely, that he had on persons, who compelled him to give up the pursuit. many occasions since his marriage shown symptoms of One of the crowd is now in custody, but the girls' aberration of mind, and particularly about the period escaped." when he made the murderous assault on his wife: and that on the morning after that assault he ran down stairs in his night-shirt and attempted to destroy himfifty-seven years of age, fell from the third story of
self. The jury, under all the circumstances, took a
the house No. 26, Park-street, Hyde-park, a height
13, at eleven o'clock, at the Bankrupter District Court,

13, at eleven o'clock, at the Bankrupter District Court,

15, at eleven o'clock, at the Bankrupter District Court,

16, at eleven o'clock, at the Bankrupter District Court, humane view of the case, and returned as their verdict, of upwards of forty feet, into the area below. He Leeds: solicitor, Mr. Bulmer, Leeds; official assignee, that "he had destroyed himself, being, at the time,

HORRIBLE MURDER IN NORTH TIP-PERARY.

The following letter gives an account of an appalling murder in the northern division of Tipperary. Like most acts of violence in that county, this sanguinary deed is connected with the competition for

"TOOMAVARA, FRIDAY NIGHT .- A most horrible human agony.

"Mr. Tabiteau, the resident magistrate, from night, when he concentrated the police from the adjacent stations, and scoured the surrounding country but without any success. Some suspicious characters were arrested, but were released after examination. The murderers, who were four in number, were seen by several persons. They were strangers, and armed with sticks only, thus painfully already been bankrupt six times, viz :- Under Sully, illustrating the fact that, when men are determined that plots the sacrifice of human life little recks with what instruments he carries into execution his hellish designs. Even if the use of fire-arms were a

escape his destroyer. This murder, like all others in the same county, it more deeply distressing. Rody Donohoe was large toes was suddenly seized upon by "something;" murdered in mistake for his brother John, who had and, notwithstanding all his efforts, he was unable lately taken some land in the neighbourhood of to release it from the grasp of the unseen captor, Toom, from which the Shelleys, relatives of his by which seemingly evinced a determination to drag marriage, had been ejected. The murderers had him under water. Feeling, no doubt, that he was "THERE IS BUT ONE STEP FROM THE SUBLIME been lying concealed in a pit near the Shelleys' house likely to come off "second best" in the struggle, he

THE IRISH MADISTRACY.—The Packet states has been dismissed the commission of the peace for 5,605 boilers, 4,857 were of French manufacture, having attended a Repeal meeting. John Maher, 1,747 of them furnished to the 2,807 engines. Of Esq., and V. E. O'Farrell, Esq., have also been re- the remaining 3,858 supplied the 2,807 engines. Of you from securing that Organization, without which it moved. The following gentlemen, out-and-out Tories, the 2 807 engines, 584 were low pressure, equalling is impossible for us to successfully contend with that have been added to the magistracy of Ireland:— 11,114 horse-power, and 2,223 high pressure equal-

GROSS CREDULITY.-A widow in Lochcarren, house, actuated by the remains of an ancient but now nearly exploded credulity, resolved to have reand after the expenditure of vast sums of money, and course to a weird sister, in order to regain her lost many good and honest men have been sacrificed to property. She accordingly came all the way to draught-horses, or 62,000 men. In 1841 steam-engines in France did the labour of 55,061 draughtunbending cruelty, our condition has only been rendered Dingwall, to take the good advice of Catherine Campbell or Beaton, residing there, a notorious precountenance any man that advocates a Strike under pre- tender to witchcraft. Catherine returned with her sent circumstances; nor give ear to any strangers, ex- dupe to Lochcarron, and commenced operations by saying, that no good could be done unless the same Union, and can produce credentials from the Executive sum as was lost could be procured, which the poor By these means you will be able to establish that Or woman borrowed and then the witch put it away ganization so much dreaded by those that have hitherto carefully in the woman's chest, and it was not to be looked at till the next day, when the former lost £2 | (Laughter.) Mr. Dundas, apparently considerably were to be found with it; but the witch went off by surprised, inquired-" What sort of a clock is that?" wonders in Lancashire. The good work of Organization | the mail-cart, and neither the £2 nor the £4 were wonders in Lancashire. The good work of Organization the mail-cart, and neither the £2 nor the £4 were Witness—"Why, a clock without a case; they call is apreading with a rapidity far beyond our most san-found where the money was supposed to be put, but it was by't wall." This definition was given amidst some stones and oatcake, the impostor having helped | roars of laughter. cashire will be able to do its own work, and allow us to herself to the former. Information having reached go to some other part of the country were the poor enslaved miners have not heard of our national moveslaved miners have not heard of our national movesl ment for a good understanding with each other. I a native of Lewis, and an old offender in the same of the heat and inconvenience of the Court, which am happy to inform you that the cause is taking deep line, having often set the simple country people by hold in the following places and their neighbourhoods, the ears, by pretending to discover parties who, by viz: -Oldham, Ashton-under-Lyne, Dukinfield, Hyde, "the evil eye," had taken the virtue out of their neighbours' cows' milk .- Rosshire Advertiser.

ROYALTY IN DANGER.-Last week, during the progress of Her Majesty and Prince Albert in the Royal barge on their way to the Thames Tunnel, they narrowly escaped being run down by the Syren, a Woolwich steamer. The Royal barge was steered by Mr. Roberts, Her Majesty's barge-master, a very Brothers, in conclusion, let me again call your attenders, in conclusion, let me again call your attenders, in conclusion, for by the perfection of that Masterman. The Queen's barge-master received was enabled to stop the engines, and he was within can sympathy half seas over. There is, therefore, a very few feet of the prow when a naval officer, who every reason to expect that this mighty movement was outside the house between Her Majesty and which keeps Ireland in agitation, and paralyses the watermen, stood up on the cushions, waved his | England, will end, like the Spanish war, in a cordial G-d d-n you, where are you coming to !" And cartridge. - Dublin World. one of the watermen ceased pulling, and following the example set him, called out "O, you vagabond. The rudder of the Royal barge was put hard over, aud fortunately the collision was avoided, but some of the distinguished party were greatly alarmed. to that of the apostolic John. One of the duties Prince Albert looked serious, the Princess Clemen- imposed on him was to eat no meat but fish

simply to do her bodily harm but to murder her. It hundred yards of the Longman Point, a sudden and she was in her 24th year, and that they had been sail, and the boat filling, instantly swamped. The married six years, during which time she had given accident was seen at Kilmuir, and boats put out to render assistance; but before they could reach the mission of the felony was only three weeks old. On the spot, the whole had disappeared amidst the stormy currents that prevail in this part of the Firth. The unfortunate parties were George Munro, formerly of the Atalanta revenue cutter; but who had, for the last eighteen months, kept a public house in Pettystreet. This man has left a wife and seven children to regret his loss. William Cumming, son of Mr. Cumming, carpenter, Shore, aged 19. This young man had left his father's house to go to church, and a copy of the New Testament was found in one of his pockets. John Ross, aged 13, son of John Ross. that he bore his sentence with the utmost composure shipmaster, Cromarty; and William Kirk, a seaman, and indifference, and retired from the dock with a on board the Janet of Liverpool, at present in this accornful smile on his face. On his return to the gaol he port. Kirk was a native of Auchencairn, in Gallotold one of the turnkeys that he should leave the country | way ; he was an expert swimmer, and had obtained with a clear conscience, and that he should sleep several medals from the Humane Society for his

GRANITE AND WOOD PAVEMENTS-At a recent meeting of the institution of civil engineers, a paper was read "On the relative merits of granite and wood pavements and macadamized roads," by C. T. Hope. F.R.S.L.S.A. It is shown that macadamizing has few if any advantages for public thoroughfares, owing to its rapid abrasion, the frequent application of new material, the uncertainty of its condition, the abundance of mud and dust, the great expense of maintenance, and from the power employed in draught requiring to be so variable. It is contonded that granite pavement can be made superior to macadamizing as regards economy of construction and maintenance of way, power of draught, and generally of all other qualities, with the single exception of noise, which by proper construction may be greatly diminished; that wood paving is superior to any other description for streets, and from the results of experiments made by the author during a period of eighteen months, it appears that the vertical position of the fibres sustains less abrasion and injury than blocks in any other position—that cohesion is not a fluctuating quality, as the blocks do not become wet and dry with the changes of the season, since when once they have absorbed as much moisture as they can contain, and their volume is thereby increased, they never can be entirely dessicated, even by a long series of dry weather. The author's views were carried out at great length.

REBECCA IN IBBLAND.—The Northern Standard, an Orange paper, contains the following:-"On Friday last, five men dressed in female attire attacked the house of one of Mr. Shirley's bog bailiffs been all perpetrated by men in the garb of women, and are known by the appellation of the girls. Those fellows were seen approaching the field in dear daughter Elizabeth, God bless her. Don't let her which M'Enany was working by his son, who gave yard, next to my poor brother Daniel. Love to my house and inform his wife, when they rushed to the door—the wife sprang out to keep them off, while M'Enany closed the door, and barred it with a log who immediately came to his friend's rescue; the An inquest was held in the gaol in the afternoon of 'girls' made off, pursued by M'Connin, but upon

FRIGHTFUL SCAFFOLD ACCIDENT, - On Friday morning a man named William Parry, a bricklayer, Bittleston, Birmingham. was immediately conveyed in an apparently dying Mr. Young, Leeds.
state to St. George's Hospital. The injuries he Edwin Rayner, Sheffield, merchant, Aug. 9, Sept. (had sustained in the back, limbs, and head, are at eleven o'clock, at the Bankrupts' District Court, hood has been of a more favourable character, and of such a nature as to leave but slight hopes of his Leeds: solicitor, Mr. Branson, Sheffield; official assurviving. The imprudent man had been standing signee, Mr. Freeman, Leeds. upon a single plank, and at length, finding that he required to be raised for the purpose of finishing his work, he procured a box, but had no sooner placed his feet thereon than the plank gave way, and he Leeds. was prec pitated on to the area pavement.

named Rody Donohoe, who O'Connell, was sold in High-street, by public auclived at Nicane, near Toomavara, was waylaid by tion, for £2 153, being seized under a civil bill for Elect and moral worth, who will lead on their fellow carried out in its modified form with unrelenting beat his head into a mutilated and shapeless mass, from an adjoining window. He strongly denounced with stones and bludgeons. The unfortunate man, the present system of poor laws, and declared he though in this state, extraordinary to say, struggled would never pay a farthing rate until such changes from one convulsive fit to another until post-hour were made as would serve the poor and lessen the police mustered strongly with the resident magistrate and sub-inspector, but there appeared to be not Nenagh, was at the scene of the outrage at mid-the slightest occasion for their presence.—Ennis Advertizer.

FRENCH FINANCE.—The National Debt of France, which in 1572, under Charles IX., was only 17,000,000f., was, in 1832, 5,417,495,017f. At the present time it is almost 7,000,000,000f. France has who deducted the interest formerly paid on the capi tal; at the end of Louis IV.'s reign, under Desmaret, during the revolution, after the creation of 45,000,000 still-to-be-discovered invention, the victim could not of mortgages; lestly, in 1799, by the reduction of twothirds of the debt.

NOVELTY IN CRAB CATCHING. A short time ago, beware of crabs.—Dundee Courier.

5,605 boilers, 4,857 were of French manufacture; Chambers, Holics street, milliner. George Ruxton, Esq., for the county of Louth; ling 26,182 horse-power, making together 37,296 Manchester, brush manufacturers. M'Tear and Brice, and Edward Crips Villiers, Esq., for the county of Sligo; horse-power; that is, the force of 121,888 draught-liverpool, ship-brokers.

Liverpool, ship-brokers. These amounts, as compared with the year 1840, present on one side a reduction of 40 boilers, not used for steam engines; and, on the other, an increase of 285 boilers for steam-engines, of which last 216 were fixed, and 27 locomotive. This increase gives an equivalent of 2,946 horse-power, or 8,836

> horses, or 1,085,427 men. DEFINITION OF A CLOCK.—As a blunt sort of a witness in an action of trover, at York, was undergoing a cross-examination by Mr. Dundas, a clock became the subject of inquiry, and when the question was put as to what sort of a clock it was, the witness replied that it was "a sheep-head clock."

assize town on the Oxford circuit, in the present Old Jewry. the presiding Judge admitted was exceedingly annoying. Amongst the complainants was an obese attorney, who, starting upon his legs in the lower part of the Court, thus addressed his Lordship, And, my Lord, you see the attorneys are thrust Belcher, official assignee; solicitors, Sadgrove, Mark-lown here into a bottomless pit." "O! never lane, London. down here into a bottomless pit." mind, Mr. —, that is only anticipating your doom," drily responded his Lordship, amidst the irrepressible laughter of the Court.

ARMY AND NAVY.—The troops in Ireland have a prospect of some rest after their summer's campaign of marching, countermarching, and re-countermarching in quest of the ghost of an insurrection. It is confidently stated that the Duke of Wellington has determined to concentrate the scattered fragments of the regiments in Ireland into a few stations. whence, when the insurrection ventures to show itself in bodily shape, the whole mass of military may sally forth in a concentrated mass and make minced meat of it at once. It is therefore to be expected that the Repeal war, when it does break shake of hands between the belligerent parties, and with the explosion of a plentiful discharge of blank

BEEFSTEAK NO MEAT .- Poor Washee was so pestered by a Roman Catholic Missionary, that he consented to turn Christian. He was duly baptised, and the priest changed his heathen name of Washee. tine appeared frightened, but the Queen laughed heartily, and did not exhibit the least symptom of fear.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—FOUR LIVES LOST.—On imposed on him was to one me who had not one friday, which he very much objected to, and only promised to observe through fear of "eternal punishment." The following Friday, however, the priest called on the negro, and found him busily Sunday last, about half-past eleven o'clock, a party of four persons entered a pleasure boat, lying at Inverness, and proceeded down the Firth as far as Kilmuir. When returning, and within about two baptize poor Washee—you sprinkle water in his face, baptize poor Washee—you sprinkle water in his face, baptize poor Washee—you hence appeared that he was a young man of 28 years of age, squall caught them before they had time to shorten ford call John." Well, massa, me baptize beef take; me sprinkle water on it;—me say, "you name no more meat—you called henceford fish."

THE Univers gives the following as an authentic account of the martyrdom of M. Borie, the Missionary at Tong-king in China:—" When surprised by the soldiers who went to arrest him, he rose, and They were for the moment struck dumb by his majestic countenance and extraordinary stature, so imposing in these climates. When put in irons, the confessor took advantage of the eagerness shown by the people to visit him, to deliver freely to them the words of eternal life. His execution was horrifying. The executioner, who was half drunk, scarcely knew what he was about. His first stroke with the sabre fell on the ear of the martyr, and cut him to the jaw; the second came upon the top of the shoul-ders and turned the flesh upon the neck; the third sounder that night than he did the night before, exertions in saving persons at sea. Inverness was better directed, but did not sever the head from the trunk. At this sight the criminal mandarin shrunk back with horror. It required seven strokes before the sanguinary work was finished, during which the holy priest did not utter a single cry."

T. ROBERTS, AND COMPANY. AN ACROSTIC

The life of Parr a twofold good displays-R elief from suff'ring pain, and length of days. O let us not despise these boons as nought, B ut readily embrace them as we ought. E xtensive life; and freedom from disease Rewarded Parr-and we may purchase these; T hat healthful balm which formed his life anew, S hall flourish still, and bless his followers, too.

A balm like Parr's, which health and age supplies No human being can too highly prize. D ear as the riches of the world are thought-C ompared with this, they sink at once to nought. Our life at best, is but a transient day-M an from his birth is subject to decay! P arr thought on this-he viewed the ills of man, A nd wisely sought to lengthen but his span. N or did he vainly seek. While here below. Y ou'll find that Parr was Death's severest foe.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, July 28. BANKRUPTS. Edward Reynolds, Merton, Surrey, silk and woollen printer, to surrender Aug. 10., Sept. 8, at half-past eleven o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitors,

Messrs. Reed and Shaw, Friday-street; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street.
Meyer Lever, Great Winchester-street, commission merchant, Aug. 10., Sept. 8, at eleven o'clock, at the see me on any account. Bury me in Whittlesea church- the alarm, and the father had just time to reach the Bankrupts' Court: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Shaw, Friday-street; official assignee, Mr. Alsager, Birchin-George Salter, Davies-street, builder, Aug. 4, at ten

o'clock, Sept. 7, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court:

solicitor, Mr. Parker, St. Paul's Churchyard; official assignee, Mr. Pennell. Elizabeth Hannah Foster, Hathern, Leicestershire, tanner, Aug. 4, at three o'clock, 31, at two, at the Bankrupts' Court : solicitor, Mr. Goddard, Kingstreet, Cheapside: official assignee, Mr. Belcher. Jessie Siddon, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, hollow ware manufacturer, Aug. 12, Sept. 9, at twelve o'clock, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Birmingham : solicitor, Mr. Bray, Birmingham: official assignee, Mr.

David Dixon, Leeds, dyer. Aug. 8, Sept. 5, at eleven o'clock, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Leeds: solicitor, Mr. Bond, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Fearne, John King, Kingston-upon-Hull, mercer. Aug. 9. OPPOSITION TO POOR BATES .- On Saturday last, at Sept. 6, at eleven o'clock, at the Bankrupts' District was but a moderate attendance of buyers at our official assignee, Mr. Frieman, Leeds.

Henry Chalicombe, Swanses, sail maker, Aug. 10, at one o'clock, Sept. 11, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Bristol: solicitors, Messrs. Burfoots, London; Messrs Newman and Co., Yeovil; and Mr. Short, per load on the former article was submitted to. Bristol: official assignee, Mr. Hutton, Bristol. DIVIDENDS. Aug. 11, W. Millar, Wapping-wall, engineer,-Aug.

28, W. Stent, Oxford-street, hosier.—Aug. 18, J. Pen-fold, Goring, Sussex, brewer.—Aug. 18, D. Ellis, jun, by any means improve. Harvest operations have, Haverbill, Suffolk, draper.—Aug. 18, J. Collinson, we believe, been partially commenced this morning South Molton-street, carpenter. in the neighbourhood of London; but reaping cannot, -Aug. 21, G. F. Cobham and W. B. Wright, Camden- under any circumstances, be general for some weeks place, Peckham, and Gravesend, builders.—Aug. 21, to come. Having a large show of English Wheat J. T. Burgon, Bucklersbury, hardwareman.—Aug. 18, (principlly from Essex), the trade opened languidly; M. Potter, Manchester, merchant.—Aug. 25, J. Sloane, and before any progress could be made in sales, M. Potter, Manchester, merchant.—Aug. 21, R. Pocklington, Winfactors had to submit to a reduction of 2s. per qr. on thorpe, Nottinghamshire, and W. Dickinson, Newark-upon-Trent.—Aug. 18, T. Baker, Birmingham, brass abatement a clearance was not effected. The inquiry cock maker. CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown

to the contrary on the day of meeting. Aug. 18, W. Stent, Oxford-street, hosier.-Aug. 18, J. Grieve, Nicholas-lane, engraver.—Aug. 21, J. Duscoul, Ringwood, Hampshire, draper.—Aug. 18, M. G. Price, Brentford, glass seller.—Aug. 19, J. C. Whittenbury, the turn cheaper. The receipts of Barley were trifling in the extreme, and though the demand for gate-hill, dentist.—Aug. 18, E. F. Smith, Bristol, carpenter.—Aug. 30, W. Cooke, Bradford, Yorkshire, Malt was likewise at fully the currency of Monday

August 13.

Senior, St. Swithin's-lane, hardwareman.-J. Crow, even the finer kinds of English and Scotch at least North-end, Fulham, licensed victualler.-T. Whit- 6d. per qr. Beans and Peas moved off in small marsh, Tunbridge-wells, hotel keeper.—W. Ledbury, quantities, at about previous prices,

Foreign Steam Power.—On the 1st of January, Hagley, Worcestershire, Land Coalbournbrook, Stafford-Jeoffry Martin French, of Rocksavage, county of 1842, there were in France 5.605 steam-boilers and shire, coal merchant.—J. C. Mumford, Mile-end-read, Roscommon, the oldest magistrate for that county, 2,807 steam-engines, besides 169 locomotives. Of the grocer.—J. Towers, Wolverhampton, hatter.—C.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Gregson and Co., Over Darwen and Preston, Lancashire, sizers of cotton twist. W. Medcalf and Co..

> From the Gazette of Tuesday, Aug. 1. BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Skinner, butcher, Godalming, Surrey, to surrender Aug. 10, at half-past twelve, and Sept 12, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Alsager, official assignee, Birchin-lane; solicitor, Tucker, Cannon-

James Wilkinson and George Wilkinson, indigo

brokers, Leadenhall-street, Aug. 11, at two, and Sept.

at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Belcher, efficial assignee; solicitor, Child, Chancery-lane. Alexander Laing, draper, Haiifax, August 9, at twelve, and September 9, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Belcher, official assignee; solicitor, Reed and Shaw, Friday-street. Cheanside. Henry Morgan Goodwin and Charles Lee, shipowners, Bishops-gate-street Within, August 10, at half-

past one, and Sept. 12, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Alsager, official assignee, Birchin-lane; sollcitors, Oliverson, Danby, and Lavie, Frederick's-place. William Runting and William Jeffcoat, bookbinders,

East Harding-street, City, Aug. 10, at twelve, and Sept. 12, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Alsager, official assignee. James Martin, innkeeper, Bexley-heath, Aug. 10, at eleven, and Sept. 9, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy.

Ryce' Davies, grocer, Abercarne, Monmouthshire Aug. 11, lat two, and Sept. 13, at eleven, at the Bristol District Court. Acraman, official assignee, and Bigg, Bristol.

Thomas Bate, William Smith Bate, and James Hellings, brewers, Rugeley, Staffordshire, Aug. 12 and Sept. 12, at eleven, at the Birmingham District Court Valpy, official assignee, Birmingham ; solicitors. Wilde Rees, Humphrey, and Wilde, College-hill, London Smith, Rugeley. Nathaniel Neal Solly and Richard Solly, ironmasters,

Tividale, Staffordshire, Aug. 24 and Sept. 23, at halfpast eleven, at the Birmingham District Court. Bittleston, official assignee, Birmingham; solicitor, Carter, Birmingham.

Joseph Wright, builder, Exeter, Aux. 16, at one, and Sept. 13, at eleven, at the Exeter District Court. Hirtzell, official assignee, Exeter; solicitor, Brutton, Exeter; Clipperton, Bedford-row, London.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET. MONDAY. July 31.—From all parts of England, but more especially from Norfolk, the Fresh arrivals of Beasts up to our market to-day were compared with those reported for several weeks past, on a very moderate scale, while a considerable falling off was observed in their general quality. Notwithstanding this deficiency, the limited state of the receipts of countrykilled meat up to Newgate and Leadenhall markets, and the fair average attendance of buyers, the Beef trade was in a sluggish state, and last Monday's quotations were not supported. In consequence, however, of the numbers of really prime Scots being unusually scanty, 4s 2d per 8lbs was in some few instances obtained for them; but the general figure for the best Beef cannot be noted higher than 4s, at which a clearance was with difficulty effected. From Norfolk we received about 400 Scots and homebreds; from Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, 90 Scots homebreds, and runts; from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, 200 short-horns; from Yorkshire, 140 runts; from the Western and Midland districts, 300 of various kinds; from other parts of England, 340 Scots, runts, Durhams, &c.; from Dundee and Aberdeen, 140 horned and polled Scots by sea; and from Ireland, via Liverpool, 40 Irish Beasts. With Sheep we were heavily supplied, even like the Saviour, asked them, Whom seek ye? the time of year considered, and several severe cases of epidemic were observed amongst that description of stock, owing to which a depreciation took place in the value of the middling and inferior descriptions, which fell fully 2d per 8lbs, and trade ruled extremely dull. The extreme quotation for the best old Downs was 4s. 4d, but that for superior half-breds was only 3s 10d per 8lbs. Lambs came freely to hand, but a very small portion of the supply was above the middle quality. In this kind of stock a small amount of business was doing, and the currencies were from 2d to 4d per 8ibs beneath those obtained on this day se'nnight. The number of Calves were large; while the Veal trade ruled extremely dull, and the rates were 2d per 8lbs lower. In Pigs very little was doing, yet we can notice no material alteration in their value. During the past week no Foreign Cattle has been imported into any part of the United Kingdom. POTATOE MARKETS.—New Potatoes from 3s to 5s

6d per cwt. Scarcely any foreign Potatoes have

Borough Hop Marker.—Owing to the receipt of rather more favourable accounts from the plantations, we have to report a very active demand for all kinds of Hops here, but prices remain without alteration. In the duty we have little betting, but it is calculated at from £135,000 to £140,000.

WOOL MARKET.—An unusually large arrival of wool has taken place in the Port of London since our last report. Public sales are appointed to take place at Garraway's on the 8th and twelve following days. Privately a moderate business is doing at late rates. TALLOW .- The market is again firmer this morning. and Tallow on the spot is scarcely to be had at our quotation. For forward delivery it is 42s 9d the last three months, and for separate months, from August to December, 43s and upwards has been paid in several instances within the last few days. There are advices in London, from St. Petersburgh, by way of Hull, to the 22nd inst. Prices there were about the same as by previous post; the quantity shipped off was 121,000 casks, against 118,000 last year, and 122,000 in 1841. Town Tallow is 42s net

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, JULY 31 -We have had a good supply of Cattle at market to-day, and any thing prime was eagerly sought after, and sold at good prices. Beef 51d to 52d, Mutton 5d to 52d, Lamb 5d to 51d per lb. Number of Cattle at market:—Beasts 1,153, Sheep and Lambs

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, JULY 31 .-During the last seven days we have received 8,667 sacks of Flour from Ireland; but the imports of British Grain, &c. have with that exception been on a very moderate scale. The trade generally has been less lively than during the preceding week; the millers and dealers have bought Wheat with much caution, and were on Friday in most instances able to supply themselves, at a reduction of 1d to 2d per bushel from Tuesday's rates. Flour was also is per sack and barrel cheaper. Oats were held at previous rates, but very few were sold, and Oatmeal moved slowly at 6d a load decline. No change as regards Barley, Beans, or Peas. Two or three parcels of Egyptian Wheat have changed hands in bond at 26s to 28s per imperial quarter. Except a heavy fall of rain on Friday and Saturday nights, the weather on the whole has been favourable for the

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, JULY 29.—During the week the weather in this neighbourthe activity previously displayed in our market has altogether disappeared. The supplies of Flour from Ireland are to a liberal extent; and, considering the advanced period of the season, those of Oatmeal are very considerable: of other articles thence and coastwise they are unimportant. Of Flour from the interior arrivals are rather on the increase. There weather, there was very little passing. Wheat and Flour may be quoted nominally as on this day se'nnight: but on Oatmeal and Oats the advance then demanded could not be realised, and a decline of 6d

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, JULY 31.-A good deal of rain appears to have fallen in different parts of the country on Saturday and Sunday, and for free Foreign was slow, holders, however, manifested no particular anxiety to realize, and purchases could not have been made much below former terms. The transactions in bonded Wheat were on rather a retail scale, but previous prices were firmly insisted this grain was not important, the recent advance CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, morning; the quantity left over from last week's last. There were not many Oats fresh up this supply being, however, considerable, and the dealers acting with much caution, prices had a downward J. Rose, Spalding, Lincolnshire, ironmonger.—J. tendency. On Irish the reduction since this day Yarrard, jun., Spalding, Lincolnshire, grocer.—W. M. week may be estimated at from 6d. to ls., and on

Forthcoming Chariest Mertings.

MR. O'CONNOR'S MOVEMENTS.—On Wednesday and Thursday next, Mr. O'Connor will lecture in of the Colliers of this place, Huntlaw, and Painstone, Lerge, on "The advantages of a Repeal of the Union to both Englishmen and Irishmen," and on by Messrs. Hammond and Daniells, delegates from the Charter with the Land." On Friday he the Miner's Association of Great Britain and Ireland; will ad ress the good folks at Hull; and on Satur- after which it was unanimously agreed by the meetday sold communion with the "weaver lads" of ing that they join the said society. Barneley.

Landon-A public meeting of the city locality will be busen on Tuesday evening next, at the Star Coff e House, Golden-lane, on business of great im-

portance. Francus O'Connon will lecture on Monday evenue, at eight o'clock, at Hemmingway's Saloon,
Miss End Road. Sabject, "The Charter and a
Resed of the Union." Dr. Bowkett is invited to

preside on the occasion. A LECTURE will be delivered on Sunday evening nex at the Working Man's Hall, 293, Mile End-road. Air. KNIGHT will lecture on Sunday evening, at the Flora Ten Gardens, York Place, Barnsbury Park, Towar Hanners.—The Charmsts of the Tower Hand its are requested to attend the Funeral delined on the occasion by a member of the Conneil. evening, as the Mechanics Institution. Circus-street. New-road, at half-past seven o'clock. Subject-The present state of Ireland." A meeting of members will take place on Wednesday evening next.

And 9th at eight o'clock. Mr. Buchanan will lecture at the Golden Lion, Dean-street, Soho, on Sunday evening next at eight gallant bark sails proudly on.

Min. M'GRATH will lecture at the Black Horse and Windmill, Fieldgate-street, Whitechapel, on Surely evening next, at eight o'clock. forc on Monday next. Angust 7th, 1843, to the Tea in a short speech, when a resolution was passed in Gardens of the Wheat Sheaf Inn. Vans will start favour of joining the Collier's Association. in the morning from Circus-street, New Road, at eight o'clock precisely.

C.MBERWELL - The Camberwell Charitate met as takes at the Metropolitan Delegate Meeting. o'ci et in the afternoon.

(to morrow) evening, at eight o'clock. Natural Mr. G. Harrison will preach in the Marke-place, on Sunday evening next at 6 o'clock

Man BAIRSTOW'S ROUTE FOR THE ENSUING FORTaddress the meeting.

advocate of Chartism, will preach two political sermone in the Haymarket, opposite the Corn Exchange, lately had pledged themselves to become members on Sanday next. Angust the 6th, in the afternoon, forthwith. Another letter was read from the same at half-past two, and in the evening at half-past six e clock. Mr. West will deliver a lecture in the Figtreelane room, on Monday evening, August 7th, at halfpast -even o'clock. Admission one penny.

"URGANIZATON."-The discussion on Organization will be continued on the evenings of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, August 9th, 10th, and 11th, commencing each evening at half-past seven LEGESTER.—On Sunday next, Mr. Parkes will

presen in Russell-square, at ten o'clock in the mornine; a: Wigstone, at two in the afternoon; and in the Market-place, Leicester, again at half-past six in the evening. A DELEGATE MEETING will be held in Mrs. are expected from Wigstone, Oadby, Blaby, Skil-

ALMONDEURY.-TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL-Mr D the centre of the town, on Sunday, (to-morrow) at lecture on the same subject in the hall. Tickets for tea ninepence each. Seiston.-M. J. Pepper will preach on Old Holley

of Leicester.

Hill, next Sunday night, at six o'clock. SWANWICK.-Mr. J. Pepper will preach at Swanwick, on the 13th of August, at half-past two o'clock, and in alfreton Market-place, at six o'clock at night Oldham.—On Sunday, (tomorrow.) a lecture will be delivered, by a friend, in the Chartist room, Graves street, at half-past six o'clock in the

Discussion .- On Monday evening, at eigh o'clock, a discussion will take place in the above room, on the plan of Organization, and the propriety of connecting the Land question with the agitation for the Charter. Also, a discussion will be entered

STALKY-BRIDGE.—A delegate meeting will be the 13th of August, at two o'clock in the afternoon. It is expected that Ashton, Mossley, Mottram, Hyde, and Hooly Hill, will have delegates in

attendance. HALIPAX.—A camp meeting will be holden on Wariey Moor, near Dan Mande's Pond, on Sunday, (to-morrow.) at two o'clock in the afternoon. Diwabury.- A special delegate meeting for this district will be holden on Sunday, (to-morrow.) in the large room, ever the Co-operative Stores, at two year, and that the same be ready to be submitted to o'clock in the afternoon, or business of great importance, relative to Mr. Dewhirst's liberation from the Wakefield "hell," which will take place on the 12th of this month.

BLICKSTONE EDGE-A Camp Meeting will be two precisely; speakers from various places will be in arrendance.

MANCHSESTER.—CARPENTER'S HALL.—Mr. James Diffy, late Student in Northalierton College, will lecture in the Carpenter's Hall, on Sunday evening next at six o'clock.

THE MANCHESTER MASSACRE, AND HUNT'S MONU-MENT.—Mr. O'Connor will attend a Tea Party in select such persons in their locality as may be of Quadrilles will be introduced.

Thursday, 10th, Newton Heath; Friday, 11th, John Burbeck, and Christopher Haswell."
Dreylsden; Sunday, 13th, Oldham.

THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING WILL be haiden on Sunday, August 13th, at the house of Mr. John Murrey, under the Carpenters' Hall, chair met at two o'clock. Mr. Wood in the chair. The to be 'aken at one o'clock in the afternoon. CALVERSTON CHARTIST ANNUAL TEA PARTY .- Mr.

Harrison intends holding his annual Chartist Festival land and from Yorkshire, wherein they wished to dealy became "degraded" and "ignorant." on Monday, August 14th. Mr. F. O'Connor has know whether they would be required to remit their been invited to attend on the occasion. A Band has funds to the General Treasurer in Newcastle, or they at two o'clock, where all the friends will form in procession and proceed to Calversion. HOLMFIRTH. The council will meet in the Chartist room, to morrow, at half-past ten o'clock. STECKPORT.—A members' meeting will be holden

The members are requested to astend. The members are requested to attenu.

CHESHER DELEGATE MELTING.—The adjourned to a Miner's Journal in their district, in the event of delegate meeting of this county will be held at one being published in Newsastle, under the super-Macolesileld on Sunday (to morrow), August 6th, intendance of the Executive. The committees at ten o'clock in the forer-cor. All communications selected to audit the society's books gave in their of "Free Trade," and showed that the object of that audience were never assembled together. It was signed in this instance is the breaking of for the meeting to be addressed to Mr. John report. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Ball,

The Collier's Mobement.

NEWTOWN BY PENCATRLAND.—A public meeting

and oppression constantly practiced upon Colliers meeting by a neat and appropriate speech, in which enable those who had earned him his wealth, also to both in England and Sootland. This he attributed he depicted in glowing colours the awful state of retire into honourable idleness. The manufacturers of vivid eloquence to join their English brethren, workmen against the subtle means that were now who were nobly struggling to raise themselves from that state of serfdom, to which the tyranny of the coal kings had forced them. He then took up the coal kings had forced them. He then took up the coal kings had forced them. He then took up the coal kings had forced them. He then took up the coal kings had forced them. He then took up the coal kings had forced them. He then took up the coal kings had forced them. He then took up the coal kings had forced them. He then took up the coal kings had forced them. He then took up the coal kings had forced them. He then took up the coal kings had forced them. He then took up the coal kings had forced them. He then took up the coal kings had forced them. He then took up the coal kings had forced them. He then took up the coal kings had forced them. He then took up the coal kings had forced them. He then took up the coal kings had forced them. He then took up the coal kings had forced them. He then took up the coal kings had forced them. He then took up the coal kings had forced them. laws of the Miner's Association, and commented of their own petty measures. He trusted that they true interest of the shopkeeper was bound up in the upon them consecutively as he read them to the would watch these parties, and not allow themselves prosperity of the working man. It was asserted that meeting, and retired, having evidently made a great to be cajoled into a premature strike, or into any the Charter would unsettle everything; that there Observes of a Deceased Brother, at the Cambridge impression. Mr. Hammond next addressed the strike at all, until they were able successfully to would be no security for property. Those who Road End Cemetry, on Sanday afternoon; the pro- meeting, and delivered a beautiful allegory on the combat the mighty power that was aroused against raised that cry meant there would be no security for Road End Cemetry, on Sunday afternoon; the pro- included a security for the pro- will start from Mr. Drake's, Standard of various classes in the nation, and depicted in truthful them by the great capital which had been wrung plunder. They did not want to divide the property Liberty, at half-past two o'clock. An address will be colours the various tricks resorted to in order to from their labour. lelisted on the occasion by a member of the Council, keep working men in slavery. This had a very good The meeting was then addressed by Messrs. Swalling and Party will lecture on Sunday effect. A many had come to this meeting filled with low, Thompson, and Davies, agents of the Association. prejudice: but these two addresses so far changed tion, who in a clear and simple manner laid down the the appearance of things, that a resolution was put plans and objects of the Association. to the meeting pledging themselves to join the Miner's Association, which was carried without one dissentient. One hundred cards were taken out of Lancashire are not in receipt of sufficient wages loyalty of the aristocrats. Take away from the before the meeting broke up. Hurra for union! the for their labour to provide for their families the com- Archbishop of Canterbury his revenue, and his

EDGEHRAD BY DALKEITH.—A meeting of the Colliers S. HERS Town Locality.—On Sunday next at of this locality was holden on Thursday last, in the eight o'clock, Mr. Bolwell will lecture at Mr. Dud-room of the Paup Inn, which was filled to the door. dride's, Bricklayer's Arms, Tenbridge-street, New Mr. Peter Brown was called to the chair. The meeting was addressed at very great length by Mr. Wm. Daniells, on the objects and laws of the Miner's Association, the benefits of union, and the infamous MiakTLEBONE.—Second annual excursion to Wat- repeatedly cheered. Mr. Wm. Hammond followed nature of Collier bonds, &c. He was loudly and

DALEIETH, COLLIERS' DELEGATE MEETING .- A delegate meeting of the Colliers of Mid-Lothian was nem: at the Cock Inn. on Tuesday evening, to holden on Saturday last, Mr. James Burns in the tran-act business, and fully concurred in the steps chair, Mr. Wm. Daniells secretary. A large ledger was purchased for the district, and contribution and T. WER HAMISTS-The General Council of the enrolment books for the use of the different collieries, To Hamlets will meet on Sunday next, at the and things put in a fair train to conduct the business Blar's Horse and Windmill, Fieldgate-street, at five et the district in a proper manner. The following resolutions were then passed:—"That it is the BEICE LAXE.—The monthly meeting of this locality opinion of this meeting that all men who may take will use place at the Standard of Liberty, on Sunday an active part in this union, and who shall be injured for so doing by the masters, ought in that case to be stood by and supported by the men; but this shall not extend to any man who shall use insulting Morrange Green, on Sunday, August 13th, at two o'cleck in the afternoon and six in the evening. Mr. Clark will address the meeting. Halshaw Moor—The Chartists of the undermention of places are requested to send delegates to different coal works may fix upon any other day, after the delegate meeting, to be holden at the White atternia delegate meeting, to be holden at the White should they see proper, and that Messrs. Daniells and Hammond be requested to attend." After payatternia delegate meeting, to be holden at the White should they see proper, and that Messrs. Daniells and Hammond be requested to attend." After payatternia delegate meeting, to be holden at the White should they see proper, and that Messrs. Daniells and Hammond be requested to attend." After payatternia delegate meeting, to be holden at the White should they see proper, and that Messrs. Daniells with the following resolutions were passed:—"That Mr. Emigration Fund. They were all a day after the Diameter of the following resolutions were passed:—"That Mr. Emigration Fund. They were all a day after the Diameter of the following exceptions into the following exceptions. Diameter of the following exception convenient place, viz., Leigh, Hindley, Wigan, The meeting broke up in the highest spirits, wishing Asiles. Chowbent, Sylasley, Horwich, Worsley, prosperity to the cause in which they are engaged.

Westconghion, Bolton and Halshaw Moor.

MINERS' DEFECTOR MORRISON. MINERS' DELEGATE MEETING.—The delegates of

Might - Chorley, August 7th; Blackburn, 8th; Dar- at the Three Tuna, Manor Chare, Newcastle-upon-Web. 9th; Paniham, 10th; Burnley, 11th; Coine, Tyne, on Monday, July 24th, met again by adjourn- his duty to render them every assistant of the control of t Web., 987; Fannam, 102h; Barniery, 11th; 3 counter, 11th; 3 counter, 12th Mr. Bairsiow will assist the Chartists of Coine in that day's demonstration in honour of the liberation of their respected friend, Mr. Wm. Smith from the horrors of prison discipline. Mr. B. will also betture in the Association Room, on Sunday afterneon, Aug. 13th; Barnoldswick, 14th; Chartisty of Barbers, 15th; Sabden, 16th; Accrington, 17th; Bacup 18th; Haslington, 19th. There will be a camp will be a camp will be elected at public meeting be held at Pendlebury, on Monday, July 24th, met again by adjournation in honour of the metrors depresed in his power to ameliorate their condition. It was then agreed the meeting and bleans is. per quarter 10wer. And them to morrow, they would reap no benefit. If of course all delegates will be elected at public meetings in accordance with the usual forms and will have to produce certificates signed by the Chairman of they avail them? They had been living in paper the meetings in accordance with the usual forms and will have to produce certificates signed by the Chairman of they avail them? They had been living in paper to meeting in meetings in accordance with the usual forms and will have to produce certificates signed by the Chairman of they avail them? They had been living in paper the meeting in the original paper to meeting in accordance with the usual forms and will have to produce certificates signed by the Chairman of they avail them? They had been living in paper the meetings in accordance with the usual forms and will have to produce certificates signed by the Chairman of they avail them? They had been living in accordance with the usual forms and will have to produce certificates signed by the Chairman of the whole at their condition. It mattered no who as prime to ameliorate their condition. The accordance with the meetings in acc 18th: Haslington, 19th. There will be a camp had been maturely considered, it was agreed that meeting on Enfield, on Sunday August 20th, at one a Committee should be empowered to make the necess has concluded his engagements at Dukinfield, &c."

The will be a camp had been maturely considered, it was agreed that Thompson go into the Wigan District as soon as he the manufacturer without destroying the agricultus and when the general will fixes the Conference; by £ s. d. £ s. be respectfully invited to be present at the next meet- and Mr. Thompson their wages for the past week, knock down one fortress; they must storm the cita- submitting a regular motion to a meeting, instead of The North Lancashire Director Meeting will ing of delegates. The next letter was from Mr. and also up to the next delegate meeting, with power look at neon present at the next meeting will ing of delegates. The next letter was from Mr. and also up to the next delegate meeting, with power look at neon present at the next meeting will ing of delegates. The next letter was from Mr. Thompson their wages for the past week, and also up to the next delegate meeting, with power look at neon present at the next meeting will ing of delegates. The next letter was from Mr. Thompson their wages for the past week, and also up to the next delegate meeting, with power look at neon present at the next meeting will ing of delegates. The next letter was from Mr. Thompson their wages for the past week, and also up to the next delegate meeting, with power look at neon present at the next meeting will ing of delegates. The next letter was from Mr. Thompson their wages for the past week, and also up to the next delegate meeting, with power look at neon present at the next meeting will ing of delegates. The next letter was from Mr. Thompson their wages for the past week, and also up to the next delegate meeting, with power look at the meeting without order—and that the votes may be arranged without difficulty. I association betwint now and that time." "That the Tower with a rusty pistol." Nothing would suggest that the localities when sending to the the the resolutions be sent to the Northern Star news-with a rusty pistol. They did not want, as Baron Rolfe said, to "take that the votes may be arranged without difficulty. I association betwint now and that time." "That the Tower with a rusty pistol." Nothing would suggest that the localities when sending to the the the resolutions of this that the votes may be arranged without difficulty. I would not want, as Baron Rolfe said, to "take the tower would not want, as Baron Rolfe said, to "take the tower would not want, as Baron Rolfe said, to "take the tower would not want, as Baron Rolfe masters to excite a spirit of jealousy in the minds of Sherpield.—Mr. John West of Hull, the talented the men, so as to prevent them from joining in union; yet most of the meetings he had attended forthwith. Another letter was read from the same district of Scotland from Mr. Hammond; and one from Mr. Brophy, stating the success he had met with in expounding the princ ples of union amongst the coal-miners of Cumberland, which was highly gratifying. Letters were likewise read from the lecturers sent to Yorkshire, Lancashire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, &c. &c., giving glorious accounts of their success throughout their different routes; and each requesting large quantities of cards and rules, as the men were very anxious to be furnished with their cards and copies of the rules. The letter from Staffordshire contradicted the report circulated through the newspapers that the miners in that quarter had struck work. (Query-May not this Report" be an attempt, on the part of the enemy, to excite the miners to a PREMATURE STRIKE? Be-Crop re room, on Sunday, August 13th. Delegates ware, fellow-slaves, of the snares that are set to entrap you!) Amongst several other letters read. ion, Conntesthorpe, and other villages in the vicinity was one from Mr. Embleton, Berwick, stating the schemes which the masters and their tools there resort to, to prevent the men from entering the Ros will deliver an address on "Temperance," in Society. They get meetings of the men, shew them the five o'clock; and also after tea, on Monday, he will effects of union amongst working men; and latterly attempt to arouse the worst feelings of the unsuspecting miners against that which is their best interest. Mr. Embleton attended one of those meetings proved the necessity of union amongst the miners, showed what would be its ultimate effect, and so far convinced the men of the fallacy of the position taken by the "minions" who had congregated them that they all joined the society before they parted. A delegate proposed a resolution respecting the law fund. After the subject was discussed, it was agreed that it be held in abeyance, until the arrangements were made with a solicitor. A long discussion took place respecting some grievances which the men of the Auckland districts had to complain of. A resolution was adopted that they should clear 3s. for each for the Charter. Also, a discussion will be entered into, on the propriety of establishing a general Victim Fund, in preference to a local one. A full attendance of the members is particularly A delegate proposed—"That an opportunity be requested.

STALKY-BRIDGE.—A delegate meeting will be at the different collieries in Northumberland and holden in the Charter Association Room, Angel Inn Durham, as may be disposed to do so, to join the Yard. Rossbottom-street, Staleybridge, on Sunday, society, upon paying the usual amount of entrance money; and that such of them as will not embrace this opportunity on or before the 24th of August next, will not be admitted members without paying ten shillings entrance money each."-Carried. And it was agreed that one thousand bills, announcing this resolution, be printed and posted in conspicuous places at each colliery. A delegate proposed that the Executive be instructed to draw up a copy of a hond for the pitmen, to subscribe for the ensuing

delegates at their next meeting. The meeting then adjourned until Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock. WIDNESDAY MORNING.—The delegates met this morning, at nine o clock, Mr. Wakinshaw in the holden on Blackstone Edge, near the White House, chair. The minutes of the previous day were read on Sunday. August 13.n; to commence at half-past and confirmed, and the following resolutions agreed to, after being ably discussed, some of them at very great length:—"That each lecturer be required to give an account of his labours to the Secretary." 2. " That the Executive be empowered to draw up a plan for the travelling lecturers." 3. "That only one lecturer be kept in Northumberland and one in Durham." 4. "That each district be requested to ment.—Mr. U connor will attend a rearry in the Carpenter's Hall, on Wednesday evening, and deliver an address upon the carpenter's Hall, and deliver an address upon the corporation. Tickets may be had, one shilling each, of Mr. James Leach. The proceeds will be appropriated to the completion of the Monument to the memory of the late Henry Hunt. There will be a Balt on the same evening, at which an entire new set dark in each forthing and country red, and the meeting was addressed by J. W. O'Connell, ment. For a parcel of fine south country red, weighing about 64bs, per bushel, 64s. was prouved; the same determined by the manufacturers upon the proper remuneration for labour. Labour was the following was addressed by J. W. O'Connell, and the meeting was addressed by J. W. O'Connell, ment. For a parcel of fine south country red, deemed competent to act as local lecturers." belief the ment of the kepsel Wardens of England, and others in their employ; shewed the proper remuneration for labour. Labour was the following about 64bs, per bushel, 64s. was procured; the manufacturers upon the find on their employ; shewed the proper remuneration for labour. Labour was the following addressed by J. W. O'Connell, and others in their employ; shewed the proper remuneration for labour. Labour was the following and others in their employ; shewed the proper remuneration for labour. Esq., Inspector of the Keppal Wardens of England, weighing about 64bs, we give in the metting was addressed by J. W. O'Connell, and others in their employ; shewed the proper remuneration for labour. Esq., Inspector of the Keppal Wardens of England, and source from which all wealth sprung. Their employ; shewed the proper remuneration for labour. Esq., Inspector of the Keppal Wardens of England, and source from which the remember of the foreign a very model of the same were opposed to the rights of proper remuneration for labour. Esq., Inspector of the Keppal Wardens of England, and source from which the serves of the same proper of the Couple in the cr Ball on the same evening, at which an entire new set days in each fortnight to the services of the Union; and that the tenour of their conduct on all occasions The Monther Meeting of the Carpenter's Hall ought to be for the furtherance of our Association." Lo-iny will take place in the above Hall, on Suncay "That none but underground miners be henceforth next; chair to be taken at ten o'clock in the forenon. engaged as lecturers for this society." "That the South Lancashine—Mr. Leach's route for the following persons become members of the Executive ensuing week. Monday. August 7th, Rayton; in lieu of those who have been appointed lecturers Tuesday, 8th, Mossley; Wednesday, 9th, Cowhill; out of that committee: John Hunter, John Tulip, delegates then adjourned for dinner.

The WEDNESDAY APTERNOON SITTING.—The delegates only, the rest to be at their own disposal. It was STECKPORT.—A members' meeting will be holden also agreed that each delegate be requested to make appeal in the House of Commons. Their patitions to morrow afternoon, (Sunday), at two o'clock. enquiry, and report at next meeting of delegates the constituted this appeal; but now they had no longer number of members that would become subscribers

very numerous, when we consider the shortness of I will work for you." This was not the object those we cannot find room for. the notice, and the disorganised state of Lancashire men had in view, who had jumped from clogs to arising from the League plot of last year. There boots; from the cellar to the mansion; from the was also another circumstance which prevented mansion to the palace; and who were now looking many from being present; there are two moors in out for principalities; and all this, too, achieved this district, the one called Kersal Moor and the under a "restricted trade"! Suppose, and it was other Kersley Moor; and great numbers went to not improbable, that a manufacturer had realized EDMONDSTOWN, NEAR MUSSELBURGH.—A public the latter place, and were disappointed. At twelve £100,000 by the labour of one hundred hands EDMONDSTOWN, NEAR BLUSSKLBURGH.—A public in latter place, and were disappointed. At twelve meeting of the Colliers of this district was held on o'clock, the time appointed for the meeting, Mr. Wednesday last, in an empty building. Mr. Thos. John Lamase, a veteran coal miner, a man univerbland by the chair, who after opening sally beloved by his fellow workmen in the neighbourness of the sally beloved by his fellow workmen in the neighbourness of the sally beloved to the chair. He opened the business of the lion's share—£10,000; and the other £90,000 would be addressed the meeting at great length on the injustice. to their being dismnited, and urged them in a strain the miners of this district, and warned his fellow complained of trade when they did not make the

A working miner moved the following resolution, heartily wished that every one of them could make -"That in the opinion of the meeting the coal miners the same complaint. That was a specimen of the monest necessaries of life." The resolution was seconded in a next speech by another working minor, the clergy their tithes; leave them the churches, of a Conference, as the first step to re-organization, it beautify them in every way, let them tread upon veltas necessary that some definite means should be adopted the working men for very obvious reasons. Another miner moved the following-"That we,

the miners of Lancashire, do immediately join the the same with the "Free Traders"—refuse them be made, and more undivided attention given to the Miners' Association of Great Britain, and call upon cheap corn, and all their loyalty evaporated. They various plans of Organization which have been, or may our brethren who are not present to unite with us in talked about "Free Trade," but they knew no more be proposed. and remove the present burdens which press so heavily upon us."

The Chairman put it to the meeting when it was share. The meeting was then dissolved.

meeting was over, a meeting of delegates assembled in the large room, Brown-street, Manchester. There were about one hundred delegates present, representing the principal coal works in Lancashire, the su viz. from Dukinfield; Ashton-under-Lyne; Oldham, son. viz. from Dukinfield; Ashton-under-Lyne; Oldham, son. Thence arose the necessity for new Bradford, nearManchester; Bregment; Little Lever; churches, police commissions, poor law common Field; Lellanshaw; Danse; Lever; Atkin; missions, sinecures, places, and an Income Tax, Kawe's Fagg, near Bolton; Little Bolton; Tongue to support the younger brothers. He was right glad Colliery, Little Bolton; Bents; Little Lever; Peel Colliery; Hilton; New House, Bolton; Halshaw Moor, Little Bolton; Jenny Colliery; Ratcliffe Bridge; Chorley; Ratcliffe; Lane Ends; Aspul; no sooner had the middle class got three and half the most of their surely week than the country week. Wigan, &c. &c. Mr. D. THOMPSON was called upon to preside.

the supply; the whole land going to the eldest

per cent. on their surplus wealth, than the country was threatened with revolution. Peel had offered

Emigration Fund. They were all a day after the

coals of fire upon the heads of his ensmies, by repay-

subject of Irish Repeal, and showed that if "a Par-

liament" was all they wanted, they might have the

English; for nothing but Irish business was now

transacted in it, unless it was now and then a turn-

pike or a railroad bill. By-and-bye, he supposed,

Rebecca would be stopping in for her share. When

he was commissioned ten years ago by the Maryle-

bone Association to go on a tour through the country,

he asserted at Stockport that he would sell the people

by auction. He asserted the same now: but no

one had bid fairly yet. Peel would soon be bidding

Suffrage, and the lot would be knocked down. Peel

would say he had bid too; and the lot would have

to be put up again. Peel would then give Annual

Parliaments into the bargain: Russell would throw

in the Ballot; Peel would give Payment of Mem-

would be knocked down to him.—(great cheering).

He would sell them all to morrow, neck and crop,

Reform would have much support among the

would become an object for scorn and derision. He

was glad they did not get the Charter at the time

of the Reform Bill. They were then not politically

which was published by Mr. Cleave.

Mr. Sherrard moved, and Dr. Bowkett seconded.

LECTURE ON REPEAL, AT THE "ROTUNDA."

After the delegates had given in their oredentials. the following resolutions were passed :-" That Mr. would see the propriety of providing office-bearers ing up the stable when the horse was stolen. If Glasgow, three each, and London four. out of their own association. He was not connected every sectional grievance was redressed, it would paper for insertion,"

The thanks of the meeting was then given to the would soon cause them to sink their sectional griev- placed in the following form ;chairman, and the meeting separated.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ. IN THE TOWER HAMLETS.

Mr. O'Connor lectured on Tuesday evening last, at Hemmingway's Salcon, Mile End Road. The charge for admission was 2d. in the body of the saloon, and 6d. on the platform. The attendance was very respectable, and would have been larger Marylebone meeting as triumphant evidence Total votes but for a mistake in the announcement in last week's of their power. The Marylebone meeting thus Star, Bermondsey being substituted for Mile End. proved that his labour had not been in vaiu. Every Shortly after eight o'clock, Mr. FRAZIRR was exertion had been used to set his countrymen against called to the chair, and in a brief and humorous him, but the attempt was vain. He had heaped

address introduced ensuing Monday, and deliver a discourse upon the their country? He was proud of the reception be fair and satisfactory. text he should that evening give them. The Chair- Father Mathew had met with. The English people man had alluded to persons who were very brave in did not stop to enquire whether he was an " Irish" his absence, and pretended to know more of his Priest, or a "Saxon" Parson, but hastened to do which it may not be amiss to direct attention, so that any reduction in price, which caused the millers to movements than he did himself. He had previously been accused of being "a spy in the pay of the Whigs," and also of being "a tool in the pay of the Tories"; but now he had descended so low in the market as to be "a tool in the hands of a single individual": he was now, he understood, accused of accepting a bribe of £90 from the Duke of Buckingham!! He did not doubt but that £90 might be a consideration to "a needy adventurer;" but he knew it would go but a very small way in settling His political balance-sheet. He noticed this rumour, because the character of a political man was always open to suspicion; and he challenged the party who asserted that calumny, and who also asserted that he had proofs to substantiate it, to meet him before any public audience; and he would dely him to shew that he had ever received 1d.in any shape, as "pay" or bribe" for political service in "consideration," from man, woman, or child. If the principles advocated by his opponents were good, they would stand with-out being built upon the ruins of his (O'Connor's) fame. He did not assert that Mr. Cobden lived upon the subscriptions of the people; or that Mr. Bright at that price; but it was scarcely worth his while purchased his election for Durham by bribing the to sell them for £90!! He had refused all other electors with the people's money. His principles offers; he refused even the escape from persecution that has been made; if others are sent previous to its did not need such support. He had always asserted and privation. He had seen the League bidding publication they can be added, or at any rate will be that if a man devoted his time to the service of the high for the people. He had also seen that Sturge's people, he deserved to be remunerated for it; and it was hard indeed, that because he spent his own electoral body; and he knew that if a political money in the service of the people, that all the watched his opportunity, there were times wrath should be poured out on him; that O'Connor when he might take a section with him. But should be the noun adjective to support principles he had never allowed the weakness of a mowhich would not stand by themselves! England ment to have any influence over him, but had was on the eve of a great change; a change which remained firm to the Charter, well knowing that if it had become impossible much longer to avert. His they abandoned one portion they would soon be object was to render that change beneficial to the compelled to abandon the whole; and the agitation people, by marshalling public opinion, and bringing it to bear on the source of all their grievances. Formerly their political leaders marshalled public opinion only upon sectional grievances; and when educated enough to have fenced it well with the they had raised an excitement, directed it upon that proper details. All nations were rushing forward grievance which bore peculiarly upon themselves, into one great system of brotherhood. Mind was The manufacturer endeavoured to marshall public pushing forward to combine with mind. Steam and opinion sgainst the agriculturist; the church of cheap postage had done much in producing that Scotland agitators, upon a new road to heaven; the result. They could now shake hands with America, church of England upon destroying a few Bishops and kiss France. The whole political world was on to make room for more Rectors; in Wales, the the eve of a convulsion. The rumbling of the mental sectional grievance was the erection of toll-bars. earthquake could be distinctly heard, and he trusted Now he endeavoured to prevent agitation for these that out of chaes and confusion, peace, and prossectional measures. The people had nothing to do perity would arise. Mr. O'Connor then alluded to for a Repeal of the Union. The hall was crowded, ties at the same time partaking of a similar improvement the cruelties inflicted by the manufacturers upon the and the meeting was addressed by J. W. O'Connell, ment. For a parcel of fine south country red, had not such fiery offers, and so much gasconade, as in the days of Charles Fox or of Attwood, A Conference would be soon holden at Birmingham, It lasted nearly three hours. in 1831, it was because the people now looked for and he trusted they would commence from that the fulfilment of pledges made. Public opinion was period a new and a successful contest. It mattered A Mail Coach on Fire.—Between three and and whites 46s. to 47s. per sack respectively, perhaps now too sound to ignite with a single match. If as not whether they had a Whig or a Tory Govern- four o'clock on Friday morning, as the Yeovil mail anything extra might command a little more. Rye was asserted, the present Government was the reflex ment. They had only to be sufficiently powerful coach was proceeding at a rapid rate near Andover, must be noted 2s. per quarter dearer, but the advance of public opinion, then it was the more necessary and the Charter would be granted them. that public opinion should be marshalled to run in one great stream that all the shoals might be removed | was loudly cheered; and at its conclusion a lengthy and destroyed. They were told that the people resolution was moved by Mr. Shaw, and seconded by The coachman instantly stopped the horses, and on were not prepared for a change. In the opinion of Dr. Bowkett, thanking him for his past services, the guard alighting he discovered that the wheels of free demand. Beans as before. Having only a these philosophers, whenever the people advanced, met at two o'clock. Mr. Wood in the chair. The then were they the most ignorant. At the time of minutes of the morning's sitting were read and con-the Reform Bill, they were "an intelligent people"; firmed. The Secretary read some letters from Scot- but when they wished to advance further, they sud-O'Connor then alluded to Bright's election for Durham, which the League boasted was a great reaction been provided for the day, and will meet at Arnold, should be kept in the district in which they were in their favour. The Chartists cared but little about collected. After the subject had been deliberated the electoral body. If they waited until the elecand discussed pro and con, it was agreed that they toral body ensured them the Charter, it would not be required to remit the price of the cards and rules be in their lives, nor yet in the lives of their grandchildren. The non-electors had formerly a court of interested with the lecture.

GREAT MEETING OF COAL MINELS ON KERSAL paupers to fall back upon, whom they could compel Liberator," which was carried with great acclama- CITY OF LONDON POLITICAL AND SCIEN. Moor.—The coal miners of this county held a to work at six shillings per week. They would tion; and then three cheers given for Mr. O'Connor, meeting on Kersal Moor on Monday last, July 31st, then have an independent population. The man three for the Star, and three grouns for the traducers a deputation from the Coal Miner's would say, "Well, I don't like farming; but I earn of O'Connor. We have a long report of these inter
Association of Great Britain. The attendance was ten shillings a-day at it; if you will give me that, esting and important proceedings, which, we regret, THE FROME ACCIDENT. We are happy to hear that the number injured supposed. Mr. Bolwell went to Frome on Monday,

> unwillingly idle family of eleven children! They meet the prejudices and opinions currently expressed wish to render all the relief they can to the poor against this Science; and will perform experiments sufferers: and thus soothe, in some measure, the on persons taken from the audience. To commence misfortune that has fallen upon them. To effect at eight o'clock. Admission two-pence; Platform this they need the aid of their Chartist brethren fourpence.—A Singing Class every Wednesday; and throughout the country. They are but few, and a Dancing Class every Thursday evening, commenof their oppressors; they only wanted security for their labour. The Marquis of Westminster asserted poor, themselves; and, therefore, call for that as cing at eight and nine o'clock; for further particusistance from others they would gladly render them- lars inquire at the Institution.—A Quadrille Party that he was the worst used man in the Empire, because he had to pay £12,000 income tax. He did not wish that meeting any particular harm; but he

of damage done. The following he has found to

be the injuries sustained — Sarah Cabble, aged 15, broken thigh, and injury

in the back. Her parents have eleven children, and

are without work.

selves had they the means.

Mr. Bolwell, of Galloway-buildings, Bath, will receive subscriptions, and duly report the same.

THE CONFERENCE.—ORGANIZATION. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. loyalty would fly off in a balloon. Take away from SIR,—As the general opinion appears to be in favour beautify them in every way, let them tread upon vel- is necessary that some definite means should be adopted vet and be attended by angels: but if the tithes to enable us to come to a decision, and also to fix the were gone, away too would go their loyalty. It was time and place of holding it, so that preparations may

adopting every legal means to redress our grievances about it than an Irish pig knows about geometry. I do not see how this can be ascertained without the Every increase of trade had been followed by a general opinion being expressed; nor do I see how the reduction of wages, and if there was a demand for various opinions we have had upon the subject can be ten times the amount of goods now manufactured, in | brought to a conclusion, so as to be acted upon, without carried without a dissentient. The thanks of of the ten years time there would be a supply ten times the votes of the localities being taken; to effect this, I meeting were given to the chairman, who responded exceeding the demand. He was the real corn law suggested in the Star of the 15th, ult. that all propositions in a very humourous manner, in which the police- repealer. The League were but half repealers; they should be sent to the Slar, for publication on the 5th inst. men, who were present in disguise, came in for their only wanted labour subjected to their control, and in order that the localities might vote upon them; and to constitute corn as another medium of exchange, to make this as simple and easy as possible, and that MRETING OF DELEGATES .- As soon as the out-door If they had the Charter they would repeal the corn we may arrive at some definite conclusion, I have laws on the morrow; for they knew that the Land arranged and placed, in a brief form, and classed under would supply with food three times the present different heads, the various propositions which have population. The law of primogeniture now contracted | been made *

A 1—That an Executive shall be first elected. B 1—That a Conference shall be held August 21st. B 2—That a Conference shall be held August 31st. B 3-That a Conference shall be held Sept. 5th. B 4—That a Conference shall be held Sept. 12th. C 1-That the Conference shall be held in Bir-

C 2— That the Conference shall be held in London. C 3-That the Conference shall be held in Newcastleupor-Tyne. C 4-That the Conference shall be held in Notthe ironmasters a grant of £50,000; or to get up an tingham.

D 2—That each town, containing less than 50,000

therefore, hopes that they would chose a man from given £50,000 to the ironmasters, who would have containing 50,000, and less than 100,000, two dele- than last week. There has been a limited demand

"That Mr. Dixon be authorised to pay Mr. Swallow to the bottom of the well at once. It was useless to the course we have hitherto pursued, as we have by much joy as a Chartist outbreak! Such an emeute positions which they vote for; I they may then be

ances, and have a pop at the Chartists. They would Name of Place. No. of Proposition. soon forget all minor differences in the endeavour to destroy the hydra of popular demand. But the A 1 B: B2 B3 B4 C . C2 C3 4 D D2 Chartists were too strong in moral strength to destroy themselves by any violent measures. They needed Nottingham..... only union and perseverance; and for all to work as Sneffield he did. Mr. O'Connor then gave an account of his London. meetings in Wilts and Somerset, referring to his accident; and also commented upon the

Of course these are merely supposed cases for the sake of illustration. I hope that as the question is one of importance, our friends will see the necessity of giving it a careful at-Mr. O'Connon, who was received with rapturous ing good for evil. He knew the day would come tention. I do not see any other means by which we applause. He commenced by apologising for the when justice would be done him. Through good can come to a conclusion, nor have any other been promistake in the Star, and for previous disappoint- and evil report he had stuck to his country. Was posed, and those parties and localities who have exments; and pledged himself to be with them on the it to be endured that private jealousies should injure pressed an opinion upon it, have agreed that it would

> With respect to Organization there are a few subjects which I have not yet seen alluded to, and to him honour. Mr. O'Connor then ably dwelt on the they may be considered previous to the Conference That a general and simultaneous demonstration should

be held once a year. That a general Tract Depository should be established for the purpose of supplying localities with tracts, and also to supply them for sale; the tracts to be printed under the direction of persons appointed for that purpose, who should select the best pamphlets and extracts the other hand, sellers not being disposed to take from political works. That small prizes should be awarded for short essays

upon subjects to be decided upon, in order to insure a Household Suffrage; Russell would bid Universal supply of tracts upon questions of interest, and to cause attraction That as far as possible Sunday Schools should be established in the various localities. I shall not occupy your space by remarks upon these, but leave them to the consideration of our

bers; Russell no Property Qualification; Peel friends. would then throw in the whole Charter, and the lot Remaining yours truly, R. T. MORRISON. Nottingham, July 29, 1843.

seen in the Star.

* I believe that this list contains all the propositions that has been made; if others are sent previous to its there being a good attendance of buyers, nearly the

+ Wherever this proposition is supported, of course it settles the question, for the present, as regards the # Suppose Nottingham to be sending a report of the propositions supported there, it would only be necessary to state " we support propositions B 3, C 4, D 2."

Sweet Consolation Lodge, No. 143, of the Grand but slight improvement in the price of good 27-inch United Order of Odd-Fellows, held their fifteenth anniversary on Saturday last, when fifty-six of its members sat down to a most excellent dinner at the greatly diminished. For other description of goods house of Mr. Samuel Butterworth, sign of the Eagle | the demand was very moderate, and there was no and Child, Stanley-street, Bury. After the cloth change in prices .- Manchester Guardian. was drawn, Mr. John Lord, district master, was unanimously called to the chair, and Mr. James market this morning we had a good supply of Wheat Farrar to the vice-chair. The evening was spent in the greatest harmony until a late hour.

MANCHESTER .- REPEAL .- A meeting was of the season; having, however, only moderate holden in the Carpenter's Hall, on Monday evening arrivals coastways, the whole was cleared off readily last, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per quarter; ship quali-

on its way to the terminus of the Southampton rail-Mr. O'Connor, during the whole of his address, road, great alarm was created among the passengers by the sudden outery of the coach being on fire. and pledging the meeting to unite for the Charter, the vehicle had actually ignited, in concequence of moderate show of Oats from the country, with very which was carried by acclamation. Mr. O'Connor their not having been properly greased before start. trifling arrivals coastwise, our mealmen were combriefly replied, after which Dr. Bowkett addressed ing, and the velocity with which the coach was propelled to give an advance of 1s. per quarter upon the audience on the subject of their power, by co- ceeding. The fire, however, was extinguished, and operation, to secure freehold property, and referred the damage confined to the wheels. The guard was sale at fully last week's prices. them to a pamphlet he had written on that subject, anxious for the coach to continue its journey on account of the mail bags, &c., but the coachman very properly said he would not endanger the lives of a vote of thanks to the Chairman, who made a snit-able reply, and the meeting dispersed. Many of the fore, forwarded by another conveyance, but nearly middle classes were present, and appeared much an hour elapsed before the passengers were enabled to proceed towards their destination.

Another Sacrifice of Collier Life.—A corres-On Wednesday evening Mr. O'Connor lectured in mone lives have been offered up and sacrificed in that court. Their petitions of 1,500,000, of 2,500,000. On Wednesday evening Mr. O'Connor lectured in More lives have been offered up and sacrificed in and of 3,500,000 had been disregarded; and they the large Theatre belonging to these extensive prelooked for substantive representation as their only mises, on the question of "Repeal." The place for the meeting to be acdressed to Mr. John Warren, at D. Oldham's, Park Green, Maceles-field.

Hybren Bringe-Mr. David Ross, from Manchiester, will deliver a lecture in the Democratic Chapel, Hebden-bridge lane, on Tresday, August 8th forenoon. Carried, and the meeting discoverage of the society's books gave in their of "Free Trade," and showed that the object of that audience were never assembled together. It was signed in this instance is the breaking of agitation was to enable the manufactures to understant mainly composed of London Repealers; and a cog; we presume in the wheels of the eigine. It was signed in this instance is the breaking of agitation was to enable the manufactures to understant mainly composed of London Repealers; and a cog; we presume in the wheels of the eigine. The men when drawn up presented a most shocking for a principle to benefit the working man, they which lasted for two-and a half-hours, one of each married, and have left families to be provided to the foresteen of the foresteen of the provided to the control of the foresteen of the foresteen of the provided to the control of the foresteen of the provided to the control of the foresteen of the provided to the pro Chapel, Hebden-bridge-lane, on Thesday, August 8th forenoon. Carried, and the meeting adjourned until supper. They well knew that if they did that, they meeting to the platform, and, in a most eulogistic lege of dying a most horrible death, for eight o'clock at night.

They well knew that if they did that, they meeting to the platform, and, in a most eulogistic lege of dying a most horrible death, for eight night.

Would n longer have a starving, a lounging army of speech, proposed a vote of thanks to the "English Pences-day?"

TIFIC INSTITUTION. 1. TURNAGAIN-LANE, SKINNER-STREET.

ON Sunday morning, August 6th, the following subject will be again discussed in the above institution:—"Will the Repeal of the Union benefit the working class of Ireland, unconnected with the Charter ?" To commence at eleven o'clock. Admisby the late accident was not so many as at first sion free. - In the afternoon, at three o'clock, the Metropolitan Delegates will meet for special busifor the purpose of procuring a correct account of ness. In the evening, Mr. Wm. Benbow will the injuries sustained, and ascertaining the amount lecture on the following subject:—"England for the English, on the principle of Ireland for the Irish. &c., &c." Several Chartist Hymns will be sung, Pianist, Miss F. Miles. On Monday evening, the Monthly Ball will take place for the benefit of this Institution; it will be on a grand and select prin-One man severely injured in the head and face.

Three other men, and one woman, slightly injured.

The amount of damage is estimated at £7.

The friends at Frome are naturally anxious to render the suffering parties some little assistance. It is a tremendous heavy visitation upon the poor naturally independent of the projections and severely evening. The Lecturer will meet the prejudices and opinions approaches a recurrence on Mesmerism. The Lecturer will meet the prejudices and opinions approaches a recurrence of the day. every Saturday evening at eight o'clock. Gentlemen sixpence; Ladies fourpence.—P.S. Shares in the above Institution are Five Shillings, payable at six-pence per week.—The above Hall, which is capable of holding upwards of 1,000 persons, may be hired on moderate terms, for Trade Societies, Public Meetings, Balls, &c., &c. Inquire at the Institu-

DEFENCE OF MR. JOHN DUNCAN.

THE COMMITTEE appointed to manage the FUND collected for the Defence of Mr. JOHN Duncan, have to announce that the period during which he was held bound to appear to answer for charges preferred against him having expired on the 16th current, a Meeting of said Committee was held in South Chapel, Lindsay Street, on the 17th. when it was unanimously agreed to convene a General Meeting of the Subscribers, to be held in the same place, on Monday evening, 7th of August, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of disposing of the surplus fund, which amounts to about one-third of the money subscribed.

Subscribers at a distance, and those who cannot attend that meeting, are hereby requested to notify whether they wish their proportion of the money returned, or whether they will agree that the balance be appropriated as the General Meeting may decide. After the above Meeting, no claims will be attended to, as the functions of the Committee will then cease.

N.B.—Communications on the subject to be addressed to the Treasurer, Mr. Robert Kidd, No. 7, Wellgate.

JOHN GELLATLY, Chairman Dundee, July 17, 1843.

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1ST.with the coal-mining business at present; and he, be the worke for the working man. If Peel had inhabitants, shall be allowed to send one delegate; if The supply of grain to this day's market is larger the Miners' Association of Great Britain, who met amongst themselves at the next delegate meeting. had to pay it, but the working men? If those who gates; and if 100 000 and upwards, four delegates, for Wheat, and prices 3s. to 4s. per quarter lower; at the Three Tuns, Manor Chare, Newcastle-upon-As a miner by trade, he should ever consider it to be were now bidding for their support, were to buy except London, which may send six.

The on Mandaw Interview of the state THE AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, FOR THE WEEK

Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans.

LEEDS WOOLLEN MARKETS.—There is a decided effected in goods suitable for the Eastern markets. Much more is doing in the warehouses, in consequence of the visits of numerous buyers. Wook.-The Wool trade is also better, there being considerable more demand for it than has been the case for some time.

BRADFORD MARKETS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3 .-Wool-We have no change to report in this article since our last; the supply is a full average, and prices about the same. Yarns-The demand for Yarns continues brisk both for export and home consumption. The advance required by the Spinners has been very generally complied with. We believe the Spinners have not been so busy as at present for a long time past, and are principally working to order. Piece-There is no change calling for remark in this branch of the trade. The Manufacturers are generally busy, and the operatives well employed. MALTON CORN MARKET, JULY 29.—At this day's

market we had but little doing in the trade; the weather having set in wet and cold, increased the confidence of the farmers, who would not submit to keep aloof from making purchases. The prices ranged as follows-Wheat 68s to 72s. per qr. Barley nominal. Oats 112d to 12d. per stone. YORK CORN MARKET, JULY 29.—We have a good

attendance of farmers to day, but the dull accounts from Wakefield and other markets have made our millers unwilling to give last week's prices and on less, we report a very lifeless trade, and the appearance of a downward tendency, both as regards Wheat and Oats. The weather, though not particularly wet, has been dull and cloudy, and sunshine is much wanted to ripen the growing crops, which are making little or no progress. RICHMOND CORN MARKET, JULY 29.—We had

a tolerable supply of Grain in our market to-day. but there was an advance on last week's prices. Wheat sold from 8s. to 9s. 31.; Oats from 2s. 9d. to 3. 9d.; Barley from 3s. 9d. to 4s.; Beans from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per bushel. SKIPTON CATTLE MARKET, JULY 31.—We had an

excellent supply of all descriptions of fat stock, and whole was sold, at the following prices.—Beef from 41d. to 51d; Mutton, 5d; Lamb, 41d to 5d per lb.

STATE OF TRADE.—There was very little change in the market yesterday. Owing, perhaps, in some degree to the non-arrival of the Hamburg mail due; the yarn market was rather flatter than last week, with a light tendency to decline in the prices of one or two descriptions particularly adapted to the German market. In the goods market there was a BURY.—ODD. FELLOWSHIP.—The members of the | pretty good demand for printing cloth, and a further 72-reed cloth, which has been for a long time much depressed, and of which the manufacture has been

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, JULY 29 .- At our from the growers, much larger in fact than might have been anticipated considering the advanced state holds we value 43s. to 45s., according to quality. is complied with most reluctantly. Barley extremely scarce and much wanted. Malt fully 2s. per quarter higher, choice Chevalier being richly worth 60s. to 62s per quarter. Peas are again 1s. higher with a the best descriptions, whilst other sorts met a free

LEEDS :-- Printed for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq. of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Printing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate: and Published by the said Joshua Hobson, (for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR,) at his Dwelling-house, No. 5, Market-street, Briggate; an internal Communication existing between the said No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and 13. Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office one Premises.

All Communications must be addressed, Post-paid, to Mr. Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds (Saturday, August 5, 1843.)